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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

### Germany's Entry

SINCE it was only on January 20 that the formation of a new German Cabinet was announced, Germany's application for membership of the League has naturally hung fire. Dates are of some importance in this connection, for it is extremely desirable that the Assembly at which Germany is to be admitted to membership of the League should be held in time for the German delegate to take his place at the Council meeting which opens on March 8. That means that the Assembly ought to open not later than about March 4. Oddly enough, there seems to be a good deal of vagueness about the time needed for the summoning of a special Assembly. The Covenant has nothing to say on the point, nor are the Assembly's own rules of procedure very explicit on the point. A month, however, is about the shortest time that could well intervene between the proposal for a special Assembly and the actual holding of it, so that Germany's application for membership has been delayed quite long enough. Meanwhile it is well to appreciate Germany's general attitude towards the League. The article on a later page, by one of the most experienced and level-headed of German journalists, has been obtained with that end in view. It professes to be merely a frank presentation of the German standpoint—which readers of HEADWAY are free to regard as reasonable or unreasonable.

### A Postponement?

AS we go to press, it seems likely that the first meeting of the League's Disarmament Commission, to which reference is made on another page, will not after all be held on the date originally fixed, February 15. For different reasons, neither Germany nor the United States want the meeting quite as early, and there seemed reason to believe that a short delay would enable the difference between Russia and Switzerland to be cleared up and the former's objections to a meeting at Geneva thus removed. There is no particular sanctity about February 15, and a short postponement would do no particular harm. A long postponement, on the other hand, might create a bad impression.

### Mosul and Iraq

THE British Government has lost no time in following up the decision of the League of Nations Council regarding Mosul, for it has not only opened conversations with Turkey regarding steps that may be taken to satisfy any reasonable requests on Turkey's part for an alleviation of the decision or compensation in some other direction, but has also negotiated with the Iraq Government the treaty for which the League of Nations Council stipulated, providing for a continuance of the existing relations between Britain and Iraq until the date (provided that that is not more than 25 years distant) when Iraq is admitted to full member-



ship of the League of Nations. The Iraq Treaty has been ratified by the Parliament of that country, but the British Prime Minister has also given a categorical pledge that it shall be fully discussed by the House of Commons. It is, therefore, doubtful whether the Treaty will be ready to be laid before the League Council at its meeting in March, but unless the unexpected happens, either in Baghdad or at Westminster, there is every reason to suppose that the matter can be carried through and the finishing touches put to the League's Mosul decision by the Council Meeting in June at the latest.

#### P.M. and G.M.

WHEN, in the course of the past month, Prof. Gilbert Murray celebrated (or, to speak accurately, conspicuously omitted to celebrate) his sixtieth birthday, a few of his friends at Union headquarters presented him with a small souvenir of that event. Almost simultaneously, by a singularly happy coincidence, a notable tribute was being paid him by the Prime Minister. Mr. Baldwin, appearing in unwonted guise as President of the Classical Association, spoke in his inaugural address to that body of the depths of emotion and aspiration stirred by a study of the writers of Greek and Rome. "It is no blind chance," he said, "that has led one of our greatest scholars to devote his life to the ideal of the League of Nations. Rather it is his desire to make his contribution to redeeming the failure of those Greeks whom he, more perhaps than any living man, has helped this modern world to understand." A case of honour paid, for once, where honour is most justly due. Mr. H. A. L. Fisher once observed that it was in a sense a scandal that one of the greatest Hellenists in Europe should be devoting long mornings and tedious afternoons to the routine work of the League of Nations Union. So, from the point of view of pure scholarship, it is. But humanity is greater than "the humanities," and Prof. Murray has shown himself capable of greatly serving mankind through his work for the League without for a moment depriving Oxford—or a larger world than Oxford—of what she rightly expects from the Regius Professor of Greek.

#### Collecting Economists

IT has been decided to postpone the first meeting of the experts convened to prepare for a subsequent Economic Conference, till a date in April instead of a date in February. That is no doubt a wise course, for though it is important to call the Conference as soon as it is reasonably practicable, it is not a matter of extreme urgency and more would be gained by undue haste than by a little delay. Meanwhile the nucleus of the Committee is being rapidly got together. The British representatives will be Sir Hubert Llewellyn-Smith of the Board of Trade, Sir Arthur Balfour, the well-known Sheffield industrialist, and Mr. W. T. Layton, Editor of the "Economist." The American and German members are not yet appointed, but both countries will certainly be represented. Among other members of the Committee are M. Grabski, the late Prime Minister of Poland, who did a remarkable work in placing his country's finances

on a gold basis, M. Jouhaux, the French Labour leader, and Signor Pirelli, the well-known Italian tyre manufacturer.

#### American Treaties

THE decision of the American Government to send to Geneva for publication any treaties to which America may be a party is another welcome sign of the desire of the Government of the United States to co-operate practically with the League wherever possible, without, of course, in any way prejudicing its declared policy of abstaining from membership. The publication of treaties will involve no obligations. America, that is to say, will not be bound by Article XVIII. of the Covenant, which provides that "no treaty or international engagement shall be binding until registered," but the fact of having the treaties communicated will mean that the League's Treaty Series will now be practically complete, instead of rather seriously incomplete. The only treaties which will not come to it for publication are those contracted between two non-members of the League, such, for example, as the Agreement lately negotiated between Turkey and Soviet Russia, but of these there are likely to be very few. Every treaty between a member and a non-member of the League is registered by the former.

#### Germans and the Secretariat

A GOOD deal of unnecessary discussion has been created by rumours of various suggestions made by certain political parties in Germany regarding the appointment of German citizens to positions on the League of Nations Secretariat, as soon as Germany becomes a Member of the League. Exactly what did happen is not quite clear, but there was obviously a lack of appreciation in Germany of the actual situation regarding Secretariat appointments. There is no question of nomination to Secretariat posts by Governments of different countries. The Secretary-General has very wisely set his face against such system. He himself makes the appointments, subject to the approval of the Council, and chooses his men (or, for that matter, women) on no other ground but that of their personal suitability for the particular post open. The system has worked admirably in the past, and will, no doubt, do so equally when it is applied to the special case of the appointment of Germans. This is now being better understood in Germany, and the little excitement appears to have died down.

#### Visitors from Holland

THE visit to the L.N.U. of the President and Secretaries of the Dutch League of Nations Society was turned to very useful purpose in one particular connection. Both Holland and Great Britain are Colonial Powers, and both have to face various problems arising out of the use of native labour. The delegates of both took a prominent part in the discussions on the draft Slavery Convention at Geneva last September, the Dutch representative finding it impossible to accept a clause of the Convention dealing with the regulation, and ultimate abolition, of forced labour for private profit. Opportunity was taken at

L.N.U. Headquarters to discuss this whole question with the officers of the Dutch Union, with the result that the latter concluded that some misunderstanding had arisen which they undertook to clear up on their return to their own country. Contact will be maintained on this matter between the two Unions. The conversations have already proved the value of such approaches by the Union of one country to that of another on a question affecting the Governments of both.

#### Wanted—More Quinine

AN interesting article in the *Morning Post* (which, by the way, is giving a gratifying amount of space to League activities) describes the endeavours of the League Health Committee to increase the world supply of quinine, in order to make more effective the campaign the League is inspiring against malaria. It appears that nine-tenths of the best quinine is produced in the Dutch Indies, and is in the hands of a Dutch Trust, which deliberately keeps the supply rather below the level of the world's need in order to maintain prices. This, it may be observed, is very much what the rubber planters have been doing under the inspiration of the British Government in the matter of rubber, but there is obviously a distinction to be drawn between a commodity necessary for the preservation of health and a commodity of ordinary commercial or luxury value. The League's present endeavours appear to be to encourage the production of a drug similar in character and origin to quinine, but capable of being produced elsewhere than in the Dutch Indies.

#### New Clients for the Court

TWO Members of the League of Nations which have never yet resorted to the good offices of the Permanent Court of International Justice, have just decided to do so, not as the result of any acrimonious dispute among them, but as a perfectly friendly method of settling a genuine difference of opinion. The countries in question are Spain and Portugal, and the question at issue concerns navigation on the Guadiana river, which serves both countries. An agreement on the subject exists, but there is a difference of opinion as to the interpretation of the agreement. It is on that point that the ruling of the International Court is being sought. The matter is, of course, not one of great moment, but this is exactly the kind of question the Court was created to decide, and it is very satisfactory to find States like Spain and Portugal resorting to it of their own free will.

#### Both Sides

AS readers of HEADWAY are aware articles for and against O.T.C. in schools were published our December and January issues, and others appear in this. As might be expected, some readers disagree with articles on one side, and some with articles on the other. As might not be expected, one or two readers have singled out one article, and resigned their membership of the Union on account of it. The implication that on matters

of importance regarding which there is an honest difference between members of the Union, HEADWAY cannot have both sides of the question frankly stated is quite intolerable. A variety of writers have stated their views about the O.T.C., and every endeavour will be made to secure from time to time an equally candid exchange of opinions between persons of honest mind who differ on other important questions. If we have to lose one or two readers who cannot bear to hear the other side stated, there is nothing for it but to take leave of them—though with genuine regret.

#### Rotarian Support for the League

THERE is ground for considerable satisfaction in the close relations that have been established between the L.N.U. and the Rotary Clubs in this country, details of which are given on another page. The immediate and obvious result is that thousands of business and professional men who are interested in the Rotary movement will be kept regularly posted on developments of the League's work. But it is possible that this co-operation may have more far-reaching effects. The home of the Rotary movement is in America. The negotiations that have led to the present co-operation between British Rotary and the Union have received the blessings of Rotary Headquarters at Chicago. English Rotarians will have more than justified the internationalism for which they stand, if, by their support of the League, they help to bring the great section of public opinion represented by the business men of America nearer to Geneva.

#### Belgium Reduces

AT the moment when the League's Preparatory Commission on Disarmament is about to begin its labours, it is satisfactory to note any step which is being taken by Continental nations in the direction of the limitation of armaments. Belgium has just gone through a small ministerial crisis over this question. The present term of compulsory military service is twelve months, and it had been decided to reduce this to ten, a resolve which will have the effect, of course, of reducing the number of conscripts under arms at any given moment by some 16 per cent. The Minister for War desired that the new plan should only take effect in regard to recruits of 1926. The Cabinet has, however, decided to apply it immediately to the conscripts of 1925, and the Minister has accordingly resigned.

#### The World at a Glance

THERE is reproduced on another page a map-diagram of world-events during the opening weeks of this year. To many minds—indeed, to most—some kind of pictorial representation brings home a more vivid realisation of the facts than is achieved by words. A mere glance at this month's map shows the many international pies in which the League has its fingers. Moreover, it illustrates the marked tendency that exists throughout the world to turn to Geneva for the solution of problems both new and old. The map, brought up to date, will be repeated from time to time.



# GERMANY AND THE LEAGUE

## FORECAST OF POLICY TO BE PURSUED AT GENEVA

By ERICH DOMBROWSKI (*Parliamentary Correspondent of the "Berliner Tageblatt"*)

THE entrance of Germany into the League of Nations was stipulated under the Treaty of Locarno. The Pact, in fact, comes into force only when Germany becomes a member of the League. The request for admission is imminent; it has only been delayed by the Cabinet crisis, which has lasted more than two months. As soon as a new and stable Government has been formed, the request will be made, supported by a large majority in the Reichstag. Will Germany go to Geneva with drums beating and banners flying? Will she go with extravagant expectations? No.

The whole German nation looks on the existing League not at all as something neutral, as some detached Council of the nations. The League was created by the Versailles Peace Treaty. It was a federation of the Powers under the leadership of the Allies. Germany was not admitted, and, exiled from the community of nations, was forced to stay outside. Often her wish, directly or indirectly expressed, to join the Geneva Concert of Nations was abruptly repulsed. Consequently, Germany, as her pride bade her, kept to herself. The League meanwhile had several problems, arising from the Peace Treaty, to solve, among them the decisions about Upper Silesia and Memel. In both cases, the decisions went against Germany. This, and the manner in which the League, more or less passively, permitted the exploitation of the administration of the Saar Valley and the Free City of Danzig, offended the German people greatly. But let bygones be bygones. We only wish to emphasise the fact that Germans became prejudiced against the League by these past occurrences. To them, the League was, and is, a weapon in the hand of the conquerors over the conquered.

### For and Against.

Nevertheless, at present Germany is willing to look towards Geneva. Only three parties are fundamentally opposed to the step: the two parties on the Right, the People's Party and the German Nationalists, and on the extreme Left the Communists. Theoretically, that is about a third of the voting power. In practice, the Nationalists, who at the moment of voting formed the bulk of the opposition, will be friendly to Germany's co-operation in and with the League, if they are once faced with a *fait accompli*. Sooner or later that will be the case. The remaining parties, that represent two-thirds of the German nation, assume the point of view, What is, to-day, the greater or the lesser evil? To continue to stay outside the League, or to join as a member possessing equal rights with other nations? The decision naturally falls to the latter, and with it here we get the milestones on the road of German League of Nations policy.

What are the milestones? The conditions for entrance into the League are equality of rights, the recognition of Germany as a Great Power, the removal of ominous war and post-war attitudes, and the burial of mutual feelings of aversion, hate and revenge. Germany obtains a seat in the Council and a fitting share in the work of the permanent Secretariat. So much was conceded during the negotiations of September and December, 1924, and to these propositions no further obstructions have arisen. The questions of equality of rights and recognition are therefore achieved. This clearing of the atmosphere has been followed up by the Pact of Locarno. We are left to deal only with the immediate practical problems, which force themselves on the notice of Germany in her capacity as member of the League.

The first group of these is psychological. The stigma of sole responsibility for the war has not yet been lifted from Germany's shoulders, though even here has the curtain been raised. The German and Austrian archives have been opened. Access is given to a voluminous collection of memoirs. Scientific research is continually working to clear up this obscure point. Naturally Germany, once in the League, will press for an inquiry. The greater part of the German nation, especially the intelligentsia, recognises that Germany cannot free herself entirely from her share of blame, which, indirectly, falls on the whole development of former external and military policy. Even so, it goes without saying that the other belligerent European Powers are not free of responsibility. Negligence and inaction played a large part in the affairs of all the nations who were entangled in the war. To assign to each the just share of the guilt would be an impossible task.

### Protecting Minorities.

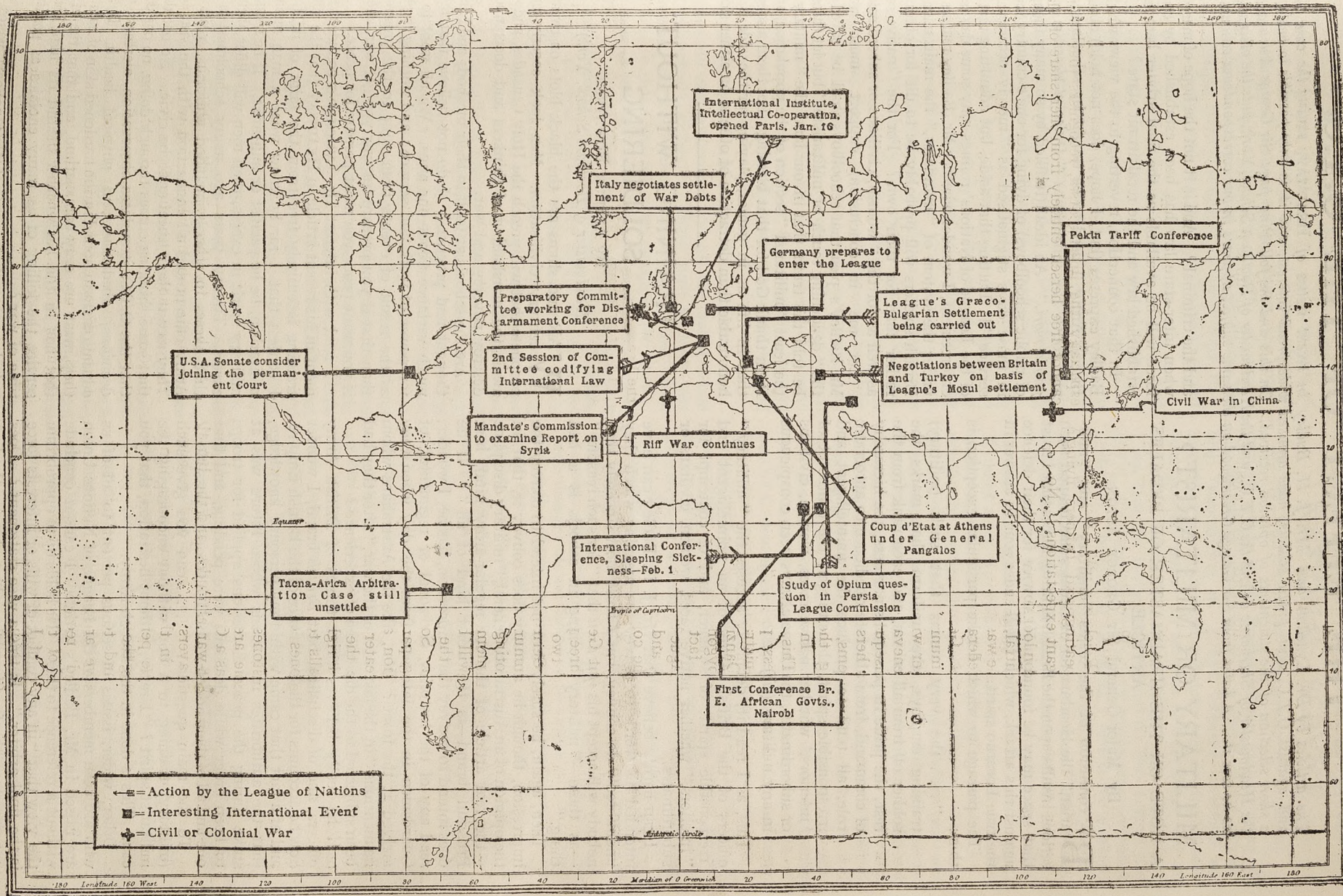
The second group of questions, which Germany wants the League to answer, is concerned with the millions of Germans who have been cut off from the Mother Country by the Treaty of Versailles. There are German minorities in Czechoslovakia, Poland, Denmark, Alsace-Lorraine, and further away, in Rumania and Jugoslavia. The Peace Treaty has assured to these minorities equality of cultural rights. The plain facts tell another story. It is worth while, if only for a moment, to recall the policy of suppression and destruction of all German elements, so rigorously enforced by the Polish State. Germany will naturally stand forward as champion of German minorities in the League.

The third group of problems covers the compensation for the territorial seizures which were determined on seven years ago at Versailles. It should not be supposed that Germany wishes to change the map of Europe, but rather, that she wishes to see removed, as soon as possible, all the political, economic, technical, and psychological impossibilities that have arisen out of the Treaty. The second and third Rhenish zones, as well as the Saar, no longer serve as real guarantees, since the understanding about the German coal deliveries to France, Belgium and Italy has been reached. Perhaps the difficulties of the financial arrangements between Germany and France will be settled without the help of the League. Further, the Polish Corridor and the settlement of the two Silesias will come under consideration. There is also great need of coming to an understanding as to the European custom and traffic system with its various ramifications and mutual dislocations, and for a levelling-up of the conditions of production and costs of industry. Finally, in this connection, can be added Germany's claim to colonial mandates.

All these, together with the untenable isolation of Austria, are problems which can only be solved over the conference table of the Family of Nations. All things considered, Germany, in entering the League, is taking a very decisive step. Germany had to decide whether she was to stand, together with Russia, at the head of the discontented nations and minorities in the world, in consistent opposition to the circle of the League of Nations, or whether she should herself plump for the League. She has irrevocably decided on the latter course, and has declared herself ready to devote herself to the work of the League without spinning intrigues or being guided by doubtful experiments.



LEAGUE AND WORLD AFFAIRS AT A GLANCE—Jan.-Feb., 1926





## THE EFFECT OF THE O.T.C.

The articles by Dr. Lyttelton and Mr. J. H. Badley in recent issues of HEADWAY, stating the case for and against O.T.C.'s in public schools, have aroused widespread interest, and it is only possible to publish a short selection of the statements of opinion received. On this and the following page Sir George Aston and the Headmaster of Sherborne defend the O.T.C., and the Headmaster of Bootham School, York, puts the other side as he sees it. A letter from Sir George Greenwood on the same subject appears in our correspondence columns.

### MILITARY OR MILITARIST?

A NOTE ON THE HEADMASTER OF BEDALES' ARTICLE

By Major-General Sir GEORGE ASTON

BY confusion of the terms "military" and "militarist," the Headmaster of Bedales has heaped such serious insults upon the British fighting forces that I trust that space may be found in HEADWAY for their defence against this attack, which I will endeavour to answer in the true Locarno spirit.

The passage to which I take particular exception is this:—

"... the very means that such (military) training employs, the uniform that marks the soldier off from all others, and each rank from the rest, the pride in personal smartness, the hierarchy of command, from absolute obedience to autocratic rule, all tend to produce the unintelligent and irresponsible spirit, the swagger, the contempt of 'inferiors,' whether native races, women, civilians or subordinates, that have always been conspicuous in any military (sic) caste..."

This, as I read it, definitely accuses the "military" officers of the British Army of an unintelligent and irresponsible spirit, of swagger, and of contempt for "inferiors," whether native races, women, civilians or subordinates.

I can hardly believe that Mr. J. H. Badley can have intended his words to convey the meaning which they undoubtedly do convey, but I trust most sincerely that nobody will accept his *ipse dixit* that "for such reasons"—as these—"military training in schools is a bad thing."

Then, again, he surely does not intend to convey the impression, though he actually does convey it, that, in the opinion of an Australian General, "military discipline—the real article of the old regular-army kind, best Prussian brand—is the worst kind of all"? If he does intend to convey that impression, has he, I wonder, read any of the histories, divisional or regimental, of Guardsmen in the late war from the day when they arrived at the front? Not, like the Australians whom he mentions "in the last year of the war," after they had been subjected to the discipline of experience?

If he really believes these things of British Army officers, and of discipline, best *British* brand, I wonder how he accounts for the endurance of the British Empire, and of a fact that came within my personal knowledge, that the authorities in nations whose future was at stake during the peace discussions applied for troops to keep order while decisions were pending, and that one and all of them added: "British troops, if possible"?

To the main question: "... can you give such (military) training to a boy without encouraging the militarist spirit?" I reply, without hesitation, that you can. This is done in the British Army.

Other, wider, issues of serious portent to all of us who are keen members of the League of Nations Union are raised in Mr. Badley's article. I cannot conclude without a reference to them. He holds up to opprobrium the view that "in any conflict of wills or interests force is the final arbiter." Is this a wise statement? Does not the strength of national law depend upon the fact that force is the final arbiter between the community

and the criminal? And is it not the hope of many that, when inter-state law has been established by consent, force will be available as the final arbiter between the established law and the recalcitrant state?

In that connection, reverting to the views which Mr. Badley expresses (but, I hope, does not hold) about the British Army, I used to be taught by schoolmasters in my youth the sentiment: "*Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.*" An ideal (fulfilled by so many thousands of public schoolboys) of dying for one's country was not in those days stigmatised as "merely occasional lip-service"! Putting that aside, but admitting that some of the League of Nations' rulings may some day require enforcement, I wonder whether Mr. Badley realises that, under the system of "mandates," the main mission of British soldiers will probably be to die for other races rather than for their own? For the "native races," as well as for the "women, civilians or subordinates"?

Let me, in conclusion, support most warmly Mr. Badley's plea that schoolboys shall be saved from the "deadening touch of militarism," but let them also be told the truth, that in our land the "military" are the least "militarist" section of the population, and let them thank God for that blessing. Let them also realise that in life as in games, playing for the side is more honourable than detraction of others, on either side.

## TRAINING WITHOUT SOLDIERING

By ARTHUR ROWNTREE  
(Headmaster of Bootham School, York)

WAR and slums are the black blots on twentieth-century civilisation. Men look eagerly for the prophets that will preach the Holy Crusades, and we all await the marshalling of thinkers and doers who will destroy poverty and war.

Are the schools at fault in their methods and habits of thought and practice? I do not believe that there is much variance about our aims. We all want to train for power of work and service; and nothing is plainer as the result of events from 1914 to the present day than that if you prepare for war you get war, and that if you want peace you must prepare for peace.

I read with interest Dr. Lyttelton's confident statement in his recent article in HEADWAY that the military training is entirely free from the taint of militarism. I confess that I rarely know what a man means by militarism, be he pacifist or militarist. If he means the military spirit in excess, then men will differ about the excess. Twenty years ago many schoolmasters held that excess in schools included uniforms, visits from Army officers and all connection with the War Office. They meant their training to be civic. No one doubts that some thinking comes through doing, no one doubts that the O.T.C. stimulates observation, alertness, quick decisions, obedience and physical health. But are educationists so bound in the hardened skin of habit that they must use only one method, and that the method that has in the background behind its high ideal of service the killing of as many enemies as possible in time of war?

I do not wish to suggest that schools which have O.T.C.'s are more imbued with high ideals than others,

or less imbued; but I want to suggest that in the first eighteen years of life education should aim at an ideal of conduct in advance of the practice and standards of the day, and stand for the power and claims of moral qualities—efficacy of justice and friendliness, the power of co-operation and unity, the strength of sincere disinterestedness—and education that might change the habit of thought from a readiness to apply force to a readiness to judge and act with understanding and sympathy.

The aim of our educational system is a spiritual and ethical uplifting. The aim of the military system is preparation for war, for destruction. We all recognise in the development of the human race a tendency to co-operation as well as a tendency to increased intelligence. We admit the conception of progress as consisting in the evolution of mind, "in the unfolding of an order of ideas by which life is stimulated and guided." The application of ethical principles to international affairs, as shown by Locarno, helps the progress of humanity and civilisation by carrying one step further the guidance of life by rational principles, that is by the principles of the grown-up. And a friend of mine spoke serious truth when he jested that a nation in arms is a nation in its infancy, and that is why it is in arms. I shall be told in words coined many years ago: "A child must play with tin soldiers, you cannot expect him to play with tin philanthropists; and you are trying to set up a tin philanthropist system!" But an epigram will not suffice to knock down an experiment that seeks to harmonise ideal and conduct, that summons boys to arduous tasks inspired with the spirit of progress, tending to rational self-discipline and moral development—

"High sacrifice and labour without end."

Games do not and cannot fill all the out-of-school life, and nobody wishes it. There must be room and opportunity for cultivation of individual tastes which will help to make the full man complete for service, and room in the daily round of community life for the practice of disinterested service. Modern schemes of physical training evoke alertness, quick decision, obedience, physical health; they almost attain, in the hands of a skilful master that "influence" which supersedes "government" and "discipline," according to the textbooks. We have at present only five per cent. of our boys in secondary schools. This five per cent. can during term time share part of its possessions with some of the less privileged ninety-five, teaching them gymnastics and cricket, swimming and life-saving on the school grounds, and taking them out to camp for a week or two in the summer holidays. Here is a line of training that calls forth some of the best mental and moral and physical qualities, and recognises the vital importance of motive. Does it make for wisdom, truth, honour, consideration for the weak, respect for those living under other conditions? That is the kind of test to apply to such courses of training. We want, and we believe we get, in these courses an intelligent discipline inspired by and inspiring a high purpose. The boy will learn in the debating society and in the organisation and management of part of the community life something of the nice balancing of give and take, the co-operative thinking-out of solutions to delicate problems in the hostile atmosphere of opponents.

The school which has the true League of Nations spirit in its heart will train the young diplomat, the young arbiter and the young delegate to the slow task of reconciling service. How else can the Englishman face the colour question in his Empire? How else can he hope to keep friendly relations with China? How else can the American solve his Japanese problems? Viewed from the standpoint of world humanity, the O.T.C. makes but a narrow and reactionary contribution to the solution of immense and weighty questions.

## MILITARY SERVICE AND NATIONAL SERVICE

By Dr. NOWELL SMITH (Headmaster of Sherborne)

THE article of Mr. Badley in the January issue of HEADWAY gave me such a shock that I cannot help transmitting it. I had hitherto cherished an unverified presumption that Bedales and its Headmaster were possibly too far in advance of their times, but at any rate full of reason and enlightenment. And when I saw that Mr. Badley had entered the lists against the O.T.C., I expected to find a very strong case presented against it. Instead of which all I find is the weakest kind of *a priori* arguments combined with an apparent ignorance of the present spirit of a good Public School and of the O.T.C. which almost passes belief.

The greater part of the article is indeed an insult to any good school which has an O.T.C. contingent. Without a jot of evidence it assumes what it professes to demonstrate, viz., that the training given in the O.T.C. necessarily fosters the spirit of militarism. There is no sign in the whole article that Mr. Badley has been at the pains to verify this assumption. From his remarks about "military discipline—the real article, of the old regular army kind, best Prussian brand," it is obvious both that he has no personal knowledge of the kind of training given in a good school O.T.C. contingent, and that passion rather than judgment guides his pen. His quotation from "the Commander of the Australian Army" could be adopted by any competent C.O. of an O.T.C. contingent: "True discipline does not mean lip service nor obsequious homage to superiors, nor a suppression of individuality." In fact from careful observation of O.T.C. work during many years I myself, a pure civilian who never had any military training at all except for a short period in the Volunteer Training Corps during the war, should say that very little in school life does so much to develop individual initiative in the average undistinguished boy as his training in the O.T.C.

Again, Mr. Badley says that "national service has been thought of and talked of so exclusively in connection with military service that it is often taken to mean little else than conscription." This may be so in Mr. Badley's circle, but it is certainly not so in my experience of two typical Public Schools, in which though "military service" may be part, it is certainly by no means a prominent part, of the connotation of the term "national service."

In a word, Mr. Badley appears to live in a little world of his own, by no means untouched by Pharisaism, and to imagine—rather than look upon—the average Public School as a benighted and barbarous community where the natural pugnacity of the human boy is cultivated and intensified by deliberate "militarism." This attitude is very disappointing to one who has nothing more at heart than the infinitely difficult and delicate task on which the League of Nations Union is engaged of educating the conscience and intelligence of the public to a truer view of international relations and of the respective rôles of force and reason in seeking peace and ensuing it.

There is something to be said against the existence of any form of military training at school, though less, in my opinion, than is to be said for it at the present stage of civilisation. The greatest vigilance and caution is required of school authorities in this *as in other* departments of school life. But as a lover of peace and as a devotee of the utmost freedom of individual development that is consistent with equal freedom for all, I must regretfully say of Mr. Badley's polemic—

"*Non tali auxilio nec defensoribus istis  
Tempus eget.*"



## THURSDAY MORNING THE UNION EXECUTIVE AT WORK

**D**URING the war it was a common thing for the combatant soldiers in the line to speculate on the methods and working of the General Staff. How was it, they wondered, that G.H.Q. arrived at their decision to attack in one sector and count the raspberry jam tins in another. Why did they suddenly decide that the direction of the wind should be reported at 2 a.m. instead of at 3.15 a.m.? But these questions were never answered, and the rank and file never understood the toil and labour of Headquarters.

The General Staff of the Union is the Executive Committee, and, as there is no enveloping fog of war, some idea of the working of that Committee may be of interest to the combatants in the line, the members of the Branches. The Committee meets at 15, Grosvenor Crescent, on alternate Thursdays, oftener in cases of urgency. An average of 25 to 30 members attend, varying in fame and distinction. Ex-Cabinet Ministers, Members of Parliament, ex-Members, professors, lawyers, industrialists, economists, trade unionists, soldiers and sailors, humanitarians, make up a representative and distinguished gathering.

Professor Murray takes the chair. On his right are the secretaries and minute-keeper. On his left the vice-chairman, Major J. W. Hills, M.P. The business begins with the minutes of the previous meeting.

Let us take at random the agenda of a meeting and see the extraordinary diversity of problems which our General Staff tackles every fortnight. The first item on the minutes is the abolition of submarines. There is an Admiral, formerly of the Dardanelles Squadron and the Grand Fleet, to give expert views. It is decided to summon the special sub-committee which deals with the limitation of armaments to discuss this question and study the whole problem of armaments afresh.

Then a well-known Labour leader promises to move a resolution on the Hours Convention at the General Council. The revision of the Covenant follows. Is revision desirable at this juncture? The international lawyers give their views. The report of the "Amendments to the Covenant Sub-Committee" is received. An important resolution on mandates, with special reference to Syria is passed, with the instruction that it be sent to Sir Frederick Lugard and to the Federation of League of Nations Societies at Brussels.

The Committee then considers the fortnightly financial statement, discusses the Secretary's report on the general financial position of the Union, compares it with the position at the same date last year, makes comments on the present and recommendations for the future.

Resolutions from branches are next examined. "That the trouble between France and Morocco should be dealt with by the League." Fortunately, there is an ex-Minister who has just returned from a tour in Morocco and can give a first-hand account of the situation there. "That Britain should sign the optional clause of the Statute of the Permanent Court." The international lawyers again, explaining the intricacies of maritime law and the essential reservations that Britain would have to make; historians intervene with complex details about rights of belligerents on the High Seas. Replies are drafted for despatch to the branches which have sent in the resolutions, or, if the subject is particularly difficult, a special sub-committee is set up to draft the replies.

A report is then received on the Union's conference on social insurance, and trade unionists and industrialists give their comments. The attitude towards the League of the candidates at impending by-elections comes in for

attention, and it is decided to despatch telegrams to each candidate, asking him to declare his support of the League in his election address.

The means of achieving closer co-operation with the British Legion and the Rotary movement are examined, and then the Executive Committee turns to the reports of the regular standing committees of the Union. These standing committees are all, in effect, sub-committees of the Executive, and their resolutions and recommendations do not become valid until they have been approved by the Executive.

The minutes of the "Overseas" Committee included such diverse subjects as the resolutions of the Warsaw Congress of League of Nations Societies, the appointment of a special representative in India, a proposed film service for making films of events of international importance, and an appeal from a Czecho-Slovakian society to protest against Fascismo.

The Education Committee, at its last meeting, had been discussing a campaign in training colleges, the steps taken during the previous month by local education authorities to further League teaching in the schools, co-operation with adult educational organisations, summer schools and a children's handicraft exhibition in Tokio.

The Christian Organisations Committee reported on the co-operation with the World Alliance, on the arrangements for Peace Sunday, and on the progress of corporate membership. The Women's Advisory Council were exercised in their minds about the Quarterly News Sheet and open-air meetings. All these things were considered by the Executive; the resolutions of the sub-committees were passed, amended or rejected. The Editorial Committee added its quota, recommending the publication of certain pamphlets, leaflets, booklets and the rejection of others. The Finance Committee reported, amid subdued but sincere applause, that the Union's overdraft had been paid off and that the Council's vote was coming in steadily.

And so the work goes on. One sub-committee of special interest to the staff at Headquarters is the Staff Appointments Committee, which regulates salaries, wages, hours, promotion and the general welfare of the staff. The Management Committee controls the more general domestic economy of Headquarters. The morning's work finishes after about two and a half hours. At the next meeting the reports of other committees will be considered. For example, there are the Labour Advisory, the Library, the Equitable Treatment of Foreigners, Minorities, Mandates, Hospitality, Religion and Ethics, Industrial Advisory and others, making altogether a formidable list.

There is one very important aspect of all these activities which is often overlooked. The ladies and gentlemen who are members of these committees are all extremely busy people, but they manage to devote hours of precious time to the work of the Union, hammering out the small details which ultimately go to make the policy of the Union. All of them are experts in their own particular line, and all of them have some contribution to make. They are like the skilled engineers in a motor-works. Each one makes a small but accurate part, and the parts when fitted together make the smooth-running and efficient engine.

The rank and file of the Union should be grateful to their General Staff who work so untiringly for the common cause, and who do not demand red tabs or gold oak-leaves, but are content with the reward of seeing the Union and the League go from strength to strength.

## PROGRESS IN INDIA

By GEORGE DAVIES-WATKINS

**W**ORKING for the League ideal in India is a very difficult task. Indians to-day, including a great number of educated ones, can see very little yet beyond Nationalism and Swaraj. International idealism will come later when India has reached that further stage in her development, but now the very name of the League is an anathema to the ears of most Indians. Some of us have tried hard, carefully and seriously, in all patience, to meet the Indian case, but chiefly the trouble is lack of knowledge on the part of the Indians. The Nationalist Press serves up garbled information concerning the League, and from such data the Indian forms his ideas of the League and its work. There is urgent need for much propaganda work here similar to that which the Union is doing in England.

Here in Madras, a University town, the work is very uphill, and what little we have accomplished has been done at great cost of time and patience and with the valuable help of old pamphlets of the Union. I, personally, have gathered together, in conjunction with the local Y.M.C.A., a group of 20 to 30 law students and young lawyers of the High Court, and we meet fortnightly to learn more about the League. But the national virus has bitten deeply, and again and again the ideals of the League are hidden from the view of many of them, because they cannot see beyond the grievances of India. Someone once said that if a Pole were asked to write an essay on an elephant he would call it "Elephants and the Polish question," and this is practically the position of the student element in India. Everything is twisted to bear on the Nationalist question, and we often find it difficult to overcome this bias to the work in hand. One brilliant lawyer, a Master of Arts and a Bachelor of Laws, told me in this study circle that in his estimation it would be better for India to be without any representation at all on the League than for her to be represented there by nominees chosen by the British Raj, and who misrepresented the Indian point of view on every occasion.

So if in this atmosphere of suspicion and misunderstanding some seed of good work can be sown, then it is indeed a triumph. This is exactly what the League has done. After months of hard work along these lines, our hearts were gladdened by the news that Mr. F. S. Marvin, the writer and lecturer, was coming to Madras and was bringing the Union film, "The Star of Hope," with him. Now, Indians revel in cinema shows, and when it was announced that this film would be exhibited free in the local cinema theatre, a packed audience was soon forthcoming. The reception was so enheartening that the film was shown again in the local Y.M.C.A., a palatial edifice on the Esplanade. Again another enthusiastic crowd followed the unfolding of the story. But perhaps the crown of all was when the District Educational Officer decided to give a show to the Secondary School children on the Monday afternoon. It was my privilege to be present at this exhibition, and over 1,000 sixth-form boys and girls gathered to watch the film. As Mr. Marvin introduced his film, and those thousand keen young faces turned up to him in attentive interest, one felt that here was good soil indeed for the League seed. Then the film told its own story, and as point to point was skilfully driven home in the marvellous manner of the film, the boys and girls showed their appreciation in true Indian fashion. Cinema shows in India are noisy entertainments, and the applause and cheering of those thousand or more students left no doubt as to the effect of the film on their minds. "Knowledge removes prejudice," it is said, and here is an example of this being done for the

League in India. As a result of this film and previous meetings I hope to form the first Junior Branch of the Union in India in my school here in Madras, and since about 120 of my sixth-form boys were present at the film exhibition, I am looking for good recruits from that quarter.

But we want help from the home base. We want literature for distribution, publications of the Union, old copies of HEADWAY, and cheap reference books on the League. The Indian student is often poor, and in the majority of cases cannot afford to buy literature on the League, and so we, who are trying to uphold the banner of the League here against frightful odds, ask for your assistance in combating the insidious propaganda of the Anti-League Press out here.

[Any offers in response to this appeal, if directed to Professor G. Davies-Watkins, Madras Christian College, South India, will be a most valuable stimulus to this most difficult pioneer work for the League.]

## GIFTS OF THE WORLD

**T**HE new International Labour Office at Geneva will be ready for its tenants early in the spring. With its two hundred rooms it is one of the biggest buildings in the town. The more imaginative section of the English Press has described it as "Labour's nest of luxury." Actually, however, nothing less like a palace could be imagined, and its plain exterior is proof that no money has been spent on decorations. In one respect the building is unique, for it is being furnished in part by gifts from the various member States of the I.L.O., and by labour organisations that appreciate its work. When the suggestion was originally made that the different governments might like to contribute towards the furnishing of the new Office, it was not anticipated that trades unions would also like to help. Their spontaneous gifts are, therefore, especially welcome.

One of the latest contributions comes from the American Federation of Labour, which is to furnish a room in the new building as a memorial to its late President, Mr. Samuel Gompers. It is stipulated that the gift is to be made in person by the President of the Federation "in order that we may give additional significance and distinction to the honour we wish to pay." A similar present of furniture has been made by the Rumanian Central Co-operative Organisation. Another gift, which comes from the General Federation of Labour of Japan, takes the form of an embroidered panel. In sending this, the President wrote, "I hope you will accept it as a token of the profound appreciation of the workers of Japan for the special attention you are paying to the problems of the East, and the great interest you have shown in the progress of the workers' movement and the labour legislation of Japan."

The gifts made by the Governments include £4,000 from Great Britain towards the furnishing of the hall, for which India is supplying some of her beautiful woods. The main entrance doors have been given by Australia, and other doors have been presented by Canada. Queensland has made a special contribution towards the furniture for the vestibule on the first floor, and Sweden is furnishing the room of the President of the Governing Body. France has sent Gobelin's tapestry, Japan two cloisonné vases, and other vases have come from Denmark's Royal Porcelain Factory. Czecho-Slovakia's famous glass will be represented by crystal chandeliers for the reading room. Greece and Bulgaria seem unable to forget their rivalry even in the matter of present-giving, for both have sent carpets. On the other hand, this may be a sign that they are beginning to think alike on, at any rate, one subject. Rumania has contributed carpets and curtains. Germany, who



has, of course, been a member of the I.L.O. for some time, has presented stained glass windows for the main staircase. Belgium has sent two bronze statues by Constantin Meunier, and Italy also a statue. Switzerland's gift, two huge granite figures symbolising the industry of men and women, will flank the entrance to the new Office.

## THE WAR OF TO-MORROW

NOT long ago an admiral and a diplomatist were dining together before a League of Nations Union meeting at which the former was to preside. "If you have got any children," said the admiral, "put them into the army or navy. That will be the safest place in the next war." "That's cheerful advice," said the diplomat, "for a man whose boys are going into the Diplomatic Service." "Diplomatic Service," rejoined the admiral, "that's absolutely fatal, because they are bound to be in some capital, and the capitals will be the danger zone in the next war."

That view is not quite new enough to be startling, but it is sufficiently interesting nevertheless. A good deal has been written in the last few years about the conditions and character of the next great war, and most of the pictures painted have laid stress on the fact that no section of the population of any belligerent country will be immune from hostile attack, and that armies, as we know them to-day, may be relatively negligible factors. That view is expressed in an arresting form in a small book just published from the pen of Captain Liddell Hart, called "Paris; or, The Future of War." Paris, it may be remarked in this connection, is not the capital city of France, but the hero of the Greek legend, who slew Achilles by wounding him in his only vulnerable part, his heel. Captain Liddell Hart knows no doubt or uncertainty as to where the vulnerable point in a modern State lies. It is not the destruction of armies that matters, but the destruction of the nation's nerve centre. To get to London, to get to Paris, to get to Berlin, will be the one supreme aim of the belligerents in the next war. The way, of course, to get there will be by air, for, as Captain Hart puts it, fleets of aeroplanes can hop over opposing armies, just as fleets of submarines can dive under opposing fleets.

So far as land armies themselves are concerned, the future lies with fast-moving tanks which in a few days should be able to penetrate deep into an enemy's country. The supreme instrument is the aeroplane, with gas as the final weapon. Through that instrument a nation's morale, it is claimed, can be broken, and its will to war converted into an insistent demand for peace in as many days as a 19th century war would last months. "Imagine for a moment," writes Captain Hart, "London, Manchester, Birmingham and half a dozen other great centres simultaneously attacked, the business localities and Fleet Street wrecked, Whitehall a heap of ruins, and the slum districts maddened into the impulse to break loose and maraud, the railways cut and factories destroyed. Would not the general will to resist vanish, and what use would be the still determined factions of the nation without organisation and central direction?"

Into the possibility of such an achievement and into the identity of the possible assailant there is no need to penetrate too far, but lest Captain Hart should seem to be drawing solely on his imagination, it is fair to quote from him one more sentence: "France has 990 aeroplanes in the home country, Great Britain 312—and this is a notable increase on the situation two years ago. Even allowing an ample margin of aeroplanes to hold

the British air-fleet in check, it would be easily possible for a greater weight of bombs to be dropped on London in one day than in the whole of the Great War, and to repeat the dose at frequent and brief intervals."

In the writer's view, a war of this type does not mean a new degree of savagery and terror. On the contrary, he holds that the new methods would bring swift decisions, and that in consequence the total casualties would be far less than in an old-time war, while the recuperative power of a country would be destroyed in nothing like the same degree. Gas, particularly those gases which temporarily disable without destroying, he strenuously defends.

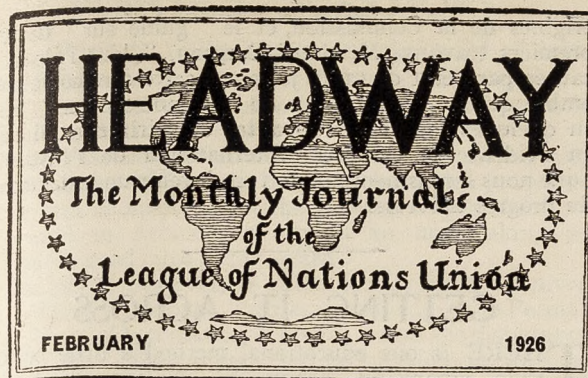
Such forecasts as to the war of the future cannot be ignored. They demand indeed to be exhaustively discussed, for if there is any good ground for writing off armies of the existing type as largely valueless, there will clearly be small virtue in a Disarmament Conference which simply reduces armies of that type and does nothing to restrict the instruments of the new warfare, which may consist largely of commercial aeroplanes armed with gases manufactured in perfectly innocuous factories devoted normally to industrial pursuits. This is not said to depreciate the importance of a Disarmament Conference, but it tends beyond question to emphasise the supreme importance beyond anything else of developing to the utmost every power the League of Nations possesses or can acquire, not to regulate war, but to prevent it, by deflecting the ideas of humanity more and more from the thought of war, and providing effective alternatives to war as a settlement of any disputes that arise.

## THE JAPANESE WAY

JAPAN is universally notorious for its thoroughness, and that quality beyond all others seems to have marked the activities of a large contingent of Japanese students who have lately held a Model Assembly in Tokio. Particulars regarding this have just reached this country, and are in certain respects of great interest.

A number of student branches of the Japanese League of Nations Association decided as long ago as April of last year to hold such an Assembly in public in Tokio. Instead of giving themselves a week or two to make the necessary arrangements, they felt that six months was none too long a time for adequate preparation. Thirteen branches took part, and detailed arrangements of procedure, agenda and so forth were carefully thought out. Delegates representing every one of the 55 nations in the League were chosen, and one and all of these appear to have made preparation for the model meeting almost their chief interest for months. Some of them spent their summer vacation, or a considerable part of it, in their University libraries studying everything that could be studied about the history and external policy of the nation they were representing. Not content with that, they besieged the various Embassies and Legations in Tokio in order to penetrate a little further into the inner mind of the various countries concerned.

The Assembly itself seems to have been a conspicuous success, and to have attracted considerable attention in the Tokio press. One paper, for example, remarked that it was marked by a degree of sincerity and intellectuality such as is rarely seen in meetings of this kind, and another observed that an unusual and striking capacity to "expatriate" themselves—i.e., to live in the thought-life of some country other than their own—characterised the attitude of the delegates. The Model Assembly clearly concentrated public attention effectively to the activities of the League, and it has been decided to hold a similar meeting every year in future.



## TOWARDS DISARMAMENT

THE meeting of the League's Preparatory Commission on Disarmament on the 15th of this month will be an event of very considerable importance, for it means that the League is definitely setting its hand to a task in which it cannot afford to fail. That does not imply that there is yet any general agreement as to the methods by which success is to be obtained, or, indeed, as to what actually constitutes success. Broadly speaking, of course, the ultimate goal which the nations should set before them is the reduction of all national forces to the minimum necessary for the preservation of internal order, with, it may be, some small margin which should form each nation's contribution to any force the League might find it necessary to use in the event of some special crisis, in order, in the words of Article VIII of the Covenant, "to effect the enforcement by common action of international obligations." The day, however, when all that can be achieved appears to be still far distant, and the task immediately in hand is first of all to ensure that there shall be no actual increase of armaments anywhere; and, secondly, to concert plans for an early and general decrease.

It is not expected that definite agreements will be negotiated by the Committee which is now beginning its work. That is the function of the full Disarmament Conference, which it is hoped will meet sometime in the course of next year. But the Disarmament Commission itself must work out the plans, and if it is to do that effectively, it must include in its membership all the principal armed nations of the world. Whether it will do so or not depends largely on the decision of Russia (to use that convenient term for the organisation known more properly as the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics). Russia, it is clear, is in no sense antagonistic to the idea of the Conference. At the moment of writing it is uncertain whether her objections to attending any meeting on the soil of Switzerland will have been abandoned, or whether the Committee will have decided to assemble elsewhere in order to spare Russian susceptibilities. The latter event is improbable; and it is a very open question whether such a course is to be desired. Meanwhile, the virtual certainty that both America and Germany will take part in the work of the Disarmament Commission is manifestly of the highest importance.

At the best, nevertheless, the task before the Commission is almost bafflingly difficult, and it is doing no service either to the Committee itself or to the League to disguise that dominating fact. It will have to decide, to begin with, how to measure armaments—whether by men, by money, by equipment and so forth—and, secondly, whether it is possible in any way to "ration" armaments—that is to say, to decide that one country is entitled to an army of one given strength, and its neighbour to an army of another. The argument that

because the makers of the Treaty of Versailles decided that 100,000 men were sufficient for Germany it is a mere matter of arithmetic to determine what armies countries of different sizes and different populations should have, is at first sight seductive, but an attempt to proceed on these lines has broken down once already, and it is more likely to fail than to succeed if tried again. There are, in addition, such fundamental questions as whether the reduction of armies and the reduction of navies should be dealt with at the same time and at the same place. America is credited with the desire to perpetuate her Washington Conference traditions by convening another Conference to deal simply with naval limitation. There are manifest difficulties about that. Countries with large armies and small navies, if they are exhorted at Geneva to reduce their land forces, may properly respond with a demand that countries with large navies and small armies should limit their sea power, and they might quite well refuse to be satisfied with the reply that the naval powers intend to do that at another Conference held in another country. It is, of course, not impossible to co-ordinate the two processes, even if they are not carried out at the same conference, but that will not be altogether simple, and the question may well cause some difficulty at Geneva.

Another and quite different problem is raised by the necessity of associating to some extent what may be called the mechanical and the political sides of the disarmament question. The appointment of a commission to work out plans for the limitation of armaments does not alter the fundamental fact, on which League assemblies have again and again insisted, that disarmament depends at the last resort on security. That is recognised in the questionnaire approved by the League Council in December, the seventh item of which definitely raises the whole question of the extent to which regional disarmament is practicable in return for regional security, and whether any scheme of disarmament is practicable unless it is general. Locarno has shown us—or claims to have shown us—a means of attaining at any rate regional security; and it may reasonably be expected that as a result of that great achievement some measure of regional disarmament will follow. That means, obviously, that the word lies with France. France, Belgium and Germany are the three powers which have gained most in the way of security by the Locarno agreement. Germany can, obviously, not reduce her forces further. The question of Belgium's army is of secondary importance. France, who through her spokesman, M. Paul Boncour, has taken a leading part in the whole of the League campaign for disarmament, has it largely in her power to secure success or failure for the movement for land disarmament. But if this is true, it is almost equally true that grave responsibilities in the matter of naval reduction lie with Great Britain. It must be added, of course, that that responsibility is shared in almost equal measure with the United States and Japan. It is not, moreover, in any considerable degree diminished by the accords reached at Washington in 1922. These accords affected only battleships, and one of their unforeseen results has been to precipitate a race in the building of cruisers, and to a lesser extent of submarines. Whether by land or sea, isolated action by a Great Power is virtually out of the question. Reduction must proceed on a concerted plan. The refusal of any important State to line up with its fellows may prove fatal to the whole design. For the action France or America or Japan or Russia may take we can be in no sense responsible, but at any rate it devolves on the democratic forces in this country to see to it that the representatives of Great Britain at Geneva shall never give anything but unstinting support to any reasonable and practical proposal for the reduction of armaments, whether military or naval.



## LE C.I.C.

In response to a suggestion that HEADWAY should from time to time publish articles in the League's second official language, French, we append a report of the opening in Paris on January 27 of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, created to carry on permanently the work of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation (C.I.C.).

UNE cérémonie, dont il faut souligner l'importance internationale; a eu lieu au Palais Royal. Le Président de la République et le Président en exercice de la Société des Nations ont inauguré l'Institut International de Coopération Intellectuelle de la Société des Nations.

L'assistance était extrêmement nombreuse. Plus de mille personnes emplissaient les grands salons de l'aile Montpensier du Palais Royal, que le gouvernement français a affecté à l'Institut. La plupart des membres du corps diplomatique, de très nombreux représentants des institutions et associations intellectuelles françaises et étrangères, plusieurs importantes personnalités politiques françaises et internationales étaient présents.

A 16 heures M. Doumergue, Président de la République, fit son entrée, et quelques minutes après, M. Edouard Daladier, Ministre de l'Instruction Publique, prenait la parole. En termes éloquentes et longuement applaudis il rappela comment et pourquoi le gouvernement français avait pris l'initiative de fournir à la Société des Nations les moyens de doter la Commission Internationale de Coopération Intellectuelle d'un organisme permanent d'exécution et d'étude.

Faisant allusions aux efforts accomplis par les siècles précédents pour accroître les relations intellectuelles entre les peuples, il ajouta :

"Mais ces efforts furent toujours limités à certains groupes d'hommes et de pays et à certaines sciences. Au contraire, l'Institut International revêt, grâce à la Société des Nations, le double caractère de la permanence et de l'universalité. Son existence même est une affirmation éclatante de cette grande loi de solidarité et de mutuelle dépendance qui régit la vie de l'esprit aussi bien que la vie matérielle de tous les pays. Et s'il rend plus ordonné et aussi plus facile le travail scientifique, l'Institut International collabore ainsi, suivant les nobles paroles de Léon Bourgeois, au désarmement des esprits et au rapprochement des peuples."

M. Scialoja, Président en exercice de la Société des Nations, parla ensuite. Au nom de la S.D.N. il remercia la nation française de son "don généreux."

Les travailleurs de l'esprit, dit-on, ont été les premiers dans l'histoire de l'humanité à connaître la valeur de la collaboration entre les peuples et à éprouver la fécondité de l'entraide et de la division du travail. Selon la parole de M. Léon Bourgeois, "sans un esprit de mutuelle intelligence internationale, une Association de Nations ne peut vivre."

Sir Eric Drummond, secrétaire général de la S.D.N. eut ensuite la parole. Il nota que l'organisme de Genève enregistrait un nouveau progrès par la création de l'Institut de Paris. "Ce progrès, dit-il, est dû à l'admirable générosité du gouvernement français. Je tiens à honneur d'exprimer à Monsieur le Président de la République, et par son entremise, à la nation française toute entière, l'immense gratitude des amis de la Société des Nations pour ce geste si noble."

M. Lorentz, Président de la Commission Internationale de Coopération Intellectuelle, rappela alors les

origines de la Commission, et le "guide sûr" de ses premiers travaux, M. Henri Bergson, "dont l'absence causée par l'état de santé jette sur cette cérémonie une ombre que nous regrettons de tout notre cœur." Et, en quelques formules frappantes et spirituelles, il mit en évidence le caractère international de l'Institut, "que nous serons heureux de voir devenir un instrument du progrès universel."

## GETTING IT ACROSS

THERE is one educational method a little better than organising League of Nations meetings. That is to take advantage of meetings ready-made, and to use existing organisations as vehicles for "information work." Our task will not be done until we have captured other people's meetings and set every organisation talking about the League and discussing its own business from an international point of view.

Now, the best organised section of the community at the present day is undoubtedly the wage-earning class, and the educational work already being carried on by the Labour organisations in this country—the Trade Unions, the Men's and Women's co-operative guilds, the W.E.A., the Brotherhood movement, the Workingmen's clubs and institutes, and, indeed, such definitely political bodies as the Labour Party, I.L.P. branches, etc.—offers valuable opportunities for effective dissemination of facts about the League. All over the country these and kindred movements are holding weekly, monthly or quarterly meetings for the discussion of their particular business, usually concluding their agenda by an address on some subject of general interest. Here are audiences ready-made for a speaker on the League and its International Labour Organisation. Mr. Gillinder, the special speaker attached to the Labour Section of the Union, has already been working on these lines, addressing gatherings of this type during the past year over an extensive area covering Lancashire, Cheshire, Warwickshire, Staffordshire, Worcestershire, Notts, Derby, Leicestershire, Northants, Yorks, Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Kent, Berks, Essex and London.

Another valuable experiment has been the holding of Delegates' Conferences representing the local Trades Unions, Trades and Labour Councils, Co-operative Party and Labour Party. Delegates to such conferences are there in a definitely representative capacity. Where necessary their expenses are paid by their own organisations, to which they duly render reports, written or oral, wide circles thus being reached. Demonstrations held in connection with the Annual Congress of the Trade Union movement, the Co-operative Union and the Labour Party provide another valuable opportunity by gathering together in one place two or three thousand representatives of one particular body.

This work, however, cannot be carried on by any one speaker alone, and it devolves on the branch secretaries to follow up these efforts all over the country, and gain an entry to the meetings of the Labour organisations in their area. A special panel of Labour speakers has now been drawn up, and there are about 150 members of the Labour Party who have volunteered to address local meetings of Labour organisations. The names of these speakers can be obtained from regional representatives of the Union.

It need hardly be pointed out that to take advantage of the special opportunities offered by the machinery of a particular political party does not make the work of the Union political. As a matter of fact, Conservative organisations are showing an increasing and welcome disposition to invite addresses on League of Nations questions. The more of all that the better,

## POINTED QUESTIONS

Q.—What is really meant by the word "Arbitration?"

A.—International Arbitration in the proper sense is defined in the Hague Convention of 1899.

"International arbitration has for its object the settlement of differences between States by judges of their own choice, and on the basis of respect for law. Recourse to Arbitration implies an undertaking to submit in good faith to the award."

The word, however, is often loosely used to cover (1) judicial settlement, such as an award by the Permanent Court of International Justice, where the disputants do not choose their judges, and (2) conciliation, where a difference is composed through the mediation of neutral persons, but no decision is imposed.

Q.—"Since Russia is the most important factor in the problem of general disarmament, why should not the League accept the Russian offer to co-operate in the preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference, if the Commission meets outside Switzerland? What objection is there to calling the Russian bluff, and holding a commission in Holland or some other neutral country?"

A.—Firstly, the decision that the first meeting of the Commission should take place at Geneva in February was taken by the Council last December, and it is difficult to see who can alter it except the Council, which does not meet till March.

Secondly, to accept the Russian proposal would seem rather like implying that Russia was right and Switzerland wrong in a dispute with which the League itself has no concern. It would also seem like admitting that Russia should not be expected to come to Geneva for any purpose whatever, for example, the Economic Conference.

Thirdly, it is quite likely that Russia and Switzerland may settle their difference at a very early date, and Russia's objection to meeting on Swiss soil disappear.

Fourthly, it is quite conceivable that in spite of all this it may be decided to hold subsequent meetings of the Committee outside Switzerland.

Q.—"Why does Britain guarantee Germany, France and Belgium in the Locarno treaties, and receive no guarantee in return?"

A.—Relations between Germany, on the one hand, and France and Belgium, on the other, appeared to be a possible cause of war in the future—much more so, for example, than relations between Germany and this country—and the British Government felt that to increase the prospect of peace was worth whatever risks the guarantee might involve.

Q.—"Why did the League Council, in making the Mosul decision, omit to stipulate for the restoration of the Assyrian Christians to their homes and rights, as suggested by the Commission of Inquiry?"

A.—Presumably because it would be extremely difficult to ensure the safety of the Christians under Turkish rule. Their general future is more hopeful if they can settle within the borders of Iraq.

Q.—"When Germany is a member of the League Council, will she have a veto on the addition of any fresh members to the Council?"

A.—So far as an enlargement of the Council, through an increase in the number of permanent or non-permanent members, is concerned, Germany will in effect have a veto, for the Council can only be enlarged on the unanimous recommendation of existing members, supported by a majority of the Assembly.

## MORE £1 MEMBERS

THE following letter signed by Viscount Grey of Fallodon and Viscount Cecil of Chelwood appeared in the *Times* on December 23. Its earnest appeal for more £1 members is applicable, with special force, to those existing members of the Union who pay a smaller subscription than £1.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—In 1919, when the League of Nations Union made its first appeal, *The Times* gave its valuable help. Owing to that and to other aid from the Press we have been able to find the money necessary for our work. The large banks, large business institutions, firms, and private individuals have assisted us with noble generosity. Consequently our numbers are now just approaching 500,000, we have more than 2,000 branches, and we can claim credit for some part, at any rate, of the progress which the idea of a League of Nations has made in this country.

But that stage of our existence is over. The very size of our original subscriptions renders their renewal difficult, and besides it is clearly suitable that we should no longer rely so preponderantly on the generosity of wealthy individuals, but should place our finances on a wider and more democratic basis. And the growing importance and variety of the League's sphere of action lay ever greater responsibilities on those who explain its work to the public.

All this points to more work, an increased membership, and an income derived by small subscriptions from within our own ranks. Hitherto the membership subscriptions have been but a small part of the Union's income. We want to change this. Membership of the Union is open to all who subscribe a penny a month or more; and, while we gladly welcome every one, even though he only gives us his yearly shilling, it is on subscribers of at least £1 a year that financial stability depends. We need a greatly increased number of £1 members, and yet one which it ought not to be impossible to obtain. If only one in twenty of our present members gave that amount, and if each would persuade two or three friends to become members on the same terms, the Union would be assured of an income which would make it possible to carry on and extend its work without the financial anxieties by which it is hampered at present. Surely it is possible to reach that goal. We are convinced that if the facts are sufficiently widely known the necessary subscribers will come forward. You, Sir, gave us invaluable aid in the past when the future of the League of Nations was dark and uncertain. Now that we cannot imagine a world without it, will you once again help us to carry on, by making our appeal known to your readers?

GREY OF FALLODON, } Joint Presidents, League  
CECIL, } of Nations Union.  
15, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.

## HONOURING SIGNATURES

THE past year has brought in 44 ratifications of T.I.L.O. conventions actually registered with the Secretary-General of the League, while there are 37 ratifications authorised but not yet registered. The number of registered ratifications is, admittedly, far from satisfactory, but there is a corrective of undue pessimism in the fact that although the pace may still be a jog-trot, it has undoubtedly quickened from the languid amble of the first few years. In October, 1922, there were only 51 ratifications to record; they rose in May, 1924, to 96; in June, 1925, to 159, and to 185 in December of the same year. It is doubtful if the public fully realises the stages of recommendation and authorisation through which conventions must pass in each country before formal registration, nor the extent to which an alert public opinion may stimulate the action of Governments.

The British hesitation to ratify the Eight Hours Convention continues to cause this country to suffer economically, for by our failure to ratify we retard ratification elsewhere, and so actually provoke the "unfair competition" of which we complain.



## OVERSEAS NOTES

**Africa.**—Miss M. Cohen, who visited Kenya Colony last autumn, has interested the acting Chief Native Commissioner in the cause of the League, and he hopes that by the supply of literature and articles in a paper which he publishes for natives, to instruct them in the League's activities. Two of the local British newspapers are also being supplied with literature. During her visit Miss Cohen held a meeting for Indians, which was very well attended. Her audience took a keen interest in the League, about which they had hitherto heard very little.

**Canada.**—The "Canadian Gazette" states that the steamer "Montcalm," which recently inaugurated the conveyance of emigrants to Canada at the price of £3 each, carried four delegates of the National Union of Students who were going on a debating tour to the Universities in Canada, New Zealand and Australia. One of their subjects of discussion was to be "The Geneva Protocol."

Sir George Foster, President of the League of Nations Society in Canada, recently stated at Montreal that one hundred thousand additional members were required for the maintenance of the strength of the League of Nations Society in Canada, and in his address strongly advocated the cause of the League.

**India.**—Mr. F. S. Marvin has recently visited Ceylon and has been lecturing on the League of Nations. On his arrival the "Ceylon Observer" in a leading article welcomed him, and pointed out what an immense work of utility the League had undertaken and how necessary it was that this fact should become known among all the various races of India. Professor Marvin addressed two large audiences in Colombo, illustrating his lecture by making use of the League of Nations Union film, "Star of Hope," which was much appreciated.

**France.**—During the last year the Paris Branch held several meetings and heard addresses from Lady Hall, Sir John Fisher Williams, Monsieur Pierre de Lanux and Mrs. Forbes Robertson Hale. On December 5 Mr. Wilson Harris gave an address on "The League and Locarno." In addition to British residents a considerable number of members of the various French Societies attended.

The "Conseil National des Femmes Françaises," in its wish to spread knowledge of the League, particularly among young people, has produced sets (50) of slides, each one dealing with some aspect of the League's organisation, aims and achievements. They are kept at the offices of the League of Nations at Paris, 35, Rue Vernet, and can be obtained by writing to Madame Louis Heimann, 19, Boulevard Flandrin, Paris. If required, a lecturer could always be sent to explain the slides to the audiences.

**Visitors from Holland.**—On January 18 the President and the First and Second Secretaries of the Dutch League of Nations Society arrived in England on a short visit for the purpose of studying the work of the League of Nations Union. A full programme was organised for them, including a visit to Oxford and Manchester.

**The Work of the League at a Glance**, by B. Bradfield. (Sadag, Geneva, price 6d.) This is an ingenious little pamphlet containing, in an attractive and lucid form, diagrammatic representations of the work of the different sections of the League of Nations—the Assembly, the Council and the various League Organisations and Commissions. In **The League of Nations at a Glance** (Atar, Geneva, price 6d.), the same author, working upon similar lines, compresses into chart form all the activities of the League and of the International Labour Office in their proper relationship.

## THE UNIVERSITIES

An Edinburgh University student is about to produce a pocket indicator to international student titles, "A to Z in Internationalism," giving the plain interpretation of mysterious symbols that have grown up in profusion since the war: N.U.S., N.U.S.S., C.I.E., I.U.L.N.F., E.S.R., I.S.S., I.A.C., and B.G. (with its alternative, permissive uses of B.U.L.N.S. and several other alphabetic combinations).

There is at least this common link between all these international societies and committees that flourish in the undergraduate world—all of them look to Geneva; some for inspiration, some for practical assistance, some as to their natural centre. For all of them the League, as "the maximum of international co-operation possible at any given time," is of ever-growing interest, and when, last term, Mr. Balinski Jundzill, himself President of the C.I.E., and temporary acting honorary secretary of the I.U.L.N.F., arrived in this country, with Mr. de Menasce, to visit the Branches of the British Group to speak about the League, and especially about its work in relation to the problems of their own countries, they were already assured of an enthusiastic welcome.

From the hwyll of Wales to the land of haggis and bagpipes, where they were all but ruined by the potency of the hospitality, through the Northern Universities, through Oxford and by way of Cambridge, where the eight hundredth member had just been enrolled, they returned to London, where, in the International Assembly over 300 students of 32 nationalities met to hear them speak, and to bid them adieu on their way from England to visit other National Groups of the I.U.L.N.F.

## Prizes to Win

In addition to Lord Cecil's prize of £100, open to any undergraduate under twenty-five years of age, for the best essay submitted in answer to the question, "In what direction would you wish to see the League of Nations develop?" (for conditions of competition, see last month's HEADWAY and college notice boards) the following prizes are open for competition to members of the Universities' Federation:—

The Montague Burton Prize of £10, for the best essay of from 3,000 to 5,000 words on "Possibilité d'établir un étalon international du travail." Essays to reach the President of the I.U.L.N.F., 195, Rue St. Jacques, Paris, before March 30, accompanied by a certificate of membership of a National Group of the Federation, signed by the president of the local University Branch, and by the president of the National Group. Essays may be in English, French or German.

The International Council of Women offers as a prize a fortnight at Geneva (during the sessions of the League Assembly and the I.U.L.N.F. Congress) for the best essay on "La Co-operation Economique Internationale." Closing date May 15. Other conditions as for Montague Burton prize.

An interesting and well-written account of what the League of Nations and other organisations are doing to secure world peace is contained in **The Adventure for World Brotherhood**, edited by Hebe Spaul (National Y.W.C.A., Calcutta). In the opening chapters, the evolution of the League of Nations is traced, and its work towards rebuilding shattered Europe lucidly explained. The chapters on "The Problems of Modern Industrialism," "The Opium Menace," and "The World's Health," contain much information that will be new to readers in this country. The booklet, which is excellently illustrated throughout, should prove particularly valuable for use in study circles, the leaders of which will probably find the questions appended at the end of each chapter suggestive.

## BOOKS WORTH READING

## ALL ABOUT OPIUM

**Opium**, by John Palmer Gavit (G. Routledge & Sons, 12s. 6d.). We have been waiting for a well-informed and comprehensive account of the opium and narcotic-drug problem, and Mr. Gavit has produced it. Mr. Gavit is a journalist, but he has given us more than journalism; he is an American, but he is not blind to the mistakes which the American delegation made at the second Geneva Conference a twelvemonth or more ago. This is to say that he writes so as to convey his meaning clearly, and he has also to a considerable extent the detached attitude which marks off the historian from the pamphleteer.

Thus he is careful to keep distinct the three phases of the opium question, the "raw" opium which is eaten, the "prepared" opium which is smoked, and the manufactured opium in its various forms of morphine, heroin and codeine. Each phase presents a special aspect of the whole problem, but it is the third which makes it of international importance and constitutes its traffic a danger not only to the East, but to the whole civilised world. In the chapters which deal more especially with the consumption of opium in the East, Mr. Gavit, supported by medical authorities, combats the commonly held idea that opium eating is of any medicinal value, and he pertinently calls attention to "the absurdity that a Chinese who attempts to smoke opium in London puts himself in peril of the law, while in the far East the same British Government not only will permit him to do it, but will furnish—at a comfortable profit—the opium with which to do it."

Mr. Gavit explains fully what he means by his assertion; the labour supply of Borneo is dependent upon the supply of opium to the immigrant Chinese coolies. In the face of the evidence which he brings forward it is difficult to resist the conclusion that in Malaysia and elsewhere the revenue derived from the opium business stands as a very serious obstacle to the purely moral consideration of the evil. The concluding chapters of the book give the most detailed account we have seen of the two Geneva Opium Conferences of 1924-5. It is natural that Mr. Gavit should be disappointed with their result; he criticises not unfairly much of the personnel and, in particular, the extraordinary lack of care with which many of the delegates were appointed by the smaller Powers to the second Conference.

In spite of his disappointment, he admits that the result marks a great advance upon the Hague Convention of 1907, so much so that he cynically says "that one may well doubt whether in fact it will be sufficiently ratified within any measurable period of time." The formation of a Permanent Central Board and the collection of information about the production of cocaine and opium, raw material and manufactured drug, since at present no accurate statistics are available, are valuable recommendations, but he considers that the best by-product of the Conferences was the amount of publicity given to the subject, to which "the dramatic circumstances of the American withdrawal contributed notably." We may add that Mr. Gavit's own contribution should be of material assistance in gaining still more publicity.—H. W. F.

## AMERICA AND THE COURT

**The United States Senate and the International Court**, by Frances Kellor (New York, T. Sultzer.) This book was obviously published in an attempt to sway the United States Senate against accepting what are known as the Harding-Hughes reservations when it discussed the question of adhesion

to the World Court. We do not know who Miss Frances Kellor and her "collaborator," Miss Antonia Hatvany are, and we are therefore unable to estimate the probable effect of their 300 carefully scheduled paragraphs upon the Senate of the United States. Still less would we presume to judge any course of action which the Senate may think that it should take in the interests of the United States. It may justly claim to understand those interests better than the citizens of another nation. It is not without interest, however, to learn from Miss Kellor and her collaborator some of the grounds of the opposition to American adhesion to the World Court, even with the safeguards of the Harding-Hughes reservations. We find that objection is taken to the method of electing the judges, to the jurisdiction of the Court over non-judicial matters, to the uncertainty of the application of sanctions by the United States, to the financial connexion of the Court with the League, and to the failure to proceed at once with the codification of international law. The performances of the Court up to the present as preventive of war are belittled, and the whole practice of giving advisory opinions is decried because this practice finds no place in the Federal Judiciary of the United States. Miss Kellor and Miss Hatvany put forward a scheme of affiliation, with reservations of their own, providing for the entire separation of the judicial functions of the Court from the political functions of the League, the effect of which would be to produce a new Board of Judicature bearing very little resemblance to the existing Court. What the authors of this scheme seem to have forgotten is that the Permanent Court of International Justice is really in being, that it has performed no small amount of indispensable work and that the burden of adjustment lies, rather, upon the United States than upon the League, to whose members its present constitution is altogether acceptable.—H. W. F.

## THE ROAD TO LOCARNO

**From Dawes to Locarno**, by George Glasgow (Benn, 7s. 6d.). In less than two hundred pages, Mr. Glasgow takes us over the course that he has pegged out on his title-page—and, indeed, over more ground still. No critical survey of European affairs during the past momentous year could be intelligible without some indication of the point of view from which the author judges the events leading up to the Dawes Conference of 1924. In the chapter called "The Birth of an Idea" we are accordingly taken back into that twilight period—emphatically *not* of the gods—which we associate with the Conferences of Cannes and Genoa. Mr. Glasgow has succeeded in extracting such method as there was behind the madness of these depressing post-war years, and in explaining in plain English why things happened as they did.

This is no small feat; and if we take exception here and there to his rendering of facts, it is not to belittle the value of the book to everyone interested in international politics. Readers of HEADWAY will naturally look with particular interest for Mr. Glasgow's estimate of the contribution of the League towards the present European settlement. Curiously enough, it is here that his sketch occasionally verges on caricature—and not very recognisable caricature at that. Take, for instance, the half-dozen lines devoted to the League's decision about the Upper Silesian frontier. The League is represented as a mere tool in the hands of France. This is not an accurate (and therefore not an interesting) summary of the actual facts. A few other such examples could be given. The reader must, therefore, exercise his own critical faculty upon this book. He will not in so doing come to think less highly of Mr. Glasgow's skill in producing this vignette from the history of our own time.—B. D.



## READERS' VIEWS

## ETONIANS AT ISSUE

To the Editor of HEADWAY

From Sir George Greenwood

SIR,—As one who can boast of the reflected glory of having had a late Head Master of Eton as his "house-fag," and that none other than the Rev. Hon. Edward Lytton, D.D., himself, may I be allowed to say a word with reference to the article headed "The Effect of the O.T.C.," by that reverend gentleman—and my old friend—in this month's HEADWAY?

I was not one who opposed the foundation of Cadet Corps either "in our larger," or in our smaller schools. On the contrary, I made a speech in the House of Commons in opposition to some of my extremely pacifist friends who appeared to think that learning to drill and the use of the rifle would make boys hanker after the slaughter of enemies on the battle-field; and I was greatly pleased by letters which I received from old friends and schoolfellows expressing their strong approbation of what I then said. I have nevertheless, though an old member of the "Field" eleven, always been a strong opponent of the Eton—or, indeed, any other—beagles kept for the hunting of hares—not because I think that boys who follow them are likely to develop into men more cruel than any other men, but for the simple reason that, in my opinion, no thinking and humane man—still less any boy—ought to seek his pleasure in hunting a little animal to death. That appears to me a plain and incontrovertible principle of ethics.

Edward Lytton—he will, I am sure, allow me to address him as in old times—tells us that "just during the decades when beagle hunting was most encouraged, a strong humanitarian temper developed among the boys; their old attitude of indifference or cruelty to animal suffering having wholly passed away." Moreover, "a similar revolution in sentiment is noticeable between 1820 and 1880 among adults," although during those years "fox-hunting, etc., etc., was at its height!"

I presume my honourable and reverend friend did not cite these facts—if facts indeed they are!—as matters of cause and effect, but merely as very remarkable coincidences. He would not, I presume, assert that "the more beagling the more loving-kindness to animals; the more fox-hunting the more 'sweetness and light'; the more rabbit-coursing, the more humaneness!" That would indeed be an edifying example of the old fallacy, "*Post hoc ergo propter hoc!*"

I do not know whether I am one of those "soft-hearted" men whose interference the late Headmaster so much deprecates, but, in any case, I was an earnest supporter of the "O.T.C." and the "Cadet Corps," and was anything but a "pacifist" during the war that was so iniquitously thrust upon us. Nevertheless, as to the hunting of poor hares to death, whether by beagle or greyhound, I say "away with it," both from Eton and elsewhere.—Yours, etc.,

United University Club, GEORGE GREENWOOD  
December, 1925. (ex M.P. for Peterborough).

## ADVICE TO MEMBERS

To the Editor of HEADWAY

SIR,—The following advice appeared in a periodical published by an ex-soldiers' organisation in France, but I have no doubt the suggestions made might be applied with equal efficacy by any branch of the L.N.U.—Yours, etc.,

23, Courtfield Gardens, S.W.5, MURIEL CURREY.  
January 12, 1926.

## ADVICE TO MEMBERS

- (1) Never come to meetings.
- (2) If by chance you come, at any rate be late.
- (3) Above all, if the weather is bad, don't even think about coming.
- (4) If for some reason or other you do happen to come to a meeting find as many faults as you can with the committee, its work and the other members of the club.
- (5) Never accept an invitation to become a member of the committee, for it is a thousand times easier to criticise than to do useful work.
- (6) Nevertheless this will not prevent you from being angry if you are not elected on the committee and even if in spite of your protests you are elected, never go to the committee meetings.
- (7) If by chance the President asks your opinion on a subject always answer that you have not got one. This will not prevent you telling everyone after the meeting that you could have done this or that in another or better fashion.
- (8) Never do anything at all, and when other less egotistical people leave their own affairs to give a helping hand to whatever is going on protest against the cliques which want to do everything.
- (9) Always pay your subscriptions some months late or never pay them at all.
- (10) Never bother yourself to find new members; if you do this what on earth will the others do?

## HUNGARY AND THE JEWS

To the Editor of HEADWAY

SIR,—On page 10 of your January issue, there is a statement concerning the League of Nations and the limitation of the entry of Jewish students to Hungarian Universities. Your reporter says: "The Council, after carefully considering the matter, decided that the Hungarian Government had made a sound defence to the charge, and that no action should be taken at the moment."

As this gives an incorrect impression of the opinion held by the Council of the League, I shall be obliged if you will permit me to quote the actual decision of the Council. It is as follows: "In view of the fact that the Hungarian Representative has stated that his Government regards the *Numerus Clausus* as an exceptional and temporary measure necessitated by an abnormal social situation, and that it has decided to amend the *Numerus Clausus* Law directly that situation changes, I would recommend my colleagues on the Council not to touch the question of law and to take no action in the matter at the moment, but simply to take note of these statements of the Hungarian Government and await the amendment of the law in the near future."

It will be seen that there is no suggestion that the Hungarian Government had made a sound defence. On the contrary, the League Council definitely expects the Hungarian Government to withdraw the *Numerus Clausus* in the near future.—Yours, etc.,  
The University, Leeds. S. BRODETSKY.

January 12, 1926.

[The actual resolution adopted by the Council was as our correspondent states, but the general impression created by the discussion was, according to the writer of the HEADWAY article, who was himself present at Geneva, that the case against Hungary had in this instance not been made out.—Ed. HEADWAY.]

## THE LEAGUE SPIRIT AT HOME

To the Editor of HEADWAY

SIR,—I am very glad that in the January number you emphasised the speech of Lord Queenborough, our treasurer, to the effect that the League of Nations can ultimately do nothing at all unless the individual members making up the nations undergo an *internal* change of mind, which will act as the League's main-spring as it were. It is the primary duty of the League of Nations Union in each constituent nation to bring about this change of mind and attitude, and much remains yet to be done. The fundamental question seems to me to be, Do we, as individuals composing the several nations, really desire to settle all disputable points rationally—that is, peaceably? Judging by the continual strikes and threats of strikes the wide world over, the answer would seem to be emphatically in the negative. The strike spirit is only the war spirit in miniature, and until we, as nations, take this matter seriously in hand, and, by common consent, decide that disputes between different sections must be settled by laying all the facts before impartial arbitrators, and then abiding by their decisions, just as we have already agreed to do in personal cases and are trying to do in international ones, it seems to me that we shall never reach the right mood for really lasting peace.—Yours, etc.,  
SIDNEY T. E. DARK.

## AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY PAPER

To the Editor of HEADWAY

SIR,—In the December number of HEADWAY I read with amazement a statement made under the heading "Wireless and Facts." You say "The idea of an international daily paper has been in many people's minds at different times and is not much nearer realisation to-day than ever it was." Is it possible that the Editor of HEADWAY has never heard of the "Christian Science Monitor"? If so, then the sooner he acquaints himself with this great international daily newspaper the better.

As a subscriber to HEADWAY, I feel that I cannot send abroad the December number as is my usual practice—the statement quoted above being so misleading.—Yours, etc.,  
3, Cameron Park, Edinburgh. ISABEL C. GORRIE.

[It is not possible that the Editor of HEADWAY has never heard of the "Christian Science Monitor." He has more than once contributed to its columns. It was clear from the context that what was meant by "an international newspaper" was a paper with no national affiliations and appearing simultaneously in a number of different countries. Merely to deal fully and sanely with news from many countries does not make a newspaper international.—Ed. HEADWAY.]

[A number of letters on the subject of the O.T.C. are unavoidably held over—Ed. HEADWAY.]

## BOOKS RECEIVED

"Co-operation in Soviet Russia." I.L.O Studies and Reports M.I. Price 6s. A report prepared exclusively from official sources, showing the political attitude of the Soviet Government to co-operation; the part it plays in the Soviet system, and the effect of Communism on its development.

## THE GIFT OF TONGUES

By ANTHONY SOMERS.

I HAVE discovered a remarkable method of learning Foreign Languages, a method for which I have been looking all my life. I only wish I had known of it before; what toil, what drudgery, what disappointments I should have been saved.

It has sometimes been said that the British people do not possess the "gift of tongues." Certainly I never possessed that gift. At school I was hopeless. When the subject was French or German, Latin or Greek, I was always somewhere near the bottom of my form. And yet in other subjects—English or History or Mathematics—I held my own quite well. I have now come to the conclusion—my recent experience has convinced me of this—that the reason I failed to learn languages was that the method of teaching was wrong.

Now, although I never could "get on" with Foreign Languages, I have always wanted to know them—especially French. I have wanted to read the great French authors in the original. I have wanted to read Racine and Victor Hugo and Balzac, and that great critic whom Matthew Arnold so much admired, Sainte Beuve, in French, and not merely through the medium of a characterless translation. Besides, I have wanted to spend holidays abroad without being tied to a phrase-book. And so I have often tried to find a method which would really teach me a Foreign Language. And at last I have found it.

## How to Learn Languages.

Some time ago I saw an announcement entitled "A New Method of Learning French, Spanish, Italian and German." Of course, I read it, and when I saw that this method was being taught by the well-known Pelman Institute, I wrote for one of their books, and this so interested me that I enrolled for the Course in FRENCH. Frankly, it has amazed me. Here is the method I have wanted all my life. It is quite unlike anything I have seen or heard of before, and its simplicity and effectiveness are almost startling.

Consider, for example, this question with which the book (which, by the way, can be obtained free of charge) opens:

"Do you think you could pick up a book of 400 pages, written in a language of which you do not know a syllable—say, Spanish, German, Italian or French—and not containing a single English word, and read it through correctly without referring to a dictionary?"

Most people will say that such a thing is impossible. Yet this is just what the Pelman method of language instruction enables one to do, and so remarkable is this method that I shall be greatly surprised if it doesn't revolutionise the normal method of teaching languages in this and other countries.

The Pelman Language Courses are based upon an original yet perfectly sound principle, and one of their most striking features is the fact that they are written entirely in the particular language (French, Spanish, Italian or German) concerned. There is not an English word in any of them. Even if you do not know the meaning of a single Foreign word you can study these Courses with ease, and read the lessons without a mistake, and without "looking-up" any words in a French-English, Spanish-English, Italian-English or German-English dictionary. This statement seems an incredible one, yet it is perfectly true, and you will see for yourself when you take the first lesson.

## Grammatical Difficulties Overcome.

Another important fact about this new method is that it enables one to read, write and speak French, Spanish, Italian or German without bothering one's head with complex grammatical rules, or burdening one's memory

with the task of learning by heart long vocabularies of Foreign words. And yet, when the student has completed one of the Courses, he or she is able to read Foreign books and newspapers and to write and speak the particular language in question accurately and grammatically, and without that hesitation which comes when a Foreign Language is acquired through the medium of English.

Thousands of letters have been received from men and women who have learnt French, Spanish, Italian or German by the new Pelman method. Here are a few of them:—

## MONTHS EQUAL YEARS.

"I have managed, during the past few months, to obtain a better knowledge of colloquial and idiomatic French than I acquired in three years at school." (C.K. 146)

## EIGHT MONTHS EQUAL EIGHT YEARS.

"This is the easiest and quickest way of learning foreign languages. I was not able to study very regularly, but in the space of EIGHT MONTHS I have learnt as much Spanish as I learnt French in EIGHT YEARS at school." (S.K. 119)

## FOUR MONTHS EQUAL FOUR YEARS.

"I am delighted with the progress I have made. I have learned more French this last FOUR MONTHS than I did before in FOUR YEARS. I enjoyed the Course thoroughly." (W. 149)

## RESULT OF EIGHT WEEKS' STUDY.

"I was invited lately to meet a Spanish lady . . . she was filled with genuine surprise and admiration at the amount I had learnt in EIGHT WEEKS. I do most of it in omnibuses and at meals." (S.H. 219)

## FRENCH LEARNT IN SIX MONTHS.

"After several years' drudgery at school I found myself with scarcely any knowledge of the French language, and certainly without any ability to use the language. I realise now that the method was wrong. After about SIX MONTHS' study by the Pelman method I find I have practically mastered the language." (B. 143)

## SPANISH IN SIX MONTHS.

"I am very satisfied with the progress I have made. I can read and speak with ease, though it is LESS THAN SIX MONTHS since I began to study Spanish. All the lessons have interested me very much." (S.M. 181)

## ASTONISHING PROGRESS.

"I am more than satisfied with the progress I have made—I am astonished! It would have taken me AS MANY YEARS to learn by any ordinary system as much as I have learnt in SIX MONTHS by yours." (P. 145)

## ONE-THIRD THE USUAL TIME.

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Everyone who wishes to learn FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN or GERMAN without difficulty or drudgery should post this coupon to-day to the Pelman Institute (Language Dept.), 114, Pelman House, Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C.1. A copy of the particular book desired will be forwarded by return, gratis and post free.

## APPLICATION FORM

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Please send me, gratis and post free, a copy of:

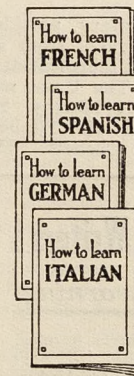
"HOW TO LEARN FRENCH" } cross out  
"HOW TO LEARN GERMAN" } three  
"HOW TO LEARN SPANISH" } of these.  
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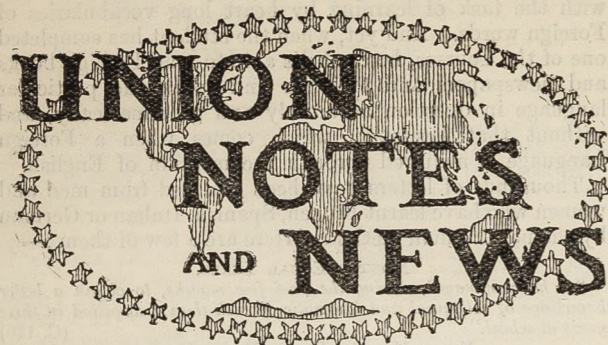
NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....







**Rotarian Conference on the League**

For some time negotiations have been on foot for closer co-operation between the League of Nations Union and British Rotary Clubs, whose sixth object is: "The advancement of understanding, goodwill and international peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the Rotary ideal of service." The matter was discussed by the Rotarians at their Conference in Blackpool last summer, with the result that the President of Rotary International of Great Britain and Ireland sent a letter to every club, inviting it (a) to appoint one of its members to be or to become a member of the Union, (b) to arrange for his Club to receive every year at least one speech on the League of Nations and kindred matters, and (c) to serve as a liaison officer between his Club and the Union's local branch. The response to this letter has been so widespread that more than one hundred and fifty Rotary Clubs now have their International Peace representatives.

While the Rotary Clubs are thus organising to help the Union, the Union has undertaken to help Rotary to obtain an international code of business ethics, the lack of which hinders international trade, fosters unfair competition, and militates against understanding and goodwill between the business men of different countries.

The first step was to convene a Conference between delegates from Rotary Clubs and from the League of Nations' Union. The conference met in the Hotel Cecil on January 12. It discussed how to take the fullest advantage of the willingness of the Rotary Clubs to influence and inform (on matters concerning the League) not only their own members who are Rotarians, but also the many thousands of British business and professional men of whom these Rotarians are representative. The conference also discussed how the Union and the League could help to remove such business practices as may be conducive to ill-will between the nations of the world.

**What was Done**

Mr. C. E. White, the chairman of British Rotary, presided over the conference, and, in addition to delegates from all parts of the United Kingdom, there were present representative Rotarians from Holland, Belgium and Italy. The Union was represented by its chairman, Professor Gilbert Murray, Sir Willoughby Dickinson, Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, Mr. Herbert Worsley, Mr. L. M. Wynch, and Dr. Maxwell Garnett. The

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**What the League of Nations Is**

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This book explains in clear language, in small compass and at a modest figure, what the League of Nations is, and what it is doing.

GEORGE ALLEN & UNWIN, Ltd., Museum Street, W.C.1

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**AUTHORS WANTED.**—Poems, Plays, Novels, Children's Stories, etc. Known or unknown writers. CLAUDE STACEY, Limited, 27, Chancery Lane, W.C.2. Established 1919.

**CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PRACTITIONER.**—The Bible and Mrs. Eddy's works alone employed.—BM/BDE6, London, W.C.1.

**LEAGUE OF NATIONS HYMNS AND ANTHEM,** post free, 1s. 1d.—LIDDY, Composer, Commercial Hotel, Enniskillen, via Belfast.

**PEACE PAGEANT PLAY.**—"THE HEART'S DESIRE"—post free 1/2 each.—Rev. A. E. ROSE, The Manse, Rothwell, Nr. Leeds.

morning session was opened by a speech from Mr. Sydney Pascall, vice-president of British Rotary, who emphasised that support of the League was the best way to carry out Rotary's sixth object of advancing international goodwill. At the afternoon session, Sir Arthur Salter, Director of the Economic and Financial Section of the Secretariat, spoke on the League of Nations and business relationships, with special reference to the forthcoming Economic Conference.

A series of resolutions was then adopted. The first welcomed the active co-operation now established between Rotary Clubs and the Union. The second recommended the appointment of a joint committee of members of the Union and of the Board of Directors of British Rotary, with power to co-opt British representatives on the International Chamber of Commerce; this committee to endeavour to get the League's Economic Conference to initiate machinery for creating and putting into practice an international code of business ethics. The third resolution recommended that, if the Economic Conference is to include representatives of international bodies, as well as of national governments, then Rotary International should be among the bodies so represented; and a cablegram was read from the International Rotary headquarters at Chicago, making it clear that, if they were invited to the Conference, they would certainly accept.

The proceedings ended with an expression of thanks to the speakers who had stated the aims and objects of Rotary, as well as to Professor Gilbert Murray, Sir Arthur Salter and Dr. Maxwell Garnett for their addresses.

**Summer Schools**

At the moment of writing the snow lies thick on the ground, yet the Union's officers who are responsible for our summer schools have almost completed their programme.

A party of employers' and workers' representatives and private individuals interested in Labour legislation will leave London on May 29 to attend the eighth Official Labour Conference at Geneva. The approximate fees for the party will be £10 for one week and £13 10s. for two weeks, including second-class return fare to Geneva and full pension.

The Cambridge Summer School will be held at Trinity College from July 30 to August 6. Men students will be lodged in College and women students in rooms near by. The fee for accommodation and lectures is 4½ guineas. Among those who have already promised to address the School are Sir Geoffrey Butler, Sir Frederick Maurice, Sir Frederick Lugard, Mr. Lowes Dickinson and Mr. Whelen.

The Geneva Institute of International Relations will, as usual,

**THE WORLD CALL TO THE CHURCH**

"WE WOULD SEE JESUS" is the demand of multitudes in many lands. THE ANSWER DEPENDS ON

**THOSE WHO STAY AT HOME**—The oneness of the world makes the Christian witness of our national life imperative. "The only adequate missionary society is the nation."

**THOSE WHO LIVE ABROAD**—Government officials, settlers, traders, tourists, and others from the Homeland, are all regarded as representatives of a Christian nation. Foreign nations look to our people abroad to manifest the character of Jesus in the world to-day.

**THE MISSIONARY**—"You cannot speak the message I want: you must LIVE it."—A Hindu to a missionary.

**The witness of all these is vital**

**THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY**

asks for the Comradeship and Gifts of Christians at home and abroad, that the Christlike work for which its 1,200 missionaries stand may be as effective as possible.

Enquiries and offers of help may be addressed to—The Secretaries, CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.4.

last ten days. It will begin on August 14, and close on the 23rd. The fee for the whole period is 11½ guineas; for the benefit of those who are unable to attend the full ten days, arrangements can be made for them to stay for one week at a cost of 10 guineas. The lecturers will be authorities on the subjects with which they will deal, and will include several of the chief officers of the Secretariat and the I.L.O.

Further details will be announced in HEADWAY later. Meanwhile readers who wish to attend any or all of these schools are advised to make early application, as the numbers are limited.

**From Our Cinema Correspondent**

The Union's venture into the cinema world with the film "The Star of Hope" is distinctly encouraging. Six copies of the film are in full use, and they are finding their way into the leading cinema houses throughout the country. In this way the aims and activities of the League are being brought home to many thousands of people to whom the League has been but a vague idea. Here are some Press observations on the film: *The Norwich Mercury*—"It very graphically expressed the manner in which the great work of the League is being done." *The Pontefract Express*—"In a very remarkable way it showed the spread of the great war, indicated some of the results of the war... and how the League prevented war..." *Bournemouth Daily Echo*—"This fascinating film..." Modesty prevents our mentioning the bouquets received from branch secretaries. The film is also creating a little stir in the educational world. It has been exhibited at the Conference of Educational Associations, the Historical Association, and the Conference of Oxfordshire Teachers. It has also been shown to thousands of children under the auspices of the education committees of East Ham, Southampton, Staines, Redruth and Guildford. At Guildford 1,000 children from all types of schools in the town filled the theatre in the afternoon. Mr. S. Sherman gave a short address to them before the showing of the film. "An inspiring occasion" was the comment of an inspector of the Board of Education who was present.

**Educating World Citizens**

The physiological theatre at University College was crammed full on the morning of January 5, when Professor Webster gave a masterly address on the "Teaching of World Citizenship" at the Union's session at the Conference of Educational Associations. Dignified teachers were seen sitting in the gangways and in odd corners of the room. As many teachers as listened to the address were turned away at the door. It is said that the Union's meeting was better attended than any of those held by the forty educational organisations that took part in the Conference. This fact is a reliable indication of the importance with which the teaching world regards the function of schools in building the new world order. Professor Webster referred to the change that has taken place in the nature of education given in all schools. The first charge upon the energies of teachers must be the working out of such a system of education that men and women will be able to learn to co-operate with one another and prevent the destruction of our civilisation. The problem before us was to teach children to be citizens of the world. It may be done in two ways: The preparing of the child's mind for the great political truths of the day; and the direct teaching about the nations of the world, and especially about the League of Nations.

The Union's film was shown at the end of the lecture.

**The January Letter to Branches**

Here is a summary of the last letter sent by the Secretary of the Union to the Branches.

If the League's new attempt to solve the disarmament problem is to succeed, it is more than ever necessary to show the Government that people in this country are solidly in favour of a League of Nations policy. For this, two things are essential, a bigger membership of the Union and adequate financial support. The two can be made complementary by a large increase in the number of new £1 or Foundation Members, as they are now to be called. Branches are urged to do their utmost to obtain these new members.

It is hoped that many branches will subscribe to the Bulletin issued by the International Federation of League of Nations Societies. Full particulars were given on page 14 of the January number of HEADWAY.

All Wesleyan, Primitive and United Methodist Churches in this country have now received letters urging them to join the Union as Corporate Members. It is suggested that branches should take full advantage of this opportunity for increasing the number of our Corporate Members.

**How to Get a Thousand Members**

Branches are still gathering their harvests from Armistice Week. Oxford succeeded in getting 978 new members, of whom 40 are Foundation Members (subscribers of £1 or more). The Union's film played an important part in the campaign which produced this splendid result. It was shown five times in one afternoon, and on Armistice Day at three different cinemas, ending up with a crowded house at the Super Cinema, where the Vice-Chancellor of the University gave an address. In spite of the fact that the cinema holds 1,400 people, many had to be turned away. On the preceding Sunday a united service of all the churches was held at the Sheldonian Theatre. A congregation of 1,200, representing all the religious denominations of the town, attended to hear the Bishop of Kensington's sermon on the League.

**Progress at Scarborough**

Scarborough's Armistice effort produced the very satisfactory total of 286 new members. Unfortunately, just before the branch began its campaign the secretary, the Rev. A. Banton, removed to Brighouse. In spite of this serious loss, his successor, Mr. Allen, and the branch committee set to work in earnest, and they have every reason to feel proud of the result. During this winter the branch has already been instrumental in forming two new adult branches in the neighbourhood, as well as two junior branches in local High Schools. Mr. Whelen has been booked for a series of meetings in March and on the afternoon of the 15th will speak at a large meeting of school children which is being held with the sanction of the local education authority.

**St. Albans' Record**

"Three months of almost feverish activity" is the description given by the St. Albans Secretary, Miss Craven, to the recent work of her Branch. The autumn programme began with a series of lectures on the work of the League, which attracted a small but faithful audience averaging about 35 and led to some useful discussions. Unfortunately, the heaviest fog and frost within recent memory combined to kill the last lecture. Prizes to the value of £5 5s. have been offered for the best essays on subjects dealt with during the course. The Armistice Meeting was an unqualified success. The County Theatre was crowded with an audience of over 700 to hear Dame Millicent Fawcett and Mr. Henry Vivian speak on "The League of Nations—the best memorial to the Fallen," and 80 new members were enrolled. The British Legion band did good service in providing music during the meeting. Finally,

the Branch has held a Model Assembly in co-operation with the local Debating Society. It was so much appreciated that the Secretary of the Society wrote the following day asking for it to be repeated. Dr. Leslie Burgin, as usual, gave valuable advice in the organisation of the Assembly, and also acted as interpreter.

**Youth and War**

The outstanding item in the programme of the last Christmas entertainment given by the boys of the Bermondsey Central School was a choral drama entitled "Youth and War," written by the Headmaster, Dr. Robert Jones, and set to music by Mr. J. A. Phillips, a member of the staff. Four groups of boys represented Youth, War, the Spirit of Youth and the Children, and the theme was dealt with in the true Locarno spirit. The entire production was home made, and the properties and dresses were the result of the co-operative efforts of the pupils and staff. This school has always been a strong supporter of the League and all it stands for, and it was a happy thought to give expression to its enthusiasm in the Christmas entertainment.

**Social Insurance Conference Report**

The Report of the Conference on Social Insurance in its national and international aspects, organised by the Union in November last, will be published this month by Messrs. Faber & Gwyer, price 5s. net, with an introduction by Professor Gilbert Murray explaining the interest which the League of Nations Union has as a body in the question of Social Insurance. Branch Secretaries should find that this publication is of interest to officials of Insurance Companies, Friendly Societies, Approved Societies, administrators, social workers, etc. It may be a means also of bringing to their notice the wide scope of the Union's work. Copies may be obtained from this office on sale or return at specially advantageous rates.

**Essay Competitions**

The First Seabury Prize of 75 dollars and the Third Prize of 25 dollars in the Secondary School Section of the World Essay Contest organised by the American School Citizenship League in co-operation with the Union, have been won by English

**MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNION AS ENROLLED AT HEADQUARTERS**

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	...	...	...	...	432,473
Jan. 16, 1926	...	...	...	...	514,783

**BRANCHES**

On Jan. 16, 1926 the number of Branches was 2,183 Junior Branches 295, and Corporate Members 1,505.



competitors, Miss Ida Greaves, of Malvern Girls' School, and Mr. D. G. Maurice, of Marlborough College. We should like to offer our sincere congratulations to both these prize winners.

The subject for this year's competition for the Secondary School Section is "The Organisation of the World for the Prevention of War." The subject for the Training College Section is "Methods of Promoting World Friendship through Education." Full particulars of the conditions of entry can be obtained upon application from 15, Grosvenor Crescent.

#### New York Celebrates Locarno

A congregation of over 4,000 attended a service of thanksgiving for the signing of the Locarno Treaties and in the interests of international peace, which was held at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York, on December 13. In the procession that marched to the Cathedral were military officers carrying the flags of the seven nations who signed the Treaty and the representatives of many religious denominations. Among the speakers were Bishop Manning, President Butler, of Columbia University, and Mr. John W. Davies, the former American Ambassador to England. They were unanimous in urging that America should join the World Court. One point worth noting is that the speakers frequently used the words "Locarno" and "League" as if they were interchangeable. But this confusion is not to be regretted if it means that Americans will support the League provided it is called Locarno. "A rose by any other name . . ."

#### News from Scotland

A satisfactory increase in the Branch membership is recorded in last year's Annual Report of the Inverness Branch. A still more significant fact is that 95 per cent. of the old members renewed their subscriptions during the year. The number of renewals collected is always a symptom of the health of a Branch, and the report of Inverness shows it to be in a very robust condition. This is largely due to the untiring efforts of the secretary, Mr. Emms.

At Edinburgh the Branch tried the experiment of holding a social meeting in the course of which a discussion on some current topic of League interest was initiated by one of the members. The venture has proved very successful and arrangements have been made to hold similar meetings monthly during the winter.

The distribution of the Union's special Armistice leaflet resulted in the membership of the Berwick Branch being trebled.

#### The Union's Finances

The statement presented at the General Council Meeting showed that the Union had a bank overdraft of nearly £2,000, but during the last weeks of 1925 our receipts exceeded the expenditure to such a satisfactory extent that on the last day of the old year the overdraft was wiped off.

In accordance with our usual practice, the Council's Vote list for 1925 was kept open until the end of January in the hope that Branches and Districts which had been unable to pay the whole of their quotas by December 31, would succeed in doing so if the extra month's time were allowed them. We anticipate being able to publish the full figures in the March Headway.

The following Branches and Districts have completed their 1925 quotas since the January HEADWAY was published: Barnet, Birchington, Birmingham, Bishopston, Bishop's Stortford, Bishop's Nympton, Bognor, Bournemouth, Burnham-on-Sea, Broompark Congregational Church, Cholsey, Clifton, Coleshill, Crosshills, Dewsbury, Dunmow, Esholt, Exmouth, Fleet, Four Colnes, Gillingham (Dorset), Grays, Grimsby, Guildford, Harpenden, Hastings, Headington, Henleaze, Heversham, Hindhead, Horsham, Hull, Kidderminster, Lancaster, Launceston, Little Baddow, Lyme Regis, Radlett, Rotherfield, Salisbury, Sandown, Southampton, Thornford, Taunton, Tiptree, Tunbridge Wells, Wantage, Worthing.

#### New Corporate Members

The following have been admitted to Corporate Membership since the publication of January HEADWAY:—

ASHTON-ON-MERSEY: Congregational Church, BASINGSTOKE: Brotherhood, BEXHILL: Sackville Road Wesleyan Church, BILSTON: Salem Baptist Church, BINGLEY: Congregational Church, BIRMINGHAM: Baptist Girls' Auxiliary, BLYTH: Bowes Street U.M. Church, BOLTON: St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, BOURNEMOUTH: Winton Sisterhood, BOWDEN: Parish, BRIDLINGTON: St. John's W.M. Church, BRISTOL: David Thomas Memorial Church; Fishponds Sisterhood, BUSHBY: Wesleyan Church, CATERHAM: St. John's Church, COVENTRY: Gosford Street Baptist Church, COWES: Congregational Church, DORNOCH: Academy, EGERTON: Congregational Church, GATESHEAD: Bensham Sisterhood, GLASGOW: Hillhead Parish Church Girls' Auxiliary; Parkhead U.F.C. Ladies' Work Party; Renton Women's Co-operative Guild; Rutherford U.F.C. Women's Association; St. Thomas' Wesleyan Methodist Church; Glasgow and West of Scotland P.S.A. Brotherhood Federation, GRANTHAM: Brotherhood, HUDDERSFIELD: Y.W.C.A. KINGSBRIDGE: Baptist Church, LIVERPOOL: Practical Psychology Club, LONDON: Bowes Park: Wesleyan

Church, NOTTINGHAM: Mansfield Road Baptist Church, MANNINGHAM: St. Luke's Church, MOSSLEY: Abney Congregational Church, OLDHAM: Higginshaw U.M. Church; Manchester Street Wesleyan Church; Roundthorn United Methodist Church; St. Mark's Church, Heyside; Townfield Congregational Church; Waterhead Congregational Church; Watersheddings Wesleyan Church, PELAW-ONTYNE: Presbyterian Church of England, PERTH: Dunkeld Cathedral Women's Guild, PRESCOT: Atherton Street Brotherhood, RAMSBOTTOM: Baptist Church, ROYTON: Market Street Wesleyan Church, ST. HELENS: Arthur Street Mission Brotherhood, SOUTH SHIELDS: Co-operative Society, TORQUAY: Christian Alliance Women and Girls; Trustees Wesleyan Church, WARRINGTON: St. John's Presbyterian Church, WATFORD: Queen's Road Wesleyan Church.

#### NOTES FROM WALES

Friends of the Peace Movement will welcome the news that the Rev. Gwilym Davies, M.A., Honorary Director of the Welsh League of Nations Union, has returned safely from America, after a very strenuous time. On December 10, 1925, he presented, at Detroit, Michigan, to the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, a Memorial from leaders in religious bodies in Wales, and was accorded a magnificent reception. The Federal Council has sent to each of the signatories to the memorial a letter signed on its behalf by its chief officers, expressing the Council's deep appreciation of the "beautiful and significant memorial." Before leaving America Mr. Davies was received in audience by the President, and by the Hon. Herbert Hoover, U.S. Secretary of Commerce, and the Hon. James J. Davis, U.S. Secretary of Labour. Mr. Davies speaks with enthusiasm of the numerous traces he found in America of the good effects of the Memorial from the Women of Wales, which was presented to the women of America in 1924. The Honorary Director could not have gone to America were it not for the generosity of Mr. J. E. Evans, J.P., of Newport, a member of the Council's Finance Committee, who very kindly raised a fund to cover all the necessary expenses.

In December, 1925, the Executive and Finance Committees agreed to make an effort to establish one special day as the National Daffodil Day throughout Wales and Monmouthshire, and entrusted to the President the task of enlisting the support of the women of Wales to make the day a success. On January 12, at Shrewsbury, the women members of the Executive Committee met, and decided to invite representative women workers from each county to co-operate with them and with the officials of the Welsh National Council in organising the National Daffodil Day.

The Welsh Council is most grateful to these churches, which have already responded to its Christmas appeal for financial help, and it is sincerely hoped that those churches which have not already responded will not forget the Council's great need of funds to carry on its necessary and educational work.

On February 8, at 3.15 p.m., Professor C. K. Webster, M.A., will broadcast from the Cardiff broadcasting station an address on "A Visit to America," and at 7.40 p.m. on the same evening another address on "The Problem of Disarmament."

By the time the February issue of HEADWAY is published, the Welsh translation of "The Covenant of the League of Nations" will be available.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION SUBSCRIPTION RATES

### TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP (per annum):

Membership and monthly copy of HEADWAY, *minimum*, 3s. 6d. (in Wales and Monmouthshire 5s.).

Membership, HEADWAY, and all pamphlets issued, *minimum*, £1:

A "corporate member" pays £1 a year and promises to endeavour to secure that every member of the Church or Club or Institute or Branch of a Society shall become an individual member of the Union, and in return receives a copy of HEADWAY, the monthly journal of the Union, together with the various pamphlets and similar literature published by the Union.

All subscriptions run for 12 months from the date of payment, and become renewable on the first day of the month in which the first subscription was paid.

Applications to join the Union should be made to the Secretary of a local Branch or to the Secretary, League of Nations Union, 15, Grosvenor Crescent, London, S.W.1. Cheques and postal orders should be made payable to "League of Nations Union" and crossed Midland Bank, Belgravia Branch.

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Telephone: Victoria 9780.

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