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N. Y. C. TIMES
JULY 27, 1940

Princeton Bid Is Accepted

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PRINCETON, N. J., July 26—The League of Nations will soon transfer its economic and financial department from Geneva to Princeton and is still considering the transfer here of its other non-political departments, it was stated today.

Princeton University, the Institute for Advanced Study and the Princeton Division of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research recently offered to provide a haven for the technical sections of the League for the duration of the war.

The invitation was accepted in a cable message received today by Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton University, from Joseph A. C. Avenol, Secretary General of the League of Nations.

M. Avenol informed Dr. Dodds that eight officials and members of their families, twenty-two persons altogether, would leave for the United States "as soon as formalities can be completed."

No arrangements for housing the department have been made, but it is expected that space will be provided in Fine Hall, which was occupied formerly by the Institute for Advanced Study.

Key word: *Princeton*
Aug 7, 1940
▽
**Cecil Believes
League Must
Be Resurrected**

**Would Admit States 'Guilty
of Aggression' After Some
Guaranties Are Imposed**

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP).—Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, who helped create the League of Nations, said today, in his first interview since the European war began that resurrection of the League or an improved version of it was "essential" to human progress. Room must be found in such an organization, he added, even for the opponents of today, "who have been guilty of aggression."

"Some guaranty no doubt must be imposed on them," he explained "to prevent them repeating what they have done on this occasion; but I do not myself believe in anything like an attempt to suppress German or Italian nationality."

Lord Cecil suggested a European organization to prevent aggression, "by whatever steps might be necessary," and "a larger organization including as far as possible all civilization, whose business it would be to promote international co-operation in all such matters as economics, health, communications, transport and the like."

The nations, he said, must make peace "the chief objective of their whole external policy," if lasting peace is to be achieved.

"No system of international peace can be regarded as secure," the seventy-six-year-old statesman added, "unless it is accompanied by genuine international reduction of armaments."

Viscount Cecil resigned from the Baldwin Cabinet because he held British half-heartedness responsible for the failure of the Geneva disarmament conference of 1927.

Experts Off to Princeton

GENEVA, Aug. 6 (AP).—Eight League of Nations experts headed by Alexander Loveday, economic and financial section director, left here today for Princeton, N. J., as "partial acceptance" of an invitation to establish League technical services in the United States. The experts and their families are traveling to the French-Spanish frontier by special bus, and plan to sail from Lisbon for New York on the first available ship.

The League has not yet officially accepted the offer of Princeton University and other institutions to transfer its technical services to Princeton, but the group of eight includes almost all the leading experts of the economic and financial section.

Twenty-two experts of the International Labor Office are to leave tomorrow for the United States, where they will join the I. L. O. director, John G. Winant, former Governor of New Hampshire, and establish new headquarters somewhere on the American continent.

Bus Crash, 23 Hurt

GRENOBLE, France, Aug. 7 (Wednesday) (UP).—An autobus carrying forty officials of the economic and financial section of the League of Nations struck a concrete pillar and went into a ditch near Grenoble early today. Three persons were injured seriously and twenty others to a lesser degree.

The league officials were on the way from Geneva to Lisbon to sail for the United States.

N. J. Times
Pres. Aug. 6, 1940

**8 LEAGUE EXPERTS
EN ROUTE TO U. S.**

**Leave Geneva to Establish
Offices at Princeton.**

GENEVA, Aug. 6 (A. P.).—Eight League of Nations experts headed by Alexander Loveday, director of the economic and financial section left here today for Princeton, N. J., in "partial acceptance" of invitations to establish the League's technical services in the United States.

The experts and their families are traveling to the Franco-Spanish frontier by special bus and plan to sail from Lisbon for New York on the first available ship.

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Twenty-two experts of the International Labor Office are to leave tomorrow on another special bus en route for the United States where they will join the I. L. O. director John G. Winant, former Governor of New Hampshire, and establish new headquarters somewhere on the American continent.

Wants League Revived.

LONDON, Aug. 6 (A. P.).—Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, who helped create the League of Nations, said today in his first interview since the European war began that resurrection of the league or an improved version of it is essential to human progress.

Room must be found in such an organization even for the opponents of today, he added; for the 80,000,000 Germans and 40,000,000 Italians "who have been guilty of aggression."

"Some guaranty no doubt must be imposed on them," he explained, "to prevent them repeating what they have done on this occasion; but I do not myself believe in anything like an attempt to suppress German or Italian nationality."

"As soon as possible—and how soon must depend on the aggressor nations themselves—we must hope they will become full co-partners in the new system of peace."

THURSDAY, AUGUST

not given through official channels but was delivered unofficially at the Berlin office of M.-G.-M. He added that the Berlin manager had apparently appealed to the American Embassy.

League Officials Leave Lisbon on Way to U. S.

Trip Is on Schedule Despite Bus Accident in France

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

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VICHY, Aug. 14. — The entire party of League of Nations officials, numbering forty-two, was reported here today to be on its way to United States from Lisbon as scheduled, despite a bus accident near Grenoble on Aug. 6. None was seriously injured, and after passing the night in a Grenoble hotel, all were able to leave that city a week ago today.

The party, including ten members of the economic section of the League of Nations who have been invited to resume their work at Princeton University, left Geneva at 7 a. m. the morning of the accident. About 3 p. m. that afternoon the bus conveying them was suddenly confronted by a trolley car at a curve in the road just outside Grenoble.

The chauffeur speeded up, realizing that if he stopped a collision was inevitable. But while trying to pass between the car and the ditch, the bus hit a pylon of reinforced concrete. The pylon was knocked over, and the bus left the road and upset. The passengers were thrown from their seats, and trunks and suitcases crashed down on them.

Passers-by administered first aid. All the passengers suffered more or less seriously from shock, but the only two badly hurt were Alexander Loveday and a Mrs. Chapma. The League secretariat, informed of the accident, sent another bus to Grenoble, and all the members of the party were able to resume their journey to Lisbon the following day.

The Washington Post
July 20, 1940

THE WASHINGTON POST

League Sanctuary

By Felix Morley
Editor of The Post

Invitation From Princeton

"IF THE HILL will not come to Mahomet," says an ancient proverb quoted by Francis Bacon in his essay "Of Boldness," "then Mahomet will go to the hill!" The saying is brought irresistibly to mind by the news that Princeton University has invited the technical services of the League of Nations to establish themselves at that educational center for the duration of the war.

Because of its association with Woodrow Wilson; because of its accessibility both to New York and to Washington; because of its recent development as a research center, Princeton would be a most logical location for the League's technical experts, if it is deemed desirable to move them from their present precarious habitat at Geneva.

Incidentally, the invitation which was cabled to Switzerland on July 12 was signed not only by President Harold Dodd, of Princeton University, but also by Dr. Carl Tenbroeck, head of the Princeton division of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, and by Dr. Frank Aydelotte, former president of Swarthmore College and now director of the Institute for Advanced Study, at Princeton.

In the American Institute of Public Opinion there is still another educational agency, established at Princeton, the cooperation of which might be enlisted in the effort to transfer the non-political services of the League to a happier environment. Dr. George Gallup heads this institute and it would be interesting to see the results of a Nation-wide Gallup poll on the proposal.

II

AS IS THE CASE with most promising suggestions, a good deal of thought was given to this one before any news of the development leaked out. The first initiative can perhaps be attributed to Dr. Mary E. Woolley, former president of Mount Holyoke College. This spring, before the start of the blitzkrieg, Dr. Woolley organized an American committee to assist in maintaining the economic, social and humanitarian work of the League of Nations. Action at Geneva had already separated these technical activities from the political functions of the League, which made it easier for President Roosevelt to give public support to Dr. Woolley's plan.

This volunteer committee, including many Americans who have served on various technical committees of the League, was barely launched, however, before the German drive in western Europe brought further disastrous consequences for the Geneva organization.

With the collapse of France the headquarters of the League of Nations became completely isolated, an island surrounded by a sea of totalitarian power hostile to the League idea. Technicians on the League Secretariat are now unable to leave Geneva, if there, or to get back to their base if they happen to be in other countries. Faced with this problem the only solution found by M. Joseph Avenol, the Secretary-General of the League, has been to demand the resignations of a steadily increasing number of highly trained Secretariat officials.

At this juncture, about a month ago, a prominent member of the League Secretariat—Mr. Arthur Sweetser—arrived in this country on leave. It is hard to say whence the suggestion first emanated, but from Mr. Sweetser's consultations with Americans interested in international cooperation arose the idea which has now crystallized in the formal invitation sent from Princeton to Geneva.

As the scheme developed there were a few who argued that if League technicians were asked to carry on their scientific work in this country it should be by formal invitation of the United States Government and that they should be established in Washington. Wiser counsel prevailed. It was pointed out that the purpose was to bring the international officials here for only a limited period—for the duration of the war, which has isolated Geneva and stultified all its technical work. Another argument against an official invi-

a few dozen economists, scientists and public health experts.

Moreover, in contrast with refugee scholars who have taken posts in American universities, these League experts would not be displacing any Americans from jobs but rather, to a small extent, creating new employment over here.

III

CURIOSLY ENOUGH, the chief difficulty in the way of consummation of the plan seems to lie in Geneva. M. Avenol, the French Secretary-General of the League, has as yet sent no definite reply to the invitation cabled him from Princeton a week ago.

It is natural that he should wish to look at all sides of a project which would detach a large part of the Secretariat from his immediate supervision. But as this supervision is now like that of a watcher beside a lion, it is not believed that the Secretary-General will long resist a proposal which would reanimate and regenerate at least a part—and that, in the minds of many, the most important part—of the League's activities.

Another good reason for believing that the Princeton invitation will be accepted is the presence in Washington now of a Norwegian statesman who from the formation of the League of Nations has been one of its most influential advocates and most efficient collaborators. This is Carl Joachim Hambro, who was president of the last League Assembly and is chairman of that body's supervisory commission, a permanent control organ which exercises great authority during the long intervals between Assembly sessions.

In his own country Dr. Hambro holds a position analogous to that of Speaker of the House of Representatives, and has done so for many years. Because of the Nazi occupation of Norway he is now an exile, unable to preside over a Parliament which has been broken up and scattered by German troops. But his authority with regard to the international organization at Geneva, enfeebled though it is, continues. And he is greatly interested in the scheme for moving the technical services of the League to this country.

Perhaps nothing illustrates the uneven character of the world's political development better than this curious situation. Here is a great Norwegian Liberal, at present in Washington because forced by the Germans to abandon his parliamentary duties in his own country. Yet because he continues to function as an international official Dr. Hambro is able to utilize his time here in behalf of the plan to transfer the League's technical services from Geneva to the campus of Princeton.

IV

THE SECRETARIAT sections which would be brought over here, according to present design, are three in number. They are those dealing with Financial and Economic Problems; with International Public Health, and with Narcotic Control. In all of these activities, now brought to a virtual halt, the United States has for years shown active interest and has given wholehearted official collaboration.

The importance to reconstruction of the work of the Economic and Financial Section is obvious. It is vital regardless of the outcome of the war and the character of the eventual peace. If we assume a world in which there will continue to be exchange of products and financial transactions between nations, then the factual and statistical studies of this League agency will also continue to be of great value. They supplement, coordinate and give a broader viewpoint to the publications of the commercial agencies of the various national governments.

The same, perhaps with greater emphasis, can be said of the League's work to control the spread of those epidemics, and the international traffic in illegal,

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Care has been taken, however, to keep the Department of State informed on all stages in the development of the plan. And the attitude of the Administration has been sympathetic. After all, the Government has cooperated officially in all the technical work of research, statistical compilation and exchange of analytical material which it is now proposed to carry on from Princeton. And, from the immigration viewpoint, all that is involved is the temporary and supervised admission of

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The same, perhaps with greater emphasis, can be said of the League's work to control the spread of those epidemics, and the international traffic in illegal, habit-forming narcotics, which in the one case knows no political frontiers and in the other recognizes their restrictions only as something which can be violated with profit.

Temporary settlement of these League agencies in the United States would be desirable from the humanitarian viewpoint alone. It seems particularly desirable from the viewpoint of a nation still unscourged by war and interested in maintaining for itself those very standards which the technical work of the League seeks to make universal.

It seems even more desirable that the creative science of the group of men who can do this work should be fostered, for the benefit of civilization, by the one Nation which is now clearly in a position to provide the necessary sanctuary.

Mrs. Frank Aydelotte
324 Cedar Lane
Swarthmore, Pa.

CHANGING WORLD

Formerly "NEW WORLD"

JULY, 1940

Refugee Aid

A Symposium

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Why France Failed

Maurice le Franc

•

Ways to Aid Britain

Livingston Hartley

•

Oppose, Preserve, Build

Clark M. Eichelberger

•

A Hemisphere League?

J. William Terry

Ten Cents a Copy

One Dollar a Year

CHANGING WORLD

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CLARK M. EICHELBERGER J. WILLIAM TERRY
Editor Managing Editor

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SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS

MAURICE LE FRANC is the pseudonym of a man who was prominent in French politics, serving with several cabinets, who left France for the United States after the surrender.

LIVINGSTON HARTLEY formerly was connected with the U.S. Department of State. He is author of "Our Maginot Line" and "Is America Afraid?" Among magazine articles from his pen was "Roads to Federation," which appeared in the February, 1940, issue of this magazine.

GEORGE ADAMS is a volunteer staff writer of the American Red Cross Public Information Service, who also authors novels, plays and short stories.

JOHN F. RICH, who is associate secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, has gained a broad knowledge of relief problems through his experiences in directing Spanish relief work and participating in the present larger European relief program.

JOSEPH C. HYMAN is executive vice-chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee.

ROBERT WASHBURN is assistant director of public relations of The United States Committee for the Care of European Children.

ROBERT G. SPIVACK is secretary for the United States of the International Student Service.

Sum and Substance

THREE INSTITUTIONS at Princeton University have invited some of the non-political departments of the League of Nations to make their home at Princeton until such time as the League can function satisfactorily from Geneva. This is a most generous offer and should receive careful consideration by the League officials and the member states. Switzerland is bounded on the north by Germany, on the south by Italy and on the east is partially surrounded by France, which cannot be considered free with the Germans in occupation of over half the territory and the Petain government in nominal control at Vichy. The League then is in a small island of democracy surrounded by totalitarian or defeated peoples.

The League must be preserved for three very important reasons. In the first place, its activities continue throughout the Western Hemisphere, in China, the British Dominions and wherever governments are free to carry on the habit of collaboration. This work must not be permitted to stop.

In the second place, what is even more important, the machinery, the staff, the techniques of the League must be preserved and ready to function in the great work of reconstruction which will be turned over to it, when the fighting stops, as it was at the close of the last war.

Thirdly, the League can very well devote itself to plans for future organization of peace. A better treaty than Versailles could have been written had there been the trained staff of the League ready with peace proposals when dictatorship was crushed. Assuming that the war will end with the defeat of dictatorship and that a just peace can be established, the League could have ready staff, plans, etc. for the conference.

The question is where can the League function in an atmosphere of the greatest freedom. The League of Nations Association and I think all friends of the League in this country believe that the most fortunate thing that could occur for the League would be for it to be invited by the government of the United States to locate its non-political activities in Washington. The United States, in some form, cooperates in these activities. The League could, in a sense, be given the status of a government in exile. There would be nothing in the removal of the League that could in any way embarrass this country. The political head of the League could remain in Geneva or move to the capitol of some belligerent.

However, if it cannot be worked out for the League to come to this country with the dignity and the extra-territoriality of a government in exile, and if it is not feasible to move the League to one of the member countries in the Western Hemisphere, then it would seem that the Princeton plan is the wise alternative.

It would seem better that the League be housed in Washington where it could function as an organization of cooperation between governments and peoples rather than have the unofficial status which residence at Princeton would appear to give it. On the other hand, the Princeton offer carries with it freedom of activity for the League and should be supported by every American if the stronger alternative is not possible. The League of Nations Association pledges its support to whatever plan seems most possible and congratulate Dr. Aydelotte and the Princeton people upon their courage and initiative, and pledge them full support if their plan works out.

—C. M. E.



C. S. Monitor
Nov. Dec. 1. 1941
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THE CHRISTIAN

American Pattern for World Federation

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 1—

The basis of government in any postwar association of nations should be a two-house parliament similar to the United States Congress, Dr. Carl J. Hambro, President of the League of Nations Assembly and the Norwegian Parliament, declared at the week-end meeting of League officials and well-wishers here.

His proposal came after a spirited address in which Dr. Hambro, regarded as one of the leading spokesmen for the League's small nations, warned that, for any new world organization to succeed, member-states would have to abandon the old idea of full equality which gave to Luxemburg a vote equal to that of Britain.

The big states which pay the bills and assume the responsibilities for enforcing policy must have their proportionate share of government, Dr. Hambro declared. To those, however, who questioned him after his address, Dr. Hambro added:

"I suspect that we shall have to have two Houses, similar to the American Senate and House of Representatives. In one House each state will have one vote. This will

preserve what they may consider their sovereign rights. In the other, votes will be allocated according to population, wealth, industry and general world strength of the powers concerned."

American Pattern of 1789

As League officials together with advocates of some form of world federation joined in the day's discussion at sessions sponsored here Saturday by the Pennsylvania and New Jersey branches of the League of Nations Association, the hopeful view taken was that the attempt of nations to form a world order might follow the pattern of American history in 1789.

In short, that where nations of the world had failed to achieve unity through a league where each retained full sovereignty, even as the American States failed to achieve unity through the articles of confederation, these same nations might effect a durable world order through sacrifice of some measure of sovereign rights, even as the American States succeeded through federation under the Constitution of the United States.

Speakers contributing to the developing discussion, which was joined by delegates from the floor, including women's club leaders, university professors and students, included Dr. Benjamin Gerig of Haverford College, former League Secretariat official; Prof. Clyde Eagleton of New York University; Robert Lee Humber, sponsor of the "declaration of the federation of the world" adopted by the North Carolina Legislature, and Dr. Frank Aydelotte, Director of the Institute for Advanced Study.

Collaboration Needed

Dr. Gerig urged partisans of federalism and advocates of a revamped league to collaborate rather than fight, stressing that there were elements of both federalism and the League in the present world picture—elements which would probably carry

through into the postwar peace.

Professor Eagleton, arguing that the League Covenant would have to be sharply amended, reminded that this document in 1919 had "just barely" provided for such vital necessities as peaceful change in relations between states and for measures of social justice. Any new covenant must be strong in these points, he held.

Dr. Hambro, bolstered his argument against full equality for member-states by remarking that the last treaty recognizing "full equality between nations" came in 1764, providing that 14 nations pay equal sums for the maintenance of a lighthouse near the Straits of Gibraltar. Since then, he said, every world treaty, for maintenance of telegraph or postal or any other service, had provided for graduated payments by signatory powers according to their abilities and powers.

Similarly the League, he recalled, has exacted dues from its member-nations in proportion to their importance, with Britain paying 103 units, Russia 99, and some 20 States paying only one unit. Dr. Hambro argued that membership in the new world association's "house of representatives" might well be parceled out in the same proportions.

Turning to good-natured irony, Dr. Hambro remarked that there has been two ways to improve the League, "either to get the United States into it, or to kick the rest of the great powers out of it, then let the small nations reform it and invite the others back in."

C.S. Monitor
Sat. Nov. 29, 1941

CHRIST

BOSTON, SA

World League Called Base Of Durable Peace

Participation of U. S. in any such organization is held necessary for its success.

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 29—Leading League of Nations officials in the United States and other League supporters, meeting here today to discuss the organization of a durable peace, nominated for the job a revamped World League, based on Geneva's machinery but strengthened by acquisition of certain sovereign rights of member nations and "popularized" by the according of wider representation on its councils to such super-national groups as industry and labor.

Speaking out of their own experience, the League officials decried regional blocs, stressing that the future international body—whatever its name—must be universal in membership, and they underscored one proviso as all-important: namely, that the United States must join the organization if it were to have any hope of success.

Participating in the session of discussion and report were leaders of both the League Assembly and its technical sessions, including Dr. Carl Hambro, President of the League Assembly and of the Norwegian Parliament; Arthur Sweetser, Director in the League secretariat; A. Loveday, Director of the economic, financial and transit section, which is now at Princeton; Herbert L. May, Vice President of the Permanent Central Opium Board, now working at Washington, D. C.; and Dr. Frank Aydelotte, Director of the Institute for Advanced Study, which was host to today's meeting.

I. L. O. Views Presented

Present also were other laborers in the field of postwar planning, including Carter Goodrich, who was scheduled to report on the activities of the International Labor Office, which moved from Geneva to Montreal, Canada, even as the economic and financial section moved to Princeton.

Evidencing wide interest in postwar was the unexpectedly large attendance, with more than 200 delegates arriving from five States to the meeting held under the sponsorship of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey branches of the League of Nations Association.

Speaking on "Federation and the League," Dr. Aydelotte, argued that any postwar world organization should incorporate "just as many Federal principles into its covenant as member nations would permit."

This, he explained, meant surrender to the central body of certain rights possessed by member nations. As a minimum, he said, nations must sacrifice the right to make war except in absolute self-defense, and the right to bar other nations from free access to the world's raw materials. Authority in such matters should be handed over to the central governing body, even as in the United States the States accorded such powers to Washington, it was added.

"But no League," Dr. Aydelotte continued, "has a chance of survival unless the United States is a member. Therefore it is most vital to persuade the United States to adhere even if this should require some weakening of the new covenant to make it palatable to American interests. There is always opportunity to develop a stronger organization, once the membership is intact."

greater degree of "technical representation" as practiced in the International Labor Organization, where labor and industry as well as government take a keen interest in I. L. O. deliberations because each is well represented at every conference.

Wide Representation

The new "League," it was suggested, might similarly provide for representation, at periodic sessions, of housing and health groups throughout the world, of social security organizations, and of international maritime and farm groups, these sessions, influencing League programs and policy, would build intensive interest among "the folks back home," it was argued.

Representation of the technical sections of the League reported on their present activities and stressed that their work was concrete evidence that the League of Nations, despite its retreat from Geneva, was by no means extinct.

machinery but position of certain sovereign rights of member nations and "popularized" by the according of wider representation on its councils to such super-national groups as industry and labor.

Speaking out of their own experience, the League officials decried regional blocs, stressing that the future international body—whatever its name—must be universal in membership, and they underscored one proviso as all-important: namely, that the United States must join the organization if it were to have any hope of success.

Participating in the session of discussion and report were leaders of both the League Assembly and its technical sessions, including Dr. Carl Hambro, President of the League Assembly and of the Norwegian Parliament; Arthur Sweetser, Director in the League Secretariat; A. Loveday, Director of the economic, financial and transit section, which is now at Princeton; Herbert L. May, Vice President of the Permanent Central Opium Board, now working at Washington, D. C.; and Dr. Frank Aydelotte, Director of the Institute for Advanced Study, which was host to today's meeting.

I. L. O. Views Presented

Present also were other laborers in the field of postwar planning, including Carter Goodrich, who was scheduled to report on the activities of the International Labor Office, which moved from Geneva to Montreal, Canada, even as the economic and financial section moved to Princeton.

Evidencing wide interest in postwar was the unexpectedly large attendance, with more than 200 delegates arriving from five States to the meeting held under the sponsorship of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey branches of the League of Nations Association.

Speaking on "Federation and the League," Dr. Aydelotte, argued that any postwar world organization should incorporate "just as many Federal principles into its covenant as member nations would permit."

This, he explained, meant surrender to the central body of certain rights possessed by member nations. As a minimum, he said, nations must sacrifice the right to make war except in absolute self-defense, and the right to bar other nations from free access to the world's raw materials. Authority in such matters should be handed over to the central governing body, even as in the United States the States accorded such powers to Washington, it was added.

"But no League," Dr. Aydelotte continued, "has a chance of survival unless the United States is a member. Therefore it is most vital to persuade the United States to adhere even if this should require some weakening of the new covenant to make it palatable to American interests. There is always opportunity to develop a stronger organization, once the membership is intact."

Mr. Sweetser turned thumbs down on the proposition that world organization should be done on a regional basis, with world power divided among a European association, a Pan American Union, an Asiatic bloc, and so on. He argued for one universal organization, which, however, might allow the creation within its framework of many smaller groupings varied in their membership according to varied problems that might arise.

Sub-Grouping Urged

Thus, he explained, there might be a "Pacific" sub-grouping, to consider problems inherent to that ocean, while certain members of that group might wish to join with certain European nations in a second group dedicated to opium control, and nations of several continents might wish to combine for control of wheat production. Purely geographic blocs, Mr. Sweetser held, were too restrictive.

Cited as examples of the wrong kind of regionalism was that exhibited in the relations of the League of Nations and the Pan American Union, two organizations which, although to all intents pursuing similar objectives, did not for nearly 15 years either communicate with each other or exchange officials, it was said.

That the future world organization must be made popular among the general public and its meaning and effect on the average world citizen brought home to him, was widely stressed in discussion. To accomplish this it was suggested that provision be made for a

greater degree of "technical representation" as practiced in the International Labor Organization, where labor and industry as well as government take a keen interest in I. L. O. deliberations because each is well represented at every conference.

Wide Representation

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Representation of the technical sections of the League reported on their present activities and stressed that their work was concrete evidence that the League of Nations, despite its retreat from Geneva, was by no means extinct.

Commenting on this, Dr. Aydelotte made the point that the League, for all its failures, had for the first time in world history built up an "international civil service," composed of brilliant experts in the complex field of international finance, world trade, and labor, opium control, sanctions, social needs and the like.

"When the war ends," he added, "this army of experts, trained by years of League service, will be ready to serve the new world organization, call it League of Nations or what you will."

OPINION & REVIEW

The Evening Bulletin

PAGE

December 13, 1941

League of Nations Still is a Going Concern in Geneva and Washington

DR. FRANK AYDELOTTE, the director, presided over a session of the League of Nations Association called by the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton last Saturday.

The veterans of the League are the sole experienced and practical practitioners of international co-operation. Out of bitter experience they undertook to suggest what a really workable post-war international organization might be like.

To begin with, it was emphasized that the League still is a going concern in Geneva and Washington. Some of its most useful functions are in full operation. Herbert L. May, chairman of the Drug Supervisory Body, explained that this year 55 countries joined with the League in regulating the traffic in narcotic drugs.

The League assembles all the facts. It estimates the needs of science and medicine in every country. Then it prescribes the amount each country can manufacture, export and import. The trade is regulated accordingly.

Dr. Frank G. Boudreau, president of the Association, demonstrated that today the Health Section of the League performs a vital service in maintaining standards of nutrition and preventing epidemics which are a greater threat to disorganized communities than bombs.

So it was stressed that whatever organization be evolved after Hitler's downfall, the universal narcotic and health serv-

ices, and the international labor organization would have to be a part of it.

THEN Arthur Sweetzer, director of the Secretariat, argued that current debate about whether there should be a world organization or lesser regional Federal or economic unions was unnecessary. Past experience indicates that there can be no peace or security without both. It is manifest to all that there can be no disarmament except upon a world-wide basis. There can be no regional prosperity or self sufficiency. Some central authority over armaments and essential trade and supplies seems to be a condition of peace.

On the other hand, the principal power and most of the execution of the central plan may very well be provided by regional federations or unions. It is demonstrable that a combination of the democracies would have prevented Munich and the invasion of Czecho-Slovakia. At each successive stage of Hitler's advance up to the invasion of Norway and the Lowlands, a united front could have stopped him.

Now at this minute we have the substantial beginnings of some form of co-operative union with the British Commonwealths and another with Latin America.

It was suggested that the realistic approach to a new world order would be to prepare for a revival of the League principle by using previously established collaboration with both of these groups.

RALPH W. PAGE

PICTURE
SECTION

NEWARK SUNDAY CALL

Newark, N. J.,
June 1, 1941.

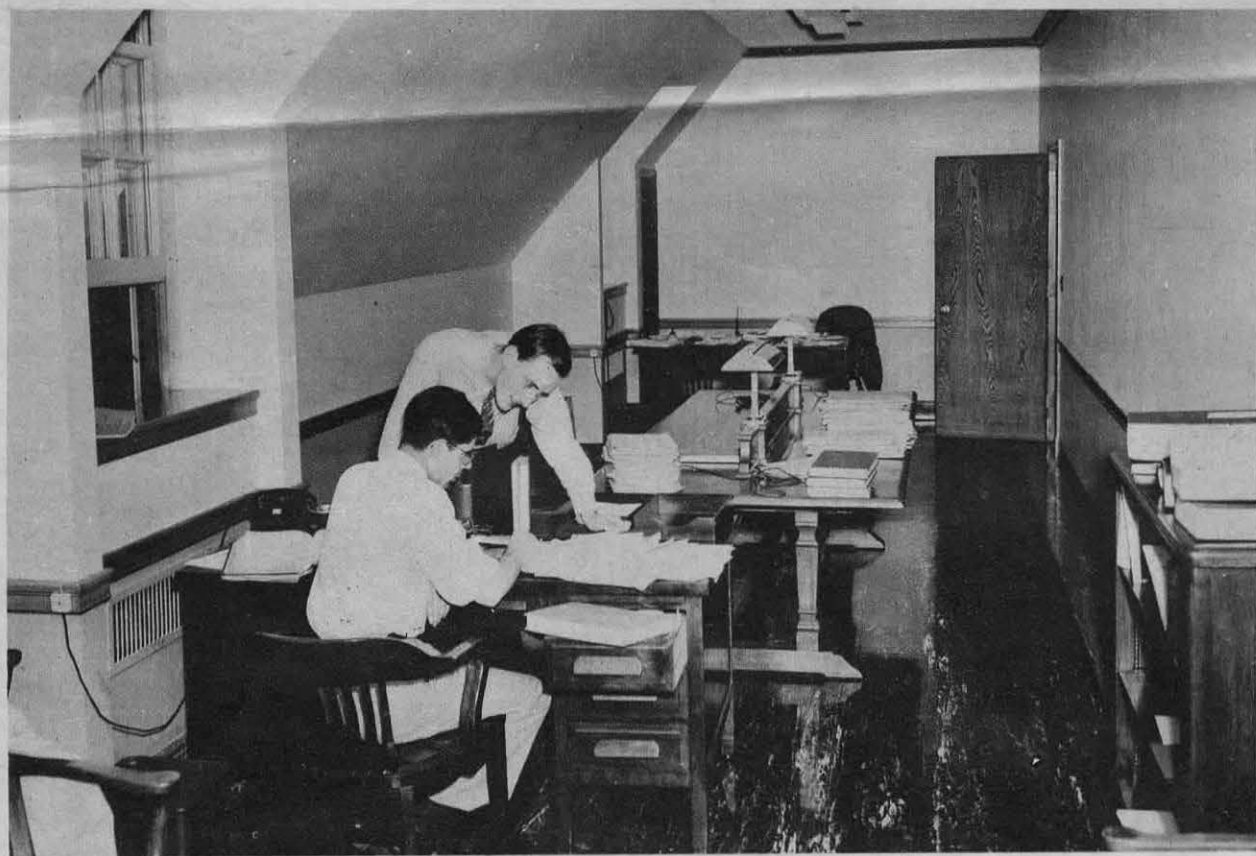


Staff conference of economic and financial department of League of Nations, in a room at the Institute for Advanced Study. This is the first picture taken of the department executives of the League at their work in Princeton. From left to right around the table are: Alexander Loveday of Great Britain, department director; Mrs. P. W. van Ittersum, Netherlands; P. Deperon, Belgium; J. J. Polak, Netherlands; R. Nurkse, Estonia; A. Rosenborg, Sweden; J. H. Chapman, New Zealand, and C. F. MacGuire, Eire.

Living Memorials to Wilson

With only a skeleton staff in its huge marble palace in Geneva, Switzerland and with its various bureaus scattered in several centers throughout the world, the League of Nations is continuing its labors for world peace, though its work at present consists chiefly in making surveys and publishing reports. About 30 men and women employed by the league are carrying on their chores as a branch of the league's economic and financial department, in "borrowed" quarters in the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton. There is a peculiar appropriateness in this, for Princeton is the community with which America's wartime President, Woodrow Wilson, was so long identified, and it was President Wilson who brought the League into being almost single-handed.

(Staff photos, H. C. Dorer.)



This "attic" room on the fourth floor of the institute will become the "library" of the League's department at Princeton as soon as bookshelves have been installed along the walls. About the only reminder of the League's spacious marble edifice at Geneva will be the special type sound-deadening linoleum.

Office staff of economic and financial department branch at work in temporary "library" of the League at the Institute for Advanced Study. Continued on Page 2.



LIVING MEMORIALS TO WILSON

(Continued from Page One)

A casual visitor to Princeton will look in vain for any statue of Woodrow Wilson or building named for him, despite his important place in history as America's President during the World War and his long association before that with Old Nassau as a student in the class of 1879, later as a faculty member and finally as president of the university. But, in addition to the group from the League of Nations working temporarily at the Institute for Advanced Study, there are a few inconspicuous reminders in Princeton of Woodrow Wilson. They are shown on this page.



Room in Witherspoon Hall that Woodrow Wilson occupied for three years as a Princeton undergraduate. The furnishings are those of its present occupant, Duport M. Copp of Norfolk, Va., '43, a student in the engineering department. There is no plaque to mark this as Wilson's old room.

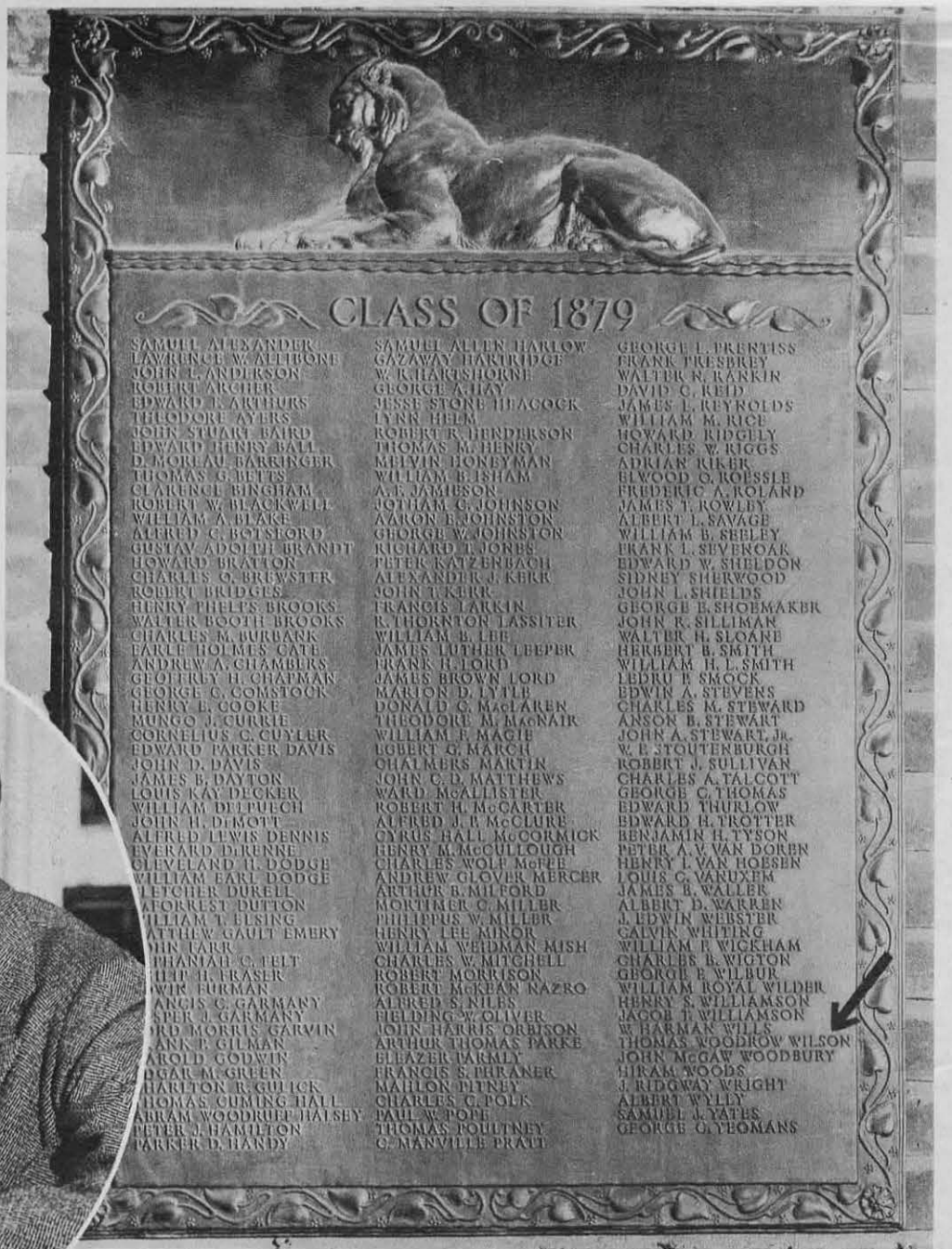


Bay window of room in '79 hall used by Wilson as his office while he was president of the university.



In the faculty room of Nassau Hall, most historic building at Old Nassau, hangs this oil painting of Wilson, along with the portraits of other former presidents of the university.

The university's own "living memorial" to Wilson is Dr. Robert Kilburn Root, scholar in Chaucerian and 18th century English, who, besides being dean of the faculty, holds the Woodrow Wilson Professorship of Literature founded in 1926 by Edward W. Bok "to commemorate Mr. Wilson's mastery of spoken and written English." Professor-emeritus George McLean Harper held this chair from its founding to 1932, and Dean Root was appointed to it a year later.



Woodrow Wilson's name to which arrow points (note the Thomas) on roster of his class in archway of '79 hall on the Washington street side of the campus.

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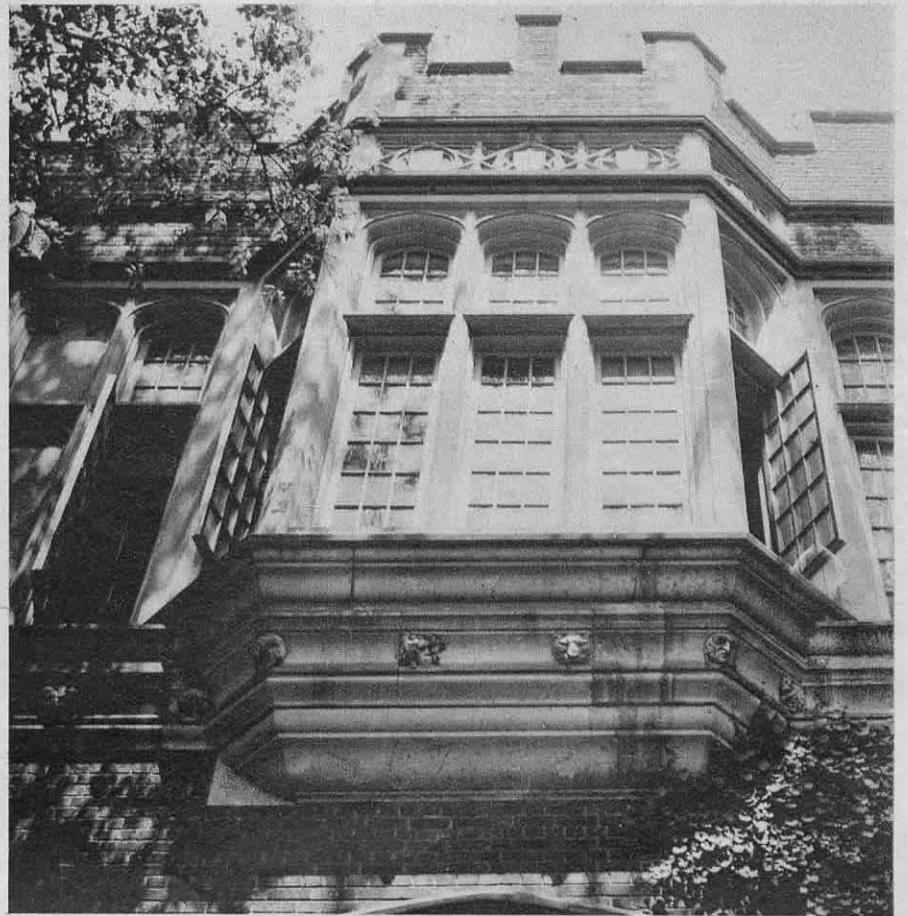
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(Continued from Page One)

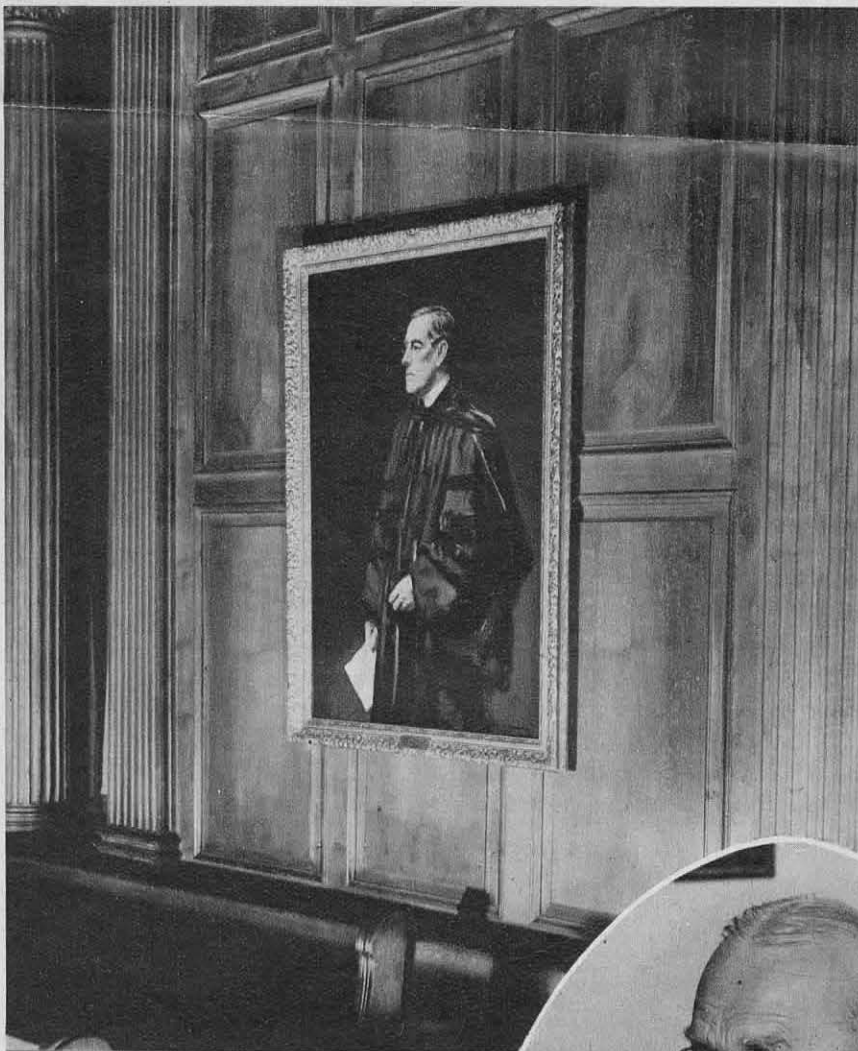
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Publications

1. Money and Banking. This is a regular annual League publication which was temporarily suspended after the war. I would hope to bring out a new edition in 1944.
2. Economic and Financial Committees' Report to the Council on the joint sessions I have just mentioned. In this report the Committees formally approve and make public the programme of work on which the Department has been engaged since its arrival in this country and, in addition, set out their views on certain essential problems of postwar reconstruction.
3. The Network of World Trade. This, on which the Department had been working for a couple of years, is a companion volume to Europe's Trade, published in 1941, and is essentially an analysis of the nature and functioning of the multilateral system of world trade.
4. Commercial Policy in the Inter-War Period. The first part of this study compares the commercial policies pursued in the inter-war period with the recommendations made at international meetings; the second part contains an analysis of the reasons for the frequent discrepancy between the proposals and policy and ends with a body of conclusions intended as a guide to those responsible for the formulation of commercial policy in the future.
5. Economic Fluctuations in the United States and the United Kingdom, 1918 - 1922, is intended to show that the problem of demobilisation and adjustment to peace conditions after the war was in fact the problem of boom and depression. Like

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all the other studies intended to help in the formulation of postwar policies, it contains a series of conclusions.

6. Wartime Rationing and Consumption. A topical pamphlet describing the rationing systems in force today and intended to be of use particularly to the persons dealing with problems of postwar relief.
7. World Economic Survey 1941/42. The publication of this annual volume was resumed in 1941 as I mentioned in my letter of February 24th. The present volume brings the history up to the autumn of 1942.
8. Prosperity and Depression by Prof. Gottfried Haberler. It was necessary to reprint this volume.
9. Statistical Year-Book. Owing to difficulties of transport, we photo-printed the current edition of the Statistical Year-Book which was published in Geneva.

Work in hand

I propose to publish a number of other studies during the course of the present year, or, if they are not all completed in time, in 1944:

- a. Relief Deliveries and Relief Loans, 1919-1923. This has already been sent to the press and will, I hope, be published quite shortly.
- b. A study of the problems that are likely to be presented by the co-existence after the war of trade conducted by Governments or under Government control and trade under a free price system.

This document is also nearly completed.

- c. A study of the causes that have led to the imposition of quantitative restrictions on trade, with a view to ascertaining whether these causes are likely to recur and such restrictions to be revived or, insofar as they exist already, not to be removed.
- d. An analysis of proposals that have been put forward for dealing with the raw materials problem. This work is also in a fairly advanced stage.
- e. The volume on monetary experience about which I have already written. A good deal of work has been done on this and chapters are circulated in mimeographed form as completed; but I am a little doubtful whether it will be ready for publication during the course of the current year.
- f. An analysis of the recovery of European agriculture after the last war and the causes that delayed recovery. The real object of this study, which has already been circulated in mimeographed form, is to consider how far these causes - which in fact prevented agriculture from getting back to its prewar level until about 1925 or 1926 - are making themselves apparent again.

This is really very important as, so long as production is seriously impeded and there is a lack of food in Europe, the tendency will be to abandon all ideas of improved nutrition and concentrate on the production of cereals.
- g. A study of Europe's imports of foodstuffs and raw materials in 1919/20, the manner in which these imports were financed and the effect of Europe's adverse balance of payments upon inflation. This study is really complementary to that on relief and is

intended to bring out the fact that the failure to deal with the whole relief plus reconstruction problem after the last war, contributed to a very considerable extent to the financial breakdown and the necessity later of issuing reconstruction loans.

This study is also in a fairly advanced stage; but I am likely to circulate it in mimeographed form to Governments before printing it. I am, in fact, being pressed for the information and feel that it will be necessary to furnish what I can before the material can be finally prepared for the press.

- h. I anticipate that two of the demographic studies, namely, those relating to population projections in Europe and to the status of European population will be completed and published in the course of this spring or early summer and I hope that, in the course of the year, at least one more section of this work will be completed. The State Department is, however, continually asking the Office of Population Research to prepare special memoranda for it so that the more exhaustive work it is doing for me is being delayed.

In addition to all this material which, as I have indicated, I hope ultimately to publish, a number of other studies are being conducted by the Department on the request of the Economic and Financial Committees. These embrace such questions as measures that might be adopted to prevent inflation in various countries in Europe as they are liberated; the effects of industrialization of

the less advanced States upon the trade of highly industrialized States; Government schemes for control of agricultural and other products, etc.

The Committees were anxious that the report of the Delegation on Economic Depressions should be completed and published as soon as proved practicable and, in fact the first part of this report, which deals with the problem of the transition from war economy to peace economy, has just been completed and circulated amongst the members of the Delegation. I do not know how soon it will prove possible to hold a meeting as some of the members are on this side of the Atlantic and some on the other.

At the moment of writing postal communications between this country and Geneva have been severed and the Acting Secretary-General has accordingly asked us to publish the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics in this country. We have just published the first number. This involves a considerable amount of additional work on the staff here; but, as I have already informed you, we had always foreseen that this change might be necessary and were, in consequence, able to bring out the first number with only two or three weeks' delay.

The publication of the Statistical Year-Book in Geneva had reached such an advanced stage that it will be completed there and I hope that means will be found for sending a copy over which we can photo-print. But it is, of course, quite probable that we shall have to make arrangements for preparing and publishing the next edition at Princeton. Again we have so organized our work as to render this possible, though it will, of course, necessitate an

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increase in our staff on this side which, financially, will be compensated in part at any rate by a reduction in the staff at Geneva. The major difficulty will be presented by the fact that we shall have no standing type from which to print and will have to set up the whole volume in this country which will, I fear, prove an expensive undertaking.

The work of the Fiscal Committee continues to be mainly devoted to problems of special interest for the relations between countries of this hemisphere - prevention of double taxation; elimination of fiscal evasion; substitution of direct taxation for indirect taxation; fiscal coordination between national and local governments - and a great deal of work has been done on these questions and circulated to governments. But I hope to take up shortly the study of certain fiscal aspects of post-war problems such as those relating to public debt, the reorganization of tax systems and the adaptation of fiscal policies to general post-war economic policy.