

this world opinion and finds herself much in the same position as many of us have as individuals since the depression, in holding what we commonly call frozen assets, and with the temper of the people of the world as it is today it will, I believe, be rather difficult for Japan to thaw out such an asset.

Another matter of much importance which was discussed was the question of the revision of the school text books used in the period of compulsory education, along the lines of the aims of the Committee of experts which met in Paris in 1932. The feeling of the meeting was that those Societies which had not already taken the necessary measures should ask their National Committees of intellectual co-operation to set up sub-committees of historians, and educators who should study typical text books on history, geography and civics, and where in their opinion anything in the way of misleading statements or of a nature liable to convey the wrong impression or breed hatred as between nations, is found, that the Committee should take up the question with the Committee representing the country concerned and failing agreement that the matter be referred to an International Committee.

This undoubtedly if successfully carried out, will be a valuable contribution towards creating a broader view and more friendly spirit among the rising generation.

The question of the situation of the Jews in Germany also was considered, and as a result the President of the Federation, Lord Cecil, sent the following letter to His Excellency, Dr. Schnee, President of the German Delegation.

6th June, 1933.

"Your Excellency,

I have been asked by the Federation of League of Nations Societies to convey to the German Delegation through you their feeling about certain recent events in Germany in connection particularly with the action taken against the Jewish citizens of that country. The Federation recognizes that it has no right to interfere in the internal affairs of any country nor has it any desire to do so. At the same time the events in question have in fact caused a very serious uneasiness in many parts of the world, especially in Europe and the United States. It is not too much to say that in the words of the Covenant they have impaired the good understanding between the nations. In many countries, my own among them, they have interrupted the growth of the new attitude of sympathy and understanding towards Germany and her people which has been gradually taking the place of the bitter sentiments necessarily engendered by the World War.

It is no part of my duty to discuss any detailed occurrences. I am quite ready to believe that exaggerated accounts of what has happened have found their way into the Press. Making all allowances, however, for any exaggeration, the fact remains that the German Government have taken legislative and administrative measures against a body of their citizens solely because they belonged racially to the Jewish people. Discrimination of that kind seems to the Federation impossible to reconcile not only with the spirit of the Covenant of the League but even with that progress of western civilization during the past two or three centuries to which Germany made such eminent contributions. It seems to the Federation a recrudescence of a belief in mere force independent of justice as an instrument of Government which taken in connection with public utterances by highly placed officials of the German Reich has caused profound anxiety in very many countries.

The Federation has been very glad to hear from your Excellency assurances that the German Government desire to pursue a policy of peace and reconciliation. The speech of the Chancellor on May 17th was to the same effect and these assurances have done much to arrest the unfortunate impression to which I have alluded. The Federation therefore hopes and believes that future events will encourage a re-growth of confidence between Germany and other countries