

**FILE 328**

**DISARMAMENT :  
CURRIE'S SPEECHES**

## DOCKET STARTS:

DISARMAMENT ARTICLE IN INTERDEPENDENCE, SEPT., 1931

# THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA

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CABLE ADDRESS: "NATLEAG"  
PHONE: RIDEAU 4900

173 Daly Ave., Apt. F.  
~~381 WILBERD STREET~~  
OTTAWA

June 25, 1931.

Sir Arthur Currie,  
Principal,  
McGill University,  
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur Currie:

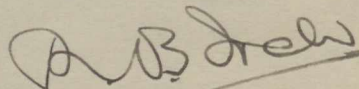
We are now making plans for the next issue of the Interdependence, the organ of the League of Nations Society. We intend to feature the disarmament conference called for next February. Two or more articles are being prepared. It has been suggested that we secure the views, briefly stated, of five or six of the most influential Canadian citizens to be printed in connection with the article. I have thought of yourself, Hon. Arthur Meighen, Sir Robert Borden, Hon. N.W. Rowell, Mr. Dafoe and Hon. Ernest LaPointe.

I thought it would be most desirable if the statements were between 200 and 400 words in length and indicated the following:

- (a) The seriousness of the present situation.
- (b) The importance of the conference.
- (c) Suggestions as to insuring <sup>the</sup> public opinion in support of the disarmament movement.
- (d) A suggestion as to which way reduction in armaments is to be effected.

We shall be very grateful for anything you can do along the lines suggested. I am hoping to have the material ready for the printers during the first week in August.

Sincerely yours,

  
Robt. B. Inch,  
Editor.

Article in Interdependence

173 Daly Ave(F)  
Ottawa, Canada.  
August 11 1931.

Sir Arthur Currie,  
Principal, McGill University,  
Montreal, CANADA.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I was very pleased to hear through Dr Tory that you were planning to write the short statement re. the disarmament conference for Interdependence. We should have probably the best number we have ever issued and I am extremely anxious to have something from you. I thought you would be very frank and outspoken and provoke some serious thinking on the problem. If we could have your statement within the next week we would be very much obliged.

Yours respectfully,

R.B. Inch

R.B. Inch, Editor  
Interdependence.

August 17th, 1931.

R. B. Inch, Esq.,  
Editor, "Interdependence",  
173 Daly Avenue (F),  
O t t a w a, Canada.

Dear Mr. Inch:-

Replying to your letter of August 11th, it is my intention after mature consideration to send you the article asked for. If I thought there was going to be no disarmament as a result of the Conference I do not think I should bother writing it.

In my article I am going to say that as a means of preventing future wars the last war has been a failure, and I am going to frankly accuse the nations of the world of having failed to create that attitude of mind and heart which alone can prevent war. As you suggest I shall be frank and outspoken and what I say I hope shall provoke some serious thinking. Although the article will appear in "Interdependence", I shall use its content, perhaps, elsewhere, but not before your publication.

Will you kindly tell me what is the last day on which you must have the article. Could I have all this week?

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

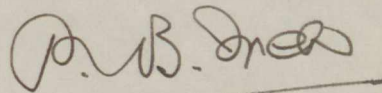
173 Daly Ave(F),  
Ottawa, Canada.  
August 19 1931.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,  
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, Canada.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I am pleased indeed that you are writing as you suggested in your letter of August 17. It now seems certain that our next issue will be the best we have put out - which is as it should be because these are critical times. Most of the material is now in the hands of the printers but I think you should feel free to take all this week if you wish. It will not seriously embarrass us if your article does not come until next Monday. What we are trying to do is to get the paper in the mails during the first week in September when the schools will be opening and preparations for college are being made.

Yours respectfully,



R.B. Inch, Editor  
Interdependence.

August 21st, 1931.

R. B. Inch, Esq.,  
Editor, "Interdependence",  
173 Daly Avenue (F),  
O t t a w a.

Dear Mr. Inch:-

I am enclosing herewith  
the promised article.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

September 14, 1931

R. B. Inch, Esq.,  
League of Nations Society in Canada,  
O t t a w a . Ontario.

Dear Mr. Inch,

Thank you for your letter of September  
10th, enclosing a copy of "Interdependence".

If possible, I should be glad to  
have a few more copies of this issue.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.



LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA  
OTTAWA

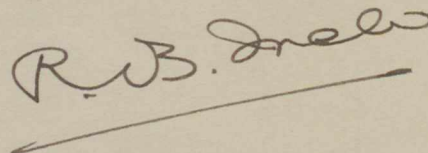
September 10th, 1931.

Dear Sir Arthur,

"Interdependence" containing the article which you were so good to contribute to it last month is now off the press, and I am sending you a copy herewith.

I just wish to say how much we appreciate what you have done and how grateful we are for the time and trouble you took to do it. Your statement is being read with a great deal of interest.

Yours respectfully,



R.B. Inch.  
Editor, "Interdependence".

General Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. LL.D.,  
Principal, McGill University,  
MONTREAL, Que.

RB1/MK.  
ENCL.

One of the dearest hopes of the men who fought  
in the Great War - the one which most sustained them in those  
tragic days - was that their efforts, if victorious, would  
put an end to all war. I do not know how many of the men  
who controlled the destinies of Europe entertained such hopes,  
but I do know that thousands, yea, ~~hundreds of~~ hundreds of thousands, of  
citizens sacrificed their happiness, their health, their  
fortunes and even their lives in the hope of winning peace  
for their children and for generations yet unborn.

So far as its aim was the establishment of  
permanent peace, the Great War completely failed. It failed  
because the governments of the world betrayed their trust.  
In the first place the victors imposed on the vanquished a  
treaty which was sure to create, and has created, endless  
friction and trouble, not only between former enemies, but  
between former allies. Then to guard against the dangers  
they had brought about, and which they must have foreseen,  
they began building up new armaments. There are, it is true,  
important agencies, such as the League of Nations, whose  
definite purpose is the promotion of peace and the avoidance  
of war. There are, it is true, new international agreements  
and new treaties, the latest of which has denounced war as an  
instrument of national policy. But history teaches us that  
the engagements of governments are easily disregarded while  
the actions of the great nations belie their words.

Despite all high-sounding phrases and international pacts, the land, sea and air forces of 1931 are far more formidable than those of 1914. The number of men serving in armies or undergoing training in arms may be less than formerly, but of this I am not convinced. Be that as it may, there is no denying the fact that the terribly destructive power of the new arm, the speed of the new transport, the range of the new submarine, the efficiency of the new aeroplane and the murderous effect of the new gas make the armaments of to-day many, many times more dangerous than those of yesterday.

The United States of America, whose President put forward the plans for the League of Nations, whose government promoted the treaty denouncing war, has only recently declared that its navy is to be second to none, while no nation has made greater strides in promoting the strength and effectiveness of its military power. Whom will they fight? Japan? Russia? France? The British Empire? France and Italy are building up great armaments. Against whom? Again we may turn to history for a lesson. Armaments are created to used, and, if they are created, it is more than likely they will be used.

Conditions that cause war exist all over the world - the most obvious spring from the last war. The United States of America, <sup>after the declaration of war</sup> at a time when ~~they~~ <sup>it was</sup> were unable to produce men, ~~was~~ <sup>it was</sup> able and willing to produce money. ~~They~~ <sup>It was</sup> were willing to sacrifice the men, but ~~they~~ <sup>it</sup> demand that the money shall be repaid with interest. ~~X~~ Everyone outside the United States, and many good American citizens, know that the United States might

might have saved itself from the present financial crisis, and would have greatly profited in the end, both morally and materially, by cancelling its war debts, but even yet there is little sign or encouragement that such cancellation will be its policy in the future. In that country it has been repeatedly asserted in official quarters that war debts have nothing to do with the present financial crisis, and ~~this~~ official assertion has made in the face of, and in spite of, the declarations of the world's leading financiers and economists. The huge debts of the allied nations are one of the causes which make for war. Germany, strong in man power, brain power and will power, smarts under a sense of injustice; has had her land and financial resources depleted; sees her power of recovery impaired; staggers under a load of reparation debts which she can never pay and the payment of which would benefit no one who suffered. That makes for war. What France is aiming at I do not know. It may be world leadership or at least the hegemony of Europe. That makes for war. Japan has firmly established interests in Manchuria which she is constantly enlarging and which she never intends to relinquish. China has sovereignty over Manchuria and views with jealous and anxious eyes the encroachment of Japanese power and prestige. While both China and Japan <sup>constantly</sup> anxiously watch Russia. That makes for war. Mutual fear and hatred isolate Soviet Russia from the world without. That makes for war.

Individuals and institutions with sinister intentions, great organizations, which gathered millions during the last

war are not willing to make more millions from another and are using all their influence to further their own selfish aims. Millions of men throughout the world are unemployed desperate with want and enraged against the society which cannot, or will not, help them. War would find them all jobs. Nations may be faced with the choice between war and revolution. So long as they are armed they will chose war.

Excessive armaments are the outward and visible sign of a mind which regards war as normal. If that is the mind of the greater part of humanity, then our civilization must be accepted as based on war and it is only a question of time before a new and fiercer conflagration bursts out, until the new and frightful engines of death are set going. When this occurs whole cities, whole provinces, whole nations will be utterly destroyed and the clock of civilization will go back a thousand years.

The next disarmament conference must success. If it fails - that is if it does not ensure an honest and universal reduction in the actual killing and wounding power of arms - we shall see the downfall of our institutions and the end of western civilization. Let me repeat that disarmament must be honest, must be mutual and must be universal. I appeal to the veterans of the Great War, to the youth of the world, to see to it that your governments determine on disarmament now, for there will be no other chance.

# THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA

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LT.-COL. C. P. MEREDITH

391 WELLINGTON STREET  
OTTAWA

October 15th, 1931.

General Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G.,  
Principal, McGill University,  
MONTREAL, Que.

I have a letter from Professor Rappard of the Institute of International Studies at Geneva in which he comments on the last number of "Interdependence".

There is this passage which I thought I should forward to you:-

"First of all I think that the intellectual quality of most of the contributions is excellent. I have in particular never read as strong and as frank an appeal <sup>to the conscience of the world</sup> as those remarkable pages by Sir Arthur Currie."

Yours respectfully,

*R.B. Inch*

R.B. Inch.  
Editor "Interdependence".

RBI/MK.

## DOCKET ENDS:

DISARMAMENT ARTICLE IN INTERDEPENDENCE, SEPT., 1931



# The Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire and Children of the Empire (Junior Branch)

ONE FLAG  
ONE THRONE  
ONE EMPIRE

*In Alliance with*

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN U.S.A.

THE VICTORIA LEAGUE, LONDON, ENG.

*Incorporated* THE NAVY LEAGUE, ENG.

*A Bond of Union among the Daughters and Children of the Empire.*

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*Standard Bearer*—MRS. FRED W. BATES, REGINA

## Head Office, National Chapter of Canada (With Imperial Jurisdiction)

Dominion Bank Chambers, 238 Bloor St. East, Toronto 5

Address all Official Correspondence to the Officers at 238 Bloor St. East, Toronto 5

Toronto 5, Ont. Aug. 7, 1931.

General Sir Arthur Currie,  
3450 McTavish Street,  
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir:

Following instructions received from the Members of the National Chapter, Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire at their thirty-first annual meeting held recently in Halifax, I am writing to ask you, as a member of our Advisory Board, whether or not you consider it advisable for members of the Order to sign the enclosed disarmament petition.

This petition is being circulated by the League of Nations Society in Canada, who are anxious to secure as many signatures as possible, and will be presented to the Dominion Government prior to the World Disarmament Conference called at Geneva in February, 1932.

We should be most grateful if you would give the National Executive Committee the benefit of your



-2-

advice on this very vexed question of disarmament. Would we be doing the best thing for the Empire in urging that all members of the Order sign the petition?

Trusting that we may hear from you before September 9th, which is the date of the next meeting of the National Executive Committee, I am

Yours faithfully,

*M. S. Brotherhood*  
NATIONAL SECRETARY.

B:W

August 12th, 1931.

Mrs. R. H. Brotherhood,  
National Secretary,  
Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire,  
283 Bloor Street East,  
T o r o n t o 5.

Dear Madam:-

Let me acknowledge receipt of your communication of August 7th in which you invite my opinion as to the propriety of the members of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire signing the petition circulated by the League of Nations Society in Canada with reference to world disarmament by international agreement.

It seems to me that you must sign this petition, not that disarmament will ensure universal peace, but because any honest and universal effort to curtail armament preparations for war would be a helpful factor in securing peaceful settlement of national disagreements.

All of us must encourage in every way we can the avoidance of war. Those of us who lived through the Great War know something of the loneliness and sorrow it caused. We shudder when we recall its cruelty, its slaughter, its sacrifice and its waste. We know that another war will be much more destructive and we cannot see how civilization can survive a repetition.

Nations have by international agreement renounced war but some of us are dubious about the sanctity of the agreement when we see preparations for war going on apace. It is hard to believe, yet it is true, that as much money as ever is now being spent on the maintenance of armies and navies and implements for war purposes. It gives one a shock to read, only the other day, the statement of the Secretary of State for the Navy of the United States that he was determined that his country should have a navy second to none in the world. It sounded truculent, though it may not have been intended that way.

International agreements or treaties have not stopped war in the past - they may not stop war in the future - but war, as we know, cannot be waged without armament. If the nations of the world can agree on a basis of disarmament, they ought to do so, but the agreement must be fair, must be universal and must be honestly kept.

The greatest instrument for peace will be an honest wish in the hearts of the peoples of the world for peace.

I am, dear Mrs. Brotherhood,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

copy  
October 15, 1931.

Murray G. Brooks, Esq.,  
Secretary, Student Christian Movement,  
72 Avenue Road,  
Toronto, 5.

Dear Mr. Brooks,

Thank you for your letter of the 13th regarding the students' interest in the forthcoming Disarmament Conference to be held in Geneva in February 1932. At McGill we are already doing everything possible to support the petition of the League of Nations Society. We have Dr. Mack Eastman speaking in Moyses Hall next Monday on the subject of "Disarmament", and the McGill League of Nations Club is getting behind the movement and undertaking the distribution of pamphlets, etc. In this connection, you may have seen my own brief article published in a recent issue of the League of Nations (Canada) pamphlet "Interdependence", which I have given the students permission to reprint in their daily newspaper this week.

You may be assured that everything possible is being done at McGill to ensure that the student body takes an intelligent interest in this momentous question.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL  
OF  
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS  
OF CANADA

40 COLLEGE STREET, TORONTO-2

CABLE ADDRESS "ASSOCIATION"

October 22, 1931

Sir Arthur Currie,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir Arthur:

Our Committee learned with regret that you would be unable to attend personally and address the Disarmament Meeting on Monday evening. We are very anxious to have your voice in this meeting, however, and are taking the liberty of making another request. Would you be willing to send us a brief message which might be read at the meeting Monday evening next, the 26th, suggesting your views?

Sincerely,

GEORGE C. PIDGEON,

Chairman.

*William R. Cook*

Honorary Secretary,  
Toronto Voluntary Committee on the  
October 26th Disarmament Meeting

WRC:BB  
Encl.

October 24, 1931.

William R. Cook, Esq.,  
Y.M.C.A., 40 College Street,  
Toronto, 2.

Dear Mr. Cook,

Your letter of October 22nd has arrived, but I regret that Sir Arthur Currie is out of town, and I am afraid that he will not be back in time to send you the message to be read at the Disarmament Meeting on Monday evening next. If it is possible, it will be sent by wire during Monday, but I thought it best to send you this letter so that you will understand the situation.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary to the Principal.

# DOCKET STARTS:

DISARMAMENT RADIO ADDRESS, NOV. 11, 1931

AWG's views on  
Manchuria

See also Disarmament file  
Speech Armistice night  
1931

December 7th, 1931.

Brigadier General J. G. Dill, C.M.G., D.S.O.,  
Staff College,  
Camberley, England.

This morning I received your Christmas card. Thank you for remembering me, and may I, on behalf of my wife and myself cordially reciprocate your good wishes.

Just a year ago today we were well out in the Atlantic on our way to England. It was a pleasant voyage wasn't it? I cannot tell you how much I enjoyed the visit to India, where everyone was extremely kind. I saw many of my old friends - Tim Harington, Heneker, Shea, Deverill, Ironside, and a number of other officers, now Brigadiers, who at one time or another served with us. The Indian Government did me very well, furnishing me with a private car, caterer, cooks, helpers, and all manner of servants.

I spent four days with Sykes in Bombay; then four days with Chetwode; then 15 days in the Rajputana provinces, visiting Agra, Jaipur, Edapur, Jodhpur; then eight days at the Viceroy's House, followed by two at Benares, three in Calcutta, two in Madras, and an unexpected and much enjoyed five days in Colombo. From there I went on to Hong Kong, where I spent four days; six in Shanghai; one in Tientsin; four in Peiping; a day in Mukden, where I spent two and a half hours with the Young Marshal; then five days in Japan. Altogether, I was away about five months.

I tried to learn as much as I could in India, as well as in China and Japan. From India I came away with the impression that it was time some one said a good word on behalf of British administration; and that has been the theme of those talks I



have given on India since my return, trying to be fair to both sides. In China, while conditions were probably better at the time I was there than they had been previously or since, one still could see that the Nanking Government did not control the country and that they were far from stability. In Manchuria one was quickly impressed with the measure of Japanese influence and control, and what has since occurred is not at all surprising.

I have taken the stand that while I believe the people of Manchuria would be much better off under Japanese administration than under that of the Chinese Government, and while no doubt the Chinese had given great provocation, it is my contention that the Japanese have broken their obligations with reference to every international pact, treaty or agreement to which they have subscribed in the past - the Hague Convention, the Washington Treaty, League of Nations Kellogg-Briand Pact. It would look as if the nations, while formally making protests, had agreed among themselves to let the Japanese stay in Manchuria. They have probably come to the conclusion that the Japanese must expand somewhere - and they prefer to let them take that north-east corner of China. I do not think that will solve the problem by any means. The Chinese dislike the Japanese as much as the Irish dislike the British, and if we could not control three million people in three-quarters of Ireland, I cannot see how the Japanese are going to control thirty million Chinese in Manchuria.

I notice that Mr. Ghandi is on his way back to India, uttering his usual threats and warnings, stirring up the Indian people to disorder in one sentence and then professing his horror of strife in the next. I should think that the British will probably adopt a little stiffer attitude than that practised during the Irwin regime, though I am one of those who believe that we owe a good deal to Irwin.

I am glad to tell you that I am in better health than I have been for years, coming through the Indian trip better than when I went away and suffering not a moment's discomfort during the four months I was away. Please remember me to any of my old friends, and with all kind wishes to Mrs. Dill and yourself,

I am,  
Ever yours faithfully,

② Radio Broadcast Armistice night

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH



TELEGRAM

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OCT 22 1931

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PRINCIPAL MCGILL UNIVERSITY MONTREAL=

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C P MEREDITH=.

*20th Nov*

October 22nd, 1931.

Lieut.-Colonel C. P. Meredith, D.S.O.,  
League of Nations Society,  
O t t a w a .

My dear Colonel,

Replying to your telegram of this afternoon, I am willing to make a brief radio address at 10:30 o'clock on the evening of November 11th, provided I can get away in ten minutes, because I must catch a train for Toronto that evening.

First, where shall I go, and secondly, please send me any statistics you have on the cost of Armament in the several great nations of the world; that is, how much are they spending each year or each day on what can be called "Armament"?

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

# THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA

PATRON:  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF BESSBOROUGH, GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA

HON. VICE-PRESIDENTS:

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THE RIGHT HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING      ROBERT GARDINER, ESQ.

PAST PRESIDENTS:

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THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE E. FOSTER

PRESIDENT:

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ALBERT MATTHEWS, ESQ.  
SENATOR C. P. BEAUBIEN  
TOM MOORE, ESQ.

HON. VICE-PRESIDENTS:

MISS AGNES MACPHAIL  
HON. DR. MANION  
RT. HON. SIR GEO. H. PERLEY  
HON. N. W. ROWELL

GENERAL SECRETARY:

LT.-COL. C. P. MEREDITH

391 WELLINGTON STREET  
OTTAWA

October 24th 1931.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,  
Principal, McGill University,  
MONTREAL, Que.

Dear Sir Arthur,

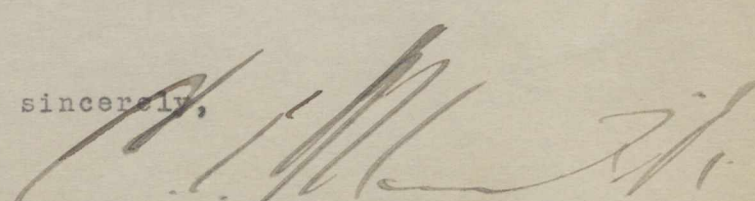
I was very happy indeed to receive your letter of the 22nd advising me that you would kindly consent to deliver a brief radio address from Montreal. In view of the fact that you must catch a train for Toronto I will see if it will be possible for us to advance the hour for you to speak by five or ten minutes so that your address will not be too short or that you will be rushed.

The other speakers will be Sir Robert Borden from Ottawa, and the Honourable Ernest Lapointe from Montreal. I shall write you shortly as to the studio from which the broadcast will be made and the exact hour.

The enclosed booklet will give you some statistics regarding costs of Armament (see page 22 onward). The Armament Year Book in English for 1930-31 I regret is out of stock as all the copies we received were immediately sent out. However, I am borrowing one supplied to the National Defence Department but regret that the only copy available is in French. I would appreciate it if you would let me have this back at your earliest convenience so that I can return it to the National Defence Department.

Thanking you again, I am

Yours sincerely,



C.P. Meredith.  
General Secretary.

CPM/MK.

# THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA

**PATRON:**

HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF BESSBOROUGH, GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA

**HON. PRESIDENTS:**

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE R. B. BENNETT  
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HON. ERNEST LAPOINTE

**HON. TREASURER:**

MAJOR W. R. CREIGHTON

**GENERAL SECRETARY:**

LT.-COL. C. P. MEREDITH

**CABLE ADDRESS: "NATLEAG"**  
PHONE QUEEN 1084

**391 WELLINGTON STREET**  
**OTTAWA**

November 6th 1931.

General Sir Arthur Currie,  
Principal, McGill University,  
MONTREAL, Que.

Dear Sir Arthur,      re - Radio Broadcasting November 11th.

Sir Robert Borden has just let me have his  
Manuscript and I am sending a copy to you for your information.  
I estimate that his address will take just under the eight  
minutes.

Yours sincerely,



C.P. Meredith.  
General Secretary.

CPM/MK.

On this solemn day of remembrance, commemorating the formal conclusion of the conflict which for more than four years scourged the world, I could fittingly recall the heroism, the service, the sacrifice of those who with firm hearts at the call of duty went forth from our borders. But in the minutes at my disposal I am required to speak of disarmament.

The nations signatory to the League Covenant gave therein their pledge that national armaments should be reduced to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the fulfilment of international obligations for common action. The actual work of the League began ten years ago. During at least seven years the ablest and most earnest minds have devoted their full energies and their most intensive effort to the fulfilment of this pledge. Substantial progress has been made; and, if world conditions permit, a Disarmament Conference of the world's nations will meet in February. It will be confronted with the almost insuperable task of committing each nation to substantial reduction of its armaments.

Who shall measure the supreme significance of that task? The menace of armaments is the very root of war and by war mankind has been martyred. More than ever that menace oppresses the world today. Can we estimate humanity's irreparable loss in the sacrifice of the generation that went forth to conflict nearly two decades ago? In how great measure are present-day burdens, destitution and distress due to the destruction and wastage of that conflict and of past wars? Insofar as the League may seem to have failed in an almost impossible task, failure was imminent in the conditions. The League's ten years are but a moment in the world's history. Can you extirpate in a moment the root of an evil abiding throughout the centuries? Do you know of

any human agency that could have achieved more than the League has accomplished? If not, let us be sparing of our censure.

What will be the outcome of the Disarmament Conference? Do not minimize the difficulties. Remembering their past agonies, nations vulnerable to attack naturally demand unquestionable security before they disarm. They accept the formula, Arbitration, Security, Disarmament. But shall there be disarmament before security? Those who urge immediate progress declare that arbitration and security have already gone hand in hand and with them should march disarmament. But how shall security be defined and how shall you establish such disarmament that science may not swiftly and suddenly supersede it with appalling instruments of destruction presently unknown or unrevealed? It is only just to realize that the issues are of extreme difficulty and complexity. Real progress will be a veritable triumph.

Great statesmen have declared that moral disarmament must precede effective actual disarmament; and it was sought in the Paris Pact wherein every civilized nation, including non-members of the League, solemnly renounced war as an instrument of national policy. The Pact includes no sanction, no penalty, for violation of this pledge. At least one great nation, perhaps more, would probably have recoiled from such inclusion. But it does not even provide for or contemplate international consultation for dealing with a violating nation. Thus, it is no more than a gesture; yet a gesture of excellent import. It failed to banish the lurking phantoms of fear, distrust and suspicion. But if the spirit behind it were fully in harmony with the pledge it sets forth, there would be today such confidence and cooperation as would assure the real disarmament for which humanity cries aloud to the League.

I pray you consider this. Until the inherence of trust, confidence and cooperation has been seared into the conscience of each nation the full purpose of the Covenant may not be achieved. The League's supreme task is to instill and fix that vital lesson. In some measure at least it has succeeded. Therein lies our most confident hope for the future.

For, in truth, real disarmament dwells and must ever abide in the domain of the spirit. Treaties, conventions, pacts are all to the good; but no treaty, convention or pact is stronger than the spirit of the adhering nations; and its service must be measured by the trust and confidence it inspires and creates. That in turn rests upon the public opinion of each nation. So we come finally to the responsibility of each individual for his country's part in the cause of peace. From this responsibility none of us can be absolved. I pray that our consciences may bear us witness that we have done our duty. Each voice counts in the myriad voices that fashion the world's destiny. Let not yours be silent.



Sir R. Borden:

“ Do you know of any human agency that could have achieved more than the League has accomplished? ”

The answer is, yes, AN INTERNATIONAL POLICE FORCE. The League of Nations is the beginning only: but having only the power to talk it is defied. Has it ever been found possible to have a law-abiding community without a police force to uphold the law? No. Then why expect more of a community of nations than we do of a community of people in one nation?

By putting

~~There~~ an International Police Force behind the League of Nations is the only way we shall ever achieve the reduction of armaments. Let them be pooled for the common good

But give the League an International Police Force, pool the armaments of the world to be used by such a Police Force when one of the world members becomes defiant, commits murder, or arson or burglary - then the League of Nations will become the effective instrument for peace - and then only. Then the cost of armaments and the race for power will stop - and then only

*D. H. Murray*

November 16, 1931.

Lieut.-Col. C.P. Meredith,  
891 Wellington St.,  
Ottawa.

Dear Colonel Meredith,

Thank you for your letter of the 12th  
November, which I received on my return from Toronto  
this morning.

I am enclosing copy of my radio appeal  
on behalf of Disarmament. I have received so many  
requests for copies that I had to get some mimeographed.  
If you want any more I can let you have them. The  
Broadcast appears to have reached a great many people,  
and I hope our efforts may have some good result.

With kindest regards,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

General Sir Arthur Currie, speaking on behalf of Disarmament, in an all-Canada Radio hook-up, Armistice Night, November the 11th, 1931.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

This is the anniversary of Armistice Day, that day thirteen years ago when the last shot in the Great War was fired. Many memories crowded our minds then - memories that are still vivid, but there is one of which I would speak. It is the memory of the fervent prayer of thanks to the Great Ruler of the Universe that the terrible conflict was over, that the cruel slaughter had ceased. Having killed eleven million of their fellow men, having seen twenty million others mutilated and smashed by bullets, shells and bombs, having made nine million war orphans and five million war widows, having rendered ten million homeless, men swore that these things must not happen again. And they believed they would not happen, for had not chauvinists on both sides, and pacifists, too, declared that it was "a war to end war" and the only path to an enduring peace. That was the belief which had sustained men in the darkest hour of the struggle:- they would see it through, whatever the cost, so that their children and their children's children would never have to undergo a similar horrible experience.

Thirteen years have gone by, and how great has been our disillusionment! Our high hopes have been shattered, and the prospects of permanent peace are no more assured to-day than they were in 1918.

'Tis true we have tried to do something which we hoped would prevent war. For ten years we have had the League of Nations, whose definite purpose is the promotion of peace and the settlement of international controversy by peaceful means. All of the great nations, with the exception of Russia and the United States have pledged their word to support these laudable aims. We have our Locarno and Washington pacts, we have the Kellogg-Briand treaty which registers the determination of over sixty countries, including the United States of America and Russia, -

1. That they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another.

2. They declare that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be which may arise among them shall never be sought except by pacific means. Could anything be more explicit?

The history of the past has taught us, and the history of the present confirms most emphatically, that these solemn engagements are easily disregarded. Witness what is now happening in Manchuria between China and Japan. Whatever the irritation by China, and I have no doubt it has been great, Japan has broken her word and prostituted her pledge by her warlike actions in the last month. With inexcusable effrontery she has defied the League of Nations, which seems to be as powerless as it has been weak.

I believe the League made a great mistake in inviting a representative of the United States of America to join the Council Board. It attached great importance to that move, believing that if the United States united with the League in this Sino-Japanese struggle, it would lead to permanent association on the part of that country. That political move seems to have loomed larger in the eyes of the League than the struggle itself, - or did they know that the League would fail, and wish to have the United States of America associated with the failure? Whatever happened at Geneva, Japan in her dispute with China has adopted war as an instrument of national policy, despite her agreement to the Kellogg-Briand Pact. - So much for international agreements of the kind mentioned!

We must have something else, if we are to have peace. Another world war would set back the clock of civilization a thousand years. Every thinking man and woman must shrink in horror at the thought, and shudder at the possibilities of havoc in the next war, if it should occur.

By the amounts spent on Armaments - that is, on preparation for war - one must conclude that nations still regard war as normal, and as likely to occur. The economic depression and the ruin and suffering it has brought is due to the waste of war, more than to any other factor.

Despite the fact that the war cost Great Britain more than fifty thousand million dollars, and cost Canada more than two thousand million, France more than forty thousand million, U.S.A. more than twenty-five thousand million, Italy more than seventeen thousand million, - we seem to go gaily on preparing for another! The Right Honourable Phillip Snowden pointed out last year that Great Britain had to raise annually from taxes for national expenditure a sum in excess of three thousand million dollars, and he added that three quarters of that sum was spent on paying for past wars and preparing for future wars. The people of Canada are each year paying one hundred and sixty-five million dollars more in taxes because of the Great War! And, in spite of this colossal burden, the world expenditure on Armaments is nearly five thousand millions of dollars, of which sixty per cent is expended by European countries, twenty per cent by the United States, and twenty per cent by the rest of the world - far more than ever before.

Not only are the armed forces of the world greater in numbers, but they are infinitely stronger in quality. General staffs, with their scientific and technical experts are working with feverish haste to devise new means of destruction and perfect the existing ones. The extended range and greater accuracy of guns, new methods of aerial bombardment, the deadly new poison gas, the greater range and armament of the improved submarines, all combine to make the armaments of today many, many times more dangerous and destructive than those of yesterday.

When is this madness going to stop? For stop it must, or the world will plunge headlong to destruction. We hear something these days of an armament truce for a year, beginning November first last. I am told it has begun - with reservations - a word fatal to hope.

I am sure you will join with me in praying that the next Disarmament Conference is a success, that it succeeds in bringing about an honest and universal reduction in the killing and wounding power of arms. It will do no good, in fact, it would have the opposite effect, if one nation disarms honestly, and others do not. Disarmament must be honest, must be mutual, must be universal. Nations, if they only realized it, are all in the same boat. They sink or float together, in the end. The question of Disarmament must be placed on the high plane of universal requirement, and dealt with in a spirit free from prejudice and selfish consideration.

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MAJOR W. R. CREIGHTON

GENERAL SECRETARY:

LT.-COL. C. P. MEREDITH

CABLE ADDRESS: "NATLEAG"  
PHONE QUEEN 1084

391 WELLINGTON STREET  
OTTAWA

November 12th 1931.

General Sir Arthur Currie,  
Principal, McGill University,  
MONTREAL, Que.

Dear Sir Arthur,

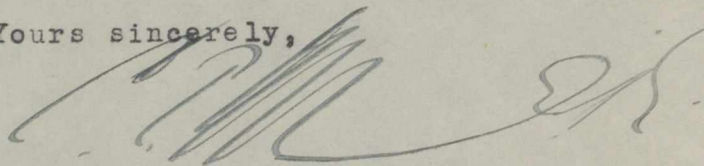
I wish to thank you very much indeed for having been so kind as to deliver the very brief address last evening over the radio. Our only regret is that it was not possible to have you on for a very much longer period.

I had the pleasure of listening to what you had to say together with Sir Robert Borden. We were very much impressed and I may say all others whom I came in contact with this morning were also very much impressed by your remarks.

I would appreciate it very much indeed if you could let me have a copy of your Manuscript at your convenience.

Thanking you again, I am

Yours sincerely,



C.P. Meredith.  
General Secretary.

November 16, 1931.

Lieut.-Col. C.P. Meredith,  
General Secretary,  
The League of Nations Society in Canada,  
391 Wellington St.,  
O t t a w a .

Dear Colonel Meredith,

Thank you for your letter of the 12th  
November, which I received on my return from Toronto  
this morning.

I enclose a copy of my remarks over the  
radio on Armistice Night, with apology that it is not  
a clearer copy. I am receiving several requests for  
copies from different parts of Canada, and if you have  
any run off perhaps you would be good enough to send  
me a few.

With kind regards,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

General Sir Arthur Currie, speaking on behalf of Disarmament, in an all-Canada Radio hook-up, Armistice Night, November the 11th, 1931.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

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The history of the past has taught us, and the history of the present confirms most emphatically, that these solemn engagements are easily disregarded. Witness what is now happening in Manchuria between China and Japan. Whatever the irritation by China, and I have no doubt it has been great, Japan has broken her word and prostituted her pledge by her warlike actions in the last month. With inexcusable effrontery she has defied the League of Nations, which seems to be as powerless as it has been weak.

I believe the League made a great mistake in inviting a representative of the United States of America to join the Council Board. It attached great importance to that move, believing that if the United States united with the League in this Sino-Japanese struggle, it would lead to permanent association on the part of that country. That political move seems to have loomed larger in the eyes of the League than the struggle itself, - or did they know that the League would fail, and wish to have the United States of America associated with the failure? Whatever happened at Geneva, Japan in her dispute with China has adopted war as an instrument of national policy, despite her agreement to the Kellogg-Briand Pact. - So much for international agreements of the kind mentioned!

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GENERAL SECRETARY:

LT.-COL. C. P. MEREDITH

391 WELLINGTON STREET  
OTTAWA

Nov. 19, 1931

Sir Arthur Currie,  
Principal, McGill University,  
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sir Arthur:

Thank you very much indeed for yours of the 16th and for the copy of your radio address. I am having a few copies made here as there have been a number of requests for them. Undoubtedly the radio appeal reached an extraordinarily large number of people. I have been flooded with requests for copies of the petition, from Western Canada in particular, and more than one of the writers says that he listened to you with great interest and, as he served under you in France, wishes to have copies of the petition to circulate.

Thanking you again, I am,

Yours sincerely,

*C. P. Meredith*

(Dictated but written in  
CPM/NM absence)

C.P. Meredith  
General Secretary

*Comments on Disarmament Speech  
& Congratulations*

December 3, 1932.

CANADA GAZETTE - LONDON

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NOTES OF THE WEEK

Wanted - A "Permanent Peace".

That General Sir Arthur Currie, commander of the Canadian Corps in the latter part of the Great War, and now Principal of McGill University, is a master of English prose, as well as a gallant soldier, we are once more reminded by an Armistice Day speech contained in the last Canadian mail. The first part of this address, broadcast from a McGill Graduates' Society meeting, was a moving tribute to the youth of the university who laid down their lives in France and Flanders - typical Canadian men, whose experiences, reactions, and sacrifice "typify the eternal response of youth to do their share in the crisis of the world". Then, going on to speak of their unfinished task, and of their deathless faith and purpose, Sir Arthur pointed to hate and injustice still enthroned, the return of old fears, and the absence yet of security. "We have still", he said strikingly, "only an Armistice. Can we not make it a permanent peace?"

General Sir Arthur Currie, speaking on behalf of Disarmament, in an all-Canada Radio hook-up, Armistice Night, November the 11th, 1931.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

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Despite the fact that the war cost Great Britain more than fifty thousand million dollars, and cost Canada more than two thousand million, France more than forty thousand million, U.S.A. more than twenty-five thousand million, Italy more than seventeen thousand million, - we seem to go gaily on preparing for another! The Right Honourable Phillip Snowden pointed out last year that Great Britain had to raise annually from taxes for national expenditure a sum in excess of three thousand million dollars, and he added that three quarters of that sum was spent on paying for past wars and preparing for future wars. The people of Canada are each year paying one hundred and sixty-five million dollars more in taxes because of the Great War! And, in spite of this colossal burden, the world expenditure on Armaments is nearly five thousand millions of dollars, of which sixty per cent is expended by European countries, twenty per cent by the United States, and twenty per cent by the rest of the world - far more than ever before.

Not only are the armed forces of the world greater in numbers, but they are infinitely stronger in quality. General staffs, with their scientific and technical experts are working with feverish haste to devise new means of destruction and perfect the existing ones. The extended range and greater accuracy of guns, new methods of aerial bombardment, the deadly new poison gas, the greater range and armament of the improved submarines, all combine to make the armaments of today many, many times more dangerous and destructive than those of yesterday.

When is this madness going to stop? For stop it must, or the world will plunge headlong to destruction. We hear something these days of an armament truce for a year, beginning November first last. I am told it has begun - with reservations - a word fatal to hope.

I am sure you will join with me in praying that the next Disarmament Conference is a success, that it succeeds in bringing about an honest and universal reduction in the killing and wounding power of arms. It will do no good, in fact, it would have the opposite effect, if one nation disarms honestly, and others do not. Disarmament must be honest, must be mutual, must be universal. Nations, if they only realized it, are all in the same boat. They sink or float together, in the end. The question of Disarmament must be placed on the high plane of universal requirement, and dealt with in a spirit free from prejudice and selfish consideration.

General Sir Arthur Currie, speaking on behalf of Disarmament, in an all-Canada Radio hook-up, Armistice Night, November the 11th, 1931.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

This is the anniversary of Armistice Day, that day thirteen years ago when the last shot in the Great War was fired. Many memories crowded our minds then - memories that are still vivid, but there is one of which I would speak. It is the memory of the fervent prayer of thanks to the Great Ruler of the Universe that the terrible conflict was over, that the cruel slaughter had ceased. Having killed eleven million of their fellow men, having seen twenty million others mutilated and smashed by bullets, shells and bombs, having made nine million war orphans and five million war widows, having rendered ten million homeless, men swore that these things must not happen again. And they believed they would not happen, for had not chauvinists on both sides, and pacifists, too, declared that it was "a war to end war" and the only path to an enduring peace. That was the belief which had sustained men in the darkest hour of the struggle: - they would see it through, whatever the cost, so that their children and their children's children would never have to undergo a similar horrible experience.

Thirteen years have gone by, and how great has been our disillusionment! Our high hopes have been shattered, and the prospects of permanent peace are no more assured to-day than they were in 1918.

'Tis true we have tried to do something which we hoped would prevent war. For ten years we have had the League of Nations, whose definite purpose is the promotion of peace and the settlement of international controversy by peaceful means. All of the great nations, with the exception of Russia and the United States have pledged their word to support these laudable aims. We have our Locarno and Washington pacts, we have the Kellogg-Briand treaty which registers the determination of over sixty countries, including the United States of America and Russia, -

1. That they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another.

2. They declare that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be which may arise among them shall never be sought except by pacific means. Could anything be more explicit?



The history of the past has taught us, and the history of the present confirms most emphatically, that these solemn engagements are easily disregarded. Witness what is now happening in Manchuria between China and Japan. Whatever the irritation by China, and I have no doubt it has been great, Japan has broken her word and prostituted her pledge by her warlike actions in the last month. With inexcusable effrontery she has defied the League of Nations, which seems to be as powerless as it has been weak.

I believe the League made a great mistake in inviting a representative of the United States of America to join the Council Board. It attached great importance to that move, believing that if the United States united with the League in this Sino-Japanese struggle, it would lead to permanent association on the part of that country. That political move seems to have loomed larger in the eyes of the League than the struggle itself, - or did they know that the League would fail, and wish to have the United States of America associated with the failure? Whatever happened at Geneva, Japan in her dispute with China has adopted war as an instrument of national policy, despite her agreement to the Kellogg-Briand Pact. - So much for international agreements of the kind mentioned!

We must have something else, if we are to have peace. Another world war would set back the clock of civilization a thousand years. Every thinking man and woman must shrink in horror at the thought, and shudder at the possibilities of havoc in the next war, if it should occur.

By the amounts spent on Armaments - that is, on preparation for war - one must conclude that nations still regard war as normal, and as likely to occur. The economic depression and the ruin and suffering it has brought is due to the waste of war, more than to any other factor.

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When is this madness going to stop? For stop it must, or the world will plunge headlong to destruction. We hear something these days of an armament truce for a year, beginning November first last. I am told it has begun - with reservations - a word fatal to hope.

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November 20th, 1931.

Brigadier General Victor W. Odlum, C.B., D.S.O.,  
The Vancouver Star,  
Vancouver, B. C.

Someone has chosen to send me a clipping from the VANCOUVER STAR of November 13th in which you take it upon yourself to very publicly rebuke me under the caption, "Sir Arthur should know better".

You take exception to my language (and I quote from your own editorial):

"Japan, he declared, had broken her word and prostituted her pledge by her warlike actions, and with inexcusable effrontery had defied the League of Nations. The League of Nations seemed to be weak and powerless. It had made a great mistake, in his opinion, in inviting a representative of the United States to join the Council Board."

I ask you the plain question, Has not Japan broken her word and prostituted her pledge and has she not defied the League of Nations?

Let me first say, between ourselves, that I am of the opinion that Manchuria would be as well governed, that her social condition would be as favourable to the welfare of the people living there, if that state was administered by the Japanese instead being under Chinese control. That is not the point at issue at all. The point is that as one of the nations of the world Japan has subscribed to the Hague

Convention in which it is declared that before a nation makes war on another she will give warning. Japan gave no warning to China but, like a thief in the night, she entered Mukden, seized the Armoury, seized 150 aeroplanes, and killed and wounded some of the guard. Japan is one of the signatories to the Washington Pact of 1922, whereby the great nations of the world solemnly declare that they will not violate the integrity of Chinese sovereignty. Japan has broken her word given in that treaty. Japan is a member of the League of Nations and has again broken her word. She is a signatory of the Kellogg Briand Pact in which she made certain pledges, and I maintain, with every justification, that she has prostituted her word in that regard.

Furthermore, she has, from the very beginning, defied the League of Nations; and I think my words "inexcusable effrontery" are justified. My God, Odlum, where are we going to land if nations, after making the most solemn obligations, break their word? That is the point I am trying to get at. It is the moral issues concerned in this thing that are at stake; and of all people from whom I expected support, you are the one. I have no use at all for an individual who breaks his word, nor for a nation who breaks its word as brazenly and as blatantly as Japan has done.

By this morning's press, I note that Japan announces that it is too late now for her to withdraw from Manchuria, that she must remain in permanent possession. What does this mean? It means that she has gone in and seized the whole northeastern part of China and the rest of the nations have stood quietly by and have acquiesced, with scarcely a protest.

I wonder, Odlum, if the real truth of the matter is not this, that the great nations of the world, that is, Great Britain, France and the United States have all along, swearing that they would ne'er consent, consented? I wonder if they have not let the Japanese know that they were not really very much opposed to Japan having Manchuria, and that while they would make protests and write notes they would never do anything to embarrass that country? If that is so, we are right back to the days of secret diplomacy and balance of power, and this League of Nations and the Kellogg-Briand Pact are not worth a damn - and you know it. Let me repeat that I do not care much whether Japan has Manchuria or whether China has it, but I do care, and most profoundly care, whether a nation can break its word with impunity. If so, what is the good of treaties and what is the good of pacts, and the old atmosphere of distrust and suspicion must still prevail.

Despite your criticism, I am not through yet, and I have it in mind to write an open letter to either the Prime Minister of this country or to the Honourable Hugh Guthrie, who represented Canada at the last meeting of the League of Nations, asking them to answer a few very pointed questions.

I have carefully read your editorial, and I cannot see anything that is in it which would justify your heading, "Sir Arthur Should Know Better". I do not think that in that editorial you have met the issue at all. Why should you say that ~~my~~ my remarks about Japan breaking her word and prostituting her pledge were "bad enough". It is true, isn't it? And I never knew that truth was bad.

You refer to my insinuation that the League knew it would fail and wished to have the United States associated with the failure. Doesn't it now look as if that were true, too? It was an opinion I held, and an opinion I still hold, despite anything you have written in your editorial.

You say that "from such men as General Sir Arthur Currie one expects more measured and more accurate language". I assure you that my words were measured, and profoundly measured; and your article does not reveal any inaccuracy.

To say the least, I am profoundly surprised and quite disappointed.

Ever yours faithfully,

# DOCKET ENDS:

DISARMAMENT RADIO ADDRESS, NOV. 11, 1931.

## DOCKET STARTS:

ADDRESS ON DISARMAMENT, NEW YORK, JAN. 16, 1932

*Request to address*

*National Republican Club* ←

54-56 West 40<sup>th</sup> Street

New York

*on Disarmament,*

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

October 22, 1931.

General Sir Arthur W. Currie,  
Principal,  
McGill University,  
Montreal,  
Canada.

Dear General Currie:

I venture to recall myself to you as having been General Pershing's Chief of Staff for the first year of the American Expeditionary Forces in France and having one time visited your headquarters with him, and having met you at a later date when I had the pleasure of hearing you address the Canadian Club of New York.

I happen to be, for this year, President of the National Republican Club, 54 West 40th Street, New York City. That Club, under its constitution, holds seven Saturday Discussions each winter. These are non-partisan. They are preceded by a luncheon, which is attended by both sexes and where no questions are asked as to the political faith of the guests or speakers, at 1:00 p.m., at the Club House, 54 West 40th Street. These discussions are broadcast. The size of the hook-up is determined by the desire of the various stations of the National Broadcasting chain to have the discussions.

We have, on each day, one speaker who presides over the meeting and states the general outlines, its high lights and the importance of the subject and, in some cases, introduces the other two speakers. The time allotted to each of the three is twenty minutes.

On January 16th we are discussing the subject of "World Disarmament". The discussion of the main theme might take the direction of the needs of national defense; the problems of disarmament; and the burdens that reduced armament would lift from the world. Major General Dennis E. Nolan will present the needs of the national defense of this country from the standpoint of the Army, and Congressman Carl Vinson of the State of Georgia, who is the Senior Democratic member of the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives, will make similar presentation from the side of the Navy.



The Committee on these discussions, of which former Postmaster General Will H. Hays is the Chairman, is unanimous in directing me to request that you attend that meeting of January 16th as its Chairman and make the twenty minute presentation of the general subject of Disarmament, particularly as to the burdens that reduced armament would lift from the world. It is unnecessary for me to say that I add my personal invitation to that of the Committee. You would have a good audience, - an unrivalled audience if we consider the radio.

I do not know, of course, what your views on Disarmament are but I suppose, as a Canadian, they would not be very dissimilar to those of the average public man in this country outside of the military services.

It would mean a great deal to us to have you as the Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian troops during the War and in your present important position at the head of a great university. No one else from outside of the United States is being invited to any of these meetings.

If you will honor us by acceptance the Club will be very glad to bear the expenses of yourself and Lady Currie.

I hope very much that you can see your way to accept our invitation.

Very sincerely,

J. J. Harbord

Please address your reply to me at -  
570 Lexington Avenue, New York.



LEGATION OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Ottawa, Canada.  
October 26, 1931.

Dear General Currie:

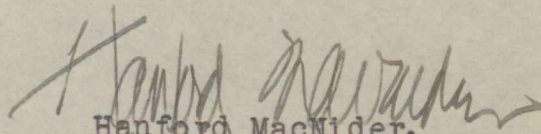
General Harbord, my old Chief, has just sent me a copy of his invitation to you to address the National Republican Club, together with a plea that I do what I can to persuade you to accept it. He was, next to General Pershing, undoubtedly the most outstanding officer in our Expeditionary Forces, and is now Chairman of the Board of the Radio Corporation of America. He is a tremendously worth-while person, and while I am not as well acquainted as I might be with the activities of the National Republican Club I do know that he would not invite you down to any occasion which was not worthy of your presence. What is more, I am sure that you would enjoy getting to know General Harbord better because he is one of our great national figures and as fine a gentleman and soldier as my country has

General Sir Arthur W. Currie,  
Principal, McGill University,  
Montreal, Canada.

ever produced. He is one of the very few men in our history who rose from the ranks to Chief of Staff, and I am sure you can understand what qualities he must have to have achieved that distinction.

I am, Sir,

Yours very respectfully,

  
Hanford MacNider.

October 27th, 1931.

General J. G. Harbord,  
President, National Republican Club,  
54, West 40th Street,  
New York, N. Y.

Let me thank you sincerely for the invitation contained in your letter of October 22nd, to act as Chairman of the Saturday meeting of the National Republican Club, to be held on January 16th next, when the subject of discussion will be "World Disarmament."

I gladly accept this invitation, for Disarmament is a subject in which I am profoundly interested. Lady Currie will accompany me.

Of course, I remember you very well, not only in France, but in New York, when I met you on several occasions since the War.

Looking forward with much pleasure to seeing you again,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

October 27th, 1931.

Honourable Hanford McNider,  
Legation of the United States of America,  
O t t a w a , Ontario.

Dear Mr. McNider,

In reply to your letter of yesterday let me say that I have already written to General Harbord saying that I would gladly go to New York on the date mentioned, for the purpose of presiding at a discussion on World Disarmament. It is a subject in which I am profoundly interested.

With all good wishes,

I am,

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

*National Republican Club*  
54-56 West 40<sup>th</sup> Street  
New York

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

October 29, 1931.

General Sir Arthur W. Currie,  
Principal,  
McGill University,  
Montreal,  
Canada.

Dear General Currie:

I am delighted to get your letter of October 27th and to know you and Lady Currie will come down for the meeting on January 16th.

Unless you are guests of some friends in the City please go to your choice of hotels and we will do the rest.

If there is any change in the program as to hours or anything of that sort, I will notify you and I will send you up some data later regarding General Nolan and Judge Vinson who are the other two speakers and whom you will introduce on that occasion.

Once more let me say how glad I am that you are coming.

Sincerely yours,

*J. E. Harbord*

ROOM 1618  
570 LEXINGTON AVENUE  
NEW YORK CITY

January 15, 1932.

Dear General Currie:

I have your telegram and have arranged for the reservation of a small suite for you and Lady Currie. I am delighted that you are bringing her with you.

It will give Mrs. Harbord and I much pleasure to call for you to take you to the National Republican Club between twelve fifteen and twelve thirty tomorrow.

I am enclosing some notes which will assist you in introducing General Nolan and Congressman Vinson.

I am looking forward to seeing you again.

Sincerely yours,

*J. Harbord*

General Sir Arthur W. Currie,  
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel,  
Park Ave. & 50th Street,  
New York.

*National Republican Club*

*54-56 West 40<sup>th</sup> Street*

*New York*

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

December 17, 1931.

General Sir Arthur W. Currie,  
Principal and Vice Chancellor,  
McGill University,  
Montreal,  
Canada.

Dear General Currie:

Because of the keen interest displayed by the press in the occasion of your talk at the Saturday Luncheon Discussion of the National Republican Club on January 16th, please let me urge upon you our special needs with regard to press arrangements.

The timeliness of your subject and the fact of its broadcasting make it the more imperative that we do all possible to accommodate the press. Because of the special importance of the situation this year, I have accepted the volunteer services of Mr. Roy Norr, Public Relations Counsel, who has placed the facilities of his firm at my command in handling the requirements of the press. I know, of course, the pressing demands upon your time. Nevertheless, I urge -

1. That you send me an advance copy of your remarks at the earliest possible moment;
2. If it is impossible to send a textual copy that you send me in advance such excerpts as you are able to prepare from your notes;
3. That if you are unable to comply with either of the above requests, you send me in advance a paraphrase of your remarks for the use of the press.

News representatives, of course, will be present at the discussions. But I am anxious that your remarks get the fullest possible showing in the press, and the best assurance of this is to have your address in hand, in one form or another, for distribution by our publicity counsel.

I have asked General Nolan and Congressman Vinson to send you a copy of their remarks, if available, in order that you may possibly avoid crossing wires with each other.



We are looking forward to your visit and shall expect you and Lady Currie at the Club House, 54 West 40th Street, at not later than 12:45 P.M. on Saturday, January 16th.

Sincerely yours,

*J. J. Harbord*

Please address your reply to me at -  
570 Lexington Avenue, New York.

January  
Twelfth  
1932.

General J. G. Harbord,  
President, National Republican Club,  
570 Lexington Avenue,  
New York, N.Y.

Dear General Harbord:

I am enclosing in this letter a copy of what I propose to say next Saturday in New York. I wish I could have sent this to you earlier, but it so happens that I spent practically the entire Christmas vacation in bed suffering from a severe attack of tonsillitis. I do not know whether this will sound to you as satisfactory, but I think it should not take more than the twenty minutes allowed. If I find that it is likely to exceed that limit, I shall cut it down.

I am not sure whether my wife will accompany me or not - she is not very well at the present time.

Although the weather in Montreal has been very delightful, it has been very changeable.

Ever yours faithfully,

Re manuscript mailed you twelfth please have following  
correction made : page fourteen line ten after fifth  
word insert <sup>word</sup> ~~Capital~~ A rmy so that it will read quote  
hampered the Army medical services end quote.

spelled with capital A)

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	D L
Night Message	N M
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

# CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM



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SIR ARTHUR W CURRIE

MCGILL UNIVERSITY MONTL

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED COPY YOUR ADMIRABLE ADDRESS YOU NEED  
NOT CONFINE YOURSELF TO TWENTY MINUTES I HOPE LADY CURRIE  
WILL BE ABLE TO COME AND SHALL BE GLAD TO  
KNOW AT WHAT HOTEL YOU WILL STOP IF YOU ARE  
ALONG YOU MIGHT FIND IT CONVENIENT TO GO TO THE  
NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CLUB LET ME KNOW IF I CAN SERVE  
YOU IN THE WAY OF MAKING RESERVATIONS OR OTHERWISE

J G HARBORD

1128AM



HEADQUARTERS 2ND CORPS AREA  
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL  
GOVERNORS ISLAND, NEW YORK

January 13,  
1932.

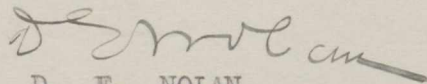
General Sir Arthur Currie, Chancellor,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, Canada.

My dear General Currie:

At the suggestion of  
General Harbord, I am sending you a copy  
of the twenty minute discussion I am to make  
in regard to the Reduction and Limitation of  
Land Armaments at the Saturday Luncheon Discussion  
at the National Republican Club on January 16th.

Looking forward to  
meeting you on that occasion, I am,

Very sincerely yours,



D. E. NOLAN  
Major General, U. S. Army.

(Remarks by General S. L. Nolan, U. S. Army, on January 16, 1933 at the Saturday Luncheon Discussion of the National Republican Club, New York City, on the subject of 'Reduction and Limitation of Land Armaments'. )

GENERAL NOLAN, MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CLUB,  
LATER AND CAPTION ---

In the twenty minutes assigned each of the three speakers at this luncheon conference to discuss the complicated questions involved in the general problem of the reduction and limitation of armaments that has been under consideration and discussion for a number of years by a number of nations, members as well as non-members of the League of Nations, it is obviously impossible for them to discuss in detail any one phase of the problem much less all the important phases.

This is especially true of the problem involved in the discussion of the reduction and limitation of land armaments as this problem is much more involved and complicated than the admittedly difficult and complex problem involved in the reduction and limitation of naval armaments.

The policy of this government in regard to the preliminary conference so far as land armaments were concerned was stated by President Coolidge, in a message to Congress dated December 8, 1926, in the following language:-

\* \* \* \* \*  
\* The question of discussing upon land is so peculiarly  
European in its practical aspects that our country would  
look with particular gratitude upon any action which those  
countries might take to reduce their own military forces.

This is in accordance with our policy of not intervening unless the European powers are unable to agree and make request for our assistance. Whenever they are able to agree of their own accord it is especially gratifying to us, and such agreement may be sure of our sympathetic support. \*

In the several preliminary conferences so far held under the auspices of the League of Nations preparatory to a final conference to be held on the subject next month in Geneva, the views of the governments attending these preliminary conferences as revealed by the instructions of these governments, as gradually read into the records of the meetings by the very able delegations representing them, show clearly that two principal schools of thought were represented by the governments attending.

Mr. Kellogg, as Secretary of State, in a letter dated January 11, 1927, addressed to the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the House, made a brief summary of the views represented by these two principal schools of thought in the following language: -

\* One school of thought, which is representative of the views of a group of governments chiefly situated within a limited area of the European continent, may be generally indicated by five of its fundamental principles:

" (1) That security must be guaranteed by some form of military assistance against aggression as a necessary condition precedent to the reduction and limitation of armaments.

" (2) That agreements for the reduction and limitation of armaments must be guaranteed by an international inspection and control of the military establishments to ascertain whether treaty obligations were being faithfully executed.

" (3) That there exists a complete interdependence of armaments and that it is impossible to deal with any single category (land, sea or air) without simultaneously dealing with the others.

" (4) That it is not sufficient to deal with the actual peace-time armaments of nations but that industrial, financial, economic, and other factors must be taken into account in any general scheme that may be drawn up.

" (5) That any agreements on the limitation and reduction of armaments in order to be effective must be universal and that there must be a single standard system applicable to all countries of the world.

" This scheme appears to us to involve so many complicated and difficult factors that its adoption would retard rather than forward the limitation and reduction of armaments. Consequently at the beginning of the conference the American delegation presented certain principles for consideration which may be briefly stated as follows:



" (1) That there should be a direct approach to the question of limitation and reduction of armaments without awaiting complicated measures for providing security, in the belief that the cause of security will be promoted through the reduction and limitation of armaments and the elimination of suspicion and ill will which can be expected to follow.

" (2) That in order to be really effective, agreements for the reduction and limitation of armaments must be founded upon a respect for treaty obligations and a belief in the good faith of the contracting parties. It is our belief that any agreements founded upon distrust and providing for a machinery of inspection and control will not only fail to achieve its purpose but will create new elements of suspicion and ill will.

" (3) We believe that insistence upon a joint consideration of land, sea, and air armaments will tend to render needlessly complicated the task of a final conference and will tend to render more difficult, achievement in regard to the limitation and reduction of any single category of armament. For that reason we feel that ultimate success lies along the line of isolating from the general problem as many concrete questions as possible and dealing with them in a direct and practical manner.

" (4) We feel that the only practical approach to the question of the limitation and reduction of armaments is through dealing with visible armaments at present strength. We feel that this is a relatively simple problem where we are dealing with known quantities and where, through the exercise of patience and good will, we can hope for constructive achievement. We feel, on the other hand, that any scheme involving the complicated and variable industrial, financial, and economic factors would tend to inject a needless complication into the problem and render more difficult any hope of real achievement.

" (5) It is our view that there is no possibility of devising a system for the limitation and reduction of armaments which could be made either applicable or acceptable to all countries of the world and that any attempt to reach such a solution would merely mean an indefinite postponement of achievement. We feel that land and air armaments constitute an essentially regional problem and that different solutions can best meet the needs of different regions; that naval armament can best be dealt with through direct agreement among a limited number of naval powers.

" I may state, for your information, that when we entered the preparatory conference in May, 1925, we had no previous arrangements or understandings with any government. Our representatives stated our views at the opening meeting and we feel that the six months discussion which followed have only served to confirm the

soundness of the stand taken by our representatives. This is further confirmed by the fact that from a position of almost complete isolation at the beginning of the conference our thesis has so far commended itself to other delegations that before the recent adjournment in November almost half of the conference voluntarily came to support our views without any changes, concessions, or abandonment of principle on our part. "

It should be understood that the instructions summarized by the Secretary of State, in letter quoted above, refer to those governing the delegations in the preliminary conferences. What instructions will be given by the various nations to their delegations attending the final conference (including those of our own government) will of course, not be known until these instructions are again gradually read into the minutes of the various meetings during the several months of the expected duration of this final conference.

It is noteworthy that among the nations included in the first school of thought, are the allied nations on the continent of Europe who were victors in the world war and as a result of their victory had their boundaries extended with territory taken from the defeated central powers, by the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles and the other treaties ending the world war.

It should also be noted that these victorious nations have continued, since the world war, their traditional policy of maintaining their land forces by compulsory service in peace and war.

It should be noted also that Great Britain and the United States, also allies, sharing with the other allied nations the joint victory, are among the nations holding the opposing views of the second school of thought as summarized by Secretary Kellogg.

It should also be noted that Great Britain and the United States, who had previous to the world war maintained cooperatively small volunteer armies, have continued their traditional military policy on land armament in that regard since the ending of the world war.

The problem under consideration is, of course, further complicated by the fact that the treaties ending the world war imposed, as a penalty, on the defeated central powers not only drastic reduction and limitation on the size of the land forces that they could maintain but abolished for them the compulsory system of service in peace that had been traditional in these countries; and substituted for their land armaments small volunteer armies, frankly intended, as stated in the treaties, to be only large enough to 'be devoted exclusively to the maintenance of order within the territory and to the control of the frontiers.'

To prevent these small volunteer armies from building up a trained reserve, the treaties prescribed that the term of service of the soldiers in these armies would be of 12 years' duration.

It is only natural that the defeated central powers who had lost, as a result of their defeat, a comparatively large percentage of territory formerly included within their boundaries and at the same time had lost, by treaty, the power to re-arm, should have a special point of view on this whole subject.

It is of course, understood that in the discussion of land armaments being conducted by the League of Nations, the nations are almost solely concerned with the trained forces of their neighbors with which an aggression could be committed immediately following a declaration of war. The main concern is in regard to the completely trained forces that are being maintained in the active armies and their trained reserves, the latter composed of men who have completed their period of compulsory training in the active army; and the size of the forces maintained in the regular armies of the countries maintaining volunteer armies.

With this brief statement of the general background, I would like to say in the remaining few minutes of my time a few words in regard to one question as affecting the land forces of the United States.

As you all know, there are groups of organizations in this country, national in scope, that are continually bringing more or less pressure to bear upon the administration of our government to further disarm on land and sea, for the avowed purpose of setting an example to the other nations of the world in the reduction and limitation of armaments.

These groups who are urging the United States to lead the world in the reduction of its land forces, appear to be unaware of the fact that we have led the world since the year 1922, or for the past ten years, in this respect.

Following the world war, by act of congress approved in 1920 - 250,000 soldiers was fixed as the strength of the Regular army. An act approved June 30, 1921 reduced this strength to 150,000. An act approved June 30th, 1922, further reduced the legal strength to 125,000, and the amount of money appropriated in the annual appropriation bills for the support of the Army since that date has provided for an average enlisted strength of about 110,000 exclusive of the Philippine Scouts, an organization of about 8,000 native troops, provided in the Philippine Islands for the purpose of maintaining law and order there.

It will be thus seen that this country has reduced its land forces from a war strength of over four million soldiers to an authorized peace strength of about 110,000.

This force is used to garrison the Phillipine Islands, the Hawaiian Islands and the Panama Canal, leaving a strength in the United States of less than 100,000 men.

Those groups who are urging the government to make a further reduction in our army as an example to the rest of the world, should be reminded that since 1923 this government has given such an example without any noticeable effect of bringing about a reduction in the strength of other land armies by any of the other great powers of the world.

In order that these groups may better understand how drastic has been the reduction by the United States of its land armament, attention is called to the fact that the political delegates of the victorious allies, who framed the treaty of Versailles including of course, the delegation from the United States, looked on Germany, with its population of approximately sixty-five million a volunteer army of one hundred thousand to be devoted exclusively to the maintenance of order within the territory left to Germany in Europe and to control of the frontiers.

Now, had the United States been one of the defeated powers instead of one of the victors, it would, as a penalty, assuming it received similar treatment to that accorded Germany, have been allowed to maintain, with its population of one hundred and twenty million, a population approximately double that of Germany, an army approximately double the force imposed on Germany or one hundred and eighty-five thousand instead of one hundred and eighteen thousand men.

While it is not known, of course, what the instructions will be to our delegates in this final conference, it is believed that this very able group will be instructed by our government to point out to the delegations of the assembled nations that the United States has not only already reduced its land forces from a war strength of over four million by successive steps to an authorized peace strength of the Regular Army of about two hundred eighty thousand, but has also further limited that strength to an actual strength of about one hundred eighteen thousand men. That, when this latter figure is compared with that of the forces of other great powers, it will be clear that this country has already taken the lead in the reduction of land forces and it could hardly be expected to make any further reduction. And furthermore, that it would not be reasonable to expect this Government to forgo the right to maintain forces fully commensurate with those of other great powers.



January 18th,  
1932.

General J. G. Harbord,  
President, National Republican Club,  
570 Lexington Avenue,  
New York City.

1.20  
43.35  
22.24  
66.79  
9.00  
75.79

My dear General,

May I say how much I enjoyed meeting you and having the opportunity of addressing the members of the National Republican Club. Thank you very much for the courtesy extended to me while in New York.

The following is a memorandum of my expenses:

Paid in Canadian funds:

Railway fares	\$79.36 ✓	
Pulman chairs N.Y.-Montreal	7.20	
Taxi and porters to station at Montreal	<u>1.20</u>	\$87.76

Paid in American funds

New York hotel expenses	\$43.35	
Incidentals, taxis, meals on trains, porters, etc.	<u>22.24</u>	\$65.59

With all kind wishes,  
I am,  
Ever yours faithfully,

153.35  
146.57  
6.78

PA  
ant  
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

*National Republican Club*

*54-56 West 40<sup>th</sup> Street*

*New York*

January 20, 1932.

General Sir Arthur W. Currie,  
The Principal and Vice-Chancellor,  
McGill University,  
Montreal,  
Canada.

Dear General Currie:

Thank you for your letter of January 18th,  
and I will have the check sent to you with as little  
delay as possible.

It was a great privilege for me to see you  
again, and we are getting favorable comment from all  
sides on your address. It made a great impression.

With my compliments to Lady Currie and best  
wishes for yourself,

Faithfully yours,

*J. H. Harbord*

PRESIDENT  
JAMES G. HARBORD

VICE PRESIDENTS  
SIMON GUGGENHEIM  
JESSE S. PHILLIPS  
OSCAR W. EHRHORN

RECORDING SECRETARY  
ABRAHAM I. MENIN

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY  
LORAN T. HOSTETLER

TREASURER  
CHARLES E. HEYDT

# *National Republican Club*

*54-56 West 40<sup>th</sup> Street*

*New York*

CABLE ADDRESS  
"NATREPLUB"

TELEPHONE  
PE NNSYLVANIA 6-9100

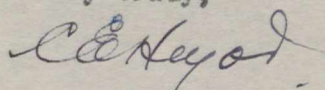
February 3, 1932.

General Sir Arthur W. Currie,  
The Principal and Vice-Chancellor,  
Magill University,  
Montreal, Canada.

Dear Sir-

I enclose herewith National Republican Club check,  
in amount of \$146.57, to cover your expenses to New York,  
at which time you addressed our Saturday Siscussion.

Yours very truly,



Treasurer

HEADQUARTERS 2ND CORPS AREA  
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL  
GOVERNORS ISLAND, NEW YORK

February 18,  
1932.

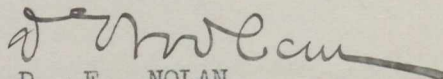
General Sir Arthur Currie,  
Principal and Chancellor,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, Canada.

My dear General Currie:

Thank you very much for  
your courtesy in mailing me a copy of your  
address before the National Republican Club  
of New York on January 16th, and I assure you  
that I am delighted to have your very splendid  
remarks in writing that I may continually refer  
to them.

With every cordial  
good wish to you, I am,

Very sincerely yours,



D. E. NOLAN  
Major General, U. S. Army.

*National Republican Club*

*54-56 West 40<sup>th</sup> Street*

*New York*

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

February 19, 1932.

General Sir Arthur Currie,  
Vice Chancellor,  
McGill University,  
Montreal,  
Canada.

Dear General Currie:

I was delighted to get the copies of your address given at the National Republican Club, and I am glad too that you sent me the number you did for I can distribute them to friends who will be very glad indeed to have them. I have heard a great many complimentary references to that address, not only from those who were present but from others who heard it over the radio.

I hope the winter weather is using you and Lady Currie kindly.

Mrs. Harbord joins me in regards to you both.

Sincerely yours,

*J. Harbord*

From AMES & NORR,  
468 Fourth Avenue, New York.

January 16, 1932.

For NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CLUB

For Release After 3 P.M. Saturday, January 16, 1932

ABSTRACT OF AN ADDRESS BY GENERAL SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE,

PRINCIPAL & VICE-CHANCELLOR OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY  
Commander of The Canadian Expeditionary Force

Delivered at a luncheon at the  
National Republican Club in New  
York, Saturday, January 16, 1932  
and broadcast over a nation-wide  
network by the National Broadcasting  
Company

during the  
war.

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"DISARMAMENT"

I am not going to repeat the usual platitudes about the common interests, the common language, the common traditions, and all those other natural and sentimental ties that bind your country and mine. It is no longer necessary; while we do not forget these things we cease to speak of them. I believe the time has come when our mutual friendliness, our neighbourliness, our unselfish interest in each other's welfare, can be taken for granted. Yet in those peaceful relations of many generations standing, there is a lesson to be learned, an all-important, a fundamental lesson in international relationships. Some may say that in our case the maintenance of peace is so obviously good business that such materially-minded people as ourselves would not act otherwise. I admit that. But peace is always good business. I think you will agree with me, however, that our peaceful relations have prevailed not because we have

made treaties to abstain from war, or to abstain from making war an instrument of national policy, (treaties have played very little part in our international diplomacy) - but that the real reason for this happy history is that the peace between your country and mine has not been merely a negative peace, but a positive peace, founded on beliefs and sentiments of mutual friendship and mutual self-interest.

In giving consideration to the views on Disarmament advanced by our soldiers and sailors, let us always remember that when war comes it is their lives which are first sacrificed, that they usually are not politicians and speak in the most direct and outspoken manner, and that they cannot forget, - they must not forget their sacred responsibility to advise what they consider best for the safety of their country under all circumstances. They are not responsible for political relationships; they take these as they find them and they advise accordingly. It would be most unfair and unjust to say that our sailors and soldiers are all anti-disarmament, for I am sure that honest mutual universal disarmament would find among them many champions. I know that one of the dearest hopes of the men who actually fought in the last great war - the one which most sustained them in those tragic days - was that their efforts, if victorious, would put an end to all war. In every mess on the Western Front through four long years one heard this hope expressed; it sustained us through every ordeal. I do not know how many of the men who then controlled the destinies of Europe entertained such hopes, but I do know that thousands, yea hundreds of thousands, of citizens sacrificed their happiness, their health, their fortune and their hopes

of fortune, and their lives in the hope of winning permanent peace for their children and for generations yet unborn. Let me add that I was one of that number - alas now sadly disillusioned. And while I am now unalterably opposed to excessive armaments and support to the best of my ability, honest, fair and universal disarmament, I am not a pacifist. If unfortunately my country were forced into another war I would offer my services willingly but not gladly, and I would carry out every duty faithfully and zealously, although I know that war is not a game of "bumble-puppy" - that its business is killing.

Let me say at once that the subject we are discussing today cannot be discussed in terms of partisan politics, nor can it be discussed from the point of view of one country alone. That has been the weakness of every conference on disarmament. There has been far too much partisan politics, far too much national politics and far too little world policy. Disarmament is not a question for any one party or for any one country; it is a question for the world. We must get outside the bounds of party and of country if we are to give it the consideration it deserves and requires. Unless we are prepared to recognize that the nations of the world are more than ever dependent on one another and that the social, economic and cultural welfare of one is vitally influenced by the social, economic and cultural welfare of the others, unless we will approach the consideration of this question in that spirit, we cannot be hopeful of a successful or satisfactory issue from any disarmament conference. As long as each nation seeks only to make herself secure against any possible combination of attack, as long as the present wasteful competition in armament continues unabated, as long as only a selfish



nationalistic mentality sways the minds of nations, just so long will it be futile to talk of national disarmament.

I do not think it is my function, indeed it would be an unforgivable presumption to suggest what action your country should take on this question. But I am bold enough to say that I think the United States is in the best position to lead the way, to set the example. Providence has blessed you: you are the richest of nations in a material sense; you are safest in your geographical position; you are not suspect; you are not involved as the nations of Europe are involved; your position is unique and your influence unlimited.

I am here to emphasize its importance, to tell you what war is like, and to plead for a real peace mentality. I base the plea on several things.

First, the maintenance of large and excessive national armaments creates a heavy overhead charge against the national exchequer contributed by the tax-payers of the community, and therefore makes the payment of all international debts, both public and private, very difficult and perhaps sometimes impossible. Armaments should be purely protective and precautionary.

Second, no nation can be trusted to preserve peace which has at its disposal unlimited force, because the possession of arms is always a human temptation to use them. Arms are not meant primarily to promote peace but to be used when the blood runs high and are, therefore, dangerous to all parties interested, armed and unarmed. Further, armaments in the long run really do not create national security. The over-armed or super-armed nation only succeeds in arousing the bitterness and hate of its enemies and the suspicions of its friends.

Third, as I see it, a measure of disarmament is the only thing we can now do quickly to give direct proof of that feeling of friendship for each other which is, and alone can be the basis of real peace. And let us not forget that the profitable investment of large sums of private capital in the production and sale of armaments creates a powerful economic interest in the community interested in war. War profiteering is by no means limited to war times.

The world at the present time regards war as a normal condition, as something which is inevitable and only in temporary suspense. How for instance, would any of us define peace? How does anyone define peace? Nine people out of ten will say "Peace is when there is no war." That definition is wrong, it misleads, but it is how we do look at it.

War is just as definite a fact for most of humanity as the lava in an active volcano to the people who live on its flanks. The volcano may be silent for a year, for ten years, for a century, but the frightful cauldron is boiling all the time and on the appointed day comes the bursting of the crater, the crash and roar and flame, the river of molten rock flowing over the land, overwhelming all in its path, leaving terror, death and destruction in its wake.

In the next war (if we cannot do something now to prevent war) the nations will kill, maim, wound, destroy, ruthlessly - and it will not make any difference whether the victims are soldiers or civilians. It is folly to suppose that "rules" for the conduct of war will be observed, as in an athletic contest, or that there can ever be "humane warfare". The end of war is slaughter, and from that slaughter civilians are not immune. You cannot escape, you cannot shelter

yourselves by being civilians, for in modern warfare no weapon will be ignored that can weaken the morale of the other side. The weakening of the morale of enemy civilians will be just as important as the destroying of armies.

Nations now are using all the arts they ever knew and all the science they have mastered, to destroy, wholesale, and they will continue to do so as long as we will have war. In future it will be no use whatever to say that we must not use poison gas, we must not spread disease germs, we must not kill civilians, we must not have submarine warfare, we must not destroy hospital ships, we must not bomb hospitals, we must not drop bombs on undefended towns. All these things will be done, and the people who live in the remote parts of countries will be killed just as horribly and cruelly as those in the war zone,- and more frightfully, because they will have no protection.

Let me give you a picture of actual results of the war that ended in 1918, the war "that was to end war". 11,000,000 dead! If they were buried side by side, the graveyard would extend from New York to San Francisco, from Gibraltar to Moscow. 9,000,000 war orphans; 5,000,000 war widows; 20,000,000 helpless wounded broken men, and 50,000,000 starving unemployed. In the background of this picture are the ruins of churches and buildings and human institutions which had been constructed by the toil and sacrifice of centuries.

Excessive armaments, I repeat, are the outward and visible sign of minds which regard war as normal. Every one of the great powers, except Germany, is spending far more on armaments today than was spent before the war; one writer puts it at 70% more than in 1913.

Despite all high-sounding phrases and international pacts, the land, sea and air forces of 1931 are far more formidable than those of 1914. History has shown us over and over again that nations brought up to the use of arms will use arms. The world expenditure on armaments today is officially estimated by the League of Nations at forty-five hundred million dollars each year.

Gentlemen, it is useless and futile to talk about "the war being over", for the whole thought of humanity IS war. There may be peace here, or peace there, temporarily; but man is essentially and forever at war. The volcano may burst out in one place or another, the eruption may kill millions or only thousands, but until the peoples of the world refuse to go on living on the slopes of the volcano, sitting on top of the ammunition, there can be no peace. No, my friends; nineteen hundred years after the coming of the Prince of Peace we are still at war. It is but nonsense to talk of this or that people as "peace-loving". There is no peace; you cannot love a negation. You yourselves are spending \$2,000,000 a day on war, and no nation has made greater progress since 1918 in promoting the strength and effectiveness of its military power. The mere fact that the guns are not being fired at this moment does not alter the situation:- the hideous fact is that mankind is still at war.

Since the War certain steps have been taken, certain agreements made which it was fondly hoped would lessen the possibility of hostilities. A League of Nations was created and machinery for its functioning established. It lacked certain elements of strength from its beginning: your great nation stood out, and Russia was not admitted. Furthermore, in a world which still thinks in terms of force it lacked the means to enforce its wishes and decisions. That positive

weakness has been woefully apparent in recent months and confidence in the League rudely shaken. Then we have relied on Washington Pacts - and I'll not be thought rude if I intimate that we've been disappointed. And last we had the Kellogg-Briand treaty which registered the determination of over 60 countries, including yours and mine,

that they condemned recourse to war.....and renounced it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another; and that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature...should never be sought except by pacific means.

Could anything be more explicit? But how honest were the countries that signed? Let us be honest. If we are not going to use war as an instrument of national policy, surely we do not require the great armaments of today. As for the Kellogg-Briand treaty, it has had its test in the past months in the Orient, that new centre of world politics, and there is only one thing to be said of the result: the Kellogg-Briand treaty has failed, if words mean anything whatever excuses may be offered. Those who will fearlessly face facts will see that all these treaties, peace pacts, promises, cannot save us, as long as the whole world is bent on piling up the guns and ammunition, one nation against another.

It would, however, be poor policy at the present time to advocate anything like total disarmament. Humanity has travelled too far along the path of international bitterness and hate this last half century past, and especially since that darkest day that ever dawned in human history, the morning of the fourth of August, 1914. All that we can do, it seems to me, is to unitedly set our faces in the opposite direction, and try every practical thing we can from now on to remove all existing causes of international mistrust and fear.

Disarmament is not a phantom. It is the first definite step towards the goal for which we are all striving, the goal that is now clouded in the mists of selfishness and prejudice and tradition, but which in due time will be attained. Peace is the most practical subject to talk about in the modern world. Unless it permeates the thought of the world until war becomes unthinkable, the world is doomed to destruction. Its salvation is disarmament.

Notwithstanding the views of pessimists and cynics, this world of ours is a world of progress. It is a better and greater world than the world of our fathers. With the years it has moved upward from the jungle, slowly perhaps at times, but nevertheless surely. Our task in this century is plain - it is to accelerate the world's progress towards peace, until the code of the tiger is a code of the past and harmony rules the hearts of men and nations. That is the task of the twentieth century. That must be our greatest contribution to the progress of the world. And that, gentlemen, is not an idle dream. It is a fact which can be realized by the nations of the world, working in harmony and in mutual regard and faith.

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Expenses

Montreal

Taxi. 75  
Porter 35

New York

Porter 1.50  
do .50  
Taxi 1.40  
Porter 75  
Tip Breakfast 40  
Paper 04  
Tip 25  
Taxi 75  
Theater 5 -  
Taxi 50  
Taxi 50  
Dinner tip 1.10  
Paper 25  
Tea  
~~Tip~~  
Taxi 65  
Porter 35


12.75

...sent the French Canadian people  
A glance at the expenditures on  
armaments for the last fiscal year as  
compiled by the League of Nations  
reveals the following startling items:  
Soviet Union, \$378,942,707; United  
States, \$707,425,000; Japan, \$236,816,  
500; France, \$466,980,000; China \$94,  
291,650; Germany, \$171,923,040; Great  
Britain, \$465,255,000, and Italy, \$248,  
946,500. Poland which is a small  
country spent \$92,873,000. Canada has  
about the lowest annual expenditure  
for armaments, \$21,069,200. The  
year's total for all the countries  
listed is \$4,157,931,958, so the dele-  
gates to the disarmament confer-  
ence have plenty of work in sight.

The women of Canada will be well  
satisfied with Mr. Bennett's choice  
of a spokeswoman for them in high  
places.

→ almost  
twice  
as much  
as any  
other country  
←

New York Speech





14 L-M CURRIE SIR ARTHUR & LADY  
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 32-00

The Waldorf-Astoria  
 New York

MEMO	DATE	EXPLANATION	AMT. CHARGED	AMT. CREDITED	BAL. DUE
1	JAN 16-32	RESTRANT —	★ 2.70		★ 2.70
2	JAN 16-32	RESTRANT —	★ 1.00		★ 3.70
3	JAN 16-32	ROOMS .. ..	★ 32.00		
4	JAN 16-32	PHONE .. ..	★ 0.10		★ 35.80
5	JAN 16-32	RESTRANT .. ..	★ 7.55		★ 43.35
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WALDORF-ASTORIA  
 JAN 17 9 21 AM '32  
 CASHIER  
 MISS FLECK

**DOCKET ENDS:**

ADDRESS ON DISARMAMENT, NEW YORK, JAN. 16, 1932.

# DOCKET STARTS:

OPINIONS ON DISARMAMENT ADDRESSES

THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION  
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING  
522 FIFTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE  
PRESIDENT

January 12, 1932

Dear Sir Arthur,

Mrs. Suggs and I heard on the radio the other day your remarkable address on Disarmament. Let me say what I have tried fifty times that it was the best presentation of the issues, the right attitudes and procedures, which I have ever heard.

Speeches on this subject leave me cold. They are propagandistic with ferocity or the hard-boiled attitude, militant or pacifistic, unreal idealism or undervalued realism. And your thinking was without all the sins I refer to - and packed

with all the virtues and clear  
 thinking of a thorough realistic  
 idealism!

My congratulations -

With best wishes, I am

Cordially,

Henry Soggett

Sir, Arthur W. Carré.

McGill University.

Montreal.

Canada.

If the address is printed and  
 you have a half dozen  
 extra reports - I want them  
 to send to some important  
 people who happen to be  
 my friends.

Opinions of People on  
No-ornament Address in New York

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*[Faint, illegible handwritten notes and bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]*

THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION  
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING  
522 FIFTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE  
PRESIDENT

February 17, 1932.

Dear Sir Arthur

Thank you for sending me the ten copies of your discussion of disarmament. I shall need about that number to send to those who expressed special interest in your presentation. You certainly clarified the subject, establishing the large values and the proper direction of thought and action.

With cordial good wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

*Henry Suzzallo*  
Henry Suzzallo.

Sir Arthur Currie  
McGill University  
Montreal, Canada.

S-R.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

PRINCETON NEW JERSEY

PRESIDENT'S ROOM

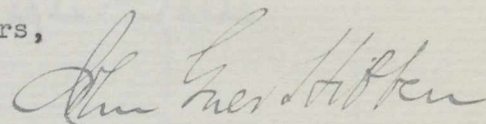
February 19, 1932.

My dear Sir Arthur:

I have received in this morning's mail a copy of your address on Disarmament. I have read it with great interest and thoroughgoing approval. Your argument is unanswerable and is so strong and comes from your own experience that I am sending it to President Hoover. I think that his purposes for disarmament will be enforced by your words.

With my very warm regards to Lady Currie and yourself,

Faithfully yours,



General Sir Arthur Currie,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, Canada.



PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE

18. 2. 32

Queen's University,  
Kingston, Ont.

Dear Sir Arthur.

Someone has sent me very kindly  
a copy of your Disarmament address  
at the N.R.C. of New York and  
I have read it with such admiration  
that I cannot resist the selfish  
pleasure of telling you so. I need  
hardly say that every point you  
make is convincing to any one  
capable of ~~convincing~~ <sup>conviction</sup> - and,  
what is especially encouraging,  
these irrefutable arguments gain  
immensely in influence when they  
come from a C. in C. and one  
who has also kept in such close

touch with returned soldiers.

At this moment it's rather like  
talking to a volcano already meditating  
~~its~~ eruption - but, after all, this  
volcano can be stopped, and gratitude  
is due to anyone who does as much  
as you are doing to reinstate the  
sanity that would stop it.

Please don't think this requires any  
answer.

Yours very sincerely

H. A. T. J. P.

---

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA  
PHILADELPHIA

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST

February the twenty-fifth,

1 9 3 2

My dear Sir Arthur:

I have received and read with great interest your admirable address on "Disarmament" delivered on January 16th before the National Republican Club of New York.

With human nature as it is, apparently quite unchanged in its principles and motives by even the terrible cataclysm of the Great War, I believe that all we can do is to endeavor by precept and example to discourage War as costly and on the whole futile, but at the same time to maintain a reasonable amount of armed preparedness to enable us to defend our national rights when and if they are assailed by a selfish and dishonorable foe. The argument brought forward by some that the existence of armies and navies provokes War is not very different from a similar argument that might be made, based on the thesis that fire departments cause fires, or that the existence of a police force causes crime. The fact that England and the United States of America, even in spite of differences of opinion that have at times been formidable, have been able to maintain peace and find honorable solutions to all questions at issue should demonstrate to the world that peace can always be maintained if nations and governments honestly desire peace. If, however, nations and governments do not honestly desire peace, and cannot be convinced by any arguments that peace is more profitable than War, then I think we are obliged to recognize that fact and make reasonable preparations to face it.

*I would think it was very different*

*This was before the US started her big navy problem - & besides what was there have been no disturbing results since 1776*

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA  
PHILADELPHIA

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST

-2-

I believe that there has come over the entire world, in spite of present conditions in the Orient, a general recognition of the un wisdom and waste of War. I wish that this feeling might be universal and profound, but, unfortunately, it is neither as yet.

I am very sorry I did not have the pleasure of hearing your address, for it is always a matter of satisfaction to hear such sentiments expressed by a man who, from experience, knows what he is talking about.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

*Joseph H. Pennington*

Sir Arthur Currie,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, Canada.

*Answer*



THE UNIVERSITY,  
S<sup>T</sup> ANDREWS.

From  
Sir James Colquhoun Irvine,  
Principal and Vice-Chancellor.

12<sup>th</sup> March 1832.

My dear Currie,

Some few days ago there came to me a reprint of Mr. Fyfe's telling speech you made on Disarmament and it impressed me so much that I have asked our Students to hold a debate on the theme as set forth by you from an experience which was very intimate. Then lately there came the commemorative Tablet of Macdunald College and in it a very pleasing photograph of you; the many happy memories evoked by these messages have been much in my mind, hence this letter.

Various circumstances have prevented me  
from visiting Canada for five long years  
but from time to time I get news of  
you; no matter how scraps of such news may  
be, you are often in my mind and I  
think gratefully of times we have spent together.

Things go well here and the University  
expands apace; more than ever does it deserve  
the name of "The Oxford of Scotland" as something  
more than an empty compliment - the  
resemblance is now real. Despite grey hairs  
and a rapidly growing-up family I keep  
very fit and have not been taken up  
at all seriously. So when are we to have  
another round together - soon, I hope.

With all good wishes and remembrances,  
Always sincerely,  
J. D. Irvine.

Nov 2nd 32

Dear General Currier,

There has just come  
to my hand, a copy of your  
masterly address to the  
meeting of the National Educa-  
-tion Club of New York  
delivered on Jan 14, 1932.

I am sorry that it had been  
misplaced by my secretary  
until this holiday. & therefore  
hasten to tell you how much  
I appreciate your forwarding it  
to me.

It contains material of great

importance to the public  
and I am sure it was  
received with enthusiasm  
by your audience.

As an old law school graduate  
and a member of the C. E. F.  
please accept my sincere  
thanks.

Sincerely yours

A. E. Lawrence



November 7th, 1932.

His Honour the Honourable H. E. Munroe, M.D.,  
Government House,  
Regina, Saskatchewan.

Your kind personal note of November the 2nd came in this morning. It was a pleasant change from the general character of one's correspondence these days. What with those who want you to endorse their application for wardenships of penitentiaries or to find other jobs, or to get them increased pay in the government positions they already hold, or to back them financially in a new business which is bound to turn out very successfully, - as often as not one's correspondence is about as depressing as the times themselves.

I think the Government of Saskatchewan is very fortunate in having a man like yourself willing to take the post you now occupy. Everyone recognizes that it is an honourable post, and a credit to you to have it; but at the same time, it entails, I often think, much sacrifice from the occupant.

With all kind wishes,

I am,  
Ever yours faithfully,

TELEPHONE: GERRARD 7734  
CABLES: MONTCALM, PICCY, LONDON.

KINNAIRD HOUSE  
1 PALL MALL EAST  
LONDON S.W.1.

11th March 1932

My dear General,

Your address at the meeting of the National Republican Club is one of the best things you have done. Not only are you convincing, but the address contains graphic information that rivets one's attention, and the document is classical withal. That is my opinion.

I hope all is well with you and yours and that you do not permit either McGill finances or your own to weigh upon your mind. We have fallen upon evil days it is true, but after all, to have one's health, to be the possessor of a comfortable home with your dear ones around and sufficient to eat and drink, and to feel that you are perhaps doing some good in the world is almost as much as one should expect. I say almost, because in the last analysis the accumulation of money is a very over-rated occupation. Every man wants to provide against old age and for the support of his family should he go hence, but I have seen so many cases where the woman departs first, the children land on their feet financially, and the labour, the anxiety, the scheming, perhaps deprivation, of years have been in vain.

As I saw poor old Peter Larkin's remains drawn slowly into the Crematorium before an audience of six in all, including the parson and the executioner, I could not help saying to myself, "There goes a million dollars a year." His son reigns in his stead with too much money for his own good, and just think of the good Peter might have done and the fun he might have got out of it had he spent as he went along for the benefit of mankind and of his friends.

I am truly sorry for Percy Cowans as he must have sweat blood during the last several months. He is the victim of his own over-confidence in his own opinion, but an honest fellow and very human withal.

I did not mean to ramble on in this way, but sometimes get into the habit of thinking aloud, and dictating such thoughts.

*My best to you and yours  
Fred Witham Bayly*

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February 17, 1932.

My dear Sir Arthur Currie,

I have read with very great interest and appreciation your address at the meeting of the National Republican Club of New York on January 16. It was clear, cogent and emphatic; and it ought to be convincing. Pray accept my warm congratulations as well as my thanks for the courtesy of a copy.

With best wishes,

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

*W. H. Borden*

General Sir Arthur Currie,  
G.C.M.G.,  
Chancellor, McGill University,  
MONTREAL, QUE.

March 9th, 1932.

Brigadier General J. G. Dill, C.B., D.S.O.,  
Commandant, Staff College,  
Camberley, Kent, England.

The other night I addressed a group in Montreal and concluded by showing moving pictures taken in connection with my trip to India and the Far East a little over a year ago. The pictures began with a group of yourself, Colonel Constantine and Major Brooke, and myself, taken on board the DUCHESS OF YORK at Saint John. I have often thought of writing to you with reference to my visit and seeing your handsome face in these pictures the other night reminded me that I had not done so.

I am sending you a copy of an address I made before the National Republican Club in New York last January. It received a tremendous broadcast, because the Chairman of that Club is the President of the National Broadcasting Company for the United States, and I am told it went over very well.

Certainly, from letters which I have received from many places in the United States and Canada, and from editorial clippings sent to me, I believe it had a favourable reception. I would like you to tell me what you think of it. Frankly, Dill, I sometimes have a feeling of hopelessness regarding world peace conditions. I cannot help it, but I have been very outspoken in my criticisms of Japan's action, both in Manchuria and Shanghai. I am one of those who realizes full well that the people of Manchuria will probably be much happier and more prosperous and contented living under a stable government set up by Japan than they were under the young Marshal's rule; and I also admit that Japan was probably very much annoyed and irritated by the Chinese. I do not believe the damage of the bridge or the loss of a Japanese officer's life in Mongolia a year or so ago had anything to do with the Japanese aggression. The officer was probably a spy and the Chinese do not admit that he was ever murdered by them. As for the bridge, the damage done

did not amount to more than a couple of hundred dollars and the Japanese are just as likely to have done that damage themselves as the Chinese. These things were, I believe, made an excuse for aggressive action which had long been contemplated and planned. A business friend of mine resident in Peiping, who has warehouses in Mukden, tells me that for years his company had tried to rent a building opposite the Mukden Chinese banks, but without success. The building was never occupied, but on the morning after the events of the 18th of September, when the Chinese garrison looked out the doors of this building were open and a six-inch gun pointed out from each one.

The assertion of the Japanese that they are not at war with the Chinese in Manchuria is childish in the extreme. They certainly violated Chinese sovereignty, having observed neither the letter nor the spirit of the League of Nations or the Kellogg-Briand pacts. They have broken their word, violated their pledges, and prostituted their honour. I do not think they can be trusted at all, and in my mind they are the greatest menace to a peaceful world today. Whatever the excuse they say they have for aggressive action in Manchuria, they had none whatever to act in Shanghai as they have done. I cannot believe they would have done the things they have done unless they had some sort of understanding with some of the strong powers in Europe. I am quite ready to believe they had an understanding with France, and the suspicion grows that Great Britain was not unsympathetic. If any such understandings existed, Dill, they are bound to come out in time, and if Great Britain "swearing she would ne'er consent" has consented, it will have a disrupting influence in the British Empire. It would seem that all these peace pacts have been of little avail, and that the old diplomacy is asserting itself once more. But one could write for days on this subject, and I don't want to bore you.

We are looking forward most enthusiastically to Byng's visit to Canada in April. I have seen people who saw him in the West Indies. Some say he looked very well, while others say the opposite. He intends to spend a few days in Victoria, coming from there to Jasper Park at Edmonton, to Calgary, Regina, Winnipeg, where he stays with Harold Aikens, to Ottawa where he stays with Pat Edwards, to Toronto to Rudd Marshall, and to Montreal, where he stays with me. He cannot accept any invitations to banquets or functions. It will be hard to keep him from overdoing it, but I am sure his visit to Canada will give much pleasure to himself and to his countless friends here.

Please remember me kindly to your wife, to Tim, who is near you at Aldershot, and to any other of my old friends you run across. All the family are well, and personally I am much better than when I last saw you.

Yours ever,

FROM,

MAJOR-GENERAL

J. G. DILL, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.,  
COMMANDANT, STAFF COLLEGE.



17th May, 1932.

My Dear General,

I was delighted to get your most interesting letter. Thank you very much indeed for it and for sending me a copy of the address you delivered as Chairman of the meeting of the National Republican Club of New York held in January. I found all you had to say of absorbing interest and, if I may say so, very impressively put. Such an address could not fail to have a favourable reception.

As regards the Sino-Japanese troubles, I think that there is no doubt that we have perfectly clean hands. I feel that even in this country anti-Japanese feeling has been too strong. Chinese propaganda has been intense and not too scrupulous. The provocation offered and the injury suffered by the Japanese at Shanghai from the 19th Cantonese Army (which contained the same elements as were responsible for the outrages against foreign Consulates in 1927) were, I think, considerable. In carrying out their violent local operation the Japanese acted unwisely. They spoilt what was, I believe, a good case.

Japan's difficulties are immense. As I see it, she is economically dependent upon China and in particular upon Manchuria. Her trade with China is a life or death matter. What would we do in similar circumstances? Very much, I fancy, as she done - with, I hope, greater diplomatic skill and possibly with less show of force.

As regards world peace conditions, I must say I feel almost as hopeless as you. Conditions in Europe show few signs of improving. (I wonder have you read a book by an American entitled "Can Europe keep the peace". It is short and well worth studying.) And Nations are now so

interdependent that no Nation can regard with equanimity the possibility of an upheaval in any part of the world however remote. For example were Germany to become Bolshevik or Nazi the effect in America would be immense, the total American <sup>stake</sup> stock in Germany being about four billion dollars - I quote the figure given by H.R.Knickerbocker. Of course these depressing and dangerous times will pass, though we may still be some way from the corner. As you say "this world of ours is a world of progress. It is a better and greater world than the world of our fathers", and we as an Empire have more than ~~any~~ many for which to be thankful. Our difficulties are immense and very varied, but so are our opportunities. We have the power to regain our prosperity, though it would be idle to look for any very rapid recovery, and we are, I believe, the only peoples who can lead the world back to prosperity in any reasonably short space of time.

My poor old Country Ireland - though I come from the North - is not helping much just now. However there is no need yet to despair of sane councils prevailing in the end.

I am so glad that you have seen India and, from first hand experience, know something of the difficulties. If India were anything approaching a Nation how much simpler the problem would be. Lord Irwin is coming down here to tell us about India's problems as he saw them, as soon as he returns from Canada. I expect he will be paying you a visit though you don't mention him in your letter.

I am sure Lord Bungo has had a wonderful time in Canada. He so loves the people and the Country.

I fear this long letter will weary you. At any rate I will stop now.

My Wife joins me in sending our kindest regards

to yourself and Lady Currie. We are both delighted to hear that you are all well and particularly to hear that you are yourself so much better than when you were here over a year ago.

Yours ever,

*J. F. Dill*

General Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,  
McGill University,  
Montreal,  
Canada.





THE PREMIER  
HALIFAX

25 February 1932

My dear General:

I acknowledge with many thanks the copy of your address delivered at the National Republican Club of New York on "Disarmament" and I shall read it with a great deal of interest.

It was very kind of you to remember me and I trust that your health is continuing to improve.

With kind regards, I am,

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "J. S. Macdonald", written over a horizontal line.

General Sir Arthur Currie, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., etc.,  
Montreal  
Canada.

Spencer Wood.

23<sup>rd</sup> February 1932 -

Dear Sir Arthur Currie

I have received this morn-  
-ing, and read immedi-  
-ately the "address" that  
you delivered at New  
York on the 16<sup>th</sup> January.  
I hoped not to trespass  
the bounds of propriety  
in when I say that this

this address is admirable  
and worthy of the head  
of your great education-  
al institution.

Yours sincerely

H. S. Carroll

Sir Arthur Currie

Principal

McGill University

Montreal

---

1240 PINE AVENUE WEST  
MONTREAL

February 20th., 1932.

Dear Sir Arthur:

Returning from a short absence I find a copy of the arresting and splendid address which you delivered before the National Republican Club. Enforced by your own first-hand knowledge, such a statement could not have failed to move deeply those who were present, and it is most important that it should be reprinted.

One of the points which you stressed deserves to be emphasized at all times - particularly in the United States, where people for the most part still think of themselves as being remote from the zone of hostilities. I refer to the emphasis which you lay upon the doctrine of Clausewitz that the morale of the civil population must be destroyed. Henceforth, as you point out, there can be no exemptions, no immunities - whether of property or person. As Lord Salisbury saw, the wars of democracy are bound to be more fatal than those of the Old Régime, where the ruler's standing army was a chief part of his capital. Now the conscripts are not capital to be conserved, at least in some measure, but income to be spent.

In sending this word of sincere thanks, let me express the hope that arrangements will be made to give your words a wide publicity.

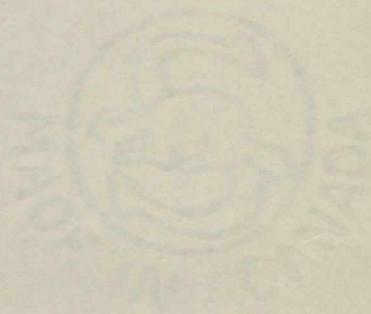
1240 PINE AVENUE WEST  
MONTREAL

With best regards,

Yours faithfully,

Sir Arthur Currie  
Principal  
McGill University.

*J. W. Kelly*



*Parchment*



# THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA

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MAJOR W. R. CREIGHTON

**GENERAL SECRETARY:**

LT.-COL. C. P. MEREDITH

**CABLE ADDRESS: "NATLEAG"**  
PHONE QUEEN 1084

**391 WELLINGTON STREET**  
**OTTAWA**

February 19, 1932.

General Sir Arthur Currie,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir:-

In the absence of Colonel Meredith who is ill at the present time I wish to thank you for the copies of an address delivered by you on "Disarmament". These will be of great assistance to us and the receipt of them is much appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

*Marjorie E. Robinson.*

Marjorie E. Robinson,  
Publications.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO

LONDON, CANADA

February 20, 1932.

Sir Arthur Currie,  
Principal, McGill University,  
Montreal, P. Q.

Dear Sir:

President Fox has asked me to extend to you on his behalf the most cordial thanks for the copy of your address before the meeting of the National Republican Club of New York on January 16th, 1932, which you have so kindly sent him.

Yours very truly,

*M. Lindsay*  
Secretary to the President.

SUPERFINE

LINEN RECORD

MADE IN CANADA



Jan 21st 1932

Sir, —

The Women's Canadian Club of Victoria, wishes to express to you the great pleasure you gave in your recent speech which came to Victoria over the radio. Many listened with much interest, and the Executive felt it would like to extend to you its congratulations and appreciations.

Sincerely  
Emily M. McLaughan  
Gen. Sec.

General, Sir Arthur Currie A.C. M.C.  
Montreal, Canada.



CABLEGRAMS  
"MOUNTOLUB, MONTREAL"



18/July  
1902

My dear Mr Arthur:

Just a line to  
express my admiration  
for your splendid  
address of Saturday  
night upon the subject  
of disarmament, and  
which I am glad  
to note was broadcast  
throughout the  
United States.

It required some  
moral courage to  
speak out as you  
did.

You have certainly  
shown the American  
citizen something to  
"chew over" and it  
is time for him  
to "think furiously"  
as Mr French put it.  
With kind regards

Sincerely yours

Alfred D. S. D.

February 13, 1932.

A. Guy Ross, Esq.,  
Mount Royal Club,  
Montreal.

My dear Mr. Ross,

I don't know why it was, but your kind letter of the 18th January did not come to my notice until last night. I suppose, being addressed to my house, some maid carelessly put it aside.

May I thank you very kindly for your nice words about my New York address, and am glad to enclose you a copy. I was obliged to have it printed, to send to those who asked for it.

Ever yours faithfully,

FRASER, DINGMAN & CO.

MEMBERS TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

J. C. FRASER  
R. G. DINGMAN

217 BAY STREET  
TORONTO 2, CANADA

November 12, 1931.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,  
Royal York Hotel,  
Toronto.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

You will not remember but I had the pleasure of calling on you with Dr. Ernest Best with one or two others in Montreal shortly after you assumed the Presidency of McGill University. We were a deputation from the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association and had in mind the cooperative training of secretaries.

The purpose of this letter, however, is to ask you whether I might secure from you a copy of your address given over the radio last night, to which I had the pleasure of listening.

The National Council Y.M.C.A. is trying to do some work along peace educational lines coupled with disarmament throughout Canada and I thought we might send your address or part of it to the Associations throughout this country.

If you can so favor us it would be very much appreciated and would I am sure be of decided value to some of the causes you have at heart.

Yours faithfully,

*R. G. Dingman*  
Chairman Home Service  
with Council Y.M.C.A.

RGD/D

FRASER, DINGMAN & CO.

MEMBERS TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

J. C. FRASER  
R. G. DINGMAN

217 BAY STREET  
TORONTO 2, CANADA

February 17, 1932.

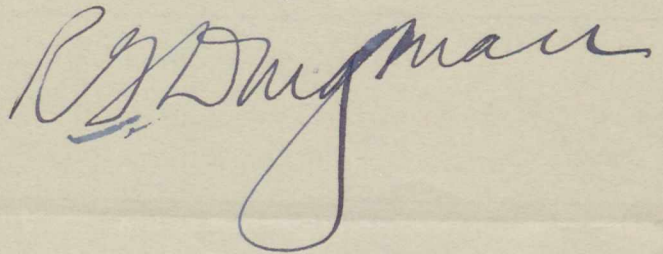
General Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,  
Principal McGill University,  
Montreal, P. Q.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

Many thanks for the copy of your National  
Republican Club Address which came in this morning.

I am very glad to have this and will, as  
I have opportunity, pass on some of these views res-  
pecting peace effort that you have at heart.

Yours sincerely,



RGD/D



Ottawa,  
February 19th, 1932.

Dear Sir Arthur Currie,

I was very pleased to get a copy of your address on "Disarmament" delivered to the National Republican Club of New York, which I read with deep interest. In preparing an address to a New York audience on this subject you certainly undertook a task calling for very delicate and tactful handling. Our friends across the line while very critical of others are extremely quick to resent any criticism of themselves. But you have, I think, succeeded in the very difficult task of indicating the grave responsibility of the United States without danger of wounding the susceptibilities of your audience, and your clear and succinct appreciation of the general world situation in regard to "Disarmament" is of value to us all. I am very glad to have it and am circulating it in my Branch.

I have just received your communication re Lady Steele's pension. I am looking up the previous correspondence on the matter and will inform you of how it stands, in due course.

With kindest regards, Sir,  
Yours Sincerely,

*A. H. Bell*

General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,  
Principal,  
McGill University,  
Montreal.

1190 Mountain Street,  
Montreal.

February 18, 1932

General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,  
McGill University,  
Montreal.

My dear General,

I wish to thank you very much indeed for the reprint of your address given before the National Republic Club of New York, on the subject "Disarmament." That you sent me a reprint so promptly and after only having mentioned it casually, is again one of the many evidences of your retentive memory. I am looking forward to reading this in the quiet of the evening, also to the booklet of Macdonald College which you have kindly promised to send me.

With kindest regards.

HSB/F

Yours very sincerely,

*H. S. Binkett*

Beaulieu  
Invernesshire  
Scotland  
March 28<sup>th</sup> 1932.

To  
General Sir Archibald Currie,  
McGill University,  
Canada.

Sir,  
I trust that you will not  
take this letter amiss; it is from  
a man who was a gunner in  
the 12<sup>th</sup> Battery C. F. C. Aug. 1914 - April 1917  
I write because I feel  
that it is my duty to thank you  
for the sentiments which you ex-  
pressed in your address to the  
National Republican Club, at New York  
some days ago. Most especially  
that part of your address in which  
you emphasized the necessity for each  
of us, to cultivate a world view  
rather than a sectional or national  
one. I believe that had the  
men who governed the world prior

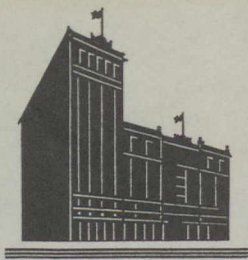


to 1914 held the world view; that,  
that darkest of all dark days to  
which you so ably referred in  
your address would never have  
dawned.

One line from you  
acknowledging receipt of this  
letter, will give me more joy  
than the receipt of one hundred  
D. Cs. on Viny Bridge.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully  
D. Michael.



KING EDWARD HOTEL



TORONTO  
CANADA


April 5/32

To Sir Arthur Currie K.C.B.,

McGill University,  
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I must hasten to thank you for your contribution towards a partial solution of our problems by your timely address on Disarmament given in New York. I read it in the Legionary today coming up from Petersburg. Through the Legionary your thought is going to pass to many thousands of your old

IN THE  SYSTEM

TORONTO  
NIAGARA FALLS  
WINDSOR

IN THE UNITED STATES  
NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.  
SEATTLE, WASH.  
WORCESTER, MASS.  
NEWARK, N.J.  
PATERSON, N.J.  
TRENTON, N.J.

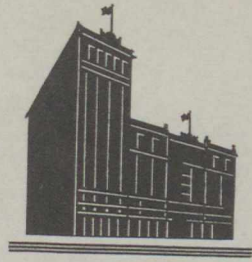
KING EDWARD HOTEL  
THE CLIFTON  
THE PRINCE EDWARD  
THE ROOSEVELT  
THE BENJAMIN FRANKLIN  
THE OLYMPIC  
THE BANCROFT  
THE ROBERT TREAT  
THE ALEXANDER HAMILTON  
THE STACY-TRENT

HARRISBURG, PA.  
ALBANY, N.Y.  
SYRACUSE, N.Y.  
ROCHESTER, N.Y.  
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.  
ERIE, PA.  
AKRON, OHIO.  
FLINT, MICH.  
KANSAS CITY, MO.  
TUCSON, ARIZ.

THE PENN-HARRIS  
THE TEN EYCK  
THE ONONDAGA  
THE SENECA  
THE NIAGARA  
THE LAWRENCE  
THE PORTAGE  
THE DURANT  
THE PRESIDENT  
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KING EDWARD HOTEL



TORONTO  
CANADA

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men and no end of good must result.

Some time ago about six weeks before Sir George Foster passed out I wrote to him pointing out that the League of Nations, an organization that I have repeatedly referred to at gatherings of ex-servicemen of "The Better Uke" had in the Canadian Legion a most valuable ally & in Canada and throughout the British Empire, the B.E.S.L.

He replied telling me that he had turned my letter over to Dr. Long

IN THE  SYSTEM

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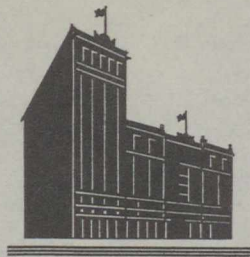
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KING EDWARD HOTEL




TORONTO  
CANADA

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who had taken over his task with respect to the League of Nations Society in Canada and thanked me for the suggestion pointing out at the same time his own physical incapacity to function as he would like to do.

Ex-servicemen are no pacifists, as we learned to know and despise many of them while the war was on because most of that ilk were exceedingly clever agents of Germany.

None of us are anxious to see our children drawn into another war if

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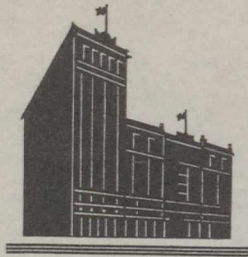
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TORONTO  
CANADA

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it can be prevented and surely it must lie to a far greater extent in the power of ex-service men who know the meaning of the word than the political tools of powerful financial institutions and indeed individuals who might profit thereby. to carry on this educational campaign against the development of unnecessarily powerful armament.

Again let me thank you for the splendid leadership you are giving to us. I am, yours sincerely,

*Chas. H. ...*

IN THE  SYSTEM

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April 6, 1932.

Colonel C.H. Ackerman,  
Peterborough,  
Ontario.

My dear Colonel,

I appreciate your kindness in writing me as you did from the King Edward Hotel on April 5th with reference to my address on Disarmament which appears in the last number of the LEGIONARY. You may be interested to know that this address has received a great deal of comment and approval. Some time when I see you again I shall tell you of the widely distant parts from which comment has come, and also of my experiences in New York at that time. I hope it will not be long before I have a visit from you.

With all good wishes,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

HIS MAJESTY THE KING  
Patron-In-Chief of the British Empire Service League

Grand Patron:  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF BESSBOROUGH, GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA

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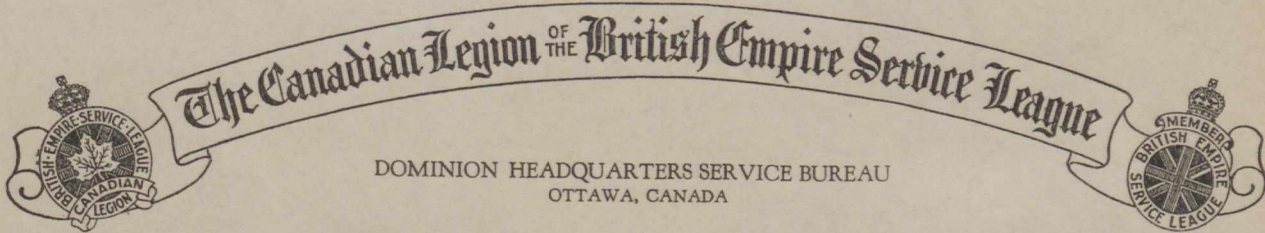
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Cable Address: CANLEG

February 24th, 1932.

General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,  
Grand President,  
Canadian Legion of the B.E.S.L.,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, P. Q.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

I have received and have read with great interest your address delivered to The National Republican Club of New York on January the 16th, on the subject of Disarmament. May I be permitted to say that I have never read a more striking presentation of the case against war contained in so few and simple words, and I should like to offer to you my best congratulations.

I also propose, subject to your approval, to ask Mr. Lapp to feature the address in an early issue of The Legionary. I feel that you have expressed in apt words the thoughts of all those who have had personal experience of modern war.

Sincerely yours,

*J. R. Bowler*  
J. R. Bowler,  
General Secretary.

IGM.

February 25th, 1932.

J. R. Bowler, Esq.,  
General Secretary,  
Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L.,  
O t t a w a .

Dear Mr. Bowler,

Thank you for your letter of the  
24th February. I have no objection to the  
LEGIONARY using my Disarmament address, and enclose  
an additional copy for them.

Yours faithfully,



CHARLES EUGENE CLAGHORN  
125 CHESTNUT AVENUE  
NARBERTH, PA.  
United States

September 6, 1932

General Sir Arthur McCurrie,  
3450 Mc Tavisch Street,  
Montreal, Canada

Dear Sir:

Will you please be so kind as to autograph the inclosed picture for me? I would be extremely happy if you would.

I am collecting autographed pictures of famous generals, & I should like to have yours.

There is a question I should like to ask you. Do you think all the nations of the world should reduce their armaments one third as President Hoover proposed, or do you think they should stand as they are?

I should like very much to learn your answer, and I would be pleased if you

would write to me.

and please don't forget to autograph  
the picture, your kindness will be  
deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours

Charles DeGloria

September 8th, 1932.

Charles Cleghorn, Esq.,

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of September 6th, I am enclosing herewith the copy of a photograph of myself, autographed. This is a photo taken in July, 1915.

With reference to your question as to whether I think the nations of the world should reduce their armaments, I am in sympathy with your President's proposal, but I might add that I do not think the nations will reduce their armaments at the present time. I think the future peace of the world is too uncertain for us to accept any worth while reductions in armament for some time to come. As you may know, I have pled the cause of disarmament on numerous occasions, but with no real hope of early achievement.

Ever yours faithfully,

151 E. 3rd St.  
Erie, Pa.  
Jan. 16, 1931.

C K G H Broadcasting Corp,  
Toronto, Canada

Gentlemen:

May I say that I enjoyed  
very much the address just  
given over your station by  
General Sir Arthur Curley on  
Disarmament?

I understand he is Vice-  
President of McGill University,  
Montreal, Canada. Could  
you by any chance procure  
a copy of the General's

address and forward it to me?  
I would appreciate it very  
much for I must participate  
in a debate on that question  
and the General's address would  
be of much assistance to  
me

Thanking you very kindly  
if you would send me the  
address, I am

Miss Clara Kuhn  
151 East 3rd St;  
Erie, Pa.  
U.S.A.

527 THURSTON ROAD  
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

February 5, 1932

Major-General Currie  
Mc Gill University  
Montreal, Canada

My dear Dr. Mc Gill:

We cannot tell  
you how much we thank  
you for the truly wonderful  
speech on the subject of

527 THURSTON ROAD  
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

disarmament, under the  
auspices of the Non Partisan  
League a few weeks ago!

● We listened in over a Rochester,  
N.Y. station, and when the  
announcer said it was the  
best speech he had heard in  
twenty five years we surely  
did agree with him! And  
how skillfully you did pro-  
ceed "from the known to the  
unknown"!

● Having this little poem  
"a Century of Peace" at hand I

527 THURSTON ROAD  
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thought you might like to have it.

The enclosed pamphlet is a bit of my "pet" subject which you might be interested in scanning, also. Would that a little more of my deeply respected astrology's teaching might be used to help the right prevail.

Again thanking you for the great inspiration of your excellent talk, I am

Sincerely yours,

Temple Hengael



# A Century of Peace

Three thousand miles of borderlines! One hundred  
[years of peace!]

In all the page of history what parallel to this?  
In times when warring nations' thoughts are  
[crazed with Hate's hot wine  
How God must look with pleasure down upon  
[that border line!]

From Maine it runs through lake and plain to  
[Manitoba's plain;

From Winnipeg to Fortenay — on, on, and  
[on again!

Through farm and ranch and forest range, o'er  
[mountain, crag, and steep  
To far Vancouver's garden home by broad Pacific's  
[surges.

2.  
(2)

Threethousand miles of border line - two nations  
Each strong in common motherhood and  
[side by side;  
[Anglo-Saxon pride;  
Yet each the haven and the home for all of  
[foreign birth,  
And each their final fusion point - the  
[melting pot of earth.

Three thousand miles of borderland - nor fast  
 [nor armed host

O'er all this frontier neighbor-ground, from  
 [east to western coast,

A spectacle to conjure with - a thought to  
 [stir the blood!

A living proof to all the world of faith in  
[brotherhood!

Three thousand miles of border line - nor has  
 [a century

Seen aught along this common course but  
 [peace and harmony]

①, nations bound in brother hood! ①, faith  
[in fellowman!

What better way on earth to dwell, than this  
[God given plan?

7.  
(4)

Three thousand miles of border line! One hundred  
[years of peace!

In all the page of history, what parallel to this?  
God speed that surely dawning day - that coming  
hour divine -

when ALL the nations of the earth shall boast  
[such border line!

— By Guy W. Bilsland.

February 9th, 1932.

Temple Hungad, Esq.,  
527 Thurston Road,  
ROCHESTER, New York,  
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Hungad:-

Many thanks for your kind letter  
of February fifth, and for the enclosed pamphlet  
on Astrology which I shall read with interest.

I am sending you a copy of the  
address on disarmament as soon as it is off the  
press.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

527 THURSTON ROAD  
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

February 20, 1932

Principal McGill University  
Montreal, Canada

My dear Dr. Curie,

I thank you for  
the copy of your excellent speech  
on disarmament which I  
shall re-read with very great

527 THURSTON ROAD  
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

pleasure!

May your dream of  
international fraternity become  
a grand reality!

Cordially yours,

Temple Heengad

Bridgeport, Conn. Jan 18/32

Sir Arthur W Currie,  
McGill U. Canada  
Honorable Sir;

I heard your radio address last Sat. Delivered before the Natl. Rep. Club in N. Y. C. You fitted in there like a one horse car, in our modern traffic.

Splendid and noble, indeed were your remarks and comments. But, as for myself, you don't go far enough. And yet if we are to achieve world peace, we may have to follow some such program as yours, conservative and moderate tho it be.

But isn't the inclosed clipping typical? I suppose that if one would want to find what you said, he will have to look between the lines!

You will probably understand it better, that Mr. Vinson was given space for his remarks, when I tell you that the editor of the paper, Hearst, is a virulent Anglo-phobic.

He has an implacable hatred for Britain and Japan. As for the latter nation, I



These few  
can understand it somewhat, altho it is inex-  
usable, as Hearst is a "native son" of California.  
But as for England, well, he, like a great many  
other Americans, doesn't know the war of '76 is  
over.

It is unfortunate, nay it is tragic, that we  
Americans should stand for such a charlatan,  
such a political mountebank, as this immoral  
reprobate, who, because of his ownership of a large  
and influential press, thruout the nation wields  
such power.

Now, the general looks of things, it would ap-  
pear, that once more the groundwork is being laid  
for an international Saturnalia, and you may  
yet get the chance to serve your country "willingly  
but not gladly," while many others won't go either  
way.

The best way to international peace, in my  
humble opinion, was pointed out by Mr. MacLure,  
Mary Bland, and Rosita Schwimmer. When the  
individual, shall have the right, legally, to refuse  
<sup>military</sup> service the wide world over, then, and only then will  
the prophets be vindicated.

1174 Fairfield Ave

Respectfully yours  
Abraham Young

January 21st, 1932.

Mr. Abraham Young,  
1174 Fairfield Avenue,  
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.

Dear Sir:-

Let me acknowledge with many thanks receipt of your letter of the 18th. I am well aware of the attitude of Mr. Hearst and never expected to receive any publicity in the press under his control.

Before we can hope for very much disarmament we must create a world wide peace mentality and in that effort there is much yet to do.

With all good wishes,

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

DR. C. E. C. ATKINS  
DR. RALPH C. JENKS  
DR. CHAS. T. FAKE  
DR. E. BALDWIN

DR. J. F. DeVINE, President

DR. J. ELLIOTT CRAWFORD  
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"THE PRACTITIONERS' HOUSE"

BIOLOGICS - PHARMACEUTICALS - INSTRUMENTS  
GOSHEN, NEW YORK

Sir Arthur Currie,  
Chancellor, Mc Gill University,  
Montreal, Canada.

January 18, 1932.

Honorable and dear Sir:

I would, very much, like to have a copy of your address given at the National Republican Club Meeting on January 16th.

Your address was, indeed, a forceful and logical discussion of the subject. Your fine voice and splendid pronunciation and enunciation added decisively to the effect on your listeners.

DeV:S

Yours very truly,

January 21st, 1932.

Dr. J. F. DeVine,  
c/o J. B. DeVine Laboratories, Inc.,  
GOSHEN, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

It gives me much pleasure to enclose  
herewith a newspaper clipping of the address  
given by me in New York last Saturday. I am  
glad it met with your approval.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

MRS. CLARENCE E. PENNELL  
170 SOUTH CLINTON STREET  
EAST ORANGE, N. J.

1/17/32

Sir Arthur W. Currie,  
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Sir - Permit me to tell you how  
very much Mr. Pennell and I enjoyed  
your speech yesterday heard over the  
radio from the National Republican  
Club. It was one of the most  
convincing and inspiring talks  
we have heard concerning "Dis-  
armament" - It reminded us, after  
we had heard Carl Vinson's speech  
of the following sign in a yard one  
often sees - "Beware of the Dog" - One's  
immediate reaction is to go in and  
beat the dog up. Another sign we  
saw this past summer was -

"Come in and enjoy the flowers" -  
What a different reaction we had -  
we wanted to go in and enjoy each  
flower to its fullest but not at all  
with the idea of destroying it. I  
feel that is the nation's reaction  
to <sup>the cry of</sup> big armies, navies or  
Disarmament. I have written a  
similar letter as this to Rep. Carl  
Vinson and suggesting to him how  
old his arguments were and how  
much better for all concerned if  
he would change his cry because  
he knows from past history  
how his cries have always turned  
out for war & not peace and change  
to a new thought for <sup>helping to</sup> making the  
Disarmament Conference the success  
it will be. A fine talk was yours -  
Very Sincerely Mrs. C.E. Penner

January 21st, 1932.

Mrs. C. E. Pennell,  
170 South Clinton Street,  
EAST ORANGE, N.J.

Dear Madam:-

Let me acknowledge with many thanks  
the receipt of your kind note of the 17th regarding  
my address in New York last Saturday.

Before we can hope for an appreciable  
measure of disarmament we must create an international  
peace mentality, and it is my opinion that we have  
far to go before that is achieved. However, we must  
not be discouraged.

With all good wishes,

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

530 Pitt Str.  
Cornwall, Ont.

Jan 17-1931

Sir Arthur Currie, Principal  
McGill University  
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir Arthur Currie:

I have written a few articles to the press, treating different subjects. I'm often discouraged and think that my attempts are futile and just considered so much reading matter and then forgotten.

It caused me a great deal of pleasure to notice that you have read one of my articles on disarmament and thought enough of it to use it in your excellent speech in New York.

It requires a man of your type to forcefully bring the facts before the public, and it pleased me very much that, due to your eloquence, my little sketch made first page.

It may also interest you to know that I was the first man to advocate a world conference on



disarmament and economics. Whether the coming conferences are due to my humble efforts may be a conjecture. Nevertheless it pleases me that my efforts have not been in vain, my thoughts have not been idle, although I'm just a humble citizen of no means and in the ranks of the unemployed. Nevertheless I should like to devote more of my time for the cause of disarmament whether it be as a writer or a lecturer and I may often find it helpful to refer to some of your experiences and statements. I had always expected that you would be appointed as Canada's Delegate to the Convention, due to your extensive knowledge and experience, and due to your dynamic personality. However I have no doubt that Canada will be well represented by the three delegates just appointed, and I hope that my little sketch will be brought up at the Conference in Geneva.

Again thanking you for your cooperation and hoping that you will be in a position to give me some helpful advice  
I am Sir yours sincerely Gay Nielsen

January 21st, 1932.

Mr. Bay Nielsen,  
530 Pitt Street,  
CORNWALL, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Nielsen:-

Let me acknowledge your letter of January 17th. I am glad you found satisfaction in the address I made in New York last Saturday.

I congratulate you on the help you have given to the cause of disarmament, but I am afraid we have a long way to go before we create that international peace mentality which must precede appreciable disarmament.

With all good wishes for yourself and the cause,

I am,

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

Box 235  
Oshwee  
ONT.  
Nov. 11. 1931

Sir Arthur Currie  
McGill University  
Montreal.

Dear Sir

I listened this  
evening with great interest  
to your remarks & also  
those of Sir Robert Borden  
& the Hon. Mr. Lapointe in  
the interest of World Disarmament.

I have sent to Ottawa to  
the League of Nations Council  
for a copy of forms to be  
duly signed by me & others  
interested.

I would consider it a  
great privilege to receive a  
copy of your remarks made  
over the Radio to night by  
yourself.

I am Sir,  
Yours obediently  
H. W. FRENCH

A. Porchendale Boy.

S. Paul's Church

Rev. F. A. Slack, V. Ch.  
Rector  
Telephone 232

The Rectory  
Palmerston, Ont., November 11<sup>th</sup> 1931

General Sir Arthur Currie  
Montreal, Canada.

Dear Sir Arthur Currie:-

May I offer my humble and sincere thanks for and appreciation of your splendid and illuminating address in support of the League of Nations just broadcast over the radio. I am deeply impressed by the definite statistics you quoted and should like to have them for future reference and use in my words.

I should be most grateful if you would do me the favour of sending me a copy of them if such a request does not put you to great inconvenience.

Thanking you

Respectfully yours

F. A. Slack.

Yes  
Ans.

November 16, 1931.

Rev. E. A. Slack,  
St. Paul's Church,  
Palmerston, Ontario.

Dear Sir,

Thank you for your letter of the  
11th. I have pleasure in enclosing a copy of  
my remarks on Armistice Night on "Disarmament".

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

# Victoria High School

\*

GRANT STREET AND FERNWOOD ROAD

Victoria, B. C.

March 11, 1932.

Sir Arthur Currie,  
Principal,  
McGill University,  
MONTREAL, P.Q.

Dear Sir Arthur:

Permit me to thank you for the courtesy which prompted you to have a copy of your New York address on Disarmament sent to me. I have found it most stimulating. We are proud, in Victoria, of the opportunities which are afforded you of helping to mould public opinion.

Yours sincerely,

*J. Lewin*  
Principal.

ID/H



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ESTABLISHED 1835

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA  
TORONTO

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS  
"BUTON"

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED  
TO THE MANAGER

TORONTO 2

February 5th, 1932

Gen. Sir Arthur Currie,

Montreal, Que.

My dear Sir Arthur:

About two weeks ago I had the pleasure of listening over the radio to a most interesting and impressive address given by you in the interests of International Disarmament before the National Republican Club in New York. I have been wondering since whether it would be possible for me to have a copy of that address and if so whether you would permit me to have it printed for distribution amongst the many connections of this Society throughout Canada.

Disarmament and world peace seem to be the crying needs of the world at this time and I am sure the distribution of your magnificent address will cause even the unthinking person to appreciate its sentiments.

Yours very truly,

Manager for Canada

*Mr. Anley says  
Proof  
coming  
today*

*300 —*

February 8, 1932.

Celine E. Sword, Esq.,  
Manager for Canada,  
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.,  
Toronto, 2.

My dear Mr. Sword,

I have your letter of the 5th and thank you for your kind references to the speech on Disarmament in New York last month. I am replying at once to let you know that I have ordered 300 copies printed and I am expecting the proofs tomorrow. 300 copies is not very many; certainly not enough to permit me to supply your requirements; and yet it would be a pity to put you to the expense of a separate printing.

I don't know how many copies you intended to print, nor whether our set up would suit you, but what would you say to our printing as many additional copies as you want and our sharing the cost with you? You know how cheaply additional copies can be printed. On the other hand, you might wish to make a distinctive cover, which would give due credit to your company.

My reason for making this suggestion is that in these days none of us have any money to waste, and if we can work together it would be more sensible. Certainly I have no objection to your printing the address. You might wire me on receipt of this letter.

Yours faithfully,

Principal





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February 9th, 1932

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Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.  
McGill University,  
Montreal, Que.

My dear Sir Arthur:

I thank you very much for your kind letter of the 8th inst. I shall be very glad to take advantage of your suggestion to use reprints as designed by you as my main purpose is to distribute your message rather than attempt to place credit to my company.

I, therefore, wired you today as follows:-

"Many thanks for your letter will be glad to have five hundred copies of your address and to bear cost."

which I now confirm.

I shall be obliged if you will kindly ask your printers to forward the pamphlets direct to this office and upon receipt of the bill I shall be glad to send cheque to you.

Yours sincerely,

Manager for Canada

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TORONTO, CANADA

February 22nd, 1932.

General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,  
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir Arthur:

Many thanks for the copy of your address on Disarmament, delivered before the National Republican Club of New York on January 16th.

I was particularly impressed by the reference to the Battle of Amiens. The picture you gave of the appalling conditions in the hospitals behind the lines following this great victory dramatically brought to my mind the contrast between the reality at the Front and every such victory which was blazoned across the front pages of the newspapers of the allied countries during the War.

It is the utter inability of the delegates appointed by Canada and the United States to even begin to understand the reality of that picture which impresses me with the cynical futility of the effort being made at the present Conference by the three greatest English-speaking nations, Great Britain, the United States, and Canada. In their delegations, there is not one man who has known the reality of war even for a short period. They are those who read the headlines, who enjoyed the pomp of victory, but only vicariously appreciated the tragedy which lay behind it all.

I was very much impressed with two things that happened while I was in Ottawa last week. A prominent newspaperman in Ottawa told me that when his appointment as a delegate was announced, Maurice Dupres, obviously highly pleased with life, came into his office, and said, "Well, I have worked hard for a year and a half, and now I am going to have a real holiday." This from a man who, if he had read ten

hours a day every day until the Conference opened, and then had ~~to~~ continued to read during the Conference, would only have begun to grasp the tremendous subject he was being sent to Geneva to deal with.

Another thing that impressed me was a speech by Colonel Harry Crerar on Saturday. He is undoubtedly one of the most brilliant staff officers in Ottawa, and gave the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Artillery Association a carefully prepared paper on "Modern Developments in Training for War." He closed his remarks with words to this effect:- "History teaches us that, subject to proper moral safeguards, national security still depends on the best trained armies with the best equipment.

I cannot help comparing this official view with the words which you quoted in your speech in New York of Viscount Grey, "The enormous growth of armaments in Europe, the sense of insecurity and fear caused by them -- it is these that make war inevitable."

These words of Harry Crerar's, who is a personal friend of mine, emphasize the danger, which has so often been pointed out, of technical advisers for delegates who have no practical knowledge of the subject.

It would seem to be axiomatic that an intelligent discussion of the subject of disarmament entails some practical knowledge of the use of armaments which it is proposed to limit, yet, in examining the personnel of the delegations from the various countries, it would almost seem that there had been a definite policy of choosing those who knew least of the subject they were meeting to discuss.

The increase of interest in Disarmament as a practical problem, which has manifested itself all over this country in the past few months, has been astonishing. I earnestly hope that the present Conference will adjourn for perhaps a year or less, without coming to the inconclusive results at the end of the Conference which appear inevitable with the present delegations, in view of the statements which have been made by the different nations. If such an adjournment took place for a year, I am satisfied that popular opinion is growing so strong that an entirely new complexion would be given to the Conference a year from

now through a growing public demand that delegates be appointed who know something of the problems and honestly feel the urgent necessity for immediate action.

I have these two hopes. One is that the Conference will adjourn rather than come to an inconclusive decision. The other is that, if such an adjournment does take place, you will be one of the delegates chosen.

Without in any way entering into the field of politics, I do think the Canadian Legion might very well take a strong hand in favour of at least one of the delegates being a man with overseas experience and some practical knowledge of the subject under discussion, subject, of course, to the qualification that he is known to believe implicitly in the principle of disarmament.

It does seem to me strange that that large body of men who know only too well from their own experience the result of the accumulation of armaments should have been the one great group to be completely ignored in choosing the delegation.

I had not intended to write at such length, but got somewhat carried away in my earnestness about the necessity for a completely changed attitude on the part of those in authority on this all-important question.

With kind regards, and thanking you once more for your thoughtfulness in sending me the copy of your address, believe me

Yours sincerely,

*Aug. A. Dew*

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FROM

THE PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR,  
MCGILL UNIVERSITY,  
MONTREAL.

PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR:  
SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

COPIES OF DISARMAMENT SPEECH SENT TO THE FOLLOWING

- ✓ Major Fred Richardson, 2641 Estevan Avenue, Oak Bay, Victoria.
- ✓ L.J. Bourne, Victoria B.C.
- ✓ Women's International League for Peace, 1805 H. Street, N.W. Washington
- 10 ✓ General J.G. Harbord, President Republican Club, 54 West 40th St. NEW YORK
- ✓ Mr. Temple Hungad, 527 Thurston Row, Rochester, N.Y.
- ✓ Col. G.A. Drew, Toronto Railway Club.
- ✓ R.A. Mackay, Dept. Pol. Sci. Dalhousie.
- 10 ✓ Dr. Henry Suzzallo, Pres. Carnegie Fndn. 522 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.
- ✓ General D.E. Nolan, National Republican Club
- ✓ Congressman Car. Vinson, Washington, D.C.
- ✓ Hon. Hanford MacNider, U.S. Legation, Ottawa.
- ✓ Sir Frederick Williams Taylor, Bank of Montreal, London.
- ✓ Sir Robert Borden, Ottawa (Rt. Hon.)
- ✓ Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Ottawa.
- 10 ✓ Col. C.P. Meredith, League of Nations Society, OTTAWA.
- ✓ Copies to all Deans.
- ✓ R.C. Fetherstonhaugh, Drummond Apts. Montreal.
- ✓ Major W.D. Herridge, Canadian Legation, Washington.
- ✓ The Rt. Hon. R.B. Bennett, House of Commons, Ottawa.
- ✓ General Bell. Gen. McNaughton, and all O.C. M.Ds.
- ✓ A. Guy Ross.
- ✓ Governors.
- ✓ Walter Stewart, 995 Sherbrooke St. West.
- ✓ F.N. Southam, Southam Press.
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- ✓ Major Roper, Capitol Theatre Building, Halifax
- ✓ Mr. A. D. Hair, 1362 Greene Avenue, Montreal
- ✓ General Alec Ross, Yorkton, Sask.
- ✓ Dean P.E. Corbett, R.R. 4, Magog, P.Q.
- ✓ Dr. H.S. Birkett, 1190 Mountain Street, ..
- Presidents of Canadian Universities and universities from whom Sir Arthur received the LL.D.

Dear Dr. Lomer,

In addition to the 200 copies of the Disarmament Address which have already gone out, the Principal has decided that he would like it sent to several others, and will you therefore have the Library staff send it to the following list, in accordance with your kind offer this morning:-

To the Lieutenant Governors and Premiers of each Province of Canada

To President Hoover

To Mr. Fred Livesay, Canadian Press, Toronto

To Mr. Stuart Lyon, The Globe, Toronto

To Mr. A. A. Bowman, The Ottawa Citizen

To The Strathroy "Age and Dispatch", Strathroy, Ont.

To Sir William Clark, High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, Ottawa

To Lieut. Col. W. W. Foster, D.S.O., Vancouver Club, Vancouver

To Right Honourable W.L.Mackenzie King, Ottawa.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary to the Principal

# U. S. in Position To Lead Others

## Canadian Corps Commander Sounds Note of Warning at New York Disarmament Meeting

### ATTITUDE OF FEAR MUST GO

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—(C.P.)—A plea for a bold, sincere and unified move by the nations of the world to bring about lasting, universal peace was sounded here today by Sir Arthur Currie, Commander of the Canadian Corps in the Great War. He made his appeal as one of the principal speakers at a meeting on disarmament, called by the National Republican Club of New York.

After recounting the suffering and futility of the last war, Sir Arthur stressed the horrors which would attend a modern holocaust—a war which he declared defied imagination in its scope and ruthlessness.

Unless the sentiments of peace permeated the thoughts of mankind and war became unthinkable, the world was doomed to destruction, he said.

"Today the nations live in an atmosphere of fear, in a shadowy haze of insecurity. They are suspicious one of the other. They seem ever to be on the alert, to be 'standing to' as it were, each watchful of the other, as if expectant of a treacherous move.

#### FEAR MUST DISAPPEAR

"This attitude of fear must disappear," Sir Arthur declared. "Its disappearance will be hastened by disarmament because that cannot be immediate and complete does not mean that it can never come, or that we should not strive for its achievement."

Disarmament, the speaker maintained, was not a question for any one party or for any one country; it was a question for the world. "As long as each nation seeks only to make herself secure against any possible combination of attack, as long as the present wasteful competition in armament continues unabated, as long as only a selfish nationalistic mentality sways the minds of nations, just so long will it be futile to talk of national disarmament," Sir Arthur said.

The United States, proceeded, was in the best position to lead the way along to paths of peace. Since the war certain steps had been taken and certain agreements made by which it was fondly hoped to lessen the possibility of hostilities, but most of this peace machinery had lacked certain elements of strength from the beginning. Those who fearlessly faced the facts realized that all those treaties, peace pacts, promises, could not save the world, as long as the nations were bent on piling up guns and ammunition against each other.

It would be poor policy, however, Sir Arthur said, to advocate anything like total disarmament at the present time. That could not be accomplished in the twinkling of an eye. But civilization could unitedly set its face in the opposite direction and try by every practical means from now on to remove all existing

## GHASTLY PICTURE OF WAR IS DRAWN

### Armageddon of Future Horrible Beyond Man's Wildest Fears

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—(C.P.)—The ghastly toll of past wars and the possible result of modern Armageddon were pictured here today by Sir Arthur Currie, who commanded the Canadian Corps during the Great War, in an address before the National Republican Club.

He catalogued the toll of the war that ended in 1918 as follows:

Eleven million dead; if they were buried side by side the graveyard would extend almost across the continent; 9,000,000 war orphans; 5,000,000 war widows; 20,000,000 helpless, wounded, broken men; and 50,000,000 starving unemployed. In the background of this picture were ruins of churches, buildings and human institutions which had been constructed by the toil and sacrifice of centuries.

In a war of the future, Sir Arthur declared, there would be no use whatever to say that we must not use poison gas, we must not spread disease germs, we must not kill civilians, we must not have submarine warfare, we must not destroy hospital ships, we must not bomb hospitals, we must not drop bombs on undefended towns.

"All these things will be done, and the people who live in the remote parts of countries will be killed just as horribly and cruelly as those in the war zones — and more frightfully, because they will have no protection."

Statesmen and politicians, Sir Arthur appealed, particularly those selected for the disarmament conference, should conjure up that ghastly spectacle.



# U.S. IN POSITION TO LEAD OTHERS

(Continued from Page 1)

causes of international mistrust and fear.

Sir Arthur based his plea for a real peace mentality on the following premises:

First—The maintenance of large and excessive national armaments creates a heavy overhead charge against the national exchequer contributed by the taxpayers of the community and therefore makes the payments of all international debts, both public and private, very difficult and, perhaps, sometimes impossible. Armaments should be purely protective and precautionary.

Second—No nation can be trusted to preserve peace which has at its disposal unlimited force, because the possession of arms is always a human temptation to use them. Further armaments in the long run really do not create national security. The overarmed or super-armed nation only succeeds in arousing the bitterness and hate of its enemies and the suspicions of its friends.

Third—A measure of disarmament is the only thing we can now do quickly to give direct proof of that feeling of friendship for each other which is and alone can be the basis of real peace, and let us not forget that the profitable investment of large sums of private capital in the production and sale of armaments creates a powerful economic interest in the community interested in war. War profiteering is by no means limited to war times.

"I appreciate very highly the honor of being asked to preside at this meeting, and I am delighted to have the opportunity and privilege of being with you and of speaking to you on the vitally important subject of disarmament.

"I am not going to use time to repeat the usual platitudes about the common interests, the common language, the common traditions, and all those other natural and sentimental ties that bind your country and mine. It is no longer necessary: While we do not forget these things we cease to speak of them. I believe the time has come when our mutual friendliness, our neighborliness, our unselfish interest in each other's welfare, can be taken for granted. Yet in those peaceful relations of many generations standing, there is a lesson to be learned an all-important, a fundamental lesson in international relationships. Some may say that in our case the maintenance of peace is so obviously good business that such materially-minded people as ourselves would not act otherwise, I admit that. But peace is always good business. I think you will agree with me, however, that our peaceful relations have prevailed not because we have made treaties to abstain from war, or to abstain from making war an instrument of national policy—treaties have played very little part in our international diplomacy—the real reason for this happy history is that the peace between your country and mine has not been merely a negative peace, but a positive peace, founded on beliefs and sentiments of mutual friendship and mutual self-interest.

"When your President invited me to be chairman of this gathering he said he supposed my views would be those of the average public man outside of the military services. The full implication of his words I do not know, but I take it he feels that in the United States, as in all countries, there is usually a difference of opinion between those who have some technical knowledge of these matters and those who have not. I am on both sides of that fence—once in the military service, I am now an average public man.

## MILITARY VIEWPOINT

"In giving consideration to the views on disarmament advanced by our soldiers and sailors, let us always remember that when war comes it is their lives which are first sacrificed, that they usually are not politicians and that it is their custom to speak in the most direct and outspoken manner, and that they cannot forget—they must not forget their sacred responsibility to advise what they consider best for the safety of their country under all circumstances. They are not responsible for political relationships; they take these as they find them and they advise accordingly. It would be most unfair and unjust to say that our sailors and soldiers are all anti-disarmament, for I am sure that honest mutual universal disarmament would find among them many champions.

"I know that one of the dearest hopes of the men who actually fought in the Great War—the one which most sustained them in those tragic days—was that their efforts if victorious would put an end to all war. In every mess on the Western front through four long years one heard this hope expressed; it sustained us through every ordeal. I do not know how many of the men who then controlled the destinies of Europe entertained such hopes, but I do know that thousands, yes hundreds of thousands of citizens sacrificed their happiness, their health, their fortune and their hopes of fortune, and their lives in the hope of winning permanent peace for their children and for generations yet unborn. Let me add that I was one of that number—alas now sadly disillusioned. And while I am now unalterably opposed to excessive armaments and support to the best of my ability, honest, fair and universal disarmament, I am not a pacifist. If unfortunately my country were forced into another war I would offer my services willingly but not gladly, and I would carry out every duty faithfully and zealously, although I know that war is not a game of "bumble-puppy"—that its business is killing.

"This National Republican Club is, I take it, a political and national organization. Its members are drawn from but one of the political parties in this country. Let me say at once that the subject we are discussing today cannot be discussed in terms of partisan politics, nor can it be discussed from the point of view of one country alone. That has been the weakness of every conference on disarmament. There has been far too much partisan politics, far too much national politics and far too little world policy. Disarmament, I repeat, is not a question for any one party or for any one country; it is a question for the world. We must get outside the bounds of party and of country if we are to give it the consideration it deserves and requires. Unless we are prepared to recognize that the nations of the world are more than ever dependent on one another and that the social economic and cultural welfare of one is vitally influenced by the social economic and cultural welfare of the others, unless we will approach the consideration of this question in that spirit we cannot be hopeful of a successful or satisfactory issue of any disarmament conference. As long as each nation seeks only to make herself secure against any possible combination of attack, as long as the present wasteful competition in armament continues unabated, as long as only a selfish nationalistic mentality sways the minds of nations, just so long will it be futile to talk of national disarmament.

"I do not think it is my function, indeed it would be an unforgivable

presumption to suggest what action your country should take on this question. But I am bold enough to say that I think the United States is in the best position to lead the way, to set the example. Providence has blessed you: you are the richest of nations in a material sense; you are safest in your geographical position; you are not suspect; you are not involved as the nations of Europe are involved; your position is unique and your influence unlimited. But what you ought to do and how you ought to do it is your own affair. It is for the other speakers to make proposals, not for me.

"I am here as chairman to introduce the subject, to emphasize its importance, to tell you what war is like, and to plead for a real peace mentality. I base the plea on several things.

"First, the maintenance of large and excessive national armaments creates a heavy overhead charge against the national exchequer contributed by the tax-payers of the community, and therefore makes the payment of all international debts, both public and private, very difficult and perhaps sometimes impossible. Armaments should be purely protective and precautionary.

"Second, no nation can be trusted to preserve peace which has at its disposal unlimited force, because the possession of arms is always a human temptation to use them. Arms are not meant primarily to promote peace, but to be used when the blood runs high, and are, therefore, dangerous to all parties interested, armed and unarmed. Further, armaments in the long run really do not create national security. The over-armed or super-armed nation only succeeds in arousing the bitterness and hate of its enemies and the suspicions of its friends.

"Third, as I see it, a measure of disarmament is the only thing we can now do quickly to give direct proof of that feeling of friendship for each other which is, and alone can be the basis of real peace. And let us not forget that the profitable investment of large sums of private capital in the production and sale of armaments creates a powerful economic interest in the community interested in war. War profiteering is by no means limited to war times.

## TEMPORARY SUSPENSE.

"The world at the present time regards war as a normal condition, as something which is inevitable and only in temporary suspense. How, for instance, would any of us define peace? How does anyone define peace? Nine people out of 10 will say 'Peace is when there is no war.' That definition is wrong; it misleads, but it is how we do look at it.

"War, I repeat, is just as definite a fact for most of humanity as the lava in an active volcano to the people who live on its flanks. The volcano may be silent for a year, for 10 years, for a century, but the frightful cauldron is boiling all the time and on the appointed day comes the bursting of the crater, the crash and roar and flame, the river of molten rock flowing over the land, overwhelming all in its path, leaving terror, death and destruction in its wake.

"Such is war, and if all of us had seen at close quarters, as I have seen, the misery that war brings with it, we would not be surprised that those who took part in the last great struggle pray that they may never take part in war again. In the next war if we cannot do something now to prevent war—the nations will kill, maim, wound, destroy, ruthlessly—and it will not make any difference whether the victims are soldiers or civilians. It is folly to suppose that 'rules' for the conduct of war will be observed, as in an athletic contest, or that there can ever be 'humane warfare'. The end of war is slaughter, and from that slaughter civilians are not immune. Let me say this, that if your country were at war, every one of you, men and women, would be conscripted for war and your wealth also. Whether you actively fought or didn't fight, you would be just as responsible for all its horrors as would your soldiers and leaders. You cannot escape, you cannot shelter yourselves by being civilians, for in modern warfare no weapon will be ignored that can weaken the morale of the other side. The weakening of the morale of enemy civilians will be just as important as the destroying of armies.

"Nations now are using all the arts they ever knew and all the science they have mastered, to destroy, wholesale, and they will continue to do so as long as we will have war. In future it will be no use whatever to say that we must not use poison gas, we must not spread disease germs, we must not kill civilians, we must not have submarine warfare, we must not destroy hospital ships, we must not bomb hospitals, we must not drop bombs on undefended towns. All these things will be done, and the people who live in the remote parts of countries will be killed just as horribly and cruelly as those in the war zone,—and, more frightfully, because they will have no protection.

## RECALLS PICTURE.

"Let me give you one picture of war, a memory I carry from the battle of Amiens. That battle was a great victory. It was perhaps the greatest triumph we had. Our troops went into it fit and healthy, high-spirited and well-trained. We had plenty of artillery, we had plenty of tanks. The Germans were completely surprised and thoroughly beaten. At the end of the day I was asked to go back to a casualty clearing station. I was told that something was wrong. I went back. And there I saw the aftermath of victory. Something was indeed wrong. The extraordinary secrecy of the movement had somehow hampered the army medical services,

and there I saw ambulance after ambulance full of wounded men some shrieking, some groaning, some dying, some dead, some just suffering in patience, waiting to get to the hospital gate. Inside the doors of the building used as a hospital, its windows boarded up tight so that no light would reveal its position to enemy aircraft, the fumes of acetylene gas from the lamps, the terrible smell of gangrene from some of the wounds, the sickening odor of ether, the white faces of the worn-out nurses, the blood-stained hands of the doctors, who had to work as fast as butchers—only to save and not to kill—made a scene of horror that I can never forget. And the next time war comes that is what we will see in our now peaceful cities, and the doctors and the wooden operating tables will be our doctors and our office tables, and the blood will be the blood of our wives and our children.

"You say that is impossible—that it could not happen. It may be impossible today, but it will happen tomorrow, unless the viewpoint of humanity is changed. I do not need to remind you of our nearness to scientific developments which will make our very inmost cities as vulnerable as was the city of Rheims when it came under the fire of German guns.

"Let me give you another picture, a picture of actual results of the war that ended in 1918, the war 'that was to end war.' Eleven million dead! If they were buried side by side the graveyard would extend from New York to San Francisco, from Gibraltar to Moscow; 9,000,000 war orphans, 5,000,000 war widows, 20,000,000 helpless wounded broken men, and 50,000,000 starving unemployed. In the background of this picture are the ruins of churches and buildings and human institutions which had been constructed by the toil and sacrifice of centuries.

"A Canadian writer suggests that the statesmen and politicians of the world, particularly those selected for the Disarmament Conference, should conjure up that ghastly spectacle.

"Excessive armaments, I repeat, are the outward and visible sign of minds which regard war as normal. Every one of the great powers, except Germany, is spending far more on armaments today than was spent before the war; one writer puts it at 70 per cent more than in 1913. Despite all high-sounding phrases and international pacts, the land, sea and air forces of 1931 are far more formidable than those of 1914. Let us turn to history for a lesson. We saw how constant war preparation, reacting on and reacted upon by a false philosophy, transformed a peaceful people into a warlike one. We saw the steady, quiet German become a cold, ruthless fighter. Armaments have always been created to be used. History has shown us over and over again that nations brought up to the use of arms will use arms. The world expenditure on armaments today is officially estimated by the League of Nations at forty-five hundred million dollars each year. We are reminded of the words of Viscount Grey, Foreign Minister in England in the years before the war, when he told the world:

"The enormous growth of armaments in Europe, the sense of insecurity and fear caused by them—it is these that make war inevitable."

## FOR EVER AT WAR

"Gentlemen, it is useless and futile to talk about 'the war being over,' for the whole thought of humanity is

cano, sitting on top of the ammunition, there can be no peace. No, my friends; nineteen hundred years after the coming of the Prince of Peace we are still at war. It is but nonsense to talk of this or that peoples as 'peace-loving.' There is no peace; you cannot love a negation. You yourselves are spending \$2,000,000 a day on war, and no nation has made greater progress since 1918 in promoting the strength and effectiveness of its military power. The mere fact that the guns are not being fired at this moment does not alter the situation — the hideous fact is that mankind is still at war.

"Since the war certain steps have been taken, certain agreements made which it was fondly hoped would lessen the possibility of hostilities. A League of Nations was created and machinery for its functioning established. It lacked certain elements of strength from its beginning; your great nation stood out, and Russia was not admitted. Furthermore, in a world which still thinks in terms of force it lacked the means to enforce its wishes and decisions. That positive weakness has been woefully apparent in recent months and confidence in the League rudely shaken. Then we have relied on Washington Pacts — and I'll not be thought rude if I intimate that we've been disappointed. And last we had the Kellogg-Briand treaty which registered the determination of over 60 countries, including yours and mine.

"that they condemned recourse to war . . . and renounced it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another; and that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature . . . should never be sought except by pacific means."

"Could anything be more explicit? But how honest were the countries that signed? Let us be honest. If we are not going to use war as an instrument of national policy, surely we do not require the great armaments of today. As for the Kellogg-Briand treaty, it has had its test in the past months in the Orient, that new centre of world politics, and there is only one thing to be said of the result: the Kellogg-Briand treaty has failed, if words mean anything whatever excuses may be offered. These who will fearlessly face facts will see that all these treaties, peace pacts, promises, cannot save us, as long as the whole world is bent on piling up the guns and ammunition, one nation against another.

"It would, however, be poor policy at the present time to advocate anything like total disarmament. Hu-

manity has travelled too far along the path of international bitterness and hate this last half century and especially since that darkest day that ever dawned in human history, the morning of the fourth of August, 1914. It is futile, therefore, to expect that we can retrace the whole distance we have covered during this time in the twinkling of an eye. All that we can do, it seems to me, is to unitedly set our faces in the opposite direction, and to do every practical thing we can from now on to remove all existing causes of international mistrust and fear.

#### "NOT A PHANTOM."

"We are sometimes told that to talk about disarmament is merely to waste our time. But our discussion cannot be futile. Disarmament is not a phantom. It is the first definite step towards the goal for which we are all striving, the goal that is now clouded in the mists of selfishness and prejudice and tradition, but which in due time will be attained. Peace is the most practical subject to talk about in the modern world. Unless it permeates the thought of the world until war becomes unthinkable, the world is doomed to destruction. Its salvation is disarmament. Today the nations live in an atmosphere of fear, in a shadowy haze of insecurity. They are suspicious, one of the other. They seem ever to be on the alert, to be 'standing to,' as it were, each watchful of the other, as if expectant of a treacherous move. This attitude of fear must disappear, and its disappearance will be hastened by disarmament. Because that cannot be immediate and complete does not mean that it can never come, or that we should not strive for its achievement.

"Notwithstanding the views of pessimists and cynics, this world of ours is a world of progress. It is a better and greater world than the world of our fathers. With the years it has moved upward from the jungle, slowly perhaps at times, but nevertheless surely. Our task in this country is plain—it is to accelerate the world's progress towards peace, until the code of the tiger is a code of the past and harmony rules the hearts of men and nations.

"I am here today, and you are here, because we believe that disarmament is the greatest factor in bringing in that dreamed era of universal peace,—an era in which brotherly love and the spirit of neighborliness take the place of hate, an era in which the absence of arms eliminates fear and suspicion, an era in which the honors of the field of slaughter and

the cruel and grievous aftermath of battle will be unknown, an era in which,—as it was hoped more than 300 years ago,—'each man will sit secure under his own fig tree and sing the merry song of peace to all his neighbors.' That is the task of the twentieth century. That must be our greatest contribution to the progress of the world. And that, gentlemen, is not an idle dream. It is a fact which can be realized by the nations of the world, working in harmony and in mutual regard and faith."

war. There may be peace here, or peace there, temporarily; but man is essentially and forever at war. The volume may burst out in one place

or another, the eruption may kill millions or only thousands, but until the peoples of the world refuse to go on living on the slopes of the vol-

New York  
Jan. 17/32.  
(Duplicate)

## CANADIAN GENERAL URGES CUT IN ARMS

Peace Treaties Are Useless in  
Face of War Machines, Sir  
Arthur Currie Says Here.

### VINSON FOR A BIG NAVY

Representative Asserts We Must  
Have a Force Sufficient to  
Conquer Any Foe.

Treaties and agreements are useless as long as armaments are piled up by the nations, and unless peace permeates the thought of the world it is doomed to destruction, General Sir Arthur W. Currie, principal and vice chancellor of McGill University, Montreal, and commander of the Canadian Corps during the latter part of the World War, told members of the National Republican Club, 54 West Fortieth Street, yesterday at a luncheon discussion of disarmament.

Representative Carl Vinson of Georgia, chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, spoke emphatically in behalf of "an adequate navy." "And by adequate," he said, "I mean one that we can rely upon for victory beyond the shadow of a doubt."

### General Nolan Opposes Army Cut.

Major Gen. Dennis E. Nolan, commander of the Second Corps Army Area, presented figures to show that this country had already taken the lead in the reduction of land forces, and that it could hardly be expected to make any further reduction at the Geneva conference next month. He added that, in view of the figures, "it would not be reasonable to expect this government, in any formula for the reduction of land armaments that is agreed upon, to forego the right to maintain forces fully commensurate with those of other great powers."

Disarmament conferences have hith-

erto been weakened by too much partisan national politics and far too little world policy, said Sir Arthur, who asserted that unless the social, economic and cultural interdependence of the nations was recognized "we cannot be hopeful of a successful or satisfactory issue from any disarmament conference."

"As for the Kellogg-Briand treaty," he said, "it has had its test in the past months in the Orient, that new centre of world politics, and there is only one thing to be said of the result: the Kellogg-Briand treaty has failed, if words mean anything, whatever excuses may be offered.

### Against Total Disarmament.

"It would, however, be poor policy at the present time to advocate anything like total disarmament. Humanity has traveled too far along the path of international bitterness

and hate this last half century past, and especially since that darkest day that ever dawned in human history, the morning of the fourth of August, 1914. All that we can do, it seems to me, is to unitedly set our faces in the opposite direction, and try every practical thing we can from now on to remove all existing causes of international mistrust and fear.

"Disarmament is not a phantom. It is the first definite step toward the goal for which we are all striving, the goal that is now clouded in the mists of selfishness and prejudice and tradition, but which in due time will be attained. Peace is the most practical subject to talk about in the modern world. Unless it permeates the thought of the world until war becomes unthinkable, the world is doomed to destruction. Its salvation is disarmament."

# DISARMAMENT CHALLENGED AS BAR TO WAR

Vinson, Georgia Representative, Urges Efficient Army and Navy of Treaty Strength

Representative Carl Vinson of Georgia, chairman of the House naval committee, challenged the conception of disarmament as insurance against war in speaking before members of the National Republican Club here yesterday.

Congressman Vinson said:

"The plea has been made that Great Britain must control the seas to insure her food supplies. It is true that she must have free intercourse with Europe across a narrow, almost an inland sea. But she has no more need to dominate the other seas than we.

## FLIMSY CONFESSION.

"To yield control of the seas to Great Britain is to sacrifice the great commercial future of our country. To have a navy only equal to that of Great Britain is indeed a flimsy confession on our part rather than an achievement.

"From my remarks you know I am no pacifist. Nor do I believe that utopia can be achieved through disarmament. Rather do I believe that peace and safety for our country can best be achieved by keeping a moderate and efficient standing army and by building our navy up to the strength allowed under the Washington and London treaties.

## QUOTES WASHINGTON.

"Having done that we should refrain from giving unwanted and unwelcome advice to all the other nations of the earth. We should remember the words of Washington:

"To be prepared for war is one of the most essential means of preserving peace."

A protest against reducing the standing army of the United States was made by Major General Dennis E. Nolan.

**Will Rogers' Niece  
In Secret Marriage**

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# U.S. MAY CONSTRUCT 120 NEW WARSHIPS

## Navy Programme Completed Calls for \$700,000,000 Worth of Ships

(By The Associated Press.)

Washington, January 3.—Talk of arms limitation merged today with the announcement that a United States navy programme for \$700,000,000 worth of new warships has been completed.

Chairman Vinson of the House naval committee said he would introduce tomorrow a bill for 120 new vessels costing \$616,250,000. All of these but two aircraft carriers, he emphasized, will replace over-age and obsolescent ships.

Meanwhile, officials considered subjects likely to come before the United States delegates in their preliminary talk Tuesday on the February Geneva conference.

Vinson's ten-year programme, drawn with the assistance and approval of the navy general board, also calls for the completion of 16 ships now under construction at a cost of \$91,500,000.

These include seven 8-inch guns, 10,000-ton cruisers. A controversial type much discussed at past disarmament meetings and due to figure in the new negotiations. Foreign nations have contended for smaller type cruisers.

At the same time, it was emphasized the navy has somewhat modified its plans for the 8-inch gun ships now on the ways. Anti-rolling tanks are being added, additional armor is being placed, and the anti-aircraft guns are being changed and given more protection.

Chairman Vinson will bring the construction programme before his committee Tuesday. The Senate naval committee will begin hearings Wednesday on the bill by Senator Hale, Republican, Maine, to authorize a fleet as big as treaties allow. His proposal, however, differs from Vinson's in that Hale would not direct that any specific vessels be built within any particular time.

The House Democrat's programme

Type	No.	T'l cost.	Tons.
Aircraft carriers .....	2	\$51,198,000	40,000
Aircraft carrier .....	1	20,210,000	15,200
Six-inch cruisers .....	8	122,120,000	80,000
Flying deck cruisers ....	1	15,071,000	10,000
Destroyers ..	13	57,083,000	24,050
Destroyers ...	72	272,520,000	108,000
Submarines ..	23	78,108,000	25,990
Totals .....	120	\$616,250,000	303,240

### Doolittle Lands at Havana

Havana, Cuba, January 3. — Major James Doolittle, on a goodwill flight with three passengers from St. Louis, landed here at 3:47 p.m. today.

### Three Rivers Hotel Burned

Three Rivers, January 3.—Damage of approximately \$100,000 was done by fire to Dufresne's Hotel, in the heart of the commercial district here tonight.

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## DOCKET ENDS:

OPINIONS ON DISARMAMENT ADDRESSES

March 4, 1932.

Mr. Laurence Tombs,  
League of Nations,  
Geneva. Switzerland.

My dear Mr. Tombs,

Let me thank you for your letter of February 20th and for its interesting disclosure, that so many McGill graduates are in Geneva. Can that in any way be a tribute to the "international-mindedness of McGill"? I have also received the proposal of the French delegation having to do with the reduction and limitation of armaments and certain verbatim reports: thank you very much for your courtesy in sending them to me.

I am taking the liberty of sending to you a copy of an address I made before the National Republican Club in New York in January. In addition to myself, a Major General of the regular army spoke, but his remarks were largely what you would expect from any general in the regular army. The third speaker, however, was a man by the name of Vinsen, a member of Congress from Alabama or Georgia. He was a very truculent person and claimed that as the U.S. was the only nation that could afford a large army and navy, therefore they should have the largest. He also gave it as his opinion that it was a condescension on the part of the U.S. to allow Great Britain to have a navy equal to the American navy. Many other bombastic utterances by the same man were heartily cheered.

Please remember me most kindly to Miss Hurlbatt and all the others you have mentioned.

The three great problems in Canada just now are, the unemployment situation, the railway investigation, and the St. Lawrence waterways.

Regarding the unemployment situation, the government has spent many millions in its endeavour to help those out of work. To these millions the provinces and the municipalities have contributed, but once more we have charges which can easily be substantiated, that the men who are to be benefited receive only about one-fifth of the money that has been voted. We decided not to have the dole,

we were going to create works in which the men could be employed: I do not suppose many of these projects have been completed, but they have furnished a fine opportunity for graft which was readily accepted. March will probably be the hardest month we have had yet.

As to the railway investigation, nobody knows what will come out of it, but a significant thing is the demand for C.P.R. shares, a good deal of this being quite pronounced from your side of the water.

As to the St. Lawrence waterways, Mr. Bennett is keeping us very much in the dark. Everybody feels sure that some agreement has been reached between the U.S. and this country, but what that agreement is the public certainly do not know.

Looking forward to seeing you this summer, and with kindest wishes,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Princi pal



4 Route. de Malagnou,  
Geneva,  
April 18th 1932

Dear Sir Arthur,

I should have acknowledged before now your very kind letter of March 4th and the copy of your address delivered before the National Republican Club in New York in January. Your letter came when I was on mission in Poland; and I have had to go to Paris twice recently and have just got back to Geneva. I read your address with a great deal of interest; the type of speech that few people are courageous enough to make. Large sections of it should be read and re-read.

Canadians are still coming to Geneva this spring. Major George Washington Stephens was here not long ago; and, as you probably know, Senator Gideon D. Robertson, formerly Minister of Labour, is President of the International Labour Conference in session at this moment.

Most of the "big guns", including MM. Brüning and Stimson, are now in Geneva. I am afraid that there has been little real leadership on the part of the British representatives to date. The "National Government" does not appear to be ready yet to play its part effectively in foreign politics.

If you expect to be in Europe this spring or summer I do hope you will find time to visit Geneva. My wife and I hope to go home on leave sometime before the end of the summer.

With kind regards,

Yours faithfully,

*Laurence G. Tombs*

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,  
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,  
McGill University,  
Montreal.

# DEEP FATHOMS OF THE GEE, GAGES HO!, VINCENT MASSEY

## Statesmanship In Saddle at Geneva

FORMER MINISTER TO WASHINGTON SPEAKS TO 1,000; CRITICIZES EARLY INDECISION IN SINO-JAPANESE CRISIS

"STATESMANSHIP at Geneva has again asserted itself," declared Hon. Vincent Massey last night, as he launched the plea: "Let us not lose faith in the League of Nations."

The former Canadian Minister to Washington addressed the Border Cities branch of the League of Nations Society in the Prince Edward Hotel.

Indecision and faltering, which had marked the course of the League Council for many months in dealing with the Sino-Japanese crisis, has given way to a reassertion of the League's authority, as evidenced in the Assembly declaration last Friday, reserving the right to outlaw any treaties in the Orient which violate existing covenants, he explained.

### Criticizes Fumbling

After sharp criticism of the League Council's uncertainty in the early stages of the Oriental dispute, and remarking that the chief effect of the League's ultimatum to Japan to withdraw its troops from Manchuria was to untie a previously divided Japan behind the military party, when Japan called Geneva's "bluff," Mr. Massey concluded:

"The League represents the greatest effort to replace in international life the law of the jungle with decency and order. Let us hope with an unbroken confidence that those ideals will remain unswayed and inviolate, and like truth itself, will ultimately prevail."

### Text of Speech

Mr. Massey spoke as follows:

"I appreciate the privilege of foregrounding again with an audience in Windsor, the last occasion on which I had such a pleasure was in 1927. We were celebrating then the 60th anniversary of Confederation. This was a significant event in our history because it marked not only 60 years of national unity, but it marked the completion of our nationhood. The year 1927 had some significance in another respect because five years ago, we seemed to be in the full tide of economic progress which nothing could arrest; prosperity seemed to be assured."

"We now meet in a different atmosphere—different in two senses. First, there is the obvious contrast marked by the universal depression in which Canada, like all other nations, has been caught. We now know that the old prosperity was ill-founded."

### Really Fever

"What we thought was the glow of health on the face of society, five years ago, was really the flush of fever. Civilization has seldom met with a disillusionment so universal and so fundamental. An English economist said not long ago that the present depression was different from any similar periods through which we have passed in recent years. The only depression which bears any resemblance to the present one, so he said, was one which lasted for several years and was called the Dark Ages. Let us hope on this occasion an economist was found jesting."

### Now a Nation

"The atmosphere of today is different from that of five years ago. In another and perhaps less obvious respect. Nineteen hundred and twenty-seven, as I have suggested, is a convenient date to mark the coming of our nationhood. We are a nation in the fullest sense of the word and I need not remind you of the pages which make up this chapter of achievement. We have acquired in Canada a national mind. That chapter is now finished but perhaps today the importance of a new chapter is emphasized as never before. We meet another chapter by which we will achieve an international mind as well. Here, I need not remind you of the world affairs which have made up the fullest sense of a national sense and an international outlook. The two things are, of course, complementary. One should follow the other. If we have become a self-respecting nation we are the better equipped to play our part in the world and it is more necessary that we should do so. And conversely, of today demand such participation. This is no academic subject. I need not point out that the world has now become such an interdependent unit that nations and less can we live to ourselves alone."

### Interdependent

"We have not only to realize our interdependence on the outside world but we are forced to practice it. Our trade and all that goes to make up our national life demand an international sense. We have achieved our nationhood, it is true, but a nationhood unaided, after all, is as useless as a ship kept in the harbor."

"Our position in the world is not unimportant. For one thing we live in an age when the small nation is coming into its own. Before the Great War, the voice of state was potent in direct proportion to the armaments behind it. This may be said in some measure true, but the Dominions which like ourselves, have grown to full nationality within the British Empire, have now an added weight in world affairs through their British connection. I need not remind you too greatly the constitution of the League of Nations has enhanced the status and power of the small nation in the international world."

### Wield Power

"Today in Geneva, in dealing with the vexed question of the Far East, the smaller states have a share out all proportion to their size or their economic stake in the issue. There is reason to believe that the new Commission of nineteen which is appointed to deal with the Eastern crisis, represented a victory of the smaller nations in the Assembly—a sort of 'ginger group' who were important of the action of the larger powers. Their caution no doubt was due in a large measure to the tempering effect of responsibility."

"It is a source of great satisfaction to see Canada play its full part in this world Parliament. We are in a singularly happy position in international life. I think it can be said with accuracy that Canada possesses

analogy between the two sets of circumstances is fairly close. There was no League of Nations then to express world opinion. The only check on Japan came through the ambitions of rival powers—namely Russia—which made use of the troubled waters to fish as best they could, and the immediate consequence was another war, this time between Russia and Japan. Japanese conquest in this instance was followed by concession grabbing on the part of other powers, which led to a second war, whose justification lay in what Japan had done for herself.

### Impossible Now

"Now, however, the mobilization of world opinion through the League, and the resulting focus of attention on the Eastern theatre, make the situation impossible. Again I think it is fair to say that in the first few weeks of this conflict, in the East, the League asserted its authority in a manner which both parties to the dispute. It was only after a period of two months or so that the resort to force became less than a possibility. Even so, I shall try to show later, was in part a lesson to the non-toe happy handling of the situation by the Council of the League. The consequent temporary loss of its prestige, even though, as most of us think, force has taken the place of reason and the efforts of the League have been unavailing, should not obscure the very existence of an international body, the parties in this unhappy issue are forced continually to explain and defend before a world tribunal the policy which whatever action they take. An aggressor is put inevitably on the defensive."

### The Real Tragedy

"The tragedy of the Eastern question is, of course, just that, the tragedy of the League itself, those to disregard its good offices in those troubles in Manchuria which it might have helped to avert. The pages of newspapers for weeks have dealt with the situation in Shanghai. We must remember that however spectacular Manchuria may have been in the last few weeks, the seat of the trouble has been and still is in Manchuria. Here Japan had a good case. Her great investments were in danger from the predatory Government of Peking and three Chinese provinces. Through the existing anarchy and misrule she had been able to gain no satisfaction for the investments which she had made over the years. But how did she deal with the situation? As a distinguished Japanese general himself has admitted, the policy of China in Manchuria has been too often none too happy, an effort to overawe the Chinese population through the use of force. This has deeply offended the Chinese, who have replied in terms of irritating pin pricks through constant banditry and sabotage."

### Primitive

"The arguments on both sides in Manchuria have been lamentably primitive. The limitation on the one hand and lawlessness on the other. The inevitable growth of emotional feeling made pacific settlement more and more difficult. Had machinery been set on foot at an early date, similar to our International Joint Commission, which settles issues on our North American boundary line as they arise, what a vast amount of bitterness and misery might have been averted. But such an institution could only function in Manchuria after certain fundamental questions had been settled. That, of course, must now be the aim."

### Local Episode

"Japan has seen fit to regard her issue with China in the last six months, as a local episode—a domestic matter. They have said 'don't bother us, we will deal with the Chinese, because we know them.' As a matter of fact, even a brief sojourn in the East will show the visitor that neither Chinese nor Japanese seem to understand each other at all. It is perhaps natural that we should be more or less similar in mentality. They are not so. They are strikingly unlike us. Their culture is different in every respect, in their virtues as well as in their faults. The Japanese are highly disciplined and self-restrained. They regard themselves in action more easily than in words, which leads them to resort to action where negotiation might be wiser. They act naturally under authority, even autocratic control. On the other hand, the Chinese are easy-going, a good-humored people, democratic to the point of resentment, government, excellent diplomats to the point of preferring the words to deeds. If the Japanese love of action leads to excesses now and then, Chinese diplomacy too often expresses itself in evasion and veiling."

### Third Party Needed

"Such differences of character and temperament make the interposition of a third party essential. It is difficult for the Chinese not to fall into the error of placing an undue faith in what the League could accomplish. In the expectation of the Council, the world now holds that the Chinese demand for a private war which is not a matter for public concern. Even had China not invoked Article XI of the Covenant of the League, the Council could have taken action itself in a matter of such gravity. Japan's policy would have occasioned no surprise in the 19th century in the absence of any such international machinery as we have created since the war. A generation ago nations had to act in terms of self-help. But we are living in the 20th century and this new era has accepted the doctrine of collective responsibility in international affairs and the League is the most impressive symbol of that revolutionary point of view."

### Reviews Work

"What has the League done? What concrete action has it taken? Its function during the first six months seemed to be confined to inquiry and admonition, neither of them having proved in this instance a very effective means of stopping the dispute. There was one exception to this policy and that is in the famous order issued on October 24th, instructing the League to withdraw its troops from a treaty by a certain day. This order I think has considerable importance. It is far from being a mere technicality that represents a serious error in technique on the part of the Council. It would seem to be a matter of common sense that when you are dealing with two persons in a quarrel and desire to bring them to an agreement, you should make up your mind whether such weapons as the most effective mediation or through the application of force."

### Proper Technique

"If you choose the first course it is extremely important that you should not offend either disputant; you should make an appeal to reason and carry each party with you as far as you can. Your only hope of arriving at a settlement through this process is to be in touch with the atmosphere of the situation, to avoid such publicity as would cause embarrassment and to deal with the situation as far

## Guests at Dinner for Hon. Vincent Massey



HON. VINCENT MASSEY, former Canadian Minister to Washington, was guest of honor at a banquet in the Prince Edward Hotel last night, prior to delivering an address to the Border Cities branch of the League of Nations Society. Above are some of the other guests and Society executives. From left to right, they are: Miss Catherine Strath, Society official; Rev. C. W. Foreman, rector of St. Mary's Church; Mayor Croll; Mrs. Harry F. Hawley, wife of the United States Consul in Windsor; Mrs. L. C. Hughes-Hallett, wife of the British Consul in Detroit; Mr. Massey; Mr. Paul Martin, president of the local branch of the Society; Mrs. Massey, and Mr. Hughes-Hallett.

### Distance Difficulty

"Much of the difficulty was due to the distance involved. I have already ventured the suggestion that had the Council of the League, or a committee of its members, been able to get to the eastern shores of the continent, holding their meetings on this important issue last autumn in Tokyo or Hankow and Mukden, there might have been a better chance of arriving at a sound judgment and of gaining the confidence of the governments involved. Geneva and Paris, after all, some 8,000 miles away from those Oriental communities and when an exchange of views on higher subjects is effected through cables which must be put into cipher and then decoded and translated, and passed through half a dozen hands, it is apt to have left nothing but the bare bones of a compromise. A personal touch and a knowledge of the atmosphere which cannot be transmitted by mechanical means, are, in such cases, essential to success."

### Policy Confused

"The Council of the League last autumn seems to have suffered from a confusion of policy. Was this to be conciliation or coercion? In any event, the League's policy seemed to have found ineffective, the Council swung to the other extreme and issued a peremptory order without the force to make it effective. This made it difficult to withdraw its troops, in the classic language of poker was a bluff and the bluff was called. Furthermore, Japan's severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of Japan and the prevention of all personal intercourse between the nationals of Japan and the nationals of any other state, whether a member of the League or not, the League urged such a drastic step conscious of the consequences of their own counsel? As some one has said, aren't they getting the riders wrong with the bowsprit? Is the reluctance to employ force not a natural one? Has force very often solved anything in the international sphere? Hasn't it generally proved only a means of intensifying mal-adjusted already without adding to the confusion? Is there not a likelihood that such a drastic step might spread by just such action? Have we found that a world war is a very effective means of producing peace?"

### Effect on Chinese

"There was perhaps another consequence of the League's assumption of authority there was no power to make it effective. This made it difficult for the Chinese not to fall into the error of placing an undue faith in what the League could accomplish. In the expectation of the Council, the world now holds that the Chinese demand for a private war which is not a matter for public concern. Even had China not invoked Article XI of the Covenant of the League, the Council could have taken action itself in a matter of such gravity. Japan's policy would have occasioned no surprise in the 19th century in the absence of any such international machinery as we have created since the war. A generation ago nations had to act in terms of self-help. But we are living in the 20th century and this new era has accepted the doctrine of collective responsibility in international affairs and the League is the most impressive symbol of that revolutionary point of view."

### 19th Century Course

"Here again, she has adopted the 19th century course of self-help in an expedition which is both protective and punitive—to protect her nationals against the attacks of lawless people and to punish those organizations in China which are storing up hatred against her and embarrassing her trade. Japan justifies her action, however, by the view that China is not an 'organized people' and such questions as when a band is a band and when a war is not a war, she answers for herself."

### The Way Out

"What is the way out? The way seemed to have been found. You have read that most interesting declaration in the resolution passed by the Assembly last Friday which 'declares it the duty of all members of the League to maintain peace and order in the world by statute, treaty or agreement which may be brought about by means commensurate with the gravity of the situation.' This is an ingenious formula but it is far more than that, it is a most significant decision. As an acute observer has pointed out, 'it does not obtain the immediate evacuation of Manchuria; it does not preserve China's territorial integrity and existing political independence as against Japanese aggression. But it does obtain a legal blockade in the Manchuuria area which should have very great financial consequences. For it is hardly thinkable that any bank in London, Paris or New York would dare to extend credits to Japan while the whole legal relationship of Japan to the Asiatic mainland is under the taint of such a wide outlawry.' It may well be said that this resolution has pro-

### Young Folk Moderate

"I was conscious when I was in the East of the fact that the younger generation of Japan seemed to have a more moderate view in foreign policy than their seniors, just as events in Manchuria and Shanghai are having

as possible at first hand. If, on the other hand, you are prepared to back up your decisions with force you need be less careful as to whether you cause offense to the nation involved, for its assent in such a case is not required, both parties is secured. It seems, therefore, that conciliation involves sanctions of any kind and is successful only if the good will and co-operation of both parties is secured. It seems to me that in the first weeks of the controversy there was a failure to appreciate the conditions which alone can make conciliation successful."

the contrary effect on the Chinese youth who represent at the moment the most strident form of nationalism. Japan does not seem to be a unit in this venture. The young business men and young academic people in Japan seem to possess a broader outlook on international issues and one is disposed to believe that the more warlike mind of the country is to be found in a generation closer to the old Samurai tradition—one which must sooner or later hand the reins over to the successors."

"However, let's be honest with ourselves. Whatever unanimity exists in Japan at present we cannot regard her present actions as being in accord with the solemn engagements embodied in those collective treaties to which she is a signatory. The issue is therefore fairly joined on an impressive scale, between the force of law and the law of force. We can appreciate the feelings of a proud people such as the Japanese, when their military honor is at stake but we can be forgiven for being more sensitive still of the honor of the League of Nations and the principles of international order and decency for which it stands."

### Effectiveness Recovered

"What can the League do? I think getting the riders wrong with the bowsprit? Is the reluctance to employ force not a natural one? Has force very often solved anything in the international sphere? Hasn't it generally proved only a means of intensifying mal-adjusted already without adding to the confusion? Is there not a likelihood that such a drastic step might spread by just such action? Have we found that a world war is a very effective means of producing peace?"

### Burden on Few

"In any event would not the vast weight of the burden fall on two or three member states among the 50 odd which comprise the League? And could such action be taken without the cooperation of the great non-League states such as the United States and Russia? It would seem that physical force is ruled out. On the other hand, the League has been shown to be of little avail. Is there any way out commensurate with the self-respect of the League and with its solemn responsibility to the League of Nations? This naturally prescribes a very difficult task. If you asked each member of the League, 'Has Japan broken the covenant?' the answer would probably be a unanimous 'Yes'. Even Japan herself might admit that it was technically violated, although she would claim that the breach was justifiable. But the League collectively can not accuse Japan because then it would be obliged to impose on her its economic sanctions which it is reluctant to apply."

### Power Unimpaired

"If such an interpretation is correct the power of the League to reach a satisfactory solution of the Eastern imbroglio is still unimpaired. We may have been disappointed all too frequently at the actions of the League and its Council in the last six months. It has shown timidity, vacillation and confusion of purpose. But the resolution passed by the Assembly a week ago show, in my opinion, that statesmanship at Geneva has again asserted itself."

### Test to Come

"A further test will come with the functions of the Manchurian commission which is instructed to make a report to quote its terms of reference, 'aiming at a final and fundamental solution by the two governments of the questions at issue between them.' If the fog of bitterness and hatred lifts a little, it may still be possible for such a commission, acting as it does on the spot, to employ the art of conciliation and assist in arriving at a settlement. But whether this will be so or not, and whatever the settlement will be, the League has now reserved its moral judgment until the inevitable treaties

advance which it means, any small lapses on the part of the League, are trifling indeed. The great choice is made, the great renunciation is over, and mankind has, as it were at once bound and in the short space of 10 years, jumped from the old order to the new, across a gulf which may yet prove to be the greatest break or divide in human history."

"And we may agree too with Lord Grey when he said, only three months ago that, judged by the amount of progress which it has made in the last few years 'the institution of the League of Nations and the work it has already done are perhaps the greatest landmarks of progress in the history of the world.'"

"The League represents the greatest effort in human history to replace in international life the law of the jungle with decency and order. Let us hope with an unbroken confidence that those ideals will remain unswayed and inviolate, and like truth itself, will ultimately prevail."

### Consuls Speak

Following the banquet which commenced at 6:30 o'clock, Harry F. Hawley, United States consul in Windsor, and C. Hughes-Hallett, British consul in Detroit, spoke briefly.

Mr. Hawley prefaced his remarks by commending Mr. Massey on his work in Washington, while he was Canadian Minister to the United States, and referring specifically to his efforts when immigration restrictions affecting Canadians were an important question. A similar compliment was paid Mr. Massey by Mr. Hughes-Hallett.

It is imprudent for a United States foreign service officer to comment upon affairs at Geneva, Mr. Hawley stated, but he expressed his admiration for the aims and accomplishments of the League of Nations.

Paul Martin, president of the local branch of the League of Nations Society, was chairman at the banquet and at the meeting in the hotel ballroom. Also on the platform at the meeting were Mayor Croll, D. M. Eagle, president of the Border Chamber of Commerce, L. Hughes-Hallett, president of the English-Speaking Union, Detroit, Mr. Hughes-Hallett, and Mr. Hawley.

### Vote of Thanks

On the conclusion of Mr. Massey's address, a vote of thanks was proposed by Norman A. McLarty, who stated that the guest speaker "is the first man in this country who thinks not only in a national way, but in an international way, and who wishes us to take our place in settling the disputes of the nations of the world."

The vote of thanks was seconded by Miss M. Catherine Strath, an official of the Border Cities Branch of the League of Nations Society. Robert L. Bateman, accompanied by Miss Ogden, sang two solos.

In the afternoon at 4 o'clock, Mr. Massey spoke over WWJ on "Some Aspects of the Far Eastern Situation," the substance of which was embodied in his address last night.

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