

CENTRAL ORGANIZATION FOR A DURABLE PEACE

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THOMAS RAEBURN WHITE
MARY EMMA WOOLLEY

405 Marlborough St.,

Boston, Mass., Jan. 4, 1917.

Prof. Harry Pratt Judson,

University of Chicago,

Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Professor Judson:

I wish to thank you for your letter of November 4, in which you were kind enough to answer my questions with regard to the immunity of private property at sea. I have incorporated parts of your letter in my article on "The Freedom of the Seas," which I mailed to Europe a week ago.

Thanking you for your willingness to co-operate,

I am

Most sincerely yours,

Fannie Fern Andrews

International Corresponding Secretary,

American Branch.

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405 Marlborough St.,

Boston, Mass., Nov. 2, 1916.

Prof. Harry P. Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Professor Judson:

I am endeavoring to get an

American expression of opinion on the subject of the right of capture, as indicated in the eighth point of the enclosed Minimum-Program of the Central Organization for a Durable Peace. I am writing on this subject for this organization. Would you be kind enough to write from three to five hundred words in answer to the following questions:

1. What is your opinion concerning the future development of the principle of the immunity of private unoffending property of the enemy upon the high seas?

2. How is this principle affected by the stipulation in Article 6 of the Minimum-Program of the Central Organization for a Durable Peace that "the States shall bind themselves to take concerted action, diplomatic, economic, or military, in case any State should resort to military measures instead of submitting the dispute to judicial decision or to the mediation of the Council of Investigation and Conciliation;"

and by the third plank in the platform of the League to Enforce Peace: "The signatory powers shall jointly use forthwith both their economic and military forces against any one of their number that goes to war, or commits acts of hostility, against another of the signatories before any question arising shall be submitted as provided in the foregoing."

Would "concerted action" carry with it the right to waive the principle of the immunity of private property if a State refused to submit its controversy to peaceful settlement?

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MARY EMMA WOOLLEY

H. P. J.--II.

I shall be very grateful to you if you will answer my questions, and I am sure you will be doing a very great service to the Central Organization for a Durable Peace.

Some forty articles on the nine points of the Minimum-Program have been written and published in "Recueil de Rapports," volumes 1 and 2. The Chairmen of the nine Research Committees are as follows:

- I. Annexation; Plebiscite--Th. Baron Adelswaerd, Ex-Minister, Sweden.
- II. Rights of Nationalities--Prof. Dr. H. Koht, Norway.
- III. The Open Door--Th. Stauning, Denmark.
- IV. Development of the Hague Conferences--Chr. L. Lange, General-Secretary of the Interparliamentary Union, Norway.
- V. Permanent Court of International Justice; Permanent Council of Investigation and Conciliation--Prof. Dr. J. de Louter, Holland.
- VI. International Sanctions--Prof. Dr. André Mercier, Switzerland.
- VII. Limitation of Armaments--
- VIII. Freedom of the Seas--Dr. Th. Heemskerk, Ex-Minister, Holland.
- IX. Parliamentary Control of Foreign Policy--J. Scherrer-Füllemann, M.P., Switzerland.

Under separate cover, I am sending my address before the American Academy of Political and Social Science. You will get from this article, I think, a pretty clear idea of the aims and organization of the Central Organization for a Durable Peace.

I shall be very glad to receive your answer within a week or ten days if possible.

Most sincerely yours,

Hannie Fern Andrews

International Corresponding Secretary,

American Branch.

MINIMUM-PROGRAM.

1. No annexation or transfer of territory shall be made contrary to the interests and wishes of the population concerned. Where possible their consent shall be obtained by plebiscite or otherwise.

2. The States shall guarantee to the various nationalities, included in their boundaries, equality before the law, religious liberty and the free use of their native languages.

3. The States shall agree to introduce in their colonies, protectorates and spheres of influence, liberty of commerce, or at least equal treatment for all nations.

4. The work of the Hague Conferences with a view to the peaceful organization of the Society of Nations shall be developed.

The Hague Conference shall be given a permanent organization and meet at regular intervals.

5. The States shall agree to submit all their disputes to peaceful settlement. For this purpose there shall be created, in addition to the existent Hague Court of Arbitration, (a) a permanent Court of International Justice, (b) a permanent International Council of Investigation and Conciliation.

6. The States shall bind themselves to take concerted action, diplomatic, economic or military, in case any State should resort to military measures instead of submitting the dispute to judicial decision or to the mediation of the Council of Investigation and Conciliation.

7. The States shall agree to reduce their armaments.

8. In order to facilitate the reduction of naval armaments, the right of capture shall be abolished and the freedom of the seas assured.

9. Foreign policy shall be under the effective control of the parliaments of the respective nations.

Secret treaties shall be void.

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Chicago, November 4, 1916

Dear Mrs. Andrews:

Your favor of the 2d inst. is received. My occupations just now are of so pressing a nature that I can hardly write the article to which you refer. My opinion I can give very briefly.

It seems to me likely that private property of the enemy on the high seas ultimately will not be subject to capture, unless (1) it is contraband, or unless (2) it is bound to a blockaded

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Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews
405 Marlborough St.,
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