

agree that the youth of today, who will soon be possessing this earth (of which their Betters - that is to say, their Elders - have made a rather bad mess), have more in common among themselves than ever before.....

"It is upon such a new age that the doors of this new year open for youth. It is the young men of our day - millions of them - who by the heroic adventure of their lives were largely responsible for saving the world from something worse than it is, and it will be those who are left of that vast company of youth who can alone make it much better than it is. Age has its wisdoms, but it has antipathies, hatreds, fears which it cannot easily overcome and memories which unconsciously color its counsels for the future. By the international commingling which is now increasingly possible, through the intellectual exchanges which are multiplying, by the aid of moving pictures which are bringing the hidden parts of the earth and its strange peoples to the sight and acquaintance of everybody, by the voices which are heard across continents and seas, and by all the forces that are bringing the ends of the earth together and making the world an economic interdependent unit, the youth of the world will find increasingly that they have more and more in common.

"American youth, with a further reach for their voices, with mightier facilities for locomotion at their feet, with greater power at their elbows, with more wealth at their command, ought to take the lead in trying to bring the youth of all nations into an understanding which will overcome the stupidity and jealousies that may even now, as Barrie said, be leading us 'dodgèring down some brimstone path'. The earth needs the charity of youth to heal it, the ardor of youth to stir it, the faith of youth to lead it on. There certainly could never have been such a year for youth in all the past as this new year is for the youth of today."

- N.Y. Times editorial, Jan. 6, 1924.

"The task of the builders must chiefly be that of the young with 'their souls in the work of their hands', their dreams and ideals with which they are bound to keep the faith, their sense of a duty and a responsibility to those who shall come after them."

- Public Ledger, Jan. 27, 1923.

"The youth of the world are pointing the way to the new day which the statesmen have failed to bring to pass. A larger friendship, a new internationalism is appearing with these assertions of the youth-spirit.... The manifestations of the youth-spirit ... furnish constructive evidence that from the bewildering confusion which seems to have engulfed the world a new world structure may arise, built, perhaps, after the manner of the ideals which youth professes."

- Stanley High, in "The Revolt of Youth".

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5.

THE YOUTH OF THE WORLD AND PEACE *

- Compiled by Bennett S. Cooper -

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Peace Week - August 3-10, 1924.

An International Peace Week of Youth, August 3 to 10, 1924, is being planned at the suggestion of the Youth organizations of Holland. Conferences of young people will be held during this week throughout the world to discuss such questions as: What does a modern war mean? Which are the agencies that give rise to war? Which are the agencies that work toward the prevention of war? How can young men and women prepare themselves to play their part in this great struggle?

International League of Youth

152 Abbey House, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

Acting General Secretary - Moya Jowitt

Publication "Youth", an international quarterly of young enterprise

or Vendersgade 29, Copenhagen, Denmark.

The International League of Youth was founded in 1921 in Denmark, and has branches in Austria, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, England, Esthonia, France, Germany, Holland, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States.

It has two aims: (1) war against war; (2) work for the creation of a genuine league of peoples. It seeks to make future wars impossible by uniting the youth of the world in a fellowship based on trust and friendship.

The League has held two international congresses, one at Copenhagen in 1921, and one at Hamburg in 1922, which accepted the following declaration of principles:

* This survey does not claim to include a complete list of youth organizations, but every effort has been made to make the information in it accurate.

(1) To arouse among young people the spirit of brotherhood and reciprocal understanding and to combat in all domains the factors of hatred and diversion.

(2) To show by education and propaganda that if every citizen has duties towards his country he also has duties to humanity, for humanity is above countries and national selfishness and imperialism ought to disappear.

(3) To oppose abuse of power by high finance.

(4) To support the principles of compulsory arbitration in all international conflicts.

(5) To work for the disappearance of armaments and their replacement by an international police for securing peace.

(6) Regarding the League of Nations as an instrument capable of improvement in the direction of a wider spirit of democracy and justice the International League of Youth will endeavor to work for its development.

At the second congress this resolution was adopted:

"The second Congress of the International League of Youth believes that it is one of the most pressing tasks of Youth constantly to remind their former comrades of the horrors of the battle-fields and of all the injustices and severity which they suffered. For Youth knows from its own experience and is therefore entitled to judge; Youth must accept the challenge and not look on inactive while the secret ranks of reaction and militarism do their work - after which we, the Youth of the World, must die even as our comrades have. No, it is for us everywhere to work unswervingly for the extermination of hate and mistrust and for understanding and friendly relationships between the Youth of all countries and therefore between the people. The Congress is of the opinion that the coming generation must be inspired by the spirit of brotherhood if new wars are to be averted. Therefore those whose calling is education are the first to be held responsible if men take up their weapons again and shed the blood of their brothers, when reason might have smoothed out the quarrels between the peoples."

The League is working to establish an international correspondence office; an international exchange of periodicals; international student tours in all countries; a periodical of its own; associations for the study of international questions; and the publication and sale of books treating of the activities of young people, and of conditions in other countries.

STUDENT GROUPS

Confédération International des Etudiants
Palais Mondial, Cinquantenaire, Brussels, Belgium

The Confédération International des Etudiants is represented by national organizations in 20 countries and was formed

"to establish a bond of understanding between the students and intellectuals of the countries which belong; to organize a permanent liaison between organizations of students in different countries; to coordinate their intellectual action; to study international questions relating to better teaching and to the moral and material life of students."

The Confédération joined with the National Union of Students in England in holding an International Students' Conference at Oxford in 1922, at which 14 nations were represented.

European Student Relief Committee
Official Organ - Vox Studentium
Editor - Donald Grant, University of Vienna, Austria.

The European Student Relief Committee, organized to aid students in all of the war-stricken countries of Europe, held an international conference at Turnov, Czecho-Slovakia, Easter week, 1923.

"The 83 students of 70 nationalities meeting there comprised an explosive mixture of political, religious and racial antagonisms which would have destroyed a gathering dominated by lesser ideals. Every economic, political and racial complication of Europe was represented. Nevertheless, the whole group was divided in two camps - the Greens and the Blues - and for a week, forgetting nationalism and race prejudice, Czechs, Germans and Poles; Austrians, Servians, Italians, French, Belgians and Russians - all were intermingled in track meets, cross-country hikes, in the spirit of an American inter-collegiate conference."

A Bulgarian delegate wrote of the Conference:

"We children of different nationalities and states now feel ourselves as subjects and members of a common and the greatest of all states - the empire of spiritual relationship."

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

The Studentsky Domov

In 1921, the unique Studentsky Domov, an international student social centre, was officially opened at Prague. Twenty-one different nationalities are represented by its 6,000 members.

"To visit the building any night during the week is to catch something of the international good-will which it represents. One may find in progress an entertainment by the Ukrainian Glee Club, a Russian Singing Festival, a Ceech dance, or a German debate. And whatever group provides the program, the other groups are all represented in the audience, whether or not they are able to understand the language of the performers or the significance of their performance."

- Stanley High, "The Revolt of Youth".

Students of Central European conditions report that the Studentsky Domov, where men who are likely soon to have part in the affairs of their various nations meet, acquire mutual toleration and respect, and become friends, is one of the most hopeful signs for the future in middle Europe today.

RELIGIOUS GROUPS

International Y.M.C.A. 347 Madison Ave., New York City.

The Y.M.C.A., under the general direction of its international committee, carries on "foreign work". This work includes the maintenance of centers in many foreign countries, through which a spirit of international fellowship is promoted by correspondence, and by making possible sympathetic contacts by travelers. The international committee stimulates the study of the great questions now confronting the nations and "awakens men and boys to the necessity of finding Christian solutions to the problems of international relations." It also carries on a "friendly service" with thousands of students from foreign countries and American universities and maintains work with boys

around the world. Talks, study groups, illustrated lectures and reciprocal visits from boys of different nations, are all a part of this program.

World's Student Christian Federation
247 Madison Ave., New York City.
Chairman, John R. Mott

The Federation is a loosely-linked group of twenty national student Christian movements, counting in all a membership of 250,000. It aims to "bring the students of all countries into mutual understanding, to lead them to realize that the spirit of Christ should rule in international relationships, and to endeavor by so doing to draw the nations together."

In April, 1922, the Federation met at Peking, China. 32 nations were represented. This Conference agreed upon the following principles as in accord with the teachings of Christ:

- (1) social justice based on recognition of human worth;
- (2) universal brotherhood expressed in cooperation;
- (3) social responsibility expressed in service;
- (4) creative love in action.

The following resolution on international relations and war was adopted:

"We, representing Christian students from all parts of the world, believe in the fundamental equality of all the races and nations of mankind and consider it as part of our Christian vocation to express this reality in all our relationships.

"We consider it our absolute duty to do all in our power to fight the causes leading to war, and war itself as a means of settling international disputes.

"As a result of our discussion at the Peking Conference, we declare frankly that we have not succeeded in reaching an agreement as to what our individual attitude ought to be in the event of war. Some are convinced that under no circumstances can they as Christians engage in war; others, that under certain circumstances they ought to take their share in the struggle."

To this statement were appended fourteen suggestions to national groups, as specific means for realizing the object stated. Among them were:

"The interchange of students and lectures.

"The preparation of histories and other textbooks, and of curriculum courses, which shall be consistent with the best scholarship and which shall not be biased by narrow nationalism.

"The bringing into friendly contact the foreign and native students of our schools and universities."

World's Y.W.C.A.

34 Baker St., London, England.

The International Y.W.C.A. represents over 800,000 members in 35 countries. In June, 1922, the following paragraph was added to the Constitution of the organization, after having been submitted for approval to the different national associations:

"It (International Y.W.C.A.) also calls all National Associations to promote Christian principles of social and international conduct by encouraging the development of a right public conscience such as shall strengthen all those forces which are working for the promotion of peace and better understanding between classes, nations and races, believing that the world social order can only be made Christian through individuals devoted to the principles of justice, love and the equal value of every human life."

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

The Fellowship of Youth for Peace
396 Broadway, New York City.

Following the Indianapolis Student Volunteer Convention in December, 1923, at which 700 students voted "not to sanction or participate in any future war", the Fellowship of Youth for Peace was organized and became associated with the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

According to its own statement, it is

"a group of young men and women of many races, nations and classes who recognize the oneness of the world wide human family, and wish to live in the spirit of this true unity and find out more and more all that it should mean. To do so we shall have to put away war and the spirit of enmity, seeking to know instead the spirit of love that draws men together, in spite of all differences, in a friendly and united society.

"We believe that the spirit of Love disclosed in Jesus of Nazareth can work through and change all social relations, industry, politics and international life; that it is indeed the only foundation for human society, and the only power which can overcome evil and call forth the undiscovered good in men.

"The attempt to live steadfastly in this spirit will certainly cost something as the world now is, but for lack of it the world is going to pieces. War and famine, imperialism and revolution, racial and class struggle, and almost universal fear abound. We cannot wait until somehow the nations are reconciled, injustice between groups is done away with, or until the churches have found a common path. War may continue to darken the world and endanger all that is good; we can take no part in it. Men may continue to threaten or fear revolution; we need neither threaten nor fear it, but can give up the power and desire to dominate our fellows, and seek to build a common life of such united friendly effort as will take away the occasion for war and strife."

Members adopted the following declaration:

"Recognizing that the method of war is self-defeating, involving greater evils than it can remove, and is contrary to my understanding of the spirit and principles of Jesus, I am impelled to turn from it and to rely instead upon the creative power of love.

"It is my purpose to strive for the removal of all causes of war; to work for the establishment of a social order based upon cooperation for the common good; and in all things to seek the unswerving practice of the principles of Jesus, not only in time of peace, but also in time of war.

"And since war inevitably involves violation of these principles, I find myself unable to take part in it."

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ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

STUDENT GROUPS

Corda Fratres Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs of America
305 Dentistry Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.
General Secretary - Harold H. Leonard
Publication - Corda Fratres Review - monthly.

The Corda Fratres Association of Clubs in America exists

"to unite in the universities and colleges the different nationalities through intellectual and social intercourse between their representatives", and thus "to spread the Cosmopolitan ideal of a world of peace and brotherhood through the association of students of all races and nations."

There are fifty chapters in American universities which hold meetings to discuss topics of international interest, and conduct study groups.

Intercollegiate Cosmopolitan Club of New York
2929 Broadway, New York City.
Publication - Monthly Bulletin.

Seven hundred students from seventy nations who are studying in the universities and professional schools of Greater New York are united in the Intercollegiate Cosmopolitan Club. Representatives of the various nations act as hosts on special nights and offer programs which illustrate their national culture and art. Entertainment of foreign students in American homes is encouraged. In the spring of each year the "Candle Ceremony", typifying international goodwill and service, takes place. One member from each country, carrying an unlighted candle and a placard bearing the name of his country, stands in a line extending around the assembly hall. One candle is lighted and from it the next; so on around the circle, each one repeating the name of his country as he lights his neighbor's candle. Then the chairman says:

"As light begets light, so love, service, and goodwill are passed on to others. We promise one another that the light of international friendship and goodwill kindled in these meetings shall never die out. We pledge ourselves to the extension of The League of Hearts behind the League of Nations, that justice, brotherhood and goodwill may prevail throughout the world."

The Supper Blessing at the ceremony is in part as follows:

"O Lord, who hast made of one blood all nations under the sun, look upon us with Thy favor tonight. We, representatives of 70 nations, of all races and religions, have been able, in Thy love, to meet here week after week, and we pray Thee that the spirit of good-will which has been manifested here may go out through all the earth, and the knowledge and friendship which we have exchanged, to the end of the world."

The International Student Assembly is conducted under the auspices of the club. (See below)

The International Student Assembly
2929 Broadway, New York City

The International Student Assembly is a miniature world assembly formed within the membership of the Intercollegiate Cosmopolitan Club of New York. Each country in the club elects two representatives to the Assembly. The purpose is discussion of world affairs. Questions are approached from the point of view of making the world a safe, friendly and better place in which to live, rather than from the standpoint of national ambitions. The Assembly has proved that representatives of different nations can meet and discuss problems involving serious conflicts in a friendly spirit. Its sponsors believe its efforts will challenge the imagination of others and encourage them to believe that a cooperative world is possible.

Intercollegiate Peace Association
Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio
Executive Secretary - Stephen F. Weston

The Intercollegiate Peace Association promotes oratorical contests in the colleges for the purpose of encouraging the study of specific methods of settling international differences. It offers state and national prizes.

Two hundred and fifty oratorical contests were held in fifty-six colleges and universities in ten different states by the Association in 1923. The 1924 program includes contests in seven additional states. As soon as funds are available, lecturers on peace topics will be sent to the different colleges.

National Student Forum
2929 Broadway, New York City.
Publication - The New Student - Fortnightly.

X The National Student Forum is an organization of American students who have "an open-minded eager interest in the progress of our civilization".

The Preamble to its constitution says in part:

"Realizing that these are times of rapid social change, the liberal spirited students of America are building this organization as an instrument of orderly progress.

"It is apparent to them that if the social changes now in process are to proceed sanely, those whose education is fitting them for positions of leadership must be better informed than hitherto regarding the contemporary affairs of the world in which they live. ... With this in mind they dedicate this organization to the cultivation of the scientifically inquiring mind; they declare it unbiased in any particular controversy, yet permitting within itself the expression of every bias; they declare its one principle to be freedom of expression, for they realize that without intellectual liberty the students of America cannot attain the completeness of vision and the social understanding which will enable them to be effective in the progress of the community."

Twenty-five colleges have formed groups which are affiliated with the Forum and in over 300 colleges there are individual members. X

The Forum in 1922 invited six European students to the United States who, during a period of four months, spoke in 58 colleges in this country and thus gave American students an opportunity to gain a better international understanding.

In December, 1922, the first National Student Conference was held in Hartsdale, New York, under the auspices of the Student Forum. Twenty-eight colleges were represented at the Conference, which was called in order to give students an opportunity "to act rather than merely to watch and listen", and in response to a desire to "accept responsibility as members of the community, as inheritors of civilization and creators of the future". At the close of the Conference one of the discussion groups urged a definite stand against war as the force which most definitely threatened the full and friendly development of individual personality. They proposed as the first step a program designed to avert war, the formation of college groups to study the causes of war and diplomatic methods, and affiliation with international Youth organizations working toward a similar end. The Forum itself took no action on these suggestions.

National Student Volunteer Union
2184 South Milwaukee St., Denver, Colorado.

The National Student Volunteer Union makes the following recommendations to its members:

"Believing that students have a definite responsibility for facing the issues of their time, and that they should help to build for ideal world relationships, and that we who are looking forward to missionary service have a particular responsibility for developing world friendship: we recommend that Student Volunteers frankly and fearlessly study, in the light of Jesus' teaching, the whole question of war in its military, racial, social, and economic forms in order that we may help to establish a world of Good Will."

Student Volunteer Convention - Jan. 1924.

Over 7,000 delegated students, representing nearly a thousand colleges, universities and seminaries in the United States and Canada, were in attendance at the ninth Quadrennial Convention of the National Student Volunteer Union, held at Indianapolis, Indiana, December 28, 1923, to January 1, 1924.

For purposes of discussion students were divided into 50 groups, but no matter with what topic these groups began they practically all ended with a discussion of the problem of war and peace. Four resolutions were finally presented to the general session in an informal ballot taken, the result of which, according to the Intercollegian, the Student Christian Movement paper, was as follows:

150 voted for the position: We believe that preparation for the emergency of war is the best way to avoid war; therefore we urge our nation so to prepare that any future war shall be brought to a speedy and righteous termination.

4,000 voted for the position: We believe that war is unchristian and should be abolished through a process of education, but that non-resistance is now impracticable, and that occasion may arise wherein it is our duty to engage in war after all means of prevention have failed.

5,000 voted for the position: We believe that war is unchristian and that the League of Nations is the best means of preventing it, but we should resort to war in case an unavoidable dispute had been referred to the League or World Court without successful settlement.

700 voted for the position: We believe that henceforth war is an utter denial of Jesus' way of life, ineffective as a means of settling difficulties between nations. Therefore, we declare our resolve not to sanction or participate in any future war.

Following this Convention vigorous discussions of the whole problem of war have been carried on in many of the universities and colleges throughout the country.

The formation of the Fellowship of Youth for Peace is one of the results of the Convention discussions.

National Youth Conference at Bear Mountain, N. Y.

Members of 28 Youth organizations held a conference at Bear Mountain, New York, in March, 1923, on "Youth's Standard of Living". The principles adopted registered the opinions of the conferees and did not involve their organizations. Among them were these:

"We deplore the attempt on the part of many of our so-called educators to set before the youth of our country the ideals of militarism and the pursuit of private profit, and we favor the development of educational work among the youth of the country which lays chief emphasis on the ideals of social-mindedness and of service to the community.

"We urge the increase of world friendship through concerted agitation against war, militarism and armaments, and through the establishment and strengthening of representative international organizations, political, economic, social and scientific, not only on the part of governments, but also on the part of the peoples."

Young Men's Christian Association,
347 Madison Ave., New York City.

The Y.M.C.A. is carrying out a definite program for the promotion of better international understanding and world-wide goodwill through its foreign work committee, its student Friendship fund, and its study groups. The Student Friendship Fund gave help to more than 100,000 students and professors in the Near East which enabled them to continue their work. The by-products of this friendly relief have been international friendship and international student solidarity. "42 nations cooperating in the service of 17 nations, irrespective of color, race or creed, is a new world fact."

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The Student Y.M.C.A. adopted for "Major Emphasis" in its work for 1923-24 "Christian Internationalism". The aim of the program is to develop students

"Whose minds do not stop working at the coasts of the North American Continent but reach out in eager inquiry to every part of the world -

"Whose imaginations are sufficiently vivid to appreciate another nation's problems from the other nation's point of view -

"Whose sympathies are sufficiently wide to include every son of man in need -

"Whose courage is sufficiently high to face ridicule and intolerance, and whose humility is sufficiently deep to escape the false pride consequent upon persecution -

"Who are idealists in their dreams and realists in their actions -

"Who have learned how to become citizens of the world society in their cares and outlook -

"Who have faith through Christ in the God from whom every family in heaven and on earth derives its name and nature."

The program means "the employment of spiritual resources in such a way that consciousness of participation in the world-wide Christian Society will become for us a great reality."

Young Women's Christian Association
500 Lexington Ave., New York City.

The Young Women's Christian Association passed the following resolution at its 1922 Convention:

"Resolved, that it is our conviction that the further use of war as an instrument for the settlement of disputes should be abolished, and that war between nations should be declared to be a public crime and should be outlawed."

The international and inter-racial work of the Association is based on the conviction that international cooperation and the achievement of a world at peace are possible. An outline of study has been prepared for summer conferences and local associations in order that at the next biennial conference in Apr 11, 1924,

the Association as a whole will throw its "strength and convictions into working for a world at peace".

Baptist Young People

The Baptist Young People of America are looking forward to a world convention of Baptist Young People. Dr. James Asa White, secretary, at the Convention of Baptist Young People of America in Boston, 1923, "called attention to the friendly relations existing between the American organization and Baptist Young People's societies in England, Germany, Russia, and other European countries as offering a basis for a future world organization of Baptist young people."

The Congregational Young People

The Congregational Young People's Conference in California, July 2-9, 1923, recommended the following program for Young People's Departments: "To work toward a Friendly World through Study and Service". Correspondence with groups of young people in other countries, the invitation of foreign speakers to young people's meetings, the discussion of international questions, the investigation of social conditions and educational facilities among local foreigners and the invitation of foreign young people to meetings and socials, were all recommended as definite steps in carrying out the general program.

National Conference of Methodist Students - Louisville, Ky.,
April, 1924.

Of 502 delegates at the National Conference of Methodist students, April, 1924, 79 students declared themselves pacifists; 106 took the opposite stand; 149 were non-committal; and 197 declared they doubted preparedness as an effective preventive of war. Inspired largely by the Indianapolis Conference, January, 1924, the delegates adopted the resolution of the committee on war:

"After adopting the resolution of a committee on war, which advocated abolition of military training in colleges and universities and urged general conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Methodist Episcopal Church South to bring influence to bear on the President and Congress to enter the world court, the League of Nations or any substitute which would help to overcome the international chaos, the question of preparedness or pacifism was put before the delegates in the form of a questionnaire.

The questions and the tabulated results were:

1. I believe a program of preparedness is an effective method of preventing war and should receive my support. -
31 voted in the affirmative; 197 against; 99 were non-committal.
2. I believe that widespread education against war is an effective method of preventing war and should receive my support. -
331 for; none against; 3 non-committal.
3. I believe the international organizations, such as the League of Nations and the World Court, should be supported as a solution of the war problem. -
304 for; 2 opposed; 14 non-committal.
4. I believe that war is wrong and un-Christian and I will not participate in it or sanction it. -
79 for; 106 against; 141 non-committal."

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Camp Fire Girls

31 East 17th St., New York City.

The Camp Fire Girls, in their 1922 Annual Report, express as a part of their purpose,

"to look upon ourselves as world citizens, to have for the girls of other countries a feeling of sisterhood, has been a Camp Fire ideal."

American Youth League

536 A Main Street, Worcester, Mass.

Director - Stanley Kelley

(An organization in the process of development)

The American Youth League looks "toward world understanding through world friendship". An international conference is to be held this summer at Eastford, Connecticut, which will be attended by delegates from England, France, Germany, Italy and Japan, as well as from all parts of the United States, according to the preliminary announcements.

NOTES ON ACTION BY INDIVIDUAL COLLEGES

Intercollegiate Conference on "Youth and the Peace-Makers"

On December 7, 8, and 9, 1923, an intercollegiate conference was held at Goucher College, Baltimore, on "Youth and the Peace-Makers". The most important work of the conference was the framing of a plan* for "an international conference of students, arranged by students, and giving the first opportunity since the War for the youth and student groups of France and Germany to break the barrier which separates them, and talk over the situation together with English and American students". A committee was appointed to make specific plans. The conference also passed a resolution favoring the entry of the United States into the League of Nations, conceived as an institution capable of change.

* This plan is indefinitely postponed.

Princeton Conference

The following resolution adopted by delegates from 40 eastern colleges at Princeton, October, 1921, in connection with the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament, indicates the attitude of these students not only toward that Conference but toward the general problem of war:

"Whereas the recent World War has demonstrated that future war would be a calamity whose consequences are beyond all calculation; and

"Whereas the nations of the world, already impoverished by past wars and confronted by the urgent social and economic problems bred by war, have entered on an unprecedented scale into the race for military and naval supremacy, which makes for mutual distrust and war, rather than for mutual understanding and peace; and

"Whereas the costs of vast armaments prevent the diverting into constructive channels of money and energy, sorely needed for the solution of the problems of peace; and

"Whereas, the college men who speak have proved their devotion and loyalty in the past war and whereas the present generation would in all probability bear the brunt of a future war: therefore

"Be It Resolved, That we, the representatives of forty colleges and universities in conference assembled, do hereby express to the Government of the United States our unqualified approval of the course it has taken in summoning the Washington Conference and our entire sympathy with the purposes of the conference, pledging our faithful support to the United States delegates in their efforts to alleviate the burden of war and preparation for war, through mutual understanding through world reduction and limitation of armaments; and that we do hereby urge upon all delegates that their efforts shall not cease until some solution be found whereby the possibility of war may be minimized, and whereby at least a considerable portion of the vast amount of energy and money expended by the nations for armament may be released for the development rather than the destruction of civilization and the human race."

Hood College
Frederick, Maryland.

A resolution passed by the students of Hood College in 1923 is as follows:

"We, the students of Hood College, believe that war is a wrong and unsatisfactory means of settling international disputes, and as such has precipitated the present economic crisis in Europe. It is our opinion that this crisis can be met only by the disinterested cooperation of all world powers affected by it.

"We believe that so far the United States as a world power has avoided her responsibility in European affairs, and that it is her duty to adopt immediately an active policy toward the economic reconstruction of Europe."

Northwestern University
Evanston, Illinois.

In Northwestern University in February, 1924, 35 students formed a group pledging themselves never again to take part in war. In March, 1924, 150 men and women students signed a petition asking for the abolition of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. Following this action ex-service men of the Garrett Biblical Institute, the theology school of Northwestern, by a vote of 47 to 3 adopted the following resolution addressed to all veterans of the World War:

"Whereas you and we have served shoulder to shoulder in the world war in the enterprise of giving our lives for a world of peace and for the preservation of the institutions of democracy, and

"Whereas we assume that you with us are discouraged and disillusioned concerning the war methods as effective in producing such a condition of peace, and

"Whereas we feel certain that you are still as ready as you were during the war to devote the full power of your intellect and the full expression of your will and last drop of blood in this same holy enterprise,

"We, the world war veterans of Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill., memorialize you to stand with us in the effort -

- "(1) Ever to insist on the freedom of speech and the discussion of the subject of peace as on every other subject.
- (2) To condemn the use of violence or intimidation against any group who may be using methods different from ours in attempting to further the cause of peace; and
- (3) To join with us in efforts of any and every kind which have the avowed purpose of creating a civilization ruled by reason and motivated by tolerance and good will."

In response to this action, student R.O.T.C.'s met with Cadet Lieutenant Colonel Roberts, adopted resolutions denouncing the spread of pacifism and added to their resolution an oath of allegiance, asking President Scott of the University to demand that every student sign or refuse to sign it.

Following this demand, the executive committee of the trustees of Northwestern University adopted this resolution which will be presented to the entire body of trustees at the June meeting:

"Although we do not believe that the time has come for the abolition of all means of preparedness by the United States, and that the maintenance of such training is not out of harmony with the purposes of a Christian college, yet in view of the further fact that Northwestern college has no special obligation to maintain such a unit, since it receives no help from the government, but rather makes a large contribution to the public good ... we recommend that at the end of this year the R.O.T.C. unit be discontinued."

Vassar College
Poughkeepsie, New York.

The following resolution passed by the students of Vassar College in 1923 illustrates the new sense of responsibility toward international policies which is increasingly evident among students:

"We, the students of Vassar College, believe that the settlement of international differences by war is fundamentally wrong. We pledge ourselves to work for peace by every means within our power. We therefore urge that the Administration take immediate steps to decrease the possibilities of war in Europe

1. by joining the League of Nations
2. by calling and presiding over an economic conference of all the European powers."

"Realizing that war results from misunderstanding between groups of people whose conceptions and ways of life are foreign to each other, we, the students of Vassar College, individually and collectively desire to minimize the chances of such misunderstanding by cultivating an international point of view.

"We therefore resolve:

1. to use every opportunity to become personally acquainted with ideas and individuals from other nations and races
- X 2. to establish scholarships for foreign students
- X 3. to read a foreign newspaper, or to have a correspondent in a foreign country, or to subscribe to a foreign periodical."

ORGANIZATIONS IN ENGLAND

For information about the International Student Conference and other phases of the youth movement, address Bertram Hawker, National Union of Students and Universities Union, Malet Street, London, E.C.1.

British Section of the International League of Youth
152 Abbey House, Westminster, London, S.W.1
Moya Jovitt, Secretary.

(See International Organizations - page 5).

Federation of British Youth Movements

The inaugural meeting of the Federation of British Youth Movements was held in London on March 6, 1924. The following statement is taken from the opening address: "The Youth Movement of today differs greatly from similar movements in previous generations. Partly owing to the war and the consequent collapse of Western civilization, it has been forced to grapple with fundamental realities, and in consequence it is challenging the old order with new ideas in economics, politics, education, religion and social life; ideas which it is not content to leave in the realm of theory, but is determined to translate into action. The Youth Movement is out to build a new social order, the key-notes of which are reconciliation, friendship and cooperation."

Guild of the Citizens of Tomorrow
13 Creswick Walk, Golders Green, London, N.W.11.

The Guild "embraces all classes, all parties, all nationalities, and all religions. ... Its object is the practice of Citizenship in Harmony.... It fixes its gaze on the future and its name is the pledge of its eternal youth."

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International Assembly at Oxford

The formation of a Cosmopolitan Club due in part to the presence of many foreign students, and in part to the keen interest in international affairs shortly after the close of the war, led later to the foundation of the International Assembly of Students, modelled somewhat after the League of Nations Assembly. Each national group in Oxford elects delegates to the Assembly. It has always been open to men and women and to non-sovereign states, such as Egypt, Mesopotamia and Korea. In these two respects, the Oxford Assembly is in advance of the League of Nations. It has received constantly growing support from those who see more hope in an assembly of the world's youth than in an assembly of politicians.

The public discussions of the Assembly have included Far Eastern questions, Near Eastern questions, the Egyptian problem, reparations, and reduction of armaments. The Assembly has sent suggestions to the League of Nations which have been influential in its deliberations. Steps are being taken to form similar international assemblies in other cosmopolitan universities, which by affiliation should be able to organize a strong body of student opinion throughout the world. When these men and women come to deal with questions of international import in official positions, it is believed that their point of view will be one of increased tolerance and understanding and their effort be toward international cooperation.

National Union of Students of the Universities and University College of England and Wales.

The National Union of Students, under whose auspices an International Student Conference was held in 1922 at Oxford, with representatives from fourteen countries present, was formed

"for the promotion of the educational and social and international interests of students" from all countries "in entire independence of all political or religious propaganda."

Order of Woodcraft Chivalry

The Order of Woodcraft Chivalry, founded in 1916 by Ernest Westlake, a Quaker,

"is part of a definite educational scheme. It is not an organization out to rival others, but one which seeks to cooperate with existing Youth Movements" in all countries. It seeks "to spread the spirit of peace and goodwill in all lands."

Student Movement House
32 Russell Square, London, W.C.1.

This is a club for students of all nations. It is open through the whole year. Forty nationalities are represented in its membership of 1,000.

Youth Section of NO MORE WAR Movement
6 Alton Road, Croyden

The Youth Section of the NO MORE WAR Movement was formed in October, 1923. Its program calls for: Propaganda for No More War by means of outdoor meetings, speakers and publications. It has just issued the following "Call for a War-Free World".

"Everywhere today Youth is in revolt. The boys and girls who suffered and still suffer as a result of the world war are joining hands across the frontiers and boldly commencing to build up a new civilization.

"It is well for the future that Youth has imagination enough to conceive of a war-free world, and faith and courage to work for its realization.

"Our elders plunged us into a world of war. They have no adequate plans for building a world of Peace. Their half-hearted schemes will not satisfy the bold enthusiasm of Youth.

"Governments still spend their millions on equipping armies, navies, and air fleets.

"Governments still spend their millions on scientific research - not for the benefit of mankind, but for its destruction.

"Everywhere is chaos, misery and despair.

"Youth calls upon Mankind to have the courage to end these things and to step forward boldly towards a war-free world.

"Youth says war is NOT inevitable.

"Youth says war CAN be abolished.

"War can be abolished by inspiring men and women to work in the spirit of service, instead of greed, and by educating men and women to establish an international order expressing this fellowship ideal."

ORGANIZATIONS IN FRANCE

Ligue de la Jeune République 34 Blvd. Raspail, Paris VII

The League, led by Marc Sangnier, is an outgrowth of a liberal Catholic organization which existed before the war. Marc Sangnier, who, because of his great personal popularity and power of leadership, was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in spite of his anti-Nationalist policy, has worked valiantly against the policy of violent coercion of Germany and in favor of a true league of nations. He has sought "a disarmament of hatreds."

The first International Congress of LaJeune République was held at Paris in December, 1921, followed by the second at Vienna in September, 1922, and the third at Freiburg in South Germany in August, 1923. Marc Sangnier's journeys to Central Europe were in each case followed by vigorous interpellating in the Chamber in which he called upon the Government to recognize and support by their policy the growing German movement for peace, the "second Germany" whose existence is so often doubted in France.

"The Freiburg Congress was an international event of the first order. At a moment of extreme political tension between the French and German Governments, Marc Sangnier and 120 of his French friends dared to meet several hundred pacifists, mostly German Catholics, on German soil. It was the first Franco-German contact on a large scale since the war. ... The freshness and zeal of the German Youth groups so strongly represented, Catholic and Protestant, bourgeois and proletarian, made an enormous impression on the French. Marc Sangnier ended his speech with the words 'Love is stronger than Hate, for Love is God.'

"The value of Freiburg lay far more in this solemn pact of those who believe in the power of Love, this re-affirmation of the true Catholicity of Christianity, than in the actual resolutions passed. It showed that the vicious circle of victory and revenge in Franco-German history can be broken by a new generation who have gone through a common experience of Christian fellowship."

The Germans at this meeting collected their jewels and sent them back to France by Marc Sangnier, who showed them in the Chamber of Deputies as testimony to the willingness of Germans to do their part in repairing the ravages of war.

La Jeune République has groups all over France, with study circles and a Holiday Center near Paris which, it is hoped, will become a home of Franco-German friendship.

It publishes a monthly magazine, "L'Amé Commune," which carries on its first page the slogan, "L'Amour est plus fort que la haine." (Love is stronger than Hate).

Paris University

The students of Protestant Theology at Paris University took the initiative in the matter of Franco-German reconciliation by going into Germany last summer (1923) and establishing personal contacts. Many students are also members of the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

Groupment Universitaire pour la Société des Nations
University Association for the League of Nations
52 bis, rue Charles Lafitte, Neuilly-sur-Seine

The program of this organization calls for an international committee and development of study groups in the universities.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

International Democratique des Jeunes
International Democracy of Youth
34 Boulevard Raspail, Paris VII
Secretary - Paul Campargue

Section Universitaire Parisienne de Clarté
Paris University Section of Clarté
16 rue Jacques-Caillet, Paris VI

Purpose - "Ending of war system by change in economic system which breeds war, and by substituting ideas of world citizenship for nationalistic ideas."

ORGANIZATIONS IN GERMANY

Lauensteiner Kreis, Berlin W. 62, Lutzow Ufer 20, is the headquarters for information regarding various organizations in the youth movement in Germany.

"The whole youth movement is at bottom deeply religious. It desires to make God ruler in this world, not merely in the beyond.

"Self-Discipline Inculcated.

"Youth, whose members regard themselves not as isolated individuals but as 'a community', strives to build up true humanity again. This aim of all great epochs since the days of Greece's glory, is to be attained not by preaching but by patiently strong self-discipline. Tramping, sleeping out of doors or in primitive shacks, insensitiveness to weather and wind, cooking frugal dishes for one's self - through all this the body, steeled by gymnastics and sport, is to be accustomed to a natural life, and thus also the soul is to be cleansed and made healthy."

From article by Maximilian Harden, New York World,
March 2, 1924.

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International Youth Conference

In connection with the Youth Peace Week, which is being arranged throughout all countries from August 2 to 9, 1924, an International Conference will be held at Freiburg in the Black Forest. It will be open to young and old alike and will repeat the inspiring meeting of French and German students endeavoring to promote world peace which occurred at Freiburg last year. (For an account of the first meeting at Freiburg last year see the French Section under Ligue de la Jeune République).

Hellerau Conference, August, 1923

Six hundred representatives of the German Youth Movement met at Hellerau, near Dresden, August, 1923, with representatives from America, Britain, Finland, Holland, Austria, Poland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Czecho-Slovakia. They passed among others the following resolution:

"We send our fellow greetings to the youth of France. We regret very much that representatives of the French Youth could not come to Hellerau, and we express the wish that on future occasions French and German young people will cooperate for peace and for a new social order.

"We believe that today there rests a special responsibility with the French and the German Youth for the building up of a new world in the spirit of cooperation.

"To every kind of violence we will oppose our common effort for peace and a united Europe."

Weltjugendliga (German Section of the International League of Youth)
23 Calvinstrasse, Berlin N.W. 52
Secretary - Werner Jantschke

The German Section of the International League of Youth has branches in each of 26 German states.

(See International Section of this Survey for an account of the International League of Youth)

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Darmstadt Youth Group
Letter from Karl Mayer

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"Our present group is composed intentionally of only a few convinced people who find joy in the work and in the sacrifice it involves. They do not wish to form any new organization - there are already a vast number of different organizations among the German Youth - but simply a working group, who, following their own consciences as Socialists, are henceforth taking an international standpoint. The object of our work is the service and spreading of the idea of our common humanity. Out of all the possible directions in which we might work to this end, we have taken two for specially intensive development; (1) Personal correspondence with like-minded foreigners, with the object of purifying the relations of the nations to one another; and (2) practical assistance to the aged in our own land. The methods of carrying out the first task are: studying Esperanto together, exchange of correspondence, evenings devoted to reading and discussion about foreign writers and conditions; as soon as possible exchange of visits so that foreigners may come to us and we to them as guests; the enlightenment of the press in our own country. The assistance of the aged we carry out on the following lines, partly by ourselves and partly by stimulating and organizing the various Youth Societies which are sympathetic towards us; permanent cooperation with the public welfare officials, the fetching of food from the villages and shops, collecting wood, mending and washing clothes, helping them in their dealings with the authorities, and reading aloud. Since we are all in employment and can only do this work in our spare time, we have plenty to do. But there is joy in it."

STUDENT GROUPS
DEUTSCHER PACIFISTISCHER STUDENTENBUND
18 Giselastrasse, II Munchen
Secretary - Wolfgang Medding

The German Pacifist Student Organization seeks to make all students think fairly and justly in international affairs as well as in individual life. It aims to unite pacifist students of all the universities in a common struggle against reaction and international prejudice and for international understanding and conciliation.

The Third Congress of German Pacifist Students was held at Dresden July, 1923. The following resolutions were passed:

"The Congress of German Pacifist Students asks students of all countries to unite with them in forming a powerful international organization of student youth whose aim will be to strive together against everything which has a tendency to arouse hostility among peoples, to favor reaction, to support militarism and chauvinism, or to maintain the system of violence which is actually in force in international relations; in short, to organize, as working-men do, resistance to war and to the political manoeuvres which inevitably lead to war."

"The Congress of German Pacifists requests the Ministers of Public Instruction, in accordance with article 148 of the Constitution of the Republic, to take immediate steps to establish in the universities departments for the scientific instruction of the principles upon which the pacifist doctrine is founded; for the study of the causes of war, and of questions concerning the League of Nations; departments where the intellectual resistance will be organized which is indispensable for the salvation of civilization; and in short, to make a thorough study of questions of moral order, out of which alone can come safety. It requests the authorities, in addition, to appoint to these departments men who have made themselves well known in this effort to make triumphant the ideas which are at the foundation of the League of Nations, justice and right."

Free German Youth of Hessen

The Free German Youth of Hessen met at Sannerz, October, 1923, and passed the following resolutions:

"We have joined together at a time of civil and class war to refuse military service and all allegiance to force, to work for peace by helping the weak and suffering, and those in prison.

"Before such violence as has been rampant in Russia we hope to stand firm as one man for the ideal of human love.

"To realize this spiritual power, to work out this love in actual life, to create cooperation, to insist on the sacredness of personality, this is the only real statesmanship."

Studentgruppe für Pazifismus und Internationale Verständigung
Student Group for Peace and International Understanding
Hansastraße 3, Freiburg I B
Secretary - Werner Rosenberg

Affiliated with the International Anti-Military Union.

Young Workers' International

The Young Workers' International Magazine declares it

"a solemn duty to combat war, to oppose unitedly every form of chauvinism by kindling and cherishing an international feeling of fellowship and solidarity."

The Young Workers, who oppose many tenets of the Communists, hold their international congresses every two years. They want a League of Nations, but finding the present organization not ideal, they seek to form "a confederation which as the supreme court of arbitration will render war impossible and unite mankind into a non-aggressive union for work."

Anti-Militarische Jugend
Anti-Military Youth
10 Rochhansstrasse, Berlin 34
Ernst Friedrich

ORGANIZATIONS IN HOLLAND

STUDENT GROUPS

Praktische Idealisten Assoziation
Practical Idealists' Association
Leyden
Secretary - Probst Oude Ryn

The Practical Idealists' Association is a "fellowship of young people, loosely banded together to live their individual ideas." It is the Dutch Section of the International League of Youth.

RELIGIOUS GROUPS

Young People's Christian Unions
Kromme Nieuwe Gracht 62, Utrecht

The letter given below was sent out by the Free Christian Young People's Union (V.C.J.B.) and (J.T.deKoning, Chairman), and the Free Christian Student Union (V.C.S.B.), (C.J.Bleeker, Chairman), to young people's groups all over the world, with the result that an International Peace Week of Youth was organized from August 2 to 9, 1924. During this week, Youth organizations throughout the world will devote the whole of their activities to the cause of peace.

"In the name of the Free Christian Young People's Union (V.C.J.B.) and of the Free Christian Student Union (V.C.S.B.), being the two liberal religious Youth Movements of Holland, which include together about 5,000 members, we beg you to take into serious consideration the following proposal.

"A warlike spirit still predominates among the peoples of the world. Large groups of men and women seem to have forgotten what war means, and 'the Next War' is discussed as one of the natural and inevitable consequences of the present situation. If this way of thinking and speaking in terms of war and military action should not be checked in its rapid growth, the Youth of today will have to live in a world totally dislocated and utterly ruined. We are convinced that no imagination is able to conceive of the full horror of this future.

"Consequently a deep perturbation has come over the younger generations of today, those who will be the workers and the leaders in the world of tomorrow. We believe that youth everywhere, of whatever political or religious conviction, of whatever nationality, class or race, has a duty to speak, openly and loudly, of its anxiety, its fear and indignation. We believe that Youth is forced to do so by its own direct interests as well as by the nobler demands of the soul. For this reason, we offer to your consideration the following plan:

"In connection with those Young People's Movements all over the world, which show their sympathy with this plan, a week will be fixed in the fall of 1928, during which the Young People of the World will meet in places to be chosen afterwards, and will give utterance to their anxiety and their earnest desire for Peace. Although we think it necessary that at these meetings the impotence of Youth as such to deliver any definite judgment or give any solution of detail questions in the complicated international situation of our time, should be agreed upon, yet we are certain that these meetings may become impressive demonstrations of that which stirs our thoughts more deeply every day. At these meetings, men and women of different circles and groups might be asked to speak on international questions, pacifism, etc., and furthermore, we might try by other means to revive in the thought of man the evils of war."

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES ON THE YOUTH MOVEMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES

LATIN-AMERICA

CHILE

That the young people of Latin America are guided by a new spirit and a new conception of international fair dealing is illustrated by a message of friendship sent by the students of Chile to the students of Peru. When it is borne in mind that these two countries are diplomatically estranged over boundary disputes, the spirit of the message is all the more remarkable. It says in part:

"This generation, educated in the sophistry that the interest of the Patria, just or not, is superior to moral interests, cannot understand, unfortunately, that we students place peace and justice above transitory interests. Only the warning cry of youth can clear the atmosphere and revive the sleeping sentiments of brotherhood."

CHINA

Students' Renaissance Movement

The spontaneous protest of thousands of students who marched through the streets of Peking protesting against the acceptance of the award of Shantung to Japan in the Versailles Treaty, was the beginning of a Renaissance Movement among the young people of China. Chinese youth is aroused to its responsibility in regard to national and international affairs and is organized to express its opinion. Students of Chinese affairs report that there is a notable division between the present and the rising generation in China as to the way to make China secure, the former demanding military strength, the latter wishing to make China the great peace nation and believing that in such a policy will be found its strength and safety.

"China's complex national problems are slowly being solved by the enthusiastic study and associative effort of the Youth Movement in China, coupled with the Student Movement." - Statement of Dr. Hume, President of the Yale-in-China College.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

The Czecho-Slovak Students' Renaissance Movement was organized in 1920 at a national conference and is striving "to unite the students and graduates of the universities to faith in God, to strengthen, help, and improve one another, to work for the mental, physical and spiritual perfection of all men, and to promote faith, goodness and truth."

There will be a conference at Apocno July 10-18, 1924.

JAPAN

The Military Idea Declines

..... "The unpopularity of compulsory military service has increased noticeably within the last decade. The authorities have not tried to conceal their anxiety over the number of youths who, when they come to military age, seek to escape service by contracting bodily infirmity. The number of applicants for admission to the military schools which lead to the plums of a military career has declined so that in some years they hardly equal the number of vacancies."

- From an editorial in the JAPAN ADVERTISER, May, 1922.

"If we wish to know the democratic, idealistic feeling of the Japanese youth of today, we should listen to students giving their orations in college literary exercises. Those orations are filled with political idealism and international brotherhood. The students boldly call upon their government to stop all aggressions in China."

- Stanley High, "The Revolt of Youth".

Waseda University, Tokyo

During the inaugural meeting, held May 12, 1923, at Waseda University, Tokyo, of the Association for the Study of Military Science at which the Vice-Minister of War spoke and an address from Premier Baron Kato was read, an anti-militarism demonstration was staged by a large body of students who threw the meeting into confusion.

The demonstration resulted in the dissolution of the Society and is evidence of the growing opposition to the militaristic system in Japan.

Ochanomizu Girls' High School, Tokyo

"It has been the custom - supposedly an intercurriculum custom - for years to circulate a questionnaire among the pupils as to ideal husbands. In former years many preferred officers of the Army or the Navy. Last year (1922) not one preference was of that kind."

- From letter to National Council for Prevention of War.

Keio University, Tokyo

In 1921, Mr. Ozaki, former mayor of Tokyo, held a meeting at Keio University, proposing a drastic disarmament program. A ballot was taken, and 2,000 students to 180 favored disarmament.

GERMANY

DR. ANITA AUGSTURG.

Most prominent pioneer for political rights of German women. She was a teacher, an actress, cultivated a big farm of her own, and at last became a lawyer - the first woman lawyer in Germany.

An eager pacifist. The Revolution gave her an active part in politics. Stood as a candidate for the National Assembly without belonging to any political party, but simply because of her great popularity among Bavarian peasants and workers.

Editor, "Women in the South", the only pacifist magazine in Germany.

GERTRUD BAER.

Secretary and organizer of the German Section of the W. I. L. During the revolution in Bavaria, she held the first position as a woman Under-State Secretary in the Ministry of Social Welfare. Since the Armistice, she is devoting all her time to political and international work, especially interested in forming a link between women and young people of all countries.

MRS. GUSTAVA HEYLAND. (Peymann)

Vice president of the W. I. L. Peace worker, writer, speaker, and organizer. She is the motor power of the radical political women's movement in Germany since its existence. Enthusiastic and persistent advocate for Women's Suffrage.

She foresaw all the cruelty and consequences of the war; stood through all the experiences of being expelled, watched and censured. Hers was the idea of voluntary Reconstruction of German women and Youth in the devastated areas of North France.

FRAU AUGUSTE KIRCHHOFF

Member Executive Committee of the W. I. L. Worker for protection of unmarried mothers and illegitimate children.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LADY CLAIRE ANNESLEY.

Lady Claire Annesley is the daughter of Priscilla, Countess of Annesley of an old Tory family. Lady Claire Annesley is a prominent member of the British Labor Party and is commissioner of the Women's International League in the Ruhr.

DOROTHY EVANS.

Secretary of the British Section of the Women's International League. Gymnastic teacher and lecturer in hygiene, anatomy and psychology. Militant suffragist, 1909-1919. Organizer for W. S. P. U. Imprisoned nine times in England, Scotland, and Ireland. Organizer and National Society 1919. Member of Executive Committee of Fabian Women's Group.

EVA LICHTEN.

Member Executive Committee British Section, W. I. L. Great worker for suffrage.

GREAT BRITAIN (Continued)

GLADYS RINDER.

Organizer and active worker, European Reconstruction.

DR. ETHEL WILLIAMS.

Degrees of M. D. (London) and D. Ph. (Cantab.) Took leading part in Women's Suffrage movement. One of original members of the Women's International League. One of delegates who was refused passport to The Hague in 1915. Attended Congresses in Zurich in 1919 and in Vienna in 1921.

HOLLAND

DR. ALMELI H. JACOBS.

First woman doctor in the Netherlands. Studied at the University of Groningen after having obtained the right to study medicine at the State Universities of the Netherlands from the Thorbecke Cabinet.

1879- Began practice as physician for women and children.

1882- Opened clinic for poor women to advise them in matters of birth control. First clinic for that purpose in the world.

1883- Petitioned Government to be enlisted as a voter and was refused.

In 1911, she gave up medicine practice and went with Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt for a trip around the world to study the position of women in different countries. In 1915, went with Miss Jane Addams to different belligerent governments to present the Resolutions of that Congress and to ask the opinion of those Governments about a mediation for peace from the neutral governments. Went for that same purpose to the United States to see President Wilson

COR RAMONDI-HIRSCHLANN

President, Dutch Section of the Women's International League. Financial Secretary. Active worker in social movements for many years. Former president, Hague Committee for Education of Mothers and Girls of the Labour Class. Hon. Corresponding Secretary, National Council of Women. Helped Dr. Jacobs in organizing Hague Congress in 1915. Organized International Conference for a New Peace in December, 1921, at the Hague.

Attended all Congresses of the Women's International League. Interested in Youth Movement. Member of Committee for the Reconstruction of Europe and for a World League of Cities.

HUNGARY

EUGENIE MISKOLCZY MELLER

Editor of the *Nok Lapja*, official organ of Feministak Egyesulete for working women.

One of the most ardent fighters for woman suffrage, and a peace worker since 1914. Lectured all over Hungary. Was the delegate of Feministak Egyesulete at Congresses in London, 1909, in Budapest, 1913, in Geneva, 1920, and consultative member in Dresden at the Executive meeting in 1923.

ROSIKA SCHWIMMER.

Leader of the movement for woman suffrage in Hungary. Among the first pioneers of women's work for Peace. Helped in foundation of the Woman Suffrage Alliance in 1904 and in that of the Women's International League in 1915.

Known in Hungary as a famous speaker and writer and organizer.

IRELAND

MARIE JOHNSON

Wife of leader of the labor opposition in the Irish Rail. Mrs. Johnson is the leader of the Irish Suffrage Movement.

ITALY

VIRGINIA PALMI LANGO

Writer and journalist at Florence, writing under the pseudonym "Ager". In 1917, she published "The Diary of a Nurse" of pacifistic tendency. Took part in the publication of "Coccolibum" edited in Lugano by Bignardi and attended a meeting of the League of neutral countries at Lugano in 1914. Wrote for the review "Giovine Europa" (Young Europe) and a weekly pacifistic article for the magazine "Pian Consigliere" (Good Adviser) edited at Rome. Published a series of pacifistic novels under the heading "Folte la Tempesta" (During the Storm) recently. She was one of the Italian delegates at the Vienna Congress, 1924.

NORWAY

LILLEN HOLBY.

A young Norwegian delegate, M. A. of the University of Christiania, has made her philological studies in France, England and Germany. She represented the Norwegian organization of University Women at the meeting of their International Federation, London 1919. Took active part in the international Youth Movement after the war and attended the International Youth Congress at Copenhagen.

POLAND

BUDNINIA TYLICKA

Student and graduate of a University in Paris. Doctor of medicine and practising in the city of Burskie, Poland. For five years a member of the municipal board of her city and on the executive committee of the medical association. For thirty years a worker in the Women's movement of Poland. President of the Poland section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

SWEDEN

M. THEILDE WIDEGREN.

President of Swedish Section, W. I. L., since 1919. Graduated at the Royal Training College, Stockholm. Teacher for a great many years, now Assistant Headmistress at the State Normal School for Girls. Member Swedish Commission of the World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904.

Delegate to International Congress of Women at The Hague, 1915.
Lecturer on Educational and Peace questions.

SWEDEN (Continued)

ESTHER PERKOT

Vice-President of W. Y. C. A. in Stockholm. Teacher, author, lecturer, and Honorary Secretary of the Swedish section of the Women's International League. A delegate at the Vienna Congress in 1921. During the winter of 1923 and 1924 she visited the Ruhr district on Peace Mission work.

HANNAH WILUWLUDE

Author, Honorary Secretary and Librarian of the Swedish Section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

NADIA SJÖLÖF

One of the foremost mineralogists of Europe. Delegate at the Women's Peace Congress at The Hague in 1915, Zurich in 1919, and The Hague in 1922. Editor of the Peace periodical "Nya Vagnar" (New Paths). Lecturer.

SWITZERLAND

WILM. GLUCKLICH

Secretary Women's International League at Geneva Headquarters. One of the founders and first President of Feminist Educational - The Hungarian Section of both the W. I. L. and the International Women Suffrage Alliance. For twenty-five years a teacher of mathematics and physics in public schools, after having been the first woman student at the Hungarian University. Lecturer - as an advocate of women's rights, of peace and modern education all over Hungary and represented the Association of several Congresses. Lectured at the Summer School of Lugano in 1922.

DR. GERTRUD WOKER

Noted scientist - chemistry, physics, and biology. State of Bern founded a chair for Dr. Woker at the University of Bern that she might carry on her experimental work. Author of many scientific treatises, and of a book "die Katalyse". Lecturer on scientific subjects. Writer for feminist paper on the woman movement.

TURKEY.

EPASH YOUSOFF

Epash Yousoff was brought up in a French Convent, later went to the American's Girl College in Constantinople where she took her bachelor's degree at eighteen years of age. A special student in philology at Freiburg. When the war came she was in Germany cut off from support and cared for herself by journalistic work and the publication of fiction in Germany. At present she is writing articles in Turkish for the Tunisian Republican, the best paper in Turkey.