Central Organization for a Durable Peace

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405 Marlborough St.,

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,

Pansie Fern Andrews
International Corresponding Secretary,
American Branch.
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?
CENTRAL ORGANIZATION FOR A DURABLE PEACE

Dear Sir, 

The Secretary-General,

I am writing to express my support of the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP) and its efforts to promote the rights of older Americans. I believe it is crucial that we work together to ensure that the needs of the elderly are met.

In order to achieve this goal, I propose the following measures:

1. Increase funding for programs that support seniors, including healthcare and social services.
2. Advocate for policies that address the economic needs of the elderly, such as retirement security and social security benefits.
3. Promote awareness and education about the challenges faced by older Americans, including age discrimination and isolation.

I hope you will consider these proposals and join me in working towards a better future for all seniors.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
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 Hercier, 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,

International Corresponding Secretary,

American Branch.
I am pleased to have this opportunity to speak to you. We will soon meet you, and I am sure that you will be impressed by our organization. We are proud of our work and we believe in the importance of education for the future. I hope that you will agree with us in this.

Thank you for your attention. I would like to express my gratitude for your kind words. I believe that education is the key to success, and I hope that we can work together to promote this important cause.

Best regards,

[Signature]

International Correspondence Schools

500 East 50th Street, New York, N.Y.
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.
MINIMUM PROGRAM

1. No organization of record of territory shall be made contrary to the interests and wishes of the population concerned. Where possible, their consent shall be obtained prior to the beginning of any operation.

2. The process shall be extended to the various humanitarian needs in that area in the preservation, education, health, and economic development of the population.

3. The work of the various organizations shall be coordinated and meet to the benefit of the population.

The Peace Conference shall be given a paramount organization and meet with the benefit of all areas in the development of the population.

4. The States shall be given a paramount place in the preservation of the population of the area, in the interest of the establishment of a permanent court of international justice (p) in the organization of the United Nations and the establishment of a permanent council of investigation and consultation.

5. The States shall be given a paramount role in the preservation of the area, in the establishment of a permanent court of international justice (p) in the organization of the United Nations and the establishment of a permanent council of investigation and consultation.

6. The States shall be given a paramount role in the preservation of the area, in the establishment of a permanent court of international justice (p) in the organization of the United Nations and the establishment of a permanent council of investigation and consultation.
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
Dear Mr.阿根士:

Your favor of the 16th instant to receive our cooperation is noted. It is very fortunate that I can hastily write the article to which you refer. My opinion I can give very promptly.

It seems to me likewise that private property of the enemy on the high seas will not be respected to any extent unless (1) it is contraband; (2) it is enemy to a place or nation; (3) it is money to a place or nation.
port. On the other hand, this will not in my judgment be so much an advance in international law as was thought to be the case at the time of the Congress of Paris in 1856. "Contraband" is a very flexible term, constantly changing, and apparently has tended to become more and more inclusive. That being the case, the adoption of the principle of the immunity of private enemy property at sea from capture after all will put the difficulty only one step farther back, namely, on the definition of contraband, and perhaps also on the definition of blockade.

I could hardly undertake to interpret the principles of your
part. On the other hand, this will have no

effect on international law as we

have to do an case of the time

of the conference, or partly in 1945.

"Continental" in a very flexible sense,

conformity and consistency, and especially

have tended to become more and more

important. That point the case of the

adaptation of the principles of the

immunity of private enemy property and

see from the same after all will not

the difficulty only one step further

bear, merely, on the definition of

concentration and perpetuation on the

definition of process.

I only hereby acknowledge to

introduce the principle of your
organization, but on the face of it
have no doubt that such a league as
that to which you refer could interpret
for itself its rights as to private
property.

Very truly yours,

E.P.J. - L.

Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews
405 Marlborough St.,
Boston, Massachusetts
organization, put on the face of it have no concept that such a lease as that to which you refer convey interest for title to the property as to provide.

Very truly yours,

H. T. L. - L.