

ment, car, quoique leurs salaires nominaux soient plus bas, leur pouvoir d'achat sera resté constant. Mais, aussi raisonnable qu'il soit, ce résultat final n'en est pas, pour cela, plus facile à atteindre dans la pratique.

Les avertissements de Mr Mac Kenna.

Beaucoup de personnes, qui n'étaient pas alors de cet avis, comprennent maintenant qu'il aurait été beaucoup plus sage de stabiliser les prix et les salaires à un plus haut niveau, afin d'éviter

des pertes commerciales, le chômage et une charge beaucoup plus lourde de la dette nationale. Et cependant, nous ne sommes pas encore au bout de nos peines.

Comme Bagehot l'écrivait, il y a plusieurs années : « *Les dirigeants de la Banque d'Angleterre n'ont jamais appliqué les sains principes, ni ne se sont jamais conformés à une judicieuse routine.* » En tout cas, le président de notre plus grande banque de dépôts a fait tout ce qu'il pouvait en avertissant le gouvernement et le public.

John Maynard KEYNES.



Le III^e congrès juridique international de T. S. F. Rome 1^{er}-6 octobre 1928.

On sait avec quel intérêt *L'Europe Nouvelle* a toujours suivi les questions relatives à la T. S. F., et au rôle que celle-ci peut jouer dans les rapports internationaux.

Nous avons notamment publié deux numéros spéciaux : « Les relations internationales et la T. S. F. » (1), et « L'électricité et les relations internationales » (2), où ont été examinées les conséquences politiques et techniques que permet d'entrevoir l'utilisation de plus en plus intense de la télégraphie sans fil. Dans un article sur « La protection internationale des œuvres littéraires et artistiques » (3), M. Marcel Plaisant a, d'autre part, abordé le problème de la protection des artistes dont on fait connaître les œuvres par radio diffusion.

Dans l'article qui on va lire, M. Georges Chklaver signale les résultats du III^e Congrès juridique de T. S. F. qui s'est tenu le mois dernier à Rome, congrès auquel il a participé activement comme membre de la délégation française. — (N. d. l. r.).

L'essor de la T. S. F. à travers le monde ne cesse de créer de nouveaux rapports entre les individus, entre les différents groupements sociaux et entre les peuples. Ces rapports ont besoin d'une réglementation. Tout un domaine nouveau — celui de l'éther — s'ouvre à la pensée juridique.

Le III^e congrès juridique international de T. S. F. qui vient de se tenir à Rome, sous le haut patronage du gouvernement italien, et qui a réuni les délégués de trente-six Etats, ainsi que de nombreux représentants d'organisations économiques et professionnelles, s'est efforcé d'apporter des perfectionnements à l'œuvre entreprise par les congrès de 1925 (Paris) et de 1927 (Genève).

Le libre passage des ondes.

Le principe de la *liberté de l'éther* a été proclamé à Paris en 1925. De son côté, l'Institut de droit international (session de Lausanne), a invité les Etats à ne pas empêcher le passage des ondes hertziennes au-dessus de leur territoire. Le congrès de Rome a été plus loin, en prescrivant aux Etats un devoir non seulement *négatif*, mais *positif* : « *Chaque Etat doit assurer le libre passage des ondes.* » De même l'Etat doit aménager les stations radio-électriques situées sur son territoire de manière à ne pas troubler les émissions en provenance d'autres Etats. Aucune sanction n'a été prévue. On a eu confiance en l'opinion publique qui ne tolérerait pas l'obstruction systématique de la part d'un Etat ; la T. S. F. a un auditoire international chaque jour plus étendu et des réactions duquel les gouvernements eux-mêmes doivent tenir compte. Mais les ondes qu'on recommande ainsi à la bienveillance des Etats, doivent être des ondes « innocentes » ; au cas où leur contenu porterait atteinte aux intérêts essentiels de l'Etat, à l'accomplissement de ses devoirs internationaux, à la défense du pays ou à l'ordre public, l'Etat aura le droit de s'opposer à leur passage par tous les moyens que lui fournit la technique.

Révision de la convention sur la T. S. F.

Le 25 mars 1927 a été signée à Washington une Convention internationale sur la télégraphie sans

(1) N° du 21 novembre 1925.

(2) N° du 17 mars 1928.

(3) N° du 16 juin 1928.

fil. Le développement de la technique rend nécessaire dès maintenant la révision de cette convention. Le congrès de Rome a émis le vœu qu'un des Etats « ayant une large expérience en matière de radio-diffusion » prenne l'initiative de la révision.

Rendant hommage à l'immense effort accompli en Amérique en vue de développer les communications radio-électriques, la plupart des délégués ont exprimé le désir que ce soient les Etats-Unis qui se plaçant à la tête du mouvement pour la refonte du droit régissant la T. S. F.

Les pénalités contre les malfaiteurs de l'éther

La Conférence de Washington avait déjà prévu la nécessité d'organiser la lutte contre ce qu'on pourrait appeler les malfaiteurs de l'éther. Il s'agit de délits tels que, par exemple, la captation et la divulgation non autorisée de correspondances privées, l'émission de signaux de détresse faux ou trompeurs, etc... Le congrès de Rome a proposé aux Etats de développer et d'unifier le droit pénal international relatif à ce genre de délits, et aussi de simplifier certaines règles de procédure, afin que les constatations nécessaires puissent être faites incontinent. Quant à la réparation des dommages, le rapporteur, M. d'Amélio, premier président de la Cour de cassation d'Italie, a estimé qu'on pouvait s'en tenir aux dispositions du droit commun. L'auteur de ces lignes a soutenu le même point de vue qui fut finalement adopté par le congrès.

La suppression des interférences.

Les interférences aux sources d'émission sont un des maux dont souffrent les communications radio-électriques. Le congrès de Rome a demandé à tous les pays de prendre des mesures appropriées pour obliger les exploitants de toutes installations à adopter les dispositifs reconnus nécessaires pour supprimer ces causes de troubles.

Cependant, par respect pour les droits acquis, il fut décidé qu'il sera loisible aux Etats d'adopter, en cette matière, des règles transitoires pour les installations existantes.

Le congrès a en outre invité les Etats à procéder à une codification complète des dispositions régissant les rapports entre les exploitants des postes d'émission et les usagers. Ce sera là une excellente occasion de compléter et d'améliorer la réglementation en question.

p.t. 01

La police de l'éther.

L'éther est libre, mais il ne doit pas être anarchique. Les deux premiers congrès se sont déjà préoccupés de ce que nous pourrions désigner par le terme de « police de l'éther ».

Il faut empêcher avant tout que des ondes ne soient captées et utilisées illicitement, sans le consentement des émetteurs. Après avoir longuement étudié cette question, le congrès de Rome s'en est tenu aux dispositions de la Convention internationale de Paris de 1883, relative à la protection de la propriété industrielle et commerciale (révisée à Bruxelles, à Washington et à La Haye). En se rattachant à ce texte juridique ancien, on évitait de donner une définition de la « concurrence déloyale », définition qui aurait toujours été trop étroite, pour déjouer l'ingéniosité des braconniers de l'éther.

Conformément à un amendement que nous lui avons présenté, le congrès de Rome a estimé que la répression devait frapper non seulement toute « utilisation commerciale » illicite des ondes, mais toutes « utilisation dans un but lucratif », en dehors du consentement de l'émetteur. En défendant notre amendement devant le congrès de Rome, nous avons exprimé notre conviction personnelle qui a été partagée par la majorité des délégués que (contrairement à ce qu'avait cru le congrès de 1925) le terme « utilisation dans un but lucratif » est plus compréhensif que le terme « utilisation commerciale ».

La protection des artistes.

Après avoir affirmé la nécessité de procéder à la réglementation du statut juridique et économique des opérateurs de T. S. F., le congrès est passé à

l'examen du délicat problème des rapports entre les auteurs et les artistes exécutants, d'une part, et les compagnies de radiophonie, d'autre part. Il y a là des intérêts économiques qui s'opposent les uns aux autres. Il fallait trouver une solution transactionnelle. Sans entrer dans l'examen de la nature juridique du droit que les artistes ont sur l'interprétation des œuvres radio-diffusées, le congrès a émis le vœu :

« a) Que par une convention générale, les gouvernements s'engagent à adopter les mesures de protection minima ci-après :

1° Paiement de la part des exploitants des postes d'émission, de relai, ou de retransmission, d'une équitable rémunération supplémentaire au profit des artistes dont les exécutions sont émises, retransmises ou autrement utilisées par les dits exploitants,

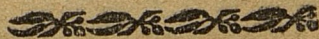
2° Adoption de mesures aptes à trancher rapidement et équitablement les différends entre les exploitants et les artistes ;

3° Chaque Etat veillera à ce que les radio-diffusions des exécutions artistiques soient effectuées suivant les règles de la meilleure technique.

b) Que les dites mesures soient adoptées par les législations nationales d'une façon autant que possible uniforme. »

Ainsi, faisant appel à la bonne volonté internationale, les juristes ont travaillé, dans la mesure de leurs moyens, à rendre plus harmonieux ces rapports nouveaux que la T. S. F. tisse invisiblement entre des millions d'hommes.

Georges CHKLAVER,
chargé de conférences à l'Institut
des hautes études internationales



La réadaptation économique de l'Allemagne.

Notre collaborateur, M. Gaston Raphaël, dont *L'Europe Nouvelle* a signalé en leur temps les intéressantes études sur Walter Rathenau, Hugo Stinnes, Krupp et Thyssen, publie ces jours-ci un nouvel ouvrage sur *L'industrie allemande depuis 1918* (1). Il y expose les péripéties qu'elle a traversées : réadaptation, lutte contre la législation révolutionnaire, immenses consortiums, inflation, Ruhr et plan Dawes, crise de déflation, cartels, trusts et rationalisation, rentrée dans la vie internationale. Après avoir montré dans la première partie de sa conclusion l'importance de la période révolue, les mérites et les erreurs des industriels allemands, il termine par les considérations suivantes dont, à la veille de graves négociations, nous sommes heureux de donner la primeur à nos lecteurs. — (N. d. l. r.)

De ce mélange d'efforts splendides et de regrettables erreurs il résulte que le rétablissement économique ne peut encore être tenu pour définitivement acquis. L'année 1927 prolonge la prospérité renaissante. Ce fut la première année normale, en somme, depuis 1914, et la croissance a continué. On calcule que la valeur de la production totale est passée de 50 milliards en 1926 à 60 en 1927. Cependant les faits ne se laissent pas faire violence. L'Allemagne surpeuplée risque, malgré l'optimisme, de n'avoir pas de travail équitable pour tous ses enfants. Le chômage avec des alternatives de calme et

de recrudescence, menace de devenir endémique (2). L'équilibre n'est toujours pas revenu entre la production et les ventes. Les autres nations ne sont pas restées oisives, elles non plus : leurs installations industrielles, renouvelées, étendues, améliorées, soutiennent bien la concurrence. C'est le marché intérieur qui absorbe environ 80 à 90 0/0 de la production allemande, et le point de saturation pourrait ne pas être éloigné. A ce compte, l'enrichissement, réel d'ailleurs, ne marche pas de pair avec le travail fourni.

Les ressources et l'épargne de la nation sont encore trop faibles pour couvrir assez d'emprunts publics ou privés. Après une interruption, et d'amères discussions, il a fallu vivre à nouveau des crédits étrangers. De lourdes chutes des actions industrielles en Bourse, comme le vendredi 13 mai 1927, attestent la nervosité et la fragilité du système. L'humus indispensable à une saine croissance n'a pas encore été reconstitué. Les prodiges financiers n'ont pu réparer que partiellement les effroyables dégâts de la guerre et de l'inflation. C'est une vie entretenue avec art, et forcée, que mène l'industrie allemande, dans l'attente d'une authentique prospérité. Le sort de la monnaie nationale paraît bien assuré, mais celui de « l'économie » plus problématique. Elle souffrira encore longtemps sans doute de la disette d'argent, et dépendra beaucoup plus, en dehors de divers facteurs, de l'attitude des autres pays, du

(1) Bibliothèque de philosophie scientifique, librairie Flammarion, 1 vol. 12 francs.

(2) A la fin de 1927 il y avait à nouveau près de 1.800.000 chômeurs. Le problème du chômage est en liaison étroite avec le problème démographique. Il y a lieu de tenir compte non seulement de l'accroissement annuel de la population et de l'absence d'émigration, mais encore des changements survenus dans la composition de cette population. D'une étude publiée par *Wirtschaft und Statistik* (juin 1927) sur le recensement de 1925, il résulte que, malgré la guerre et le traité de Versailles le nombre des individus vivant de leur travail s'est accru de 2 à 3 millions par rapport à 1913, par suite de la réduction des effectifs de l'armée et de la marine, ainsi que des ouvriers travaillant pour elles, du reflux des travailleurs des territoires cédés, et du plus grand nombre de femmes et de rentiers obligés de gagner leur pain.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1933.

FINCH SCHOOL PUT INTO RECEIVERSHIP

Lenox, Companion Institution, Included in Order Under Mortgage Foreclosure.

HEAD CHARGES 'REPRISAL'

Mrs. Cosgrave Declares Bank Resented Her Refusal to Cut Teachers' Pay.

The Finch School, one of the oldest private schools for girls in New York, and the Lenox School, were thrown into receivership yesterday when a mortgage foreclosure suit was brought against the Lenox School, Inc., which operates both. Supreme Court Justice Isidor Wasservogel appointed Arthur J. O'Leary and Herman Hoffman, lawyers, as receivers and directed them to give a bond for \$60,000.

The properties covered by the mortgage, which was given on Dec. 1, 1926, by the Lenox School, Inc., are at 61 East Seventy-seventh Street, where the Finch School is situated, and at 52 East Seventy-eighth Street, the location of the Lenox School. The defendants named by the plaintiff, the Continental Bank and Trust Company, other than the Lenox School Corporation, are Mrs. Jessica G. Cosgrave, president and founder of the schools; her husband, John O'Hara Cosgrave, and Frank V. Storrs.

The petition for the appointment of the receiver said that the mortgage was made for \$250,000, and was subject to one made in 1909 by the Finch School, which has been reduced to \$125,000. The trust company declared that \$42,812 was due on deposits of principal and interest, and that taxes had not been paid since May 1, 1929. The income of the schools from Sept. 1, 1932, to Aug. 31, 1933, was \$190,450, which was said to be insufficient to pay the operating expenses.

The company added that last June the income from the schools was assigned to the trustee by the mortgagor corporation, and the trustee then appointed Mrs. Cosgrave to conduct the school as its agent. "She has questioned the plaintiff's right as mortgagee to control the operations of the school and has stated her inability and unwillingness to work in conjunction with the trustee," the petition said. For this reason it was asserted that the appointment of receivers was necessary.

Justice Wasservogel's order directs the receivers to continue operating the schools in the ordinary course of business and gives them authority to hire and discharge teachers and other employees.

The Finch and Lenox schools are independent of each other and have an attendance of 150 each. The Finch School was organized thirty

three years ago and the Lenox School in 1926.

Mrs. Cosgrave said last night that she had received no notice of the trustee's intention to apply for a receiver and believed that the action was taken "in reprisal" for her refusal to permit the trustee to interfere in the operation of the schools. She also said she believed that the trustee was moved to act because she had endeavored to have the plan of the mortgage made to S. W. Straus & Co., which she described as "iniquitous," made less onerous by a decrease in the amount declared payable annually in reduction of the principal.

"The Lenox School, Inc., is absolutely solvent," said Mrs. Cosgrave, "and has an income sufficient to meet all the charges against it. No other creditor is pressing us. The reason the taxes have not been paid since 1929 is that we were told for some years that the property was tax exempt, although in those years we could have paid the tax. We were not notified until last year that our property was subject to a real estate tax.

"The chief point of dispute with the trustee, however, was my refusal to consent to a reduction in the teachers' salaries. I believed our income was sufficient to avoid the reduction."

GOLDWATER

Family Welfare Fund

Contributions were announced yesterday by the City Welfare Fund. Contributions may be sent to Thomas M. P. O'Connell, 120 Broadway.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|
| S. L. Froelich | \$40. | Abbe Hewson |
| Mr. and Mrs. Hubert | | |
| Mr. and Mrs. John D. W. Peltz | \$35. | Mrs. John E. Davis |
| | | Mrs. A. A. Healy |
| Mrs. W. A. Flagg | \$30. | H. I. Phillips |
| Mrs. H. A. Hatch | | Mrs. A. Abdullah |
| Miss I. B. Carleton | \$25. | Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Schieffelin |
| Miss F. Choate | | H. B. Altschul |
| Mrs. R. Crocker | | H. Rivington Pyne |
| Mrs. M. Follack | | Mrs. F. Cunningham |
| Mrs. H. G. Sanford | | Mrs. S. Norton |
| Mrs. C. S. Stillwell | | Mrs. J. K. Olyphant Jr. |
| Mrs. Clara H. Tully | | Miss J. B. Coulter |
| Miss H. R. Johnson | | Miss M. M. Flood |
| Mrs. Melville E. Regensburg | | Mrs. C. E. Fleck |
| Mrs. Hoe I. Saks | | Mrs. James W. Lee |
| William Williams | | Mrs. Carl Forsch |
| J. F. Hawkins Jr. | | Miss Sylvia Holt |
| Robert L. Leeds | | Mrs. Maria L. Hoyt |
| Eugene H. Hoerber | | Mrs. Oliver Iselin |
| In Memory of Nathan Strauss | | Mrs. L. S. Bache |
| Mrs. Francis Weiss | | Mrs. F. C. Baker |
| Miss Lena B. Loth | | Alice Bernheim |
| Mrs. H. Schweitzer | | Mrs. A. Bernhard |
| Harvard W. Cram | | Mrs. S. Liebman |
| Paul A. Williams | | Mrs. H. Lissner |
| Mrs. Lucy Hagen | | Mrs. W. G. Lord |
| A. G. Bernheimer | | Mrs. K. C. McIntyre |
| Eduard Van Dam | | Mrs. C. M. McLeod |
| Joseph A. Ebert | | Mrs. C. Strauss |
| Miss Katherin Van Bibber | | Mrs. J. Lee Taylor |
| Morton Morris | | Mrs. L. R. Wilfley |
| Orsamus T. Harris | | Mrs. Willis D. Wood |
| Simon Adler | | Mrs. J. M. Woolsey |
| John H. Auerbach | | Mrs. R. Van Wyck |
| Dr. E. J. Bassen | | Mrs. H. K. Viele |
| W. F. Rutherford | | Mrs. R. Wharton |
| | | Mrs. E. P. Wheeler |
| | | Mrs C. C. Gifford |

HOLDS ROOSEVELT IS NOT A MESSIAH

Dr. McGregor Sees 'Pathetic Superstition' in Putting All Faith in One Man.

PAYS TRIBUTE TO LEADER

But President Himself Would Be First to Disclaim Savior Role, He Tells Churchwomen.

The efforts of many persons to make of President Franklin D. Roosevelt a messiah is pathetic and pitiful, the Rev. Dr. Daniel A. McGregor, the new executive secretary of the department of religious education of the Protestant Episcopal Church, declared in an address to more than 1,000 women yesterday afternoon in Synod Hall of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Every parish in the diocese of New York was represented.

Dr. McGregor spoke at the annual Advent meeting of the New York Diocesan Women's Auxiliary of the council on "Christ and the Modern World." Bishop William T. Manning presided. "Our Missions in the Orient" was the theme of the Most Rev. James DeWolf Perry, Presiding Bishop of the communion. "Stewardship" was the theme of the Right Rev. John I. Blair Larned, one of the two Suffragan Bishops of Long Island. On the platform also was the Right Rev. Arthur S. Lloyd, senior Suffragan Bishop of this diocese.

Bishop Manning introduced Mrs. J. Ralph Jacoby, the new president of the auxiliary, who succeeds Mrs. Henry Hill Pierce.

Dr. McGregor's Views.

"In our need and confusion we say we will rebuild our political lives," said Dr. McGregor. "We say we will have State socialism or State capitalism. We say we will set aside democracy and have dictators. We say we will trust that in the realm of politics some one will rise who will lead us to light and to life."

"All over the country today thousands of men are building their hopes of the future on their faith in the personality of one man—President Roosevelt. It is most foolish and superstitious, for he, more all others, would disclaim the title of a messiah. Even one who admires him greatly must be called at the baselessness of this pathetic and pitiful superstition. The whole political framework must in desperate shape when men give credulity to a little glimmer of hope."

Bishop Larned called upon the Protestant Episcopal Church to set an example in temperance. "We need to rethink our influence," he said. "It is of more than passing significance that we happen to be meeting today, a day which marks the end of a great experiment."

comm
ister
which
sente
of th
Potte
New
recen
jubile
op Po
Dr. P
St. Jo
Manni
Bishop
here, a
win T
Potter
who wa
Charles
Jane B
The
United
as a co
commu
cathedr
op Mar
Bishop
Charles
ops, ar
Gates,
sermon
Dr. Jos
of St. J

FOUND AT B

Madison
to A
W

The fi
Madison
served
dinner
tiss Jan
at the
friends
who o
a smal
Brewer
ty-seve
brate.

In th
memb
to sixt
They a
of hon
had p
dimes
present
(Red)
Both
piness
club
Rev.
recto
byter
estab
succe
its d
who
Rev. J
of the
Willia
the Bo
H. Fin
Johns
Charle
spoke
and
appr
pinne
the
D
Yor
crin
crin
of t

Проф. Стрейер о школьном кризисе

ЧИКАГО. — По заявлению проф. Стрейера, школьный кризис в Соед. Штатах достиг такой степени, что более 100,000 детей школьного возраста лишены всякого образования, более 1,000,000 детей посещают школу не более шести месяцев в течение года, и около 50,000 детей — не более трех месяцев. Двери школ для детей теперь закрыты за отсутствием средств в следующих штатах: Мейн, Мичигане, Огайо, Монтане, в Дакотах, в Каролинах, Арканзасе, Оклагоме, Луизиане, Теннеси, Алабаме и Флориде.

оторосил

лясочки, «в которые рано, но не надолго впрягла его жизнь», отбросил самую жизнь, только что начавшуюся, потому что его девочка-невеста, с черной круглой головкой, ушла от него порочной дорогой к европейцам на забаву; и вот он сразу и твердо положил свою левую руку на черные с зеленым кольца красавицы-змеи, и она три раза укусила его смертельными укусами. «Впрочем, кто знает, как именно сделал он это? Твердыми или дрожащими руками? Быстро, решительно или нет? А после того долго ли колебался? Долго ли смотрел на темный океан, на слабый звездный свет, на Южный Крест, Ворона,

NEWS

GRAND JURORS MEET MONDAY AT ARLINGTON

6 Indictments to Be Presented By Commonwealth Attorney Lawrence Douglas This Week

ARLINGTON COURTHOUSE,
Va., Oct. 14.—The October Grand
Jury for Arlington county will
meet Monday, with Judge Walter
T. M. Carthy presideing.

The panel consists of George A.
Rucker, Dave R. Collins, Salim
Samaha, Ernest M. Shreve, H. W.
Beattie, Judson Reamy, E. C.
Howel and Marion W. Miller.

SIX INDICTMENTS

Commonwealth Attorney Law-
rence Douglas will present six in-
dictments for their consideration,
one for murder, one for assault,
one for assault with a deadly
weapon, and three for housebreak-
ing. The commonwealth attorney
will try 15 other criminal cases
during the October term, if possible,
it was said today.

William H. Duncan, former
county clerk, who was found
guilty more than a year ago of
misuse of county funds and
sentenced to three years in the
penitentiary, will appear before
the court as his bond expires
Monday. He took an appeal to
the Virginia Supreme Court of
Appeals, where they affirmed the
lower court's decision on June
23, 1933.

ALLOWED A STAY

On the motion of his attorneys,
he was allowed a stay of sentence
for 90 days to prepare an appeal
to the Supreme Court of the
United States. The office of Leo
P. Harlow, one of Duncan's
counsel, said yesterday that as
far as they knew the writ of
certiorari had never been made.
Commonwealth Attorney Douglas
said he had not been notified of
the perfection of the appeal, and
expected that Duncan would ap-
pear before Judge McCarthy Mon-
day.

The appeal of E. Wade Ball,
former county treasurer, will be
perfected within the next few
days, his brother, former State
Senator Frank L. Ball, one of his
counsel, said today. The former

Oct.
of

Washington

Telephone

Washington Herald, Nov. 15, 1930

13 COUNTRIES TO CONFER ON ROERICH PACT

Convention Called Here Nov. 17 Will Act to Protect Art Science Treasures in Wars

Delegates from 12 foreign nations will meet here November 17 with prominent citizens of the United States at the third international convention for the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace in an effort to complete plans for protection of treasures of art and science in times of war.

Speakers at the sessions will include Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, president of the Federation of Women's Clubs; Dr. James Brown Scott, of the Carnegie Foundation for Peace and president of the Institute of International Law, and Dr. Christian Brinton, eminent art authority.

PACK FOUR YEARS OLD

The Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace was created and promulgated by Nicholas Roerich in 1929, but the convention next month will mark the first gathering of the international organization in this country.

The pact provides that educational, artistic and scientific institutions, artistic and scientific missions, works of art and cultural sites and monuments of all kinds be respected in times of peace and war.

The peace banner, it is hoped, will become as significant in war as the emblem of the Red Cross.

POWERS REPRESENTED

Among the foreign countries which will be represented at the convention are Spain, Argentine, Japan, Switzerland, Chile, Colombia, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Poland, Panama, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

Among those serving on the honorary committee for the convention will be Senators Fletcher and Thomas, Associate Justice Sutherland, of the Supreme Court, the governors of Missouri, Ohio, Texas, North Dakota and Iowa; Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Dr. Mary E. Wooley, Dr. Robert C. Clothier, Maj. Gen. W. D. Connor, Dr. W. P. Few, Dr. H. S. Boardman, Dr. J. H. Kirkland, Dr. J. J. Tivert, Dr. R. D. Hetzel, Dr. Joy I. Lewellen, Dr. John D. Finleyson, Dr. E. L. Stephens and Dr. R. E. Tulloss.

by
tr
le
ti
bi
30
ch
ye
fo
gr
to
Ju
Ch
Li
ni
ac
St
Co
di
Ac
Ch
Na
F.
Po
tic
M
ga
As
He
W
pa
M
Lu
P
S
An
ove
sys
fre
late
Wh
T
her
for
Geo
of
paig
call
diat
and
M
tell
Smit
and
poli

Dr. Jung Still Disagrees With Dr. Freud

MODERN MAN IN SEARCH OF A SOUL. By C. G. Jung. 282 pp. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$3.

IN his latest book Freud declares that he has never claimed all dreams to be of a sexual nature. If that is true, then ninety-nine and a large fraction per cent of Freud's readers have been misled by their own inattention. In any case, Freud's erstwhile pupil, one of the three leading exponents of psycho-analysis in the world, C. G. Jung of Zurich, appears to be in the same boat with virtually all others of Freud's readers. In his defense of his own system, one of the eleven essays in this volume, Jung puts his finger upon the shortcomings of both Freudian and Adlerian psychology in these words:

"Both schools, to my way of thinking, deserve reproach for overemphasizing the pathological aspect of life and for interpreting man too exclusively in the light of his defects."

Religious experience, a great reality to myriads of human beings, seems utterly beyond Freud's understanding. Now, Jung does not for a moment question the propelling forces of the natural instincts in human life, whether one calls them sexuality or the will to power. "But I also do not doubt,"

he declares, "that these instincts come into collision with the spirit, for they are continually colliding with something, and why should not this something be called spirit?" But we do not know what spirit is, one may imagine Freud, Adler and their followers retorting. But, answers Jung, "I am equally far from knowing what instincts are. * * * They are terms that we allow to stand for powerful forces whose nature we do not know."

The Jung psychology, in the main, is based upon this attitude. And the reader can readily see that, once this twentieth-century scientist admits spirit as even no more than one element in the human psyche, an enormous circumvallation of Jericho walls falls down and the reader suddenly sees a new vista of wide horizons opening out in psychology. For, with a candor which does him credit, Jung makes it clear that his claims for his science are of the utmost modesty. The natural history of the mind, as he puts it, "is no further advanced today than was natural science in the thirteenth century." What should we say today of a man who took the science of Dante's "Divine Comedy," or that of his teacher, Brunetto Latini, and stoutly maintained that all

other cosmogony, physics, astronomy, was wrong?

Psychology today is comparable to medicine in the sixteenth century, when a great noise was made because at such famous schools as Montpellier human bodies were actually dissected in the study of anatomy. Physiology was still unknown! Today spirit is officially unknown to science, yet this physician, Jung, who is also a psychoanalyst, maintains that the new medicine demands the treatment not of the illness, notably in psychic suffering, but "of the personality as a whole." So far from suffering for this anti-Freudian, anti-Adlerian heresy there is evidence that Jung is extraordinarily successful, with hundreds of patients from all over the world to his credit.

In every one of the brilliant essays in this book, Jung demonstrates that besides treating patients he is capable, too, of conveying successfully to a reader the ripe fruits of his study and experience; and everywhere appears the line of cleavage between his own and the other schools of psychology and psychotherapy. To the Freudians, for example, artists without exception are narcissitic—undeveloped persons with infantile and auto-erotic traits. That, however,

(Continued on Page 20)

ogy,
of r
the
deal
and
of L
ombr
sam
writ
to s
cal
O
an
'but
cin
agr
Sor
Fre
not
wo
car
it.
ad
an
fie
per
enc
hys
phe
tici
it s
eag
and
jus
I
aly
qui
I c
to
the
form
befo
stud
stuc

but no insight into the sixth sense. The Celtic camera like an automatic, and if snapshots could slay, the landscape would be strewn with reputations. Some of the close-ups are enveloped in chiaroscuro. By a coincidence, Briand shares with Sir William Robertson the satisfaction of

net listened to an equally logical and well-informed presentation of the case against. He then paused, threw up his head, looked vaguely at the window and in hesitant tones would say, "But if you ask me what course I think we ought to take, then I must say I feel perplexed."

But when Grey was perplexed and, like Balfour, "neither approved nor disapproved," it was a very different matter. Grey was "ever non-committal and hesitating." In fact, he was born, as a Northumbrian, the wrong side of the border.

Mr. Lloyd George tells us that "the Irish, through centuries of misrule, have become a race of 'Aginners.'" They are "agin the government" and, in Carson, this meant an "instinct for realities." He was forever joining governments that saved the country and resigning because the country was quite too stupid to be saved, all of which aroused Mr. Lloyd George's respect and admiration—in an Irishman.

But J. M. Keynes, who also is "agin" any government that may happen to be in power, is "a rather whimsical edition of Walter Bagehot" who was "lifted *** into the rocking chair of a pundit." Keynes had the misfortune to be born, not at Criccieth in Wales—not in Ulster—but merely at Cambridge—in the fens. As for Sir John Simon, "he is a very able man, but he commands neither the boldness, the breadth, nor the inspiration that are essential to great leadership."

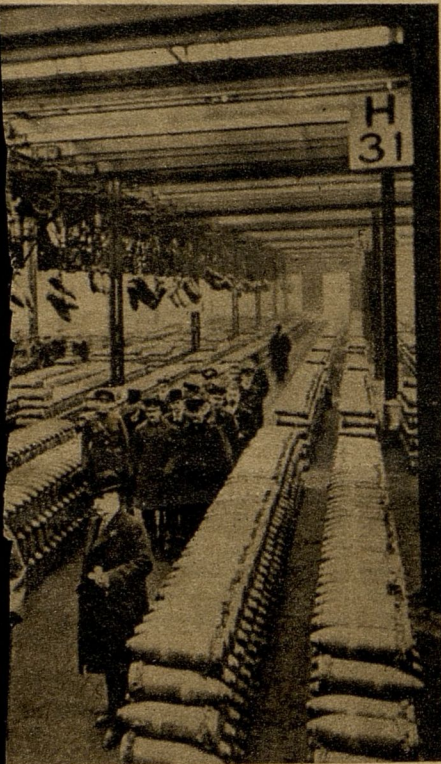
cated across the street, and a "bit enemy" intervened. He was Rinald McKenna, now the bank who was playfully described by Balfour as "an adroit accountant." McKenna succeeded Lloyd George as Chancellor of the Exchequer but Lloyd George had the right when he wanted, to return to the office. "This arrangement," he confesses, "was a mistake and did much harm." Also, McKenna was born in London.

As Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George had Bonar Law next door. According to Mr. Baldwin, this was "the most perfect partnership in political history," nor was the reason only that both of them had migrated—the one from Wales and the other from Canada—into England. They belonged to the same caste or outcast. They shared "a lowly origin." We read:

His father was a Presbyterian minister in a humble manse—mine was a school teacher in times when the pay of that profession was equal to half the wages of a town scavenger today.

Asquith declared that Bonar Law had "the intellect of a Glasgow baillie." Mr. Lloyd George replies in terms which explain many things. Asquith, like himself, was a non-conformist. But he fell victim to social aspirations.

Bonar Law "disdained such contortions to adjust himself to social conditions which he detested and despised." So has it been with Mr. Lloyd George. But Asquith tried "to quit his early past and to sur-



a Shell Factory in 1916.

had great courage

PRINCE MATCHABELLI CONFIRMS DIVORCE

*Indicates Interest of Wife in
Indian Cult Led to Rift—
Keeps Details Secret.*

Prince Georges Matchabelli of 320 East Fifty-seventh Street confirmed reports yesterday that he and the Princess Norina Matchabelli were divorced several months ago. They had been married sixteen years.

The Prince declined to tell the exact date when the decree was obtained, or to state the grounds for the action, but was emphatic in his statement that he and the Princess remained the best of friends. He said she was now in London.

"You may say that it was an American divorce," the Prince declared. "It was obtained in the United States. You may also state that we remain good friends."

The Princess Norina's interest in the beliefs of Hazarat Qibla Meher Baba, the Parsee who came to this country from Bombay a little more than a year ago to rescue Americans from materialism, was more or less the cause of the divorce, Prince Matchabelli said.

"I do not take my religion lightly," he said. "After all, it is an ancient inheritance—something my family has believed in for several centuries; so when the Princess thought she would enter into this religion of Baba we decided that she should go her way and I should go mine."

Hazarat Qibla Meher Baba has remained vocally silent for eight years. He communicates with followers by pointing with his index finger to the letters of the alphabet on a small wooden board which he carries. He left the United States some months ago to return to London.

an oversight or a mendacious
? raise of the Governor's handling
charges against the Mayor of
York is one of its outstanding
s. Did not the adroit Mr. Walker
him up a tree? And did not his
ation extricate the Governor from
tight place and relieve him from
barrassing problem of action on
e of an election in which he was
didate for the Presidency and
need the endorsement of his own

President is pictured as barking
baiters: "Keep your shirts on!"
tells the story of the sick King
physician advised that the only
of recovery was to wear the
f a happy man. The man when
was a beggar without a shirt. It
arable that the few who have
should strive to keep them on.
ow about the millions who have
And if the King's physicians
ight, should not the President
those who have them to take
ff? And is not his policy de-
to make that course necessary?

FINDLAY SACKETT.

York, Oct. 27, 1933.

Bryant Park.

Editor of The New York Times:

we read different opinions con-
the design of Bryant Park.
say that if there are any diag-
main arteries running between
n and Forty-second Streets they
ove a detriment to the park and
of a great deal of charm and use-
that it ought to have?

it is no hardship for the pedes-
to have to walk around Bryant
Let us learn from sad experience
us try and build a park that is
to serve properly the greatest
of people.

d, flat mall running from Forty-
and Fifth Avenue to the

duct
In
it, Je
draw
manuf
Palest
labor
Nation
Mor
gle Je
ployed
Arabs
tural c
Far
attitud
Palest
is as f
"Join
Arab v
autono
to raise
of the
tual u
Arab."

If fur
of frie
by org
toward
that th
ish Wo
worker
side b
ployes
employ
and th
the fell
valleys
Nation
Zion
New

To the B
In yo
latest
Mayora
mere fi
are im
tion."
This