

*Islam:* To God belong the East and the West. Therefore withersoever ye turn, is the face of God. Verily God is all pre-vading, all knowing.

*Jainism:* Establish the religion of the law which benefits all living beings in the whole universe! It will bring supreme benefit to all living beings in all the world!

*Judaism:* And they shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.

*Shinto:* I will halt here today; and, having purified myself, will go further tomorrow; and worship at the temple of the Diety.

*Taoism:* Weapons, even though successful, are unblessed implements, detestable to every creature. Therefore, he who has the Eternal, will not employ them.

*Sikhism:* Churches, teachers, teachings half a dozen! The Teacher of teachers is one; His forms, many. The sun is one; the seasons many. Innumerable are the manifestations of the Creator.

*Zoroastrianism:* May we ourselves be they who help to make this world progress.

The preliminary meeting in Geneva elected as permanent chairman of the committee of one thousand, Dean Shailer Mathews of Chicago University; and Dr. Henry A. Atkinson as general secretary. Dr. Atkinson is now in the Orient in the interests of the conference. The general headquarters are at 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

For administrative and educational purposes and for making arrangements for the conference to be held in 1930,

there is an administrative center in the following places:

Frankfort, Germany

Paris, France

London, England

Athens, Greece

Pekin, China

Tokyo, Japan

Jerusalem, Palestine

The executive committee of seventy is at work preparing for the conference. The next meeting of this committee will be held in Frankfort, Germany, in August of this year. It will be presided over by Dean Shailer Mathews of Chicago.

In closing this brief statement, we might say that we believe with Dr. Robert T. Hume, of the Union Theological Seminary, of New York City, that there are at least half a dozen attitudes which the religionist may take towards the other religions.

1. *Ignore* the other religions as unworthy of notice.
2. *Tolerate* the other religions as unworthy of notice.
3. *Depreciate* them as really worthy of scorn or perhaps dangerous.
4. *Attack* them actively, as actual enemies to oneself or to the souls of men.
5. *Convert* them into conformity with oneself.
6. *Coalesce* with them in humility and hope of some better product than any existing religion.

The attitude of the organizers of this conference believe that it is best to sit down with the representatives from all religions to discuss with them the building of a better international order.

## INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS

### Accord Between Italy and Pope

#### Official Communique

The text of the official communique, summarizing the agreement, concordat and financial conventions between Italy and the Holy See, according to the *Associated Press*, was published February 12 as follows:

"The political treaty between the Holy See and Italy is composed of a preamble of 27

articles. After stating that the two high contracting parties recognize the advisability of eliminating every reason for enmity between them, it begins by reaffirming the principle contained in the first article of the constitution of the Italian kingdom by which the Catholic Apostolic Roman religion is the only state religion in Italy.

"The treaty then proceeds recognizing the full property and exclusive dominion and sovereign jurisdiction of the Holy See over the Vatican as at present constituted.

"For this purpose, the 'City of the Vatican' is created, declaring that in its territory no interference by the Italian government will be possible and that there will be no authority but the authority of the Holy See. St. Peter's Square, though forming part of the Vatican territory, will continue being normally open to the public and subject to the police powers of the Italian authorities. The boundaries of the Vatican City are indicated on a map annexed to the treaty.

#### Public Service Regulated

"A special clause specifies that all public services with which the Vatican City will be endowed shall be by Italian connection with other states telegraph, telephone, wireless broadcasting, and postal services.

"Another agreement was provided for between the Holy See and the Italian state for the circulation on Italian territory of terrestrial vehicles and aircraft belonging to the Vatican city.

"Another clause specifies persons subject to the sovereignty of the Holy See, namely those having stable residence in the Vatican city. The treaty also lays down the immunity which will be enjoyed even by those who do not reside in the above-mentioned city namely all dignitaries of the church, persons belonging to the pontifical court and Vatican officials declared indispensable by the Holy See.

#### Immunities Are Provided

"Territorial immunities also are provided for the patriarchal basilicas and certain edifices situated outside of the Vatican city in which the Holy See has housed or will house its congregations or offices and services necessary for its administration.

"Italy recognized the Holy See's right to send its own diplomats to foreign countries and to receive foreign diplomats according to the general rules of international law. The two high contracting parties bind themselves to establish normal diplomatic relations by accrediting an Italian Ambassador to the Holy See and an apostolic nuncio to Italy who will be the dean of the diplomatic body, according to customary procedure as recognized in the congress of Vienna.

"It is also agreed that the artistic and scientific treasures existing in the Vatican city and Lateran Palace continue to remain visible to students and visitors.

"Another clause states that if the Holy See requests it, either in any single case or as a general rule, the Italian government will see to punishment in its own territory of crimes committed in the Vatican city. Similarly the Holy See will deliver to Italy persons who have taken refuge on Vatican territory accused of acts which are considered criminal by the laws of both states.

#### Territory to Be Neutral

"Yet another clause states that the Vatican wishes to remain and will remain extraneous to temporal competitions between other states and from international congresses convened for this purpose unless the parties in conflict appeal unanimously to its mission of peace and reserving the right, in any case, to exercise its moral and spiritual power. As a consequence of the above, the Vatican territory will always be considered neutral and inviolable.

"Then comes declaration as follows:

"The Holy See considers that with the agreements today signed it possesses guarantees necessary to provide with due liberty and independence the spiritual government of the Diocese of Rome and of the Catholic Church in Italy and the whole world, declares the Roman question definitely and irrevocably settled and, therefore, eliminated, and recognizes the kingdom of Italy under the dynasty of the house of Savoy with Rome as the capital of the Italian state. Italy on its side recognizes the state of the Vatican city under the sovereignty of the supreme pontiff. The law of guarantees and any other law or act contrary to the present treaty is abrogated."

"The article concerning marriage is particularly interesting and says, 'the Italian state, wishing to give back to matrimony, which is the base of the family, dignity in agreement with the Catholic tradition of its people, recognizes matrimony as a sacrament regulated by canon law in its relation to civil law. The bans of marriage must appear in the parish church as well as in the municipality. Immediately after the celebration of marriage the parish priest will explain to the married couple the civil consequences of marriage, reading the articles of the civil code concerning the rights and duties of a married couple.

#### Regulations As to Marriage

"The parish priest must also send within five days the marriage certificate to the municipality and have it copied in the registers there. Cases concerning the nullity of marriage and the dissolution of marriages celebrated but not consummated are reserved to the ecclesiastical courts. Their sentences, before becoming definite, must be brought before the supreme tribunal of *segnatura* (a king or supreme court) which will determine if all the rules of canon law have been respected concerning the competence of the judge and whether the interested parties were represented before the court or judged by default. The decision of the supreme tribunal *segnatura* will be sent to the court of appeal of the Italian state, which will enforce the sentences of the ecclesiastical authority, ordering them to be annotated in the municipal marriage registers. With regard to cases of separation, the Holy See consents to

judgment being given by the Italian civil authorities."

"The teaching of religion becomes compulsory, not only in the elementary schools but also in the secondary schools according to the program established in the accord between the Holy See and Italy. Italy recognizes Catholic organizations forming part of 'Italian Catholic action' which according to instruction of the Holy See must keep their activity outside of any political party and under the immediate control of the hierarchy of the church for spreading and applying Catholic principles.

"Toward the end the concordat establishes that any future difficulty in the interpretation of the same is to be solved by the Holy See and Italy through mutual and friendly understanding.

"The financial convention establishes that the Holy See, as definite settlement of all its financial relations with Italy in consequence of the fall of temporal power, accepts 750,000,000 lire cash and 1,000,000,000 lire in Italian state consols at 5 per cent. This sum is inferior to what Italy would have paid if the Holy See had accepted the allowance granted by the law of guarantees of May 13, 1871. The treaty of conciliation, the concordat and the financial convention must be ratified by the supreme pontiff and the King of Italy within four months from today's signature and will have effect from the moment of ratification."

## THE UNITED STATES AND THE WORLD COURT

ON February 19, the Coolidge Administration sent identical notes to the diplomatic representatives of all governments which have signed the World Court Protocol.

### Text of the Kellogg Note

The text of Secretary Kellogg's note reads as follows:

#### Excellency:

I have the honor to refer to my note of Feb. 12, 1926, with which I transmitted for the information of your government a copy of the resolution adopted by the Senate of the United States on Jan. 27, 1926, setting forth certain reservations and understandings as conditions on which the United States would adhere to the protocol of signature of Dec. 16, 1920, of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

In that note I asked to be informed whether the reservations and understandings contained in the resolution of the Senate of the United States were acceptable to your government as a part and condition to the adherence of the United States to the said protocol and statute.

Five governments unconditionally accepted the Senate reservations and understandings,

three indicated that they would accept but have not formally notified my government of their acceptance, fifteen simply acknowledged the receipt of my government's note of Feb. 12, 1926, while twenty-four have communicated to my government replies as hereinafter indicated.

At a conference held in Geneva in September, 1926, by a large number of the States signatories to the protocol of signature of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, a final act was adopted in which were set forth certain conclusions and recommendations regarding the proposal of the United States, together with a preliminary draft of a protocol regarding the adherence of the United States which the conference recommended that all the signatories of the protocol of signature of Dec. 16, 1920, should adopt in replying to the proposal of the United States.

Twenty-four of the governments adopted the recommendations of the conference of 1926 and communicated to the government of the United States in the manner suggested by the conference. By these replies and the proposed protocol attached thereto the first four reservations adopted by the Senate of the United States were accepted.

### Main Point of Difference

The fifth reservation was not accepted in full but so much of the first part thereof as required the court to render advisory opinions in public session was accepted, and the attention of my government was called to the amended rules of the court requiring notice and an opportunity to be heard.

The second part of the fifth reservation therefore raised the only question on which there is any substantial difference of opinion. That part of the reservation reads as follows:

"\* \* \* Nor shall it (the court) without the consent of the United States entertain any request for any advisory opinion touching any dispute or question in which the United States has or claims interest."

It was observed in the final act of the conference that, as regards disputes to which the United States is a party, the court had already pronounced upon the matter of dispute between a member of the League of Nations and a State not a member, and reference was made to advisory opinion number five in the Eastern Carolina case in which the court held that it would not pass on such a dispute without the consent of the non-member of the League. The view was expressed that this would meet the desire of the United States.

### "Equal Right" of America

As regards disputes to which the United States is not a party but in which it claims an interest, the view was expressed in the final act that this part of the fifth reservation rests upon the presumption that the