Dr. SCHNEE on
THE COLONIAL PROBLEM

1936 PEACE
YEAR BOOK

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A MONTHLY REVIEW OF
THE PEACE MOVEMENT

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TWOPENCE
import trade into an English colony and also into colonial territory under administration by English or other countries, have considerably less than the German share of the import trade into a German colony, or the English share of imports into an English colony or territory under administration of a German colony. Germany cannot attain such quantity of import trade into the colonial territory in question as is required to finance her extensive colonial commerce. Furthermore, as much by reason of transfer difficulties as by those of colonial financing, it is a position to increase the production of the colonial raw materials necessary to meet her requirements in a foreign territory as she could do in her own colonies.

I have dealt with this question of the supply of raw material in some detail because from the economic point of view it is at the present time by far the most important aspect of the German colonial problem. I will only touch upon the other aspects even though they are in general and in the long run of just as great significance.

AN ASSURED MARKET

The colonies offer an assured market for our own industrial produce; they affect a field of investment for the savings and capital of the mother country; their production may, in certain circumstances, operate to prevent monopolies and artificial price-raising for colonial produce; they provide an outlet for a population crowded together within too narrow boundaries. I will not deal with all these points in detail, although I do not agree with a good deal of what I have read in the able contributions of the various speakers and writers on this subject.

Our remark, however, I should not like to leave unexpressed. What I am maintaining is that there is no possibility of emigration, that colonies do not offer certain administrative and economic advantages, and yet that such colonies are of no use at all. The German Empire, for instance, which is not a nation but a collection of nationalities, is too large to be a nation for which the nation is a single unit of economic life, and a nation in which every citizen is a member of the community. That is why the German colonies could never be a solution to the German economic problem. Germany has, as one of the speakers mentioned, taken the lion’s share of the German colonies as a mandate. If Germany is of opinion that there is no hope for the future of our land, over-populated and poor in raw materials as it is, unless we receive back our colonies. We believe too that no action is better calculated to assure good understanding and peaceful cooperation between the peoples than the generous treatment of the German colonies, which are absolutely convinced were taken away from us unjustly, contrary to No. 5 of Wilson’s

Peace and the Colonial Problem

HAROLD E. GOAD—Director of the British Institute of Florence

IN VIEW OF THE PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE OF THE "COLONIAL PROBLEM" TO THE FUTURE OF THE WORLD, IT IS IN THE INTEREST OF THE UNITED STATES TO MAKE AN OFFER OF SPECIAL CONTRIBUTION THAT HE CAN TO ITS PROPER UNDERSTANDING. THE DISCUSSION IN THESE DOCUMENTS IS PARTICULARLY VALUABLE NOT ONLY AS SETTING FORTH THE KNOWLEDGE AND WISDOM OF MANY OF YOUR CONTRIBUTORS, BUT ALSO AS REVEALING THE ERRORS AND MISAPPREHENSIONS OF MANY OTHERS.

The urgency of colonial expansion for Italy is now generally acknowledged, for she has brought her need to the world’s attention under mandatory rules and has imposed upon the natives without any desire for it on their part.

THE MANDATE PROPOSAL

I should like to say a final word with regard to the proposal by several of the speakers for an extension of the mandate system to the colonies of all nations. My proposal to this effect was put out, as early as 1924, before the Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Berne. I myself, as German delegate, spoke in favour of it. It must point out, however, that in the twelve years which have passed since then no nation has placed a single one of its colonies under the control of all England. I may therefore be allowed to doubt whether this idea will ever reach practical realization.

For Germany, the present mandate system, in its exclusive application to Germany, (and the terms of the former Turkish Empire), implies a discrimination, a discrimination all the sharper because, under the terms of the League Covenant, mandates were to be given to "advanced nations" which were specially qualified to administer them. Germany, which has experienced Germany is excluded in that she has received the allocation of no mandate. Germany has thus been a nation with inferior rights, but also of one inferior worth. It does not require to be pointed out that this is an intolerable situation for a great nation. To me the only political alternatives seem to be that of a mandate system to the colonies of all nations, or the abolition of a mandates system applied unilaterally to the German colonies. In the first case, the transfer of mandates for the German colonies to Germany; in the second case, the handing back of the German colonies as a basis for the conclusion of an agreement.

In either case Germany must be restored to that place as a nation with equal rights which the Leader of the Opposition and Reichskanzler Von Moltke have so clearly shown to be the essential condition for the peaceful co-operation which he seeks to bring about.

EFFECT OF CHEAPER PRODUCTION

Such lowering of the costs of production usually means, besides eliminating dividends, decreasing the wages of the workers and a general lowering of the standard of life. For example, a certain type of pottery is made solely for the United States, whose increased tariffs have so far forced down the Italian price that the profits of the trade are negligible and trades are no more than 10 lire a day—that is, about half those of the ordinary workers.

Other export trades, such as the metal trades, are subsidized by the Government, and thus the community is taxed to maintain them in being; and the shipping lines are subsidized in order to increase foreign credits for services. The much-advertised wheat-campagne was undertaken to decrease the imports of flour, but has frequently involved high cost of development of intrinsically unsuitable lands; and the draining of many of them undertaken at a cost of time and capital to extend the area of agricultural production as well as to give employment to labourers no longer admitted overseas. To diminish the import of coal, electrification of railways has been almost extravagantly accelerated.

The internal expenditure has been greatly increased in order to diminish external expenditure. But all in vain! The overflow of external expenditure on imports which cannot be sufficiently met even by the most heroic efforts at self-sufficiency. Indeed the corporate State itself is little more or less than a rigid industrial discipline for the elimination of all waste in production, just as in the spiritual zone the doctrines of Fascism are a discipline of mind and spirit for the same purpose. The discipline of Fascism would do well to ponder this—that all the restrictions and artificial stimulants, the nationalism, the corporative discipline, the self-sufficiency, still leave little more than the outcome of the national struggle against poverty, forced upon Italy by other nations.
THE ARMS TRADE INQUIRY

HAVING BEEN LARGELY IMPUTED IN PUTTING THE CASE FOR THE "PROSECUTION" OF THE PRIVATE TRADE in arms, Mr. Sword-Foster summed up that case as well as what has been heard of the defence, in an article in the News-Chronicle of January 16th, from which the foregoing extracts taken—

What is the case against the present system of allowing manufacture and sale of arms for civil purposes?
Firstly, the private armament firms must desire conditions in which there is a large and continually renewed demand for their products; and this desire will tend to promote increased demand, to impede agreement upon all-armed disarmament and to prejudice international confidence.
Secondly, the system must tend to the infection of public life with corruption, or at least with undue influence.
Thirdly, the system lends itself to the formation of rings and cliques, and the formation of ringer of collection and the agitation of "imperialist" capitalism. It is all in keeping with the ideal Fascist State, wherein there shall be no rich and no poor. (See Botta's recent book, Il Cammino delle Corporazioni.)

Now the fertile but depopulated lands of Southern Abyssinia seem to afford the best possible field available for such a colony, and the repeated attempts of Italy for more than a generation to obtain such concessions peacefully from the rulers of Abyssinia and the story of their constantly broken promises are usually ignored by English writers. The war is doubtless a "desperate throw" on the part of Mussolini, but he did not make it until driven to do so by the urgency of his country's need and until he was convinced by the default of the League, in China and elsewhere, that he would meet no serious opposition from Europe.

THE COST OF THE WAR

The war is undoubtedly costing Italy a great deal of labour and expense. But we must remember that most of the money spent is on the domestic war. It was therefore not much money, and that Fascism is all about plucking. This loan would be expended on the manufacture by Italian firms of ships, locomotives, tractors, locomotives, rails, electricity machinery; chemical munitions, and so forth, giving employment to many more persons. It was settled on the new land, as rapidly as they could be employed in road-making, building and agricultural develop, and the interest on the loan, guaranteed at first, would be paid more and more by the produce—cotton, wool, meat, leather, coffee, tobacco, etc., possibly minerals, metals or oil—and thus the annual cost of the war and the commercial burden would be relieved of at least a few of those overburdening items which can no longer be carried by the public. For imports and exports, and be paid sufficient to enable them to purchase the manufactures that they cannot sell elsewhere. Factories in Italy will produce for these, instead of for more fickle export markets. The export to foreign lands will be used to purchase only those materials that cannot be produced in Italy or her colonies. This is the economic self-sufficiency to which "proletarian" Italy is driven by the constant demands of other powers for the supplies of "imperialist" capitalisms. It is all in keeping with the ideal Fascist State, wherein there shall be no rich and no poor. (See Botta's recent book, Il Cammino delle Corporazioni.)

The following further points from the inquiry are also worth noting. Mr. Herbert entrepreneurship said that the case of the manufacture of arms by the State or by private firms had been observed in other countries, but that was an expression of on honorable purpose, but not to prejudice after the results of a "right thinking" regard to the interests of the people and the safety of the State.

In connection with Vickers-Armstrong's relations with the American Government for a war loan, and for a vast war loan, Mr. Sword-Foster referred to a letter in which, he said, Sir Charles Cranston had suggested that the American Government should be asked to sign a guarantee that any profits were paid to the American Corporation by the British firm, the Manchester Corporation. Sir Charles said that he could not say whether the actual terms were disclosed, but the American Corporation had been involved in an argument with Vickers and the American Corporation, and that Vickers were paying less than the Manchester Corporation, which was a matter of much concern to Mr. Sword-Foster.

Dame Rachel Cronley (a member of the commission) said that they would be most interested in the views of the committee as to whether the commission could help to make the inquiry more effective. She said that she was not aware of any question to which they could give any expression at the time.
AN ECONOMIC PROBLEM
THE PROBLEM OF "ACCESS TO ESSENTIAL RAW MATERIALS" WHICH TERRIBLY RECOGNIZED BY SIR SAMUEL HOARE AT GENOA. But he was careful to limit the scope of the proposed inquiry to those materials from colonial areas and their free trade or withdrawal from international monopoly or monoply among industrial countries which needed the intervention of the League of Nations to develop them comparatively more efficiently from ground.

For in spite of one or two or more abortive attempts to exercise monopoly control, such as the Stevenson rubber restriction scheme, raw materials are in general available on equal and at present remarkably generous terms to anyone who can buy them.

The real point is that some industrial countries are unable to buy them. What... "have-nots" need is increased ability to exchange manufactured goods for natural products—in other words, markets.

Broadly speaking, to the extent that the "haves" can induce their colonies, dominions, and indeed all peoples on earth—this applies to the American Middle West just as much as to any colony—to purchase their industrial products instead of those of the "have-nots", the latter can claim that they are hampered in "access" to natural products. In this sense the United States are the worst sinners, the French run them a close second, the U.S.S.R. are difficult to place, since both Ovada, the buy-Empire merchants, and the quota discrimination against Japanese trade, are in no mean sense blameless. Moreover, the British domestic tariff has stopped much of the three-cornered trade which is of course good for nobody.

For the great colonial empires to return to the principle of the "open door" would surely be impossible and as such, as the renunciation of attempts to create monopolies of raw materials, could be guaranteed by international agreement. The idea of the olympics in which all backward countries, and acting as trustees for backward peoples might be underlined by opening certain services to international "rationalism".


THE PRICE OF PEACE
In recent years the territorial and economic monopolies enjoyed by the satisfied Powers have been intensifying, owing to the fact that these Powers have pursued policies of economic nationalism. Tariff barriers have been raised, import restrictions imposed, migration check and the international monetary system dislocated—with the result that the dissatisfied Powers have come to feel more acutely dissatisfied than ever.

But who are the real "merchants of death"? Not the munition-makers, but the masses who by their votes elect governments committed to a policy of economic nationalism. Italian Fascists, German Nazis, British Imperialists, French Nationalists and Japanese Imperialists have done no more to make future wars inevitable than has the American Democracy by means of the Haywood Tariff, the war debt policy, and the discrimination against the foreigner apart from the import of tin ore in Nigeria and the Malaya States. In the case of oil, the "have" countries, which impose restrictions in certain colonies in favour of British nationals.

A further letter on January 6th postulates the following fundamental principles before any redistribution of territory could take place: (a) the consent of the inhabitants; (b) no racial discrimination; (c) equal trade opportunities for all peoples; (d) no recruitment for native armies; (e) adequate League supervision.

A NORWEGIAN APPEAL
Discussing in the Sveriges, of Oslo, the problem—"framed with danger to world peace"—of the pressure of population in Italy and Germany's demand of regaining the colonies lost at Versailles, "A Norwegian named Mr. Johan Melbye put forward the following plea:

"It is unthinkable that an appeal to the British people from one or more of the smaller Powers would be heard;

"Canadas, for instance, are probably all the�Northern Nations through their representatives at Geneva, ask English whether, in the interests of peace and if the future of mankind, it would not be right to raise these very great and important problems to an international level of discussion?

"It is a truth elementary to imagine that the British Empire, which, however, as much potentially valuable territory through out the world, might give a shining example of lateral states?

"The keynote of the League of the African colonies lost at Versailles, and, further, perhaps, in cooperation with the"—such is the warning from the League of Italian immigration and settlement under League auspices,"

A VOICE FROM JAPAN
Though it may be more important that voices should be raised in this country, the demand for a consideration of this question is by no means confined to it. Particularly important, since Japan, like Italy, is a "have-not," is a significant communication from the Far East.

Several Japanese people, considering the situation between their country and China, express their conviction that true peace cannot come without a larger international recognition of the economic difficulties of all those other countries. They believe that the greatest possible service to the cause of peace in the Far East would come through constructive efforts to the effectiveness of the Japanese people in international cooperation in the solution of questions of land, raw materials, and markets. They are deeply interested in such reports from this country of an inclination to deal with the problem as Sir Samuel Hoare's speeches. These reports they take as evidence of a growing sense of national stewardship.

In conclusion, they point out that a clearer recognition of this sense of national responsibility and the possibility of international co-operation would promote the fundamental economic needs of all peoples, furthering the cause of peace.

A FUNDAMENTAL TASK
The following is not from the propaganda of an electioneering Free Trader, but an extract from a broadcast by Sir Samuel Hoare, on October 15th last, to the United States:

"Two months ago the League's economic section published a small handbook called Remarks on Present (Peace of Inter-
national Economic Relations). That little book I would commend to all my listeners today. It is a sermon on the folly of our times. It seems to me that the levying of barriers to international trade, slow and difficult as the task may inec-tibly be, is now one of the most fundamental tasks of the present time. It is a task that the League alone can and must vigorously pursue not only by ministers of commerce who are present in this room, but by every agent of peace, by every one who wishes to maintain international friendship and to serve the great cause of peace.

WHAT DO WE INTEND?
Is the League to be a policeman securing all property as at present held? In that case it is simply the defensive implement of those who wish to prevent their stealing early and are now menaced by those who come too late to the crib-breaker's occupation. One must these evi-dently shut of imagination not to realize how the Italian regards the British grip on the Mediterranean and the route to the East.

Now of the League, if there is beginning of League principles anything more than the rhetoric of selfishness, what an admirable thing it is to see the those who snatch shall not get, and that we must not allow the law-breaker to share the rewards of the law-abiding. The law is manifestly inequitable, since the quick-snatchers have entrenched themselves and so obtained the sanction of nations for all their snipping-up of once unconquered colonies.

Redistribution of world property is a subject of terrible complexity, impinging on every kind of jealous and possessive passion. Do our devotees of "collective security" mean to tackle a task of this nature?


SOME RECENT PUBLICATIONS
The Strategy of Raw Materials, Brooks E. Macmillan 12s. 6d. and India, by L. Depors. Edinburg. 3s. 6d.
Resources in Ethiopia, Elizabeth M. Macmillan World Peace Foundation 20s.
Peace and the Colonial Problem, National Peace Council 8s. 6d.
The Demand for Colonies, Lionel Birck, League of Nations Union 8s. 6d.
Raw Materials and the Prevention of War, Francis Williams 12s. 6d.
The Disestablished Power and the World's Resources, Charles Eden Benson, Friends' Peace Committee 16d.
Handbook of the League of Nations. Denys Myers. World Peace Foundation. 75 cents. It would be hard to find a better introduction to the League of Nations than these two books each of which supplements the other. Mr. Myers gives a strictly objective and very comprehensive survey of the structure and activities of the League since 1919. He fills in this factual account with life, colour and atmosphere. After briefly sketching the fascinating history of Geneva he goes on to examine its spirit, "a desire for liberty and universality" as manifested through the political, economic and juridical aspects of the League. League proceedings, frequently so dull, blossom into exciting life under his sympathetic pen but one would like to question his conclusion that as they stand they conform to actual needs.

Mr. de Traz is less convincing at diagnosis than at description. His analysis of the decline in interest found in the common world is both rudimentary and superficial. While recognizing that the causal factor was economic he concentrates purely on the results of the economic system, tariffs, quotas, restrictions and the like, making no attempt to discover their deeper roots. His remedy, too, is hardly satisfactory. Mr. de Traz is a good Swiss but no more. His mind seems closed not only to the East but to the immense possibilities of Latin America and the Near East. Europe must be united," he says, "against the snobbery of the Bolshevik, of the oriental, of the negro with their taste for indolence and reaction, against these brothers of cattle and trailblazers in gold, who are seeking to destroy us."

A good Frenchman, too, he opposes the idea of the "European Community" was to consider that the new world order must be based on the fact of patriotism. How exactly this is to bring about universal peace is not quite clear.

Mr. Myers' account is not meant to be an imaginative reconstruction of League functioning like the first part of the book is a good and student's handbook. A particularly useful section on the finances of the League should help to dispel for ever those fantastic anticipations of its prosperity while another on international co-operation gives many little known facts about education, health services, films and the reform of the Press. Though it may seem a little condescending that the League should first waste years studying this latter question and then decide to wait for the "cristallization of public opinion." The much needed work of the League on health, social and humanitarian issues is well brought out. This is an invaluable book of reference.

The Spirit of Geneva is doubly prefaced by M. Andre Mauzac and Sir Daniel Stevenson, and translated by Miss Fried-Arn Kikelier, who has caught the spirit if not always the letter of the author's style.

ROSEMARY ARGELE


This book is, as its sub-title indicates, mainly historical, and it is of deep interest to note that, long ago, mankind had begun to consider the two kinds of barrier against invasion. Constructed barriers—ditch, wall, zareb, fortification—however strong, may be overcome by sudden attack in force. And so the minds of peoples have turned again and again to the interposition between nations of territory—depopulated, neutral, buffer, or demilitarized. The violation of which constitutes a warning, and ensures that attack shall be foreseen.

Such geographic disarmament cannot in itself afford more than an aid to security, and its actual defensive value must depend in a great degree on the efficiency of some form of peaceful patrol.

After giving close consideration to various experiments in geographic disarmament, Major-General notes that it was not until after the Great War that the word "demilitarization" came into use, and even now the word is not always properly defined or understood. I have not space to discuss the various forms of demilitarization, and must confine myself to demilitarization of zones, strips of territory, along a land frontier, on which no preparations for war of any kind are permitted. A definition to be found on p. 108, in Weygand's work, gives clear reference and quotations from official documents, explaining the various progressive steps which led from the small beginning in 1912 (one man in Bombay and three men in Adelaide) to the voting of two and a quarter millions of people in 1918 and 1917.

In the first stage of the movement—pre-war—the beginning was made by the Independent Socialists and the Socialists, followed by an awakened Labour Party. The factors in the second stage were the Labour Party and the Roman Catholics, led by Archbishop Mannix, of Melbourne. Dr. Jancey says that "no event in the history of the Commonwealth created more feeling and interest in the country than the two coups d'etat in 1916 and 1917 on conscription." It is a good thing that the story of it has now been told so vividly.

Conscription in Australia began on July 1, 1911, by compulsory drilling being enforced on all boys between 14-18 years of age. Failure to drill could be punished by a fine of £250 or imprisonment for a year, and a parent who prevented his boy from drilling could also be fined £250. At first there was no apparent objection, but by the end of the first testing year, June, 1912, it was announced that 17,000 cadets had failed to drill and were all liable to prosecution. By June, 1914, no less than 27,749 boys had been prosecuted; most had been fined, but 5,732 had been imprisoned in fortresses, military barracks or in civil prisons.

The first man to oppose this conscription was Harry Holland, of Sydney, secretary of a small independent federation of the Australian Socialist Party (formed 1902 in April, 1912). About the same time in Adelaide, John F. Hills, a Quaker, started the organisation of resistance to the Act, and the Australian Freedom League was founded, which grew quickly in all parts of the Commonwealth. To these men must be given the credit for the overthrow of conscription in Australia.

By the time the World War began, the Australian Labour Party and the whole Trades Union movement was thoroughly aroused by the militarism set up by the Defence Act, and one State Party Convention after another decided to set up their own opposition to compulsory training or trying to curb it. This undoubtedly was why the party opposed conscription for the war when their Premier, William Morris Hughes (who had been the leader of the boy conscription movement) proposed it. They prevented Parliament passing a new law and forced a referendum. They violently opposed Hughes and turned him and all Labour men out of the party. On October 26th, 1916, the country voted: For conscription, 1,087,557; against, 1,160,033. About a year later Hughes announced that he would try another referendum. On December 26th, 1917, they voted again: For, 1,015,189; against, 1,181,747. An ironical turn to the political career of the Prime Minister, and a great victory for the opposition; a very sore defeat for the party.

As one of the three men from Adelaide who set out in 1912 to overthrow the mountain of Australian conscription, I want to record what Dr. Jancey said to me when I wrote him to give Dr. Jancey my personal thanks. To those who wish to read a vivid story of a successful peace movement in resisting national conscription I commend this book.

J. P. FLETCHER

SANCTIONS. W. Arnold-Forster. League of Nations Union. Monthly pamphlet, 2d. A careful and comprehensive study of the whole question of sanctions, by one who has studied the question so anxiously in an authoritative work for a calendar year, but the author answers my questions and seeks to answer the question from the political, moral, and technical points of view.
NO MORE WAR MOVEMENT

The official policy of the No More War Movement being now to support the use of the strike weapon as a method of war resistance, special importance attaches to the pamphlet which they have just issued entitled Peace and the General Strike.

Described as “a constructive alternative to collective security”, it sets forth the case for the strike, referring to previous examples of its successful use.

The pamphlet consists mainly of the statement adopted by the Annual Conference of the Movement last October on which its policy is based. In addition there is a preface in which some of the implications are examined, as, for instance, the difference between individual refusal to fight the prosecution of a war and general strike action.

The pamphlet may be obtained from the Movement’s head office, 58, Long Acre, London, W.C. 2, for one penny.

THE COLONIAL PROBLEM

An all-inclusive and far-reaching policy passed by the British Union of War Veterans of Nations' Societies at its tenth annual conference at Liverpool in the first week of January.

Among the most important sections was the following: “This conference welcomes the announcement by Sir Samuel Hoare in his speech on September 11th, 1935, to the League Assembly, that the British Government is prepared to support in investigating the access to raw materials in colonial, protected and mandated territories for those countries that require them. It deplores the monopolistic policy pursued by the mandatory Powers, in contravention of their obligations, and hopes that the British Government will undertake to promote agreement on measures to reduce barriers to trade.”

LEAGUE YOUTH GROUPS

Week-long meeting of representatives of a number of youth organizations at the following resolutions were passed:

“An assembly of British youth organizations should meet at least twice per year to discuss questions relating to the maintenance of peace, and to agree upon common action to further the objects of the Home Office to reduce the original air raid precautions programme of whether pupils should cooperate in air defence plans continues to present itself.”

“Most urgently, because of the activities of the Home Office continue to issue its instructions, in the form of pamphlets, on action that should be taken in certain circumstances (one air-raid shelter and buildings that have been rendered dangerous by air-raid damage) in common cases, but are conferences of groups of local authorities continue to be arranged. When successful, papers where the Scottish Office to be held in Edinburgh on January 23rd, however, the Council decided to evacuate.”

Non-cooperating local authorities to date include two county (Leeds, Yorkshire, and Lancashire), three city (Bristol, Hull and Salford), 34 town, more than 21 urban and 12 rural councils, totaling 77 authorities.

WOMEN AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

“Any proposal for peace terms must include as a minimum the withdrawal of Italian troops from Abyssinia; the maintenance of Abyssinian right and its independence as a sovereign State.”

This was the demand put forward by the British Section of the Women’s World Committee against War and Fascism on January 10th in the course of a long statement on the situation as it stood at that time. The gist of the remainder of the statement was contained in the following extract—

“Public opinion has forced the British and French Governments to withdraw the‘Paris peace proposals’ and they have again solemnly declared their loyalty to the League. The withdrawal of these proposals is a victory for the forces of peace in both countries, but the danger is not over. In Great Britain, there have been changes in the Cabinet, but more importantly, public opinion looks for a change in the policy that led to the formulation of the Paris peace proposals. Only the actions of the Government will show if their renewed declarations are sincere. The oil sanction has been declared dead and the question on the question has been repeated. Therefore it is the duty of all opponents of the war to be on their guard against any renewed attempts to impose an unjust peace on Abyssinia.”

AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS AGAIN

Despite the fact that the great outburst of opposition, combination of the proposals of the “A” group, the Home Office plans to continue to investigate the effect of the original air raid precautions programme of whether pupils should cooperate in air defence plans continues to present itself. Most urgently, because of the activities of the Home Office continue to issue its instructions, in the form of pamphlets, on action that should be taken in certain circumstances (one air-raid shelter and buildings that have been rendered dangerous by air-raid damage) in common cases, but are conferences of groups of local authorities continue to be arranged. When successful, papers where the Scottish Office to be held in Edinburgh on January 23rd, however, the Council decided to evacuate.”

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WOMEN’S PEACE CRUSADE

Formed originally to cooperate with the American Women’s Section of the Carnegie and War of a View to securing the adoption of the American Women’s Peace Crusade has since interested itself in various projects. Its main objective was the London Naval Treaty, in connection with which it had the assistance of delegations of women from the United States in a deputation to Mr. Ramsey MacDonald. It has since concentrated on the disarmament movement, and is more concerned particularly with disarmament in the air. The Government is to be pressed to put forward definite plans for the internationalization of civil aviation and the abolition of air warfare. The Women’s Peace Crusade’s chairman, Miss Kathleen Courtney, has been touring the United States, and Canada, having attended the seventh Conference on the Cause and Cure of War in Washington, and addressed several meetings, including one in connexion with the conference at which Mrs. Roosevelt also spoke.

METHODIST PRESIDENT’S MESSAGE

Among the many New Year messages issued by various organizations was one from the President of the Methodist Conference (the Rev. William C. Jackson, in which he had the responsibility of speaking for his church in every country. Addressing particularly members of his own church, he said in part:

“The world contains a growing tide of public opinion against the establishment of war. The glamour that once surrounded it has become a farce. I believe the sense of almost universal fear has been quickened. Best of all is the increasing realization of the League’s purpose.”

But something more compelling is needed. The idea of a world living in peace and freedom is a spiritual conception. An order of society embodying such an ideal must be based upon a principle of righteousness. The people who can interpret and sustain such a Kingdom of Righteousness will be the people who will lead the world in the way of life—a way of holy love and unselfish service, love and service unapted by any contemplation of class, creed, or colour.

My present urgent appeal is that each member of the Methodist Church will adopt a way of life that shows a maximum of effort for peace, accepting all that such a rendering of life will involve. The way of peace may also mean the laying aside of family feuds and the healing of brokens in individual fellowship.

Glasgow and the O.T.C.

Two Junior Officers Training Corps and a Cadet Corps may be established in Glasgow as a result of action by the City Council.

In the motion of Mr. Helen-Gault (an Independent Labour Party member), at a meeting of the corporation on January 9th, it was decided by a vote of 93 against 71 that there should be founded certain schools that have hitherto been granted to such formations at schools under the authority of the City Council. The decision will affect some 37 high schools.

In speaking to the motion Mr. Gault said that “in the twentieth century no properly civilized human being can afford to live any other than a peaceful and fruitful institution.”

Two posters were issued by the Friends Peace Committee last month. Each consists of a realistic black-and-white picture—competing in a, and small lettering, the days of the office, and a note in smaller letters and fine line. The statement quoted in the caption is the late Dr. Max L. “War is the logical and necessary result of all apathy and inaction.”

The committee also held a meeting of its Executive Committee at Friends House, Euston Road, London, S.W.1, at teadence a copy.

HAVE YOU HEARD YOUTH’S CALL TO HUMANITY! THE IDEAL PEACE March

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February, 1936
LETTERS TO

Police and Pacifists

DEAR SIR,—YOUR READER MAY RECALL THAT ON JULY 16TH, 1943, PROTESTS WERE MADE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AGAINST THE HOME OFFICE POLICY OF VOTE, AGAINST ILLEGAL POLICE INTERVENTIONS WITH PACIFIC ACTIVITIES AT THE AIR DISPLAYS AT HENDON, MILDENHALL, AND COLCHESTER. THE PETITIONERS INCLUDED MR. HARVOURT AND MR. JOHNSTONE, VIGOROUSLY REGULATED THE RIGHT OF THE POLICE TO COMPACT PACIFITC LITERATURE AND TO HARRY AND ARREST PERIPICTLY ORDERLY PACIFIST AND ANTI-WAR PROPAGANDISTS.

In view of the behaviour of the police at the Hendon Air Display, my Council, co-operating with the Cambridge Students Anti-War Group, sent observers to the displays at Mildenhall and Duxford. We were able to collect a complete volume of first-hand evidence, and saw the improper actions of the police at these displays.

The Legation of my Council selected Dr. Wooster, of Cambridge University (one of the distributors whose literature had been confiscated) to issue summonses against Chief Constable Varney Webbe and Sergeant Sussam, of the Cambridge Police. The case came on immediately before Christmas in the Cambridge County Court before Judge Farrant. The only issue at trial was whether the police did or did not exceed their duty, but a number of irrelevant matters were raised and, according to Dr. Wooster, were closely cross-examined as to their private opinions and as to whether they endorsed every word that was contained in the Article.

THE ITALIAN CASE—continued from p. 174.

From the Church. Meanwhile the sanctions are taking in an extraordinary and unexpected manner the structure of a concrete form. That peace is the only means to avoid war has not risen in spite of the probable scarcity of many imported commodities is surely a signal testimony to the hope of a better world. Many new and improved substitutes for goods imported hitherto are now coming into the market, so that Italy in any case has not been dependent on imports.

But it is foolish to separate the present military campaign from the bitter economic war that Italy has long been waging with increasing severity against the aggressive economic nationalism of the rest of the world. It is all of one piece, one fundamental problem—that of a poor and hungry world, of great reserves of enterprise and energy, a people disciplined to an ascetic and individual mode of life by the poverty of centuries and dependent from all times upon the export of her manufactures, recently deprived of livelihood by the action of richer nations and faced by national bankruptcy and starvation. To stop the military war would effect nothing for the solution of the major problem, and it is for such a solution, in an adequate, permanent and generous way, that all men of peace must work.

All our observers reported that at Mildenhall and Duxford the crowds had been friendly in their attitude towards the sellers and distributors, but the police alleged that these persons subjected the public to an attack on their freedom of speech.

In spite of the fact that the police did not exceed their duty, and that these matters were raised with a purpose to delay the case, it was found that the police would not have been the natural consequence of the exhibition of these pamphlets.

My Council will be grateful if any of your readers who know of authentic instances of police interference with pacifist and left-wing work will communicate the full facts to this office for legal investigation.

Ronald, Wood, Secretary National Council for Civil Liberties 9th, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.

League Posters Appeal

DEAR SIR,—THE VALUE OF POSTERS AS A MEANS OF INFLUENCING THE GENERAL PUBLIC IS now recognized, and it is agreed to expend a vast sum on poster advertisement. Until recently the posters bore no financial burden. The amount spent on innovations has increased considerably. The failure of a hopeful campaign of posters and pamphlets, and the National Safety First Association are using posters to a far greater extent than ever before.

Many associations exist in this country for the furtherance of peace and social justice. Posters and pamphlets are, of course, in evidence. The Society of Friends certainly display almost all their peace propaganda, but even they must feel that the posters must be far-reaching.

The headquarters of the League of Nations Union have decided that in peace-time they are to give away, if any, new posters during 1938, because although all the old ones have been used, they must be reprinted. Yet the posters are not likely to be kept in stock, and must be destroyed.

Many churches throughout the country have "Wayland" posters and Peace Pledge Union pamphlets, and yet the churches are not as usual even aware of the work of the League, and the Peace Pledge Union, because many of them have never managed to publish posters except after a loss. The reason is that the posters are usually the first to be destroyed.

Many posters are used only by a few people, and yet the churches and the various peace organizations, and the political parties, to join in a peace poster campaign throughout the country, and display at least one poster regularly.

We draw your attention to the fact that posters are something which those people who either dislike the time or are not sufficiently interested to read about League affairs for themselves, would be glad to have. A well-informed public is essential for the success of the League.
A FEBRUARY DIARY

3rd.—8 p.m. Youth House, 250 Camden Road, London, N.W.I.; lantern lecture on “The Work of the International Voluntary Service for Peace” by Mr. E. Goode.

8.30 p.m. Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, W.C.1; Mr. J. L. Hammond on “Modifications in the Colonial System with a view to the future peace of Europe”; League of Nations Union Religious and Ethics Committee.

3rd—9th.—Guards Hous, Eccleston Square, S.W.1; Peace Week under the auspices of the League of Nations Union, Fellowship Branch.

5th—8 p.m. Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, W.C.1; W. Arnold-Forster on “World Airways” (Internationalization of Civil Aviation as a step to complete air disarmament); Federation of Progressive Societies and Individuals.

8 p.m. Kensington Town Hall; Sir Norman Angell at Kensington Branch, League of Nations Union.

6th.—1 p.m. First Avenue Restaurant, High Holborn, W.C.1; public luncheon; chairman, Mrs. Corbett Ashby; speakers, Lord Allen of Hurtwood on “The Triumph of the League Idea,” and M. Aghnides; Tickets (4s) in advance from British Commonwealth League.

10th.—8 p.m. Youth House, 250 Camden Road, London, N.W.I.; discussion meeting on the peace situation led by Mr. James Joyce.

8.30 p.m. Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, W.C.1; Miss Lucy Mair on “Modifications in the Colonial System with a view to the future peace of Africa”; League of Nations Union Religious and Ethics Committee.

11th.—5.30 p.m. Kensington Town Hall; Dr. G. P. Gooc on “The Outlook in Europe”; Kensington Branch, League of Nations Union, admission, 2/6 for three weekly meetings.

17th.—8.30 p.m. Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, W.C.1; Sir George Paish on “Economic Readjustments: A General position”; League of Nations Union.

18th.—5.30 p.m. Kensington Town Hall; Dr. G. P. Gooc on “The Outlook in Europe”; Kensington Branch, League of Nations Union.

18th—20th.—London School of Economics; lecture conference on “The I.L.O. and World Planning”; League of Nations Union.

19th.—8 p.m. Central Hall, Westminster; public meeting for youth; speaker, Rev. J. S. Whale; Youth Council of Christian Pacifist Groups.

22nd.—3 p.m. Markham Square Congregational Church, Chelsea; conference on “The Cause of Women and the Cause of Peace.” Chair- man, Miss Margaret Storm Jameson; Speakers: Canon Raven, Miss M. E. J. Taylor, Dr. Maude Royden; tea tickets, 6d., from hon. secretary, Society for Ministry of Women (Interdenominational), St. Multose, Newcombe Park, Mill Hill, N.W.7.

23rd.—3.30 p.m. Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W.1; lecture on “Christianity and the Modern State,” by G. P. Gooc.

24th.—8.30 p.m. Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, W.C.1; Mr. J. E. Meade on “Economic Readjustments: Particular Problems”; League of Nations Union.

25th.—5.30 p.m. Kensington Town Hall; Dr. G. P. Gooc on “The Outlook in Europe”; Kensington Branch, League of Nations Union, 6.30 p.m. Great Hall, University College, London; rally of junior branches, League of Nations Union.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Universal Brotherhood March. Words and music by Ralph Woodforde. Published by author. 1s. 6d.

America Must Act. What we must do to assure jobs, wages, markets, peace. Assistant Secretary of State Francis Bowes Sayre. World Peace Foundation. 35 cents. (World Affairs Pamphlets No. 13).

The Demand for Colonies. League of Nations Union. 6d.

 Abyssinia. British-Illladian Bulletin. 3d.

A Short History of the Abyssinian Question. British-Illladian Bulletin. 3d.


Military Sanctions. Lewis MacLachlan. Fellowship of Reconciliation. 2d.

Pacifism and the General Strike. No More War Movement. 1d.

The International Fellowship of Reconciliation. What it is and how it works. 1d.


You!—And the Arms Trade. Women’s Peace Crusade. 1s. per 100.


The Commonwealth of Nations. Dr. S. J. Cantor. (Published by author.)

The Constitution of a Commonwealth of Nations. Dr. S. J. Cantor. (Published by author.)

BOOKS RECEIVED

The League of Nations and the Rule of Law, 1918-38. Sir Alfred Zimmern. Macmillan. 12s. 6d.

Japan’s Place in the Modern World. Ernest H. Pickering. Harrop. 10s. 6d.

Magna Britannia. Prof. John Coatsman. Cape. 10s. 6d.

They That Take the Sword. Douglas Jerrold. 1s. 6d.

Assurance of the Peace: France (Associations pacifistes et diverses). Centre International de Documentation Antimilitariste. 10 francs.

Compte Rendu de la XXXVIe Conference Interparlementaire. Librairie Payot, Geneva.

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