

1916. On 14 April this *Neutral Conference for Continuous Mediation* issued an "Appeal to the Belligerents" which was circulated to the governments and parliaments.

Here again the agreement between this appeal and Wilson's 14 points is striking. The Ford Expedition has been severely judged, but all other attempts made at that time to put a stop to the war proved equally fruitless, and this attempt did serve to emphasize and clarify the necessary conditions of a reasonable peace.

1916. On 27 May President Wilson made the first public statement of his idea of a League of Nations, during a speech to a peace society in Washington.

This idea he developed later during the following Presidential election when he was re-elected, and on 8 January 1918 he laid his World Peace Programme before the American Congress, summarised in 14 points, covering the right of the nations to self-determination, the limitation of armaments, the freedom of the seas, equality in the conditions of all nations, open diplomacy, etc.

1918. In March S. O. Levinson, a Chicago lawyer, published a newspaper article on the *Outlawry of the War*. This was the origin of the Kellogg Pact that was signed ten years later. See page 60.

Levinson proposed that the nations should sign an agreement to outlaw war. His theory was that just as in the past duels were declared unlawful, without at the same time prohibiting the bearing of arms, and without severe penalties, so war would gradually become obsolete. In 1919 Senator Borah of the United States Senate put forward a proposal for the outlawry of war, and since then peace societies have carried on propaganda for the proposal first in America and later in England and elsewhere.

1919. On 3 December the *International Federation of League of Nations' Societies* was formed in Paris, for the object of arousing interest in, and understanding of the League of Nations in the different countries. The Federation has sections in most of the countries belonging to the League, as well as in the United States, in Turkey and in Palestine, Jewish Sections in Austria and in Czechoslovakia and one for

Russians resident outside Russia. It has special committees for disarmament, economic, minority, and education questions. See page 28, 29.

The press gives in brief the first reports of any activities of the League of Nations, but more detailed knowledge may subsequently be obtained through the periodicals and meetings of the branches of the Federation.

The American Section has undertaken an enquiry among the American press on its attitude to the League of Nations. More than one-half the replies were in favour of the League, and more than one-third in favour of immediate collaboration by the United States.

Although these societies are very active for peace, especially in some countries, it has since been considered necessary to form new special peace societies. General Secretary: Professor Th. Ruysen, 41, rue Juste Lipse, Brussels.

1920. In March the *Foreign Policy Association* was formed in New York. It is one of the American peace societies that is best known in Europe, owing to its paper "Information Service". It also issues "News Bulletin" and "Pamphlets".

Address: 18 East 41st Street, New York City, U. S. A.

1920. On 29 July the first "*No more war*" demonstrations were organized, see page 50.

1921. An association entitled "Paco" was formed at Bilthoven, the Netherlands, which has since moved to England. At the end of 1922 the term "war resistance" began to be used, and in 1923 came the *War Resisters' International*. It opposes military conscription, seeks the abolition of military training corps in schools and colleges and where young people join the army for fear of unemployment, tries to come to their assistance. In 1930 it had 40 sections in 21 countries and members in 53 countries.

This International comprises men and women of education and good position side by side with peasants and workers, the religious-minded side by side with freethinkers, without discrimination. It works for the conversion of munition factories to other purposes, and in one country a beginning has been made with the collection of funds for temporary assistance for those who

object to earning their living from the manufacture of munitions and are looking for other work. Secretary: Mr. H. Runham Brown, 11 Abbey Road, Enfield, Middlesex, England. Organ: The War Resister.

1921. On 10 December the *International Committee of Democratic Action for Peace* was founded in Paris to educate public opinion to support the League of Nations. President: M. Marc Sangnier. Organ: "La Démocratie" and "La Jeune République".

It has a large membership and widespread international interest is aroused by mass meetings, congresses of young people, etc., e.g., at Chevreuse, Bierville, etc. See page 24. Address: 34, Boulevard Raspail, Paris.

1923. Mr. Edward W. Bok, publisher of an important women's journal in the United States, organized a competition for a prize of \$100,000, to be given for the most practicable proposal for United States participation in the work of preserving peace.

No less than 22,165 plans were submitted, and the prize was awarded to Dr. Charles H. Levermore for his scheme of collaboration with the League of Nations.

This initiative gave rise to the *American Foundation*, formed by Mr. Bok in 1925, which gives financial support to the movement for American participation in the Permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague.

Later, in 1930, the Foundation received a legacy under Mr. Bok's will, of a further \$2,000,000. Address: 565 Fifth Avenue, New York City, U. S. A.

1924. On 12 April the *International University Federation for the League of Nations* was founded at Prague. It has branches in 27 countries and one for Russian emigrants.

It is extremely important that these young people, many of whom will in future hold important positions, should be interested in the peace question. Address: 11, Place Lehon, Brussels.

1927. Sir Arthur, now Lord *Ponsonby*, wrote an open letter to the British Prime Minister, declaring that he would

not support a Government which had resort to war without first trying conciliation or arbitration. This *peace letter* was signed later by 128,000 persons.

Similar declarations were made in the United States of America and in part of Germany. The German letter had 250,000 signatures.

1927. The *World Peace Union* was founded, its aim being to try to create an atmosphere of peace, among other things by force of meditation. It forms a branch of the theosophical society "The Order of Service". It has about 40 national groups.

It organises a peace week every year in connection with Armistice Day, 11 November. It also carries on propaganda for the celebration of this day in schools. Address: 36 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1.

1928. On 15 August the *International Union of Anti-militarist Ministers and Clergymen* was formed in Amsterdam. It is affiliated to the War Resisters' International. See page 15. It has branches in six countries and cooperates with individual ministers and clergymen in several other countries. It opposes war and the preparation for war.

It also has members among non-conformist congregations. Secretary: The Rev. J. B. Th. Hugenholtz, Ammerstol, Netherlands.

1930. The Executive Committee of the *World Conference for International Peace through Religion* decided that the conference should be held in Washington in November 1932, representatives of all living religions being invited to attend to discuss how best to turn the power inherent in the different religions towards joint action against war and against the spirit and conditions that generate war.

In 1914, Mr. Andrew Carnegie founded in the United States the *Church Peace Union*. The question of holding a conference of representatives of all religions was raised in 1924, and with the formation of the above Committee, this Union may be said to have become a world association. Secretary to the Committee: Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, U. S. A.