

COPY for Mr. Williams



THE

WEST LAKE



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The Rotary Club of Opelika, Alabama, U. S. A., wrote to propose that, to further the sixth object of Rotary, as many Rotary Clubs as there are willing to cooperate, shall observe the first week in December as the International Good will week. At the recommendation of our International Relationship Committee, we replied in support and, in conjunction with the Program Committee, arranged to have Prof. R. S. Lautenschlager, head of Department of Political Science, Hangchow Christian College, to deliver before our regular meeting on Dec. 5, 1935, an address on THE PRICE OF PEACE. Following is a resume of the speech:

THE PRICE OF PEACE

1. The Problem of Peace. We wish to set forth a philosophy of international relationships which recognizes the central problem of life as that of adjustment of human relationships. The conflicts between the ideals of the human spirit and the conditions of objective reality are most strikingly exemplified in the world situation of peace and war. A supreme challenge is presented to the intelligence and creative capacity of mankind. The ideal of this world of nations possessing the earth in a spirit of harmonious relationship and a manner of mutual welfare is not to be attained except at a great cost. At the basis of all constructive effort there must always be the all-pervading atmosphere of active good-will.

2. The Meaning of Peace. Peace, which is both a condition of mind and a state of affairs, must ever be regarded in the positive sense. It means not only the absence of strife and destructive methods in dealing with conflicts, but is based upon (1) the proper organization of the activities of life, (2) intelligent understanding of the interests and needs of others, and (3) orderly and constructive methods of adjustment. Real international peace has nothing in common with a situation of weak submission to injustice, nor does it preclude the use of military force in the nature of police service for suppressing local insurrection or for collectively enforcing international law. Peace is not the "peace of the grave-yard" nor of the status quo; it is rather the "peace of the court-room" and of progressive adjustment. Thus international peace consists of positive action whereby the common law and the common justice is achieved through international government.

3. Complexity of the World Situation. The problems of international relationship are greatly increased by the complexity of the national state system now prevailing. A large variety and extreme diversity in area, population, resources, stage of development, political stability, etc. is manifested. In contrast to that magnificent union in the New World—the United States of America there remains across the Atlantic that heterogeneous conglomerate—the “disunited states of Europe” with all its traditions of dynastic wars and imperialistic struggles. It is from this vital center that modern civilization of the world has proceeded and radiated, but it is also this area that has been most fruitful of international tragedy.

4. Immaturity of Peace and Probability of war. The movement for international cooperation ushered in during the post-war decade is showing much less promise for peace than was hoped. It is evident that society is still in the pioneering stage of world organization. Several discouraging and disturbing features of our time are: (1) the present ominous race for naval power and for supremacy of the air—after the tragic breakdown of the Disarmament Conference, (2) the feeble manner in which the peace machinery has been functioning in the face of extremely critical situations, and (3) the resurgence of nationalism, particularly in the form of an aggressive fascism. Consequently, both in Europe and in the Far East the situation is moving rapidly “from crisis to catastrophe”.

5. The Cost of Peace Obviously there can be no hope for international peace until men and nations are prepared to pay the price. The thing that must be clearly sacrificed is our barbarous, self-centered nationalism; our nationalism must be tamed and refined into an agency of civilization and human welfare. Its chief elements that require purging are: undue emphasis upon racial self-determination, extreme doctrine of political sovereignty, neo-mercantilism in the form of lording it over too unequal a share of the world's economic blessings, and National Armaments as an instrument of policy and guarantee of security. All these must be humbly sacrificed at the altar of peace.

To this “giving-up” must be added a “building-up” of a fuller utilization and development of the world's peace machinery. The Palace of Peace must be more firmly constructed upon the foundations of: (1) international understanding, (2) high-minded diplomacy, (3) collective security, and (4) judicial settlement. Instead of a “league to enforce peace” we should think more of a league to reconcile interests and adjust conflicts. The collective action and security of Art. XVI is very essential to preserve the sanctity of treaty obligations. But Art. XIX must not be neglected and forgotten as in the past; in

its provision for revision of treaties and for adjustment of any condition dangerous to peace lies the charter for making the League of Nations a true instrument for international justice and peace.

Whether this generation will rise to the heroism of practical good-sense, and pay the costs for peace is hard to tell. The alternative is extremely unpleasant to contemplate. We may either pay the price and achieve international peace or we may revert to the follies of "jungle politics" and prepare for the "Great Chaos".

浙江賑務工作概況

二十四年十二月十九日社員錢士青君講

去年旱災奇重，余曾襄理賑務，茲將經過情形，略為報告，大概分為四端

： 1.旱災嚴重之情形 2.社會不安之現象 3.救濟款項之分配 4.災民獲救之人數

(1)旱災嚴重之情形

上年旱災災情之重，災區之廣，百餘年所未有，浙江全省七十六市縣未受災者，僅溫嶺，平陽，樂清，瑞安，玉環，慶元六縣，受災之區，人民生計斷絕，或乞食地方，或委身溝壑，災民食糠粃樹根，後因食盡，尋食觀音粉，因而腹結致死者，為數甚巨，一片災情，慘不入目，各縣紛紛電報災況，並請撥款賑災，浙賑會辦事人員之工作緊張，前所未有也。

(2)社會不安之現象

上年旱災發生之時，共匪尚未完全消滅，當時拯救若不出力，災民為饑餓所迫，以致挺而走險，則星星之火，可以燎原，甚屬可虞，況當時已發生吃大戶之風聲，到處傳播，勢甚洶洶，鄉鎮紳富，率都挈眷避城，鄉警團丁，晝夜防範不息，後由浙賑會暨省內外地方人士，急謀補救，請求當局迅撥鉅款，以資散賑，並由浙賑會會同民財兩廳，派員分赴各縣查勘災情，曉諭災民，靜候發賑救濟，人心藉以安定。

(3)救濟款項之分配

浙江本有賑務會，至此即將賑務會擴大組織，除請民政廳長為賑會主席外，並聘地方紳士張暄初，許紹棣，馮仲賢，金潤泉，以及本人等為常務委員，各縣亦設立賑務分會，以各縣縣長為主席，於是與上海

甲戌全浙救災會，分途辦理，認定災情最重各縣，分別派員放賑，計於潛，臨安，昌化，富陽，新登，吳興，長興，孝豐，桐廬，分水，建德，浦江，淳安，壽昌，諸暨，天台，仙居，縉雲，遂安，江山，常山，開化，二十二縣歸浙賑會派員會縣查放，至海鹽，嘉興，桐鄉，崇德，武康，餘杭，德清，上虞，嵊縣，新昌，餘姚，紹興，十二縣由甲戌救災會担任，派員查放，海甯亦由甲戌救災會商同各慈善團體撥款放賑。

省政府議決，第一次撥賑款廿五萬元，除撥補甲戌救災會五萬元外，所餘廿萬元經浙賑會酌量災情輕重，分別支配，於潛等廿二縣，由浙賑會派員分赴各縣查放冬賑，其交通便利各縣，則配發苞米，山僻縣份，則發現款，上海籌募各省旱災義賑會，認定杭州市，杭縣，安吉，蕭山，金華，蘭谿，東陽，永康，武義，衢縣，龍游，宣平，松陽十三市縣，直接派員查放，先後計撥賑款十五萬元，此外被災較輕各縣，經會令飭就地自行設法籌濟，此去年旱災冬賑情形也，至今年春賑，經浙賑會會商甲戌救災會，仍照舊分縣份辦理，並議定就地工賑為原則，如有老弱婦孺，則酌發一部份，第二次省政府議決，撥發賑款三十五萬元，除撥補甲戌救災會七萬元外，所餘二十八萬元，由浙賑款會決定，就於潛等廿二縣分別支配，並派工程督察員，分赴各縣督促進行，惟義賑會前辦冬賑之杭州市，及杭縣等十三市縣，應辦無賑，由義賑會指撥浙江省賑款三萬元，並商定將杭州市，杭縣，安吉，金華，蕭山等四縣一市，劃歸義賑會，就前配三萬元，酌量籌辦，其餘永康，等八縣，歸浙賑會辦理，由省府議決，續撥賑款五萬元，由會分別支配永康等八縣，及呈請補賑之臨海，續請加撥之諸暨等縣，各就地方情形，施賑或工賑。

(4) 災民獲救之人數

浙賑會所辦廿二縣，受賑災戶，計九萬五千五百七十五戶，大小口共三十九萬另六百八十四人，上海籌募各省旱災義賑會，查放杭市等十三市縣，受賑災戶，計五萬另五百九十五戶，大小口共廿二萬另九十三人，以上共計受賑災民，六十一萬另七百七十七人，至甲戌救災會所辦各縣，尚未據開報，約計十二縣受賑災民，亦在二十萬人左右，是浙江全省各縣，共災民受賑者，有八十萬人之多也。