Pacifists have always opposed illicit resort to force and are therefore bound to take a stand in the campaign against terrorism.

There are two classes of terrorism: firstly, that practised by revolutionaries against the government of their country and secondly: that practised by certain governments which victimise groups of citizens for their political, social or religious opinions. The question of terrorism raises the question of political refugees and their protection. (Here Dr. Quidde pays a tribute to England and Switzerland for the hospitality offered in the past to political refugees).

International law has some duties to perform in the matter, and in this connection we must distinguish between three aspects: (1) cases in which protection and shelter cannot be refused; (2) cases in which governments are free to offer protection to refugees and (3) cases in which it is the duty of governments to refuse protection and even to sue those who ask for it and to punish severely those responsible for acts of terrorism.

1. All States should offer shelter to political refugees provided the latter abstain from carrying on any form of political agitation. The refugee should receive an identity card entitling him to work in the country concerned. Restrictions should not be of such nature as to prevent his gaining a livelihood.

2. States should be entitled to expel political refugees who meddle with internal political conflicts or act in any way that may prejudice relations between their own country and the country which offers them shelter, or again, if they oppose in any form of violence the authorities of their country. Political refugees should, however, be entitled to expose truthfully the position in their own country. Refugees who are to be deported should not be re-conducted to the frontiers of their own country.

3. States should be under an obligation to punish any one (nationals or foreigners) who take steps with a view to committing acts of terrorism against individuals or groups. Individuals or governments menaced by such action should be entitled to demand that the measures provided for under paragraphs A and B be taken.

A. People suspected of fraternising with terrorists should be watched. They should not be allowed to have papers substituting passports and the police of their own and of other countries should be advised of the position.

B. The authorities should prosecute persons suspected of participating in the preparation or commission of acts of terrorism.

C. The authorities should, in the case of political refugees, submit documents concerning the case to the country menaced and allow a representative of the latter to attend the trial.

4. If governments or individuals menaced by the acts of terrorism consider that the Government responsible for suppressing these acts have not carried out the above obligations or that the finding of the Court is unsatisfactory, they shall be entitled to appeal to the Council of the League of Nations, or to a criminal court to be set up within the Permanent Court.

A Court of Appeal must be created in order to set up uniformity of procedure and to keep in check those governments that might favour terroristic trends.