

Hail, men of the future!

The world's real patriot ye;  
Above the dead I hear your tread that sets the  
people free!  
And I hear the fife, and I hear the drum,  
I hear the shouting wherever you come,  
And I see the glory in your face



Who march to save the race!

Justice shall be your weapon and Truth the bomb  
you hurl,  
Flag of united nations the banner you unfurl,  
Hail, men of the present — do I hear your an-  
swering cry?  
Here am I! Here am I! Angela Morgan.

# PAX INTERNATIONAL

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## NEWS AND COMMENTS

### The Disarmament Conference

Alas the Disarmament Conference has been post-poned.

The sixth assembly of the League of Nations called upon the Council to appoint a committee to consider the steps necessary for a Disarmament Conference. The first meeting of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference was to be held on February 15th. The commission was to be composed of delegates from the nations on the Council (France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Brazil, Czecho-Slovakia, Spain, Sweden and Uruguay) and delegates from Bulgaria, Finland, Holland, Poland, Roumania and Yugoslavia, as well as delegates from the three non-members of the League, Germany, Russia and the United States.

What will be the scope of the things this Preparatory Commission will discuss, if they eventually meet? A formidable list of questions was drawn up by the Council, but whether the Commission may modify or change these questions is not yet known. The questions in brief are:

1. What is to be understood by the expression "armaments"?

2. Is it practical to limit the ultimate war strength of a country, or must disarmament be confined to the peace strength?

3. By what standards is it possible to measure the armaments of one country against another?

4. Can there be said to be offensive and defensive armament?

5. On what principle will it be possible to draw up a scale of armaments permissible to the various countries?

6. Is there any device by which civil can be distinguished from military aircraft for purposes of disarmament?

### The Scandal in Hungary

The counterfeiting of French money in Hungary by people in high positions, has disclosed the situation in that unhappy country. Olga Misar, (Austrian W.I.L.) presents the matter most dramatically. An extract from her article is as follows:

"In Hungary French 1000 franc notes have been counterfeited, but not in a distant hidden place but in the Municipal Military Cartographic Institute. And it has not been done by poor devils driven by hunger and poverty, but by princes and barons, with the knowledge of the police and the blessing of the church. Much has happened in Hungary lately, that was not in keeping with the usual idea of honour, but the shamelessness with which this crime has been committed, beats anything that has been done in this demoralized age. In all probability, this whole affair would have been hidden, and even the inquiries would have had no result, if France had not sent her own police to Hungary to continue investigations. \*\*\*

"Only out of patriotism did Prince Windisch Grätz lower himself to the level of a counterfeiter, did the Chief of Police keep silence, did Bishop Zadavec let the conspirators take oath of allegiance to the monarchy, did the Minister issue diplomatic passes to the counterfeiter. And it follows quite logically, that if in war time, one may murder and commit crimes for the fatherland, why not do a little counterfeiting in peace time for the country? But we find that the crime, of putting in the place of morals, a phantom, a caricature of patriotism to cover every shameful deed, is very clear.

"The action of the press was awful. First it made sensational announcements, and then, when it was made clear that people of high position were concerned in the affair and it was uncertain what the far reaching political results might be, it began to retreat."

In an article appearing in the January "Foreign Affairs" the blame for this

scandal is placed not on the government of Hungary but on embittered Hungarian patriots who have lost territory and economic wealth.

Prince Louis Windisch Grätz is spoken of as an eccentric and unbalanced nobleman. The article says, "It should be pointed out that apart from Mr. Nadossy, Chief of the Police Department of the Home Office, not one conspirator of any note has been arrested, the whole affair being evidently conducted by persons who have not the slightest connection with the present government.

### United States Enters World Court

By a vote of 76 to 17 the Senate of the United States voted adherence to the World Court, with five reservations (1) United States assumes no obligations under the League; (2) United States participates upon an equality with other States in the election of Judges; (3) The United States Congress to determine what part of the expense the United States shall bear; (4) the Court Statute not to be amended without United States' consent; (5) the United States not to be bound by an advisory opinion unless the United States has joined in a request for it.

The Manchester Guardian of January 29th says: "The adherence of the United States to the World Court marks the most definite advance toward effective if not formal cooperation with the League that America has yet approved.

### Moses a Pacifist.

The following extracts are taken from the Paris New York Herald, of January 27, 1926.

"To the accompaniment of jeers, jibes and shouts the New York Board of Education attempted to decide whether the daily reading of the Ten Commandments in the public schools would be of any avail in curbing the crime wave in this city. One element of America's civilisation is inclined to think that Moses was in the employ of pacifist organizations and that he wrote the Sixth Commandment, "Thou Shalt not Kill" at their behest. This allegation caused some alarm, but also considerable amusement. This amusement changed to righteous indignation, however, when another speaker made bold to say that the Commandments were not the property of the Christian sects, and that, in fact, the latter had no right to them at all since they were primarily Jewish and a violation of the so-called Christian doctrine.

## NO MORE WAR-ARBITRATE

Madeleine Z. Doty

Even since I've been in Geneva I've been searching for some simple concrete program to bind us all together. Some thing much more definite than the word peace.

As International Secretary I feel much like a mother with 24 children each tugging at her skirt at the same time from a different angle. I am torn with conflicting points of view and conflicting demands. Says one it's Minorities that is the great problem; says another it's Economic Imperialism, says a third it's Free Trade, a fourth what we need is Non-violence, a fifth Disarmament and Compulsory Arbitration, a sixth it's the whole social and economic order that is wrong and each one feels rightly that their problem is the one of vital importance, and deserves my utmost attention.

In sheer desperation at my inability to respond adequately to those 24 tugs, I want to clap my hands over my ears, shake off the whole bunch and say there is only one way and that is to be a dictator and say what is best for all.

But that is the easy way. The way of the desperate. The way many have chosen today in all the confusion, disaster and hatred that has arisen; the swing back to violence, suppression, war and dictatorship. We have got to find another way. A common program, something that will cure the ills with which we struggle and yet be so simple all can understand and work at together.

Humanity today presents two great streams. Those who, desperate and afraid, are clamouring for Mussolini and Dictatorship and the idealists, clinging with resolute courage to their belief that the world's ills are not to be settled by force but by freedom, arbitration, understanding and love.

The former group have a simple active program. It is "kill" and "dictate". Now what terms can we oppose which will be equally expressive of a new world order and point to the solution of the Minority problem, Economic Imperialism, Free Trade, Non-violence, Disarmament. They are "No more War, — Arbitrate."

At first it may not sound thrilling but listen, hear the beat of feet, of a new army arising all over the world. "No more War, — Arbitrate."

Hasn't the British Section of the W.I.L. caught hold of a great idea in their proposal of on "Arbitration Pilgrimage". From the four corners of England from May until July will be heard the tramp tramp of feet marching to London and this is what they will say; — "No more War, — Arbitrate." "No more War, — Arbitrate." — Say it to yourself as you mark time, — "No more War, — Arbitrate." "No more War, — Arbitrate."

Do you catch what it may mean? Banded together for a new world order we are invincible. Let us carry the idea of the British Section further. Why not a World Pilgrimage for Arbitration. In every corner of the globe let us get ready in marching order in May and start the tramp tramp of that new world army. "No more War, — Arbitrate." "No more War, — Arbitrate." — We are to have our Congress in Dublin about the tenth of July. Nearly every country will be sending delegates. Then let each

Nation begin to march in May from East, West, North and South to the point where their delegates leave to attend the Congress in Ireland. Don't confine this march to one organisation, let all join who will.

The marchers with banners flying ought to accompany their delegates to the point of departure, then send them on their way with instructions to join the great pilgrimage in England before going to the Dublin Congress. When the marchers in England from North, East, South and West, head their procession toward Hyde Park, London, early in July, they will have been joined by people from all parts of the earth. Then indeed the world around you will hear this great new army marching and singing together in chorus, —

"No more War, — Arbitrate."

"No more War, — Arbitrate."

"No more War, — Arbitrate."

## A Woman's Peace House

"Why not make our Maison Internationale a memorial for all time to the women who had the courage to meet in 1915 during the war and protest against war?"

This was a question asked at a meeting held in London at Lady Parmoor's home on December 9th.

Men have their Peace Palace at the Hague. They have created their International Courts and their Leagues, why then should women not ultimately buy the Maison Internationale, or a similar building and make it a centre for all time dedicated to Women and Peace.

Lady Courtney of Penwith expressed it as her belief, that there are people who might be glad to make large contributions to such a cause, who may like to leave their money to such a memorial.

There certainly seems to be no good reason why this idea should not be spread abroad with the idea that it may some day be realized.

There could hardly be a more ideal place for such a purpose than the Maison with its ancient historical background, erected as it is on an old Roman wall.

Originally it was a home for nuns and there is a secret underground passage leading from it to the cathedral. It is a building with rare charm and full of historic interest.

Fortunately the landlord is much interested in the work of the W.I.L. and while he highly prizes the Maison as his own home there is just a chance that he might consider selling it. The lease of the W.I.L. on the Maison expires in 1929.

Meanwhile if anyone wishes to leave their fortune or a small piece of their fortune to A Woman's peace House, dedicated to women's work for international understanding and peace, we will at once create a Trust Fund, with Jane Addams as the chairman of such a fund.

## THE DUBLIN CONGRESS

Each month now we will give some information about the Congress in Dublin which will be held about the tenth of July.

In the March number of "Pax" we hope to publish at least a tentative program.

The Irish Section is working busily on arrangements. They have now secured a permanent office, No 18 Eustace Street Buildings, Dublin.

The Executive Committee meets in

Paris on February 6th, when the date, the program and all other details of the Congress will be decided.

The main subject of the Congress is "The Next Steps Toward Peace", and under the main topic each National Section has been requested to send in a statement as to what they feel that next step must be.

It has been learned that Mahatma Ghandi is to be in England this summer and every effort will be made to have him speak at the Congress.

Meanwhile we need to raise at least \$3000 in order to make the Congress a success. We must have money for the travelling expenses of our speakers, we must have money to pay the travelling expenses of some of our members who could not afford to come otherwise. We shall need the salary of at least three paid persons who can handle all the details of the work. We shall need money for halls, for printing, for entertainment and all the other many things incidental to a Congress.

Make our task easy by sending your contribution at once. We are starting a Congress Fund. Money makes the wheels go round and it is your privilege to give while we work. Send contributions Congress Fund, 12 rue du Vieux-College, Geneva.

## PAX INTERNATIONAL

Do the members of the W. I. L. who read "Pax" realize that this little paper published in three languages now goes to women in forty nations?

In other words, when you tell of the activity of your group, you are helping and inspiring women all over the world. It makes every report or article you send in for publication intensely worthwhile. You, in your village or town, when you work for peace and find yourself such a small band that you wonder if it is worthwhile, can take fresh courage for you speak and act now for a large audience.

Remember this and send us an account of all your deeds.

If you read the paper and like it, then order it sent to some friend for a year, paying us the 50 cents or 2 S. subscription. We need your help and we hope you need us.

We are beginning to receive some very fine letters about "Pax" and none which we are prouder of than the following:

National Council of the Young Mens Christian Association.

"My dear Miss Doty,

I have received and read with growing interest the first two issues (November and December 1925) of your admirable "Pax International" enjoying especially your interesting editorial greeting in the November copy. As the first General Secretary of our International Committee, dating from December 1st, 1869, over 56 years ago and American Secretary of our World's Committee, dating from the beginning of that Committee at Geneva 1878, I want to send you heartiest New Year greetings and congratulations on your arduous but auspicious and promising beginning of a Peace-propagation-era so full of Hope and Faith and Love.

Your friend, comrade and fellow worker,

Richard C. Morse.  
Consulting General Secretary.

## Die Mutter.

It is with some hesitation I publish the following story for the New York W. I. L. members have read it. It was published in their little pacifist paper, "Forelights", during the war. It was the only publication at that time that would publish it and the story saw the light of day nowhere else. Perhaps, however, the few Americans who have read the story will forgive its reappearance in order that, translated into French and German, it may take its message to other lands.

I remember so well, now that I am living in Geneva, that day in the fall of 1916 when I came through this city and stopped at the Headquarters of the Red Cross. The letter of the German mother to the English soldier passed through their hands. It was the Red Cross that gave me the contents of the letters and the facts for the story, for the following is indeed a true incident. — M. Z. DOTY.

The sky was a soft, shining blue. The air was still. The warmth of summer brooded over the land. But no bird's song broke the stillness. No bees fluttered over flowers. The earth lay torn and bare. In deep, brown furrows of the earth, hundreds of restless men lay or knelt or stood.

The land was vibrant with living silence. But now and again a gigantic smashing roar broke the tense stillness. Then in some spot the ground spat forth masses of dirt, a soldier's helmet, a tattered rag of uniform, and bits of a human body.

It was after such a mighty blast that a great winged object came speeding from the north, It skimmed low over the trenches and dipped and circled and paused above the English line. Like a great eagle it seemed about to rush to earth, snatch its prey, and then be off. But as it hung suspended, another whirling monster flew swiftly from the south. It winged its way above its rival, then turning, plunged downward. The great cannons grew silent. The eyes of the pigmies in the trenches gazed skyward. A breathless tenseness gripped the earth. Only sun and sky shone on with no whisper of the mad fight of these two winged things.

For a few wild moments they rushed at one another. Then the whirling bird with wings of white rose high, turned back, and plunged again upon that other whose wings had huge, black crosses.

It missed its prey, but there came a cracking sound. A puff of smoke, like a hot breath, burst from the creature of the iron crosses. It shuddered, dropped, turned, and fell head down. With sweeping curves the pursuer also came to earth. A lean, young Englishman sprang from the whirling engine. His body quivered with excitement. He sped with running feet to the broken object lying on the ground. He knelt by the twisted mass. Beneath the splintered wood and iron he saw a boyish figure. It was still and motionless.

He gently pulled the body out. A fair young German lay before him. A deep gash in the head showed where a blow had brought instant death. The body was straight and supple, the features clear cut and clean. A boy's face with frank and fearless brow looked up at the young Englishman. The eyes held no malice. They were full of shocked surprise. The brown-haired lad felt the lifeless heart. A piece of cardboard met his fingers. He pulled it from the coat pocket. It was a picture — a picture of a woman — a woman with grey hair and kindly eyes — a mother whose face bore lines of patient suffering — Scrawled beneath the portrait in boyish hand were the words, "Meine Mutter."

A sob choked the young Englishman. Tenderly he gathered the lifeless form in his strong arms. Then he rose and walked unheeding across the open field of battle. But no angry bullet pelted after those young figures. The men in the trenches saw and understood. Behind the lines the boy laid his burden down. Taking paper and pencil from his pocket and placing the little picture before him, he began to write.

When he had finished he placed the letter and portrait in a carefully directed envelope. Then, walking hurriedly to his machine, he prepared for flight. Soon he was whirring low over the enemy trenches. Leaning out, he dropped his missive. Instinctively, men knew his deed was one of mercy. No rifle was turned on that bright figure. As the little paper fluttered downward it was picked up by eager soldier hands. A little cheer broke from a hundred throats. Willing messengers passed it to the rear. Speedily it went on its way.

Twenty-four hours later a mother with pale face and trembling hands fingered the white scrap of paper. Her unseeing eyes gazed out on a smiling landscape. Between green meadows in the warm summer sunshine lay the glittering Rhine. But she saw nothing. Her baby boy was dead. Memories of him flooded her. She felt again the warmth of the baby body as it clung to her's and the pull of the tiny hands at her breast. She saw him as a boy, his eager restlessness. She heard his running steps at the door and his cry of "mutter". It was over. That bright spirit was still. The third and last son had been exacted. Her fingers touched the letter in her lap. Her eyes fell on the pencilled words. Slowly they took meaning. This boy who wrote: he'd seen the beauty of her son. He'd lifted the dear body in his arms. His heart was torn by anguish. What was it he said? —

"It's your son. I know you can't forgive me for I killed him. But I want you to know he didn't suffer. The end came quickly. He was very brave. He must have been good too for he had your picture in his pocket. I am sending it back, though I should like to keep it. I suppose I am his enemy, yet, I don't feel so at all. I'd give my life to have him back. I didn't think of him or you when I shot at his machine. He was an enemy spying out our men. I couldn't let him get back to tell his news. He nearly escaped me. He handled his machine magnificently. I thought how I should like to fly with him. But he was the enemy and had to be destroyed. I fired. It was over in a second. Just a blow on the head as the machine crashed to earth. His face shows no suffering. I know you must have loved him. My mother died when I was quite

a little boy. But I know what she would have felt if I had been killed. War isn't fair to women. God! how I wish it were over. I know his body must be dear to you. I will take care of it and mark his grave with a little cross. After the war you may want to take him home.

"For the first time, I'm almost glad my mother isn't living. She could not have borne what I have done. My own heart is heavy. I felt it was my duty. Yet now when I see your son lifeless before me and hold your picture in my hand, it all seems wrong. The world is dark. O Mother, be my mother just a little too, and tell me what to do. —  
Hugh."

Slowly great tears rolled down the woman's cheeks. What was this monster that was smashing men? Her boy and this other; they were the same. No hate was in their hearts. They suffered—the world suffered. Her country went in hunger. The babies in the near-by cottages grew weak for want of milk. She mustn't tell that to the English lad. His heart would break. Why must such suffering be? Was she to blame? There was the English lad without a mother. She had not thought of him and others like him. Her home, her sons, her Fatherland — these had been sufficient. But each life hangs on every other. Motherhood is universal.

Suddenly she knew what to write — what she must say to that grief-stricken English boy. Quickly her hand penned the words: —

"Dear Lad: There is nothing to forgive. I see you as you are — your troubled goodness. I feel you coming to me like a little boy astounded at having done ill when you meant well. You seem my son. I am glad your hands cared for my other boy. I had rather you than any other touched his earthly body. He was my y oungest. I think you saw his fineness. I know the torture of your heart since you have slain him. To women brotherhood is a reality. For all men are our sons. That makes war a monster, that brother must slay brother. Yet perhaps women more than men have been to blame for this world war. We did not think of the world's children, our children. The baby hands that clutched our breast were so sweet, we forgot the hundred other baby hands stretched out to us. But the Earth does not forget: she mothers all. And now my heart aches with repentance. I long to take you in my arms and lay your head upon my breast to make you feel through me your kinship with all the earth. Help me, my son: I need you. Be your vision my vision. Spread the dream of oneness and love throughout the land. When the war is over come to me. I am waiting for you. — DEINE MUTTER."

# Italian Fascism in the South Tyrol

Yella Hertzka.

At the W. I. L. Executive Committee meeting in Innsbruck in July, Frau Hertzka (Austria) Dr. Hilda Clark (England) Mrs. Cedersfield (Denmark) were appointed for the purpose of forming a W. I. L. Minority Commission, whose business it should be to study and give publicity to the Minority Problem. These three women are now appealing to all the National Sections to send in at once names of people in their sections interested and qualified to serve on such a commission. The names of such people should be sent to Frau Yella Hertzka, Kaasgrabengasse 19, Vienna. Meantime Frau Hertzka has written the following article on the Minority Problem in the South Tyrol, which shows what need there is of something being done to alleviate the suffering of the people.

The South Tyrol includes the German speaking section from the Brenner Pass to the Salurner Klause, the valleys of Gröden, Enneberg and Fassa. The principal cities of the section are Meran, Bozen and Brixen. These cities are famous for their fruit, which is sent to all parts of the world, for their beauty, for they are in the centre of the Dolomites, and for their curative effect on consumptives. According to the latest statistics on nationality (Winkler Institute, Statistics on Minorities, Vienna, 1910) there were 225, 116 Germans, 25,680 Ladins, and 7890 Italians.

In 1921, in the elections in Bozen, 90 percent voted for the Social Democratic Party, which can be taken to mean that three fourths of the voters were German. There can therefore be no doubt that this section numbers a German population of nine tenths of the population.

Besides, on account of the ceding of parts of Kärnten, a section between Franzensfeste and Tarvis, approximately 70,000 Germans have been annexed by Italy, therefore, it is safe to say the total number of Germans now under Italian jurisdiction by the Peace Treaty amount to 300,000.

The Tyrol was torn away from the motherland and handed over to Italy by the Treaty of St. Germain, to the great distress of the Tyrolese and contrary to the earlier promises of Minister Giolitti and Nitti. Since that time the Italian government has year by year, and even month by month, entirely changed the government in the cities, the communities and the villages in order to Italianize the people.

## Right of Assembly.

Since Fascism has come into power all citizenship rights have been taken away. There is practically no right of Assembly.

## Press.

Nor is there freedom of the press, because the Prefect, appointed by the Italian government, can refuse to confirm a responsible editor and thus prevent the paper's appearance. In fact the largest German papers have already been suspended: the "Landsmann", "Brixaner Kronik", and "Bozener Nachrichten". And it is certainly only a question of time before the last German paper, the "Meraner Zeitung" will be suspended. In this way Germans are entirely prevented from having their interests represented in the newspapers.

## Community Administration.

To-day there is but one political party in Italy. All parties opposed to Fascism have been disbanded and all the Labour Unions have been compelled to turn into Fascist Unions. The Community's right to elect its representatives, as it existed before, has become meaningless since any Community Administration which is not liked by the Italians, is dissolved. This is the case now in Bozen, Meran and Brixen and since officials must administer the affairs of the Com-

munity in Italian, only Italians can be appointed to these positions.

Recently the voluntary Fire Department has been forbidden, because the Italians find every German organization, no matter what good purpose it serves, a means of unlawfully conspiring against the government. Consider what that means, for in case of fire the only protection for the villages is the voluntary fire department.

## Language.

The official language, is, of course, Italian. The town administration, the Courts, the schools, the railways are conducted in Italian. The names of places, the signs on shops, even pictures on inns of Mary or Jesus, which bear an inscription, must have the wording in Italian. Especially disastrous results are brought about by this in the Courts. No cases are tried in German. Interpreters are not provided by the Courts. German lawyers who do not know perfect Italian are not allowed to plead cases. The poor population, which cannot afford to pay for Italian lawyers or for interpreters, is therefore quite helpless. To be a member of the Jury, perfect Italian is required. The consequence is that the native Germans can no longer be elected. German judges, if they fail in the smallest way to live up to the conditions imposed, are removed or sent to other provinces. Only someone who has lived under such conditions can realize what confusion arises from using Italian names for places instead of the old German names. At the present time, the railway guides are still printed in two languages, but already the directions in most of the stations and on street corners and highways are written only in Italian.

## Schools.

Nationalizing by force has taken on its most flagrant form in the schools. When the South Tyrol was handed over to Italy, it was laid down that Italian must be used as the language of instruction after the second school year and that the children could only receive four German lessons a week. Of course, the German teachers could not give the instruction in Italian and that meant the sending away of old and trusted teachers. The Italian teachers were unable to give the German lessons, and on this account and for many other reasons it was often found quite impossible to give any German lessons.

In the second year of the Italian administration, suddenly came the notice that the children must be taught only in Italian even in the first year. How impossible this is with tiny children speaking only German can easily be seen. But even that was not enough. All public and private German kindergartens were replaced with Italian kindergartens in which they purposely placed a staff of teachers who knew no German. The earlier teaching staff was discharged or allowed to stay on the conditions that the teachers learn

perfect Italian within two years without any payment being made to them for this purpose.

Even the private teaching of German is made impossible although by law it is permitted. Government officials enter the houses, arrest the teachers in some cases, and demand a fine from the parents. In this way situations arise that are not without humour. For instance, one peasant house was entered where a mother was teaching her seven children German. The police would not believe at first that they were her own children; finally they became convinced but even then carried off all the German books including the primers.

There are numberless cases of spying to find out whether children receive German instruction or whether German is spoken in the home, and the result of this spying is always that either the teacher or the German parents suffer.

## Religion.

Religious instruction—and the Tyrolese are very religious—must be given in Italian and that means that the families are losing their venerated and loved priests. It is feared that before long all the German priests will have been driven out.

## Summary.

Of course, it is not possible that the government has deliberately ordered its officials to carry out orders in a brusque and thoughtless way. But the fact is that the subordinate officials hope to win favor from the government when they enter people's houses and spy on them, close hotels and inns for no reason, make arrests, and give the population no peace.

One is infuriated at hearing that a German doctor who had run a sanatorium for 30 years had to give up his practice because he had not passed an Italian examination.

The German wives and mothers made a pilgrimage to Rome to remind Mussolini of Italy's promise to the South Tyrol. Without success they begged for an amelioration of the school conditions and showed that at the time of the signing of the St. Germain Treaty, Italy emphasized its liberal policies and was therefore not obliged to sign a minorities treaty.

The Tyrolese are a sunny folk, that have no inclination to brutality, they wish to live in peace if they are allowed to retain their culture, their language, and those branches of the administration which they ran independently under Austria. The treatment they are now receiving is unworthy of a modern state. And it will not lead to the end which the Italian government has in view, speedy Italianization. The South Tyrolese have too much tradition and backbone for that. It will only lead to this people's keeping alive the tradition and the thought of Andreas Hofer and other German leaders; submitting through necessity outwardly, but silently and courageously keeping its inherited culture.

## WORK OF THE W. I. L. NATIONAL SECTIONS

### Hungarian Section

The Hungarian Section reports with great joy that Vilma Glücklich, after three years at the Maison Internationale has now returned to Budapest and is acting again as their president. She received a very hearty welcome on her first appearance in public when she lectured on the latest achievements of the League of Nations.

Some of the work that the Hungarian section has been carrying on is a course of lectures on National Economics. The lectures were given every week by the best known economists of the country. The first one was given by the Director of the most progressive paper the "Vilag". Others who lectured were Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, the Director of the Pester Lloyd and the Director of the National Commercial Society and covered the questions of currency, international banking and free trade.

Another piece of work this section has undertaken is work for the protection of mothers and children. An inquiry was made into the suffering and abuse inflicted upon children and what can be done for their relief. At this inquiry were present the heads of the Children's Department of the Ministry of Justice, the present leaders of the Juvenile Courts, the heads of the School Nurses Institution, the Hungarian Administrator of the "Save the Children Fund" and many teachers. The speeches examined the possibility of giving relief by law and emphasized the duty of society in this respect. The chairman of this inquiry, the Vice-President of the Hungarian Section, of the W. I. L. Mrs. de Szirmai, made a summary of all the proposals in accordance with the resolutions passed at the inquiry, and the Section then petitioned various authorities as follows:—The Budapest Municipality to extend the existing kindergartens into day nurseries. The Minister of Justice to amend the laws so that children may be protected from all physical violence. The Minister of Education to extend the time of compulsory education to the age of fourteen. The Minister of Public Welfare to develop the existing temporary homes for children, so that every child endangered physically or morally by its surroundings can be immediately removed to a better environment.

At present this section is occupied in arranging a Peace demonstration both to support and express their appreciation and sympathy for Anna Kethly, the only woman M. P. in the Hungarian Parliament, who has been so bravely fighting against militarism in Hungary. This section says of her: "She, Anna Kethly, has earned the respect of all the members of the assembly of whatever party they may be. During the recent discussion of the budget she never missed an occasion to press for the improvement of social conditions and institutions by political means. Her last speech on Pensions for War Invalids was wonderfully brave. With passionate words she condemned all those international organizations which, instead of opposing war had supported it. She accused capital, the clergy and the Socialists alike and asked if they had seen fit to alter their policy, should another war arise. Her speech caused a great uproar and scandal."

### German and French Sections

It is a pleasure to announce the splendid piece of work just completed by the German Section. In the December "Pax" it was stated that the German Section was collecting money to buy trees to plant in the devastated areas of France.

On the 29th of January, the sixtieth birthday of Romain Rolland, the German Section, in order to particularly honor this day have sent two thousand gold marks, or two thousand four hundred and sixty Swiss francs, to their French co-workers in the French Section of the W. I. L. as their first contribution of their gift of trees. These trees are to be planted on the main highways of Northern France, which are still shadeless.

### British Section

In December, the English branch arranged an "At Home" at Lady Parmoor's in London for the International Secretary. The meeting was well attended. Several conferences were also arranged between the members of the Executive Committee of the British Section and the International Secretary and as a result the British Section agreed to help finance International Headquarters to the extent of £200 or \$1000 a year.

This promise is already being made good for during the last two months something over £100 or \$500 has been received. Lady Courtney of Penwith contributed £24 or \$120, Catherine Marshall £10 or \$50, and Mrs Petick-Lawrence gave £9 or \$45 which has not been included in the amount given by the British Section as it was given to be used towards a special fund to send Marcelle Cappy and others of our splendid W. I. L. speakers on a tour of propaganda.

The British Section has also increased its International Membership during the last two months so that now, including both the English and Scotch branches, it stands second in the list of National W. I. L. sections possessing the greatest number of International Members. That is, America comes first, England second, and Germany third. It should be said, however, that the British Section has only succeeded in passing the German Section by ten members.

One of the big pieces of work undertaken by the British Section during this month was the arrangement of a Delegates Conference at Caxton Hall, on January 19th. The purpose of this conference was to discuss an "Arbitration and Disarmament Campaign" in 1926. There were 23 Women's organizations officially represented besides many others unofficially.

Miss K. D. Courtney was in the chair and expressed a belief that this was the psychological moment when women should express their views on Arbitration and Disarmament and asked whether there was any joint action that could be taken.

It was suggested by Maude Royden that the campaign should leave out Disarmament and concentrate on Arbitration, not from any lack of belief in disarmament but because a campaign had much greater value with "one slogan and one punch", namely "arbitrate". This proposition was carried.

Miss Ward then suggested and was seconded by Mrs. Innes, that a huge Arbitration pilgrimage from all quarters of Great Britain along the great roads to

London be undertaken. This pilgrimage to begin in May with speaking at all the towns and villages and hamlets; and to end in July with the pilgrims assembling from North, East, South and West in a huge demonstration in Hyde Park London.

Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence suggested that there should be some definite political action as a result of the pilgrimage such as a deputation to Parliament. This suggestion was referred to the General Council organized to undertake the work, but the main idea of the pilgrimage was carried unanimously.

At this meeting a very fine letter was read from Gilbert Murray, extracts from which are as follows:

"From one point of view the question of Peace and War is eminently a woman's question and I think that a really powerful national demonstration of the general feeling of women on this subject would be, perhaps, the best means of checking the insidious appeals to the martial spirit of the nation and the glory of Empire which seems to be increasingly common. \*\* I think there is a great deal to be said for the proposal of a pilgrimage. A pilgrimage wakens interest and enthusiasm all through the different parts of the country and has the advantage of working up to a climax."

### Norwegian Section

This section until last year consisted of a working committee acting through 200 women's organizations in Norway which had accepted the W. I. L. Hague program of 1915.

But in 1925 a distinct branch of the W. I. L. was formed which continues, to cooperate with the 200 women's organizations.

Mrs. Larsen-Jahn, who has been the National Secretary of the Norwegian W. I. L. and is also a Consultative Member, was last year appointed one of the alternate delegates from Norway to the League of Nations.

She did splendid and effective work in Geneva. Now, since her return to Norway, the Norwegian Section reports that she has been carrying on a fine Peace campaign. She has delivered nine lectures on the work of the League of Nations and at each of these lectures took occasion to mention the program of the W. I. L. and the work we are carrying on.

Besides this, the Norwegian Section has had several public meetings at one of which Marie Louise Moll, (Austria) lectured on the International Peace Work of the Youth.

Then a meeting was called of representatives of all the peace and teachers' organizations in order to support the suggestion made at the Sixth Assembly of the League of Nations to have a Subcommittee Education appointed under the Committee on Intellectual Cooperation of the League.

At the suggestion of the Norwegian W. I. L. a letter was drafted to the Norwegian National Committee on Intellectual Cooperation, urging them to work for this sub-committee on Education in the League and to secure the appointment on this committee not only of teachers who are Internationalists but also some of the leaders in the great peace organizations. This letter was signed by the president of the Norwegian Peace Society, the Teachers' Peace Union, the National Council of Women of Norway, the Norwegian Section of the Federation of University Women, the Norwegian Academic Union of the League of Nations, and the Norwegian W. I. L.

## AN APPEAL TO TEACHERS

Miss Katherine Blake, a member of the United States National Board of the W. I. L. and the principal of a big New York City School, last fall started a teachers section of the W. I. L. She sent out an appeal to teachers which was published in two big city newspapers and reprinted in full in a paper gotten out by the New York Teachers. A part of Miss Blake's letter and appeal reads as follows:

"Will you not give space to the appeal of the Committee of Teachers, Principals and Superintendents who are asking the teachers to join the Women's International League, so that they may be kept in touch with the world movement of women toward the peace of the world?"

"M. de Monzie, the French Minister of Education, and Prof. Brunot, Dean of the University of the Sorbonne, have said in their recent visit to Berlin that the French school books which teach hatred of Germany are old books, and that the present Government works for their complete revision. Education in France will be so reformed that the spirit of hatred will be abolished. It is of the greatest importance for the world that the countries which are the greatest culture bearers of Europe, Germany and France, should approach each other.

If France can abolish the spirit of hatred for Germany, should not America and American teachers fall in step with the determination for peace that is felt all over the world?"

**Join the teachers' section objects:**  
World Cooperation — World Court  
Outlawry of War.

"The future of the world lies in the hands of its teachers.

"It is their solemn duty to teach the brotherhood of man to counteract the poison of hate created by war propaganda. President Coolidge has said:

"The duty and the interest of America alike demand exertion in the cause of peace no less courageous than valor in time of war."

"Teachers should know what the women are doing in other nations.

"The International Bulletin will be sent monthly to all who join.

"We beg you to carry on the work of peace propaganda, that the stricken

nations may be lifted to a realization of the wisdom of World Cooperation."

As a result of this appeal 80 New York City teachers joined the Teachers Section of the W. I. L. This is just the beginning of the work. Miss Blake gave a speech over the radio Armistice night, which in part is as follows:

"In the old days brawls were common between gentlemen, fights with fists, swords or pistols were frequent. Cities were walled about to prevent the attacks of other cities. Bit by bit we have traveled on the road from fights, torture and savagery toward civilization and peace. One by one we have outlawed war between cities; we have outlawed war between individuals, in other words duels — — — and in the United States we have outlawed war between states. Why not then outlaw war between nations?"

"Napoleon, the greatest general and conqueror of modern times, said 'War is the trade of barbarians'.

"Are we barbarians that we should still teach war, or shall we show ourselves civilized and in our history

### Work for W. I. L. Members

1. Send us money for the Dublin Congress. 12 rue du Vieux Collège, Geneva.
2. Make your reservations early for the Congress in Dublin July 10 th. Prices range from £3, 3 s. or \$15.75 per week for room and board, to £4, 10 s. \$22.50 per week. Cheaper rates can had in boarding houses and the Irish Section is looking up the possibility of using the students' lodgings. Write at once asking for accommodations and stating what you wish to pay. Address: Mrs. Kingston, 18 Eustace Street Buildings, Dublin, Ireland.
3. Make your reservation for the Summer School at Gland, Switzerland. Prices range from camping out rates at 90 cents or 4 s. a day to first class accommodations at \$2.50 or 10 s. Write for accommodations to Katherine Blake, 12 rue du Vieux-Collège, Geneva, Switzerland.

A detailed program will be printed in March of the Congress and summer School.

teach the progress of humanity from the days when might made right, and war settled all disputes, toward the hoped for day when justice tempered with mercy shall rule everywhere.

"Let me tell you the old story written by Petrarch, the greatest Italian poet of the 14th century, when the cities of Florence and Pisa declared war on each other.

"A fool in Florence, seeing troops going from the city, asked why all those movements. 'Don't you know', he was answered, 'that war has been declared on Pisa?'

"'But', said the fool, 'will not this war be terminated by peace?'

"'How can you talk of peace, O fool since the war is now beginning?'

"'None the less', said the fool, 'peace must return some day.'

"'Well, no war is eternal; there will be peace some day, but now 'tis war.'

"'Since we needs come to that,' said the fool, 'why would you not make peace just now, before beginning the war?'

"Let us all hereafter ask the fool's question. If statesmen and lawyers must settle the dispute at the end by talking it over, why may we not insist that the statesmen and lawyers settle it at the beginning without allowing their passions to rise so high that only battle and murder and blood will cool their intemperance.

Let us join hands to change the old histories now in use in the schools so that the spirit of hate may be abolished. Let the names of Alexander, Julius Caesar, Attila, Genghis Khan, Napoleon, Wellington and all the other famous generals sink into oblivion while we tell of Socrates, Archimedes, Michael Angelo, Guttenberg and Caxton, Watt, Stevenson, Whitney and Fulton, who laid the foundation of our present day civilization.

Mothers, Fathers, Teachers, rise to the emergency of this hour, and demand the changes that are needed in our courses of study. When you do the days of warfare will indeed be ended."

Teachers do not have to be in New York City, to join the Teachers Section of the W. I. L. If you are a teacher and wish to join write Miss Katherine Blake, 12, rue du Vieux-Collège, Genève, Switzerland.

## Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

Jane Addams, International President

International Headquarters  
12, rue du Vieux-Collège, Geneva, Switzerland  
Secretary: Madeleine Z. Doty

### OBJECTS OF THE LEAGUE

1. To promote peace between nations, races, and classes.
2. To outlaw war and substitute law for war.
3. Moral disarmament through education in the spirit of human unity.

Membership consists of all women who support the object and pay the prescribed dues. (No pledge required.)

International Dues \$ 5.00 or £ 1.00 a year

Cable Willif

Mr. C.H. Grinling

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