

"Your children are not your children.  
They are the sons and daughters of Life's longing for  
itself.  
They come through you, but not from you.  
And though they are with you yet they belong not  
to you.  
You may give them your love, but not your  
thoughts."



"For life goes not backward nor tarries with yesterday.  
You are the bows from which your children as living  
arrows are sent forth....  
Let your bending in the Archer's hand be for gladness.  
For even as He loves the arrow that flies, so He loves  
also the bow that is stable."

Translated from Hindu.

# PAX INTERNATIONAL

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### Germany Forbids Export of Arms To China

Mary SHEEPSHANKS.

The Reichstag has passed a law to come into operation immediately (1) forbidding the supply, transport and insurance of arms, munitions or essential parts of arms or munitions destined for use in China, and forbidding all transactions destined to further such supply, transport or insurance.

(2) Before any such material is supplied, transported or insured for use outside Germany and for any country other than China a written undertaking must be signed and if demanded, security given, declaring its use and destination.

(3) Any one contravening the above regulations will be punished by fine or imprisonment and this applies to Germans carrying on the forbidden transaction abroad.

The accompanying memorandum gives a brief account of the events that have led to the passing of the law.

In May 1919 the diplomatic corps in Peking informed the Chinese government that Great Britain, Spain, Portugal, the United States, Russia (whose representative was then still in Peking), Brazil, France and Japan had agreed to forbid their nationals to export or import arms and munitions to

China, or materials for munitions, because such traffic was injuring China's efforts to achieve unity, and because the Powers friendly to China wished to put a stop to transactions that might favour a continuation of hostilities. This agreement was later also adhered to by the Netherlands, Denmark, Belgium and Italy. In February 1928 the Diplomatic Corps in Peking, on the initiative of the Japanese minister, considered the question of a more effective arms embargo and sent telegrams to their respective Governments, drawing their attention to the continued civil war in China and the need for a more effective embargo. The German Minister in Peking assured his Government's support. It had been proved however that other countries, which had taken possession of German war material were trading in it and also that other countries shipped arms to China from German ports. In order to stop this traffic the German Foreign Office in April 1928 required binding declarations from the East Africa Co. and the Hamburg Dock Co. that they would not allow any export of arms intended for China from German ports or in German ships.

The international trade in arms to China found however other indirect routes and as Germany has been unjustly suspected in China of permitting this trade, the German government has found it necessary to pass an exceptional measure to make quite clear that Germany condemns all participation in this trade by Germans whether at home or abroad. But this action by Germany will only be fully efficacious if similar action is taken by the States who did not adhere to the Peking agreement and who either manufacture arms or are interested otherwise in the traffic in arms to China.

### China Cancels Opium Monopoly

The opium monopoly authorized last year by the Nanking government, was cancelled by decree of that government on March 31st, 1928. According to newspapers reports at the time, the new monopoly judiciously farmed out, would bring in several millions of dollars annually. This estimate gives an approximate idea of the amount of revenue sacrificed by cancellation.

This action turns the appeal of China's women to the W. I. L. into a challenge: If the problem of Chinese opium is one for the Chinese themselves, the problem of narcotics is a very different matter. Every ounce of morphine, heroin, cocaine, etc., smuggled into China, comes from outside countries. At a meeting of the Opium Committee of the League of Nations, in

session as this note is written, the Chinese delegate referring to the "incident" that followed the attempt of a foreign ship to land a hundred cases of morphine in China, said that as long as such attempts were made, there will be "misunderstandings" between foreigners and the Chinese people.

### Chinese Anti-Opium Ass. Appeals To The W. I. L.

We, the National Anti-Opium Association of China, Shanghai and Branches all over the country... beg to call the attention of the authorities of the League to the deplorable fact that opium and its derivatives such as morphine and heroin has been and is still enslaving millions of human lives of all nationalities...

We, the people of China, are the chief sufferers of this deluge of narcotic poison. Ever since 1842, we, the Chinese people, have fought hard to free our country of this deteriorating evil... But here come foreign narcotics, which are much more convenient for smuggling and much easier for consumption, and are thus going to undermine all our efforts to suppress opium!

We realise from hard experience that no anti-opium movement can be a success without international co-operation and that no international co-operation is possible without the united efforts of all peoples in the world and of all institutions dedicated to the cause of human freedom.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. We hereby strongly urge that the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, at Geneva and its Branches throughout the world, all recognize opium and its derivatives as one of the greatest enemies of world peace and freedom...

2. We earnestly recommend that immediate steps be taken for the next International Opium Conference to be held at Geneva 1929 so that when the time comes international conscience and the world public opinion will be strong and keen enough to bring about effective measures to limit the manufacture of narcotic drugs to legitimate purposes.

3. We further request that the W. I. L. and its Branches closely co-operate with the Nation Anti-Opium Association of China in its war with opium by each urging their own government and people to stop further illicit importation of narcotic drugs into China and to limit the manufacture of these dangerous drugs to strictly medicinal purposes.

President: (Signed) T. H. LEE.

General Secretary: (Signed) K. T. CHUNG.  
Shanghai, China. March 1st, 1928.

## TOTAL DISARMAMENT

Madeleine Z. Dorr.

External and internal disarmament what does it mean? It means no war between nations, no civil war, no class war, not even revolutionary war. It means a new day, a new way of thinking. It means loving your neighbour as yourself. For we have to face facts. Universal peace within and without a nation can only come through a change of heart and spirit. Non-violence, means a right about face in most of our actions. It means sticking to your principles but being tolerant wise and understanding with the other fellow. Anger, bitterness, contempt, provoke blows. They must be given up. On this same page Olga Misar tells of the struggle in Austria to create internal peace. We have sent messengers to China and asked the women there to stand for internal as well as external peace. This is asking much. Most countries have won unity through civil war. We say to the Chinese women, settle your problems without killing each other. Do we really know what we are asking? Have we the courage to live such an ideal? The great gift of universal peace will not come without suffering. To win our battle we must have the courage of soldiers who go to war. We must be willing to give our lives for the cause. Here and there are folks who are doing this. When enough of us have this attitude our cause will be won. The following story speaks for itself. It is a true one and was printed in the monthly magazine "Reconciliation" January, 1927.

"It was in the days of the first Russian Revolution in 1905. The mob flooded the country, burned the houses and killed the people wherever they went. Nothing was safe. We were living in the South of Russia in a small German Mennonite colony.

"One day our neighbour came running to my father: 'Tell me, friend, what you will do when they come? Are you armed?'"

"No," my father quietly replied. "We haven't a single gun. I do not believe in that sort of defence."

"The next day the news came that our neighbour and his whole family had been murdered the night before. Now my parents thought that our turn had come and we were all, terribly afraid. All—except my father—who seemed as quiet as usual. At dinner-time he asked mother to provide a good supper for he expected guests. 'Guests?' we asked, and were glad. They would at least bring some cheerfulness! And then, father said, 'prepare beds for about ten people!' Then he disappeared. And we children went round the whole house looking for him. Peeping through a key-hole, I discovered him on his knees; he was praying.

"When the evening came, we all crowded into one room with mother, looking out of the window into the deepening twilight. Everything was quiet, no one spoke..."

"Then, suddenly, we heard steps, many heavy steps. We saw then coming round the corner of the house, a crowd of about twelve evil-looking men with black, bestial faces, their clothes torn and spattered with blood, clubs in their hands. 'Hands up! Surrender!' a coarse voice shouted. We saw father go out of the house to meet them, and fearlessly approach one of the wildest looking men, probably their chief, and linked his arms in his. 'Come in', we heard him say, 'all we have is yours, if you want it; but first come into the house, supper is prepared for you'. We saw them casting

threatening glances at my father and heard them murmur, 'We won't be caught by that fool. We have come to kill him, not to sit down and eat'. And our hearts almost jumped out of our throats for fear. 'I know', father said, 'You can do afterwards what you feel you must do'. Reluctantly they went in with father and on tiptoe I went to the key-hole again to see what would happen.

"They really sat down, and father with them. But they all seemed to have lost their appetite! Father began to talk, and after a while he told them that he had no weapons in the house. He told them also, why: 'We are Christians. One who follows Christ cannot take up arms. God is always with us and protects us, so we need not fear'. And then father quietly took out his Bible—and read the Sermon on the Mount to them.

"There they sat, not one of them spoke a word; they were looking queer, — what would happen now? Cheerfully father said: 'But now, won't you go to bed?' They really went off to bed, all of them. And father came in to us.

"We did not go to bed that night but remained sitting together, some of us children cried, all was quiet in the house.

"Then, suddenly, long after midnight, we heard steps again. The door opened and the chief appeared with rolling eyes, his face in wild commotion: 'We must leave!' he cried. 'We had come to kill you! But your non-violence has conquered us.'

"And quickly, silently, they left the house. During the whole Revolution we were never attacked again."

## INTERNAL DISARMAMENT

Olga MISAR.

Last summer on July 15th, there was an uprising in Vienna. It was really a conflict between different parties in Vienna. Machine guns were used and many people wounded or killed. This civil conflict horrified the people. There grew up great feeling against permitting the police and other groups to go armed, that is why the following article of Olga Misar is particularly significant.

For several months a Committee for Internal Disarmament has existed in Austria which is trying to secure the disarmament of all armed groups. When the Committee was inaugurated in November 1927 many politicians of both the Right and Left Wing declared themselves in favour of it. It seemed as though it would be fairly easy for a neutral Committee to unite these various wills to peace. But it proved harder than it looked, partly because the politicians hesitated to declare their peace sentiments in the presence of their opponents. Also the Social-Democratic Party had had its annual meeting and although the people's desire to disarm was clearly manifest, the opponents of the Party did not take advantage of this. The promise of a general disarmament meeting was withdrawn, the Christian Socialists proposed that speeches on the question of internal disarmament be forbidden and their opponents made the same suggestion. Thus the attempt of the Committee for Internal Disarmament to organise a meeting failed.

But an inquiry was started as to whether internal disarmament is necessary and desirable in Austria and what methods should be employed to achieve it. 150 letters were sent to the intellectuals of all circles; many answers were received from writers and

artists, a few from politicians and officials, and still fewer from the representatives of the churches. Bürgermeister Karl Seitz, who is leader of the Social-Democrats, declared in the name of his party, that the Social-Democrats had already expressed their willingness to disarm on frequent occasions and that they now awaited the replies of the other sides...

On March 13th the first big meeting for internal disarmament was organised in the Hotel Wimberger by the Political Group of the W. I. L., the War Resisters and the "Bereitschaft". Because of the approaching meeting of the Commission on Disarmament in Geneva the Russian proposal for total disarmament was used as the basis for the discussion.

The audience consisted of all circles of the population which proved the great interest in disarmament. The speakers, Yella Hertzka, Dr. Julius Wilhelm and Wilhelm Börner, spoke of the terrible waste of the people's money involved in expenditure for armaments in this time of great economic need; of the inexcusable manner in which the Russian proposal is either passed over or ridiculed simply because it comes from Russia. The following resolutions were then adopted:—

### 1. INTERNAL DISARMAMENT.

The men and women meeting on March 13th at the Hotel Wimberger declare that they can no longer look on silently while Austria arms itself for Civil War.

They are convinced that the over-whelming majority of the people is absolutely for internal disarmament and that this desire for disarmament has not been given expression by most politicians and publicists purely from opportunism...

Each Party declares that it only wishes to protect and defend itself against the others and is ready to disarm when their opponents agree. But someone must begin.

This meeting declares that the security of the population lies alone in complete disarmament and it can no longer be endured that the preservation of peace should depend on the political situation. Therefore this meeting demands the leaders of all parties to carry out disarmament in Austria.

### 2. EXTERNAL DISARMAMENT.

On November 30th, 1927, the Government of the Soviets submitted an official proposal for complete, universal and immediate disarmament; at the same time the willingness of the Soviets to take part in any serious, alternative proposal for disarmament was expressed.

The men and women meeting in Hotel Wimberger on March 13th protest against the silence and ridicule with which this proposal submitted by the Government of a Great Power has been met.

This meeting declares that in supporting the Russian proposal for disarmament, it is not taking the part of Russia or Bolshevism. The important thing is that the proposal expresses the wish of the peoples of the world (as has been shown by numerous letters and messages sent to the Russian Delegates) and that it should be used to secure disarmament.

This is of the greatest importance to the small countries which have no means of defending themselves in a modern war and can only expect suffering and destruction. Therefore this meeting demands that the Austrian Government before the meeting of the League of Nations Council on March 15th, where the Russian proposal will be discussed, declare itself in support of this proposal and for immediate, universal, complete disarmament."

## Our Delegates To China From Shanghai to Hankow by the Yangtse

Camille Drevet.

### February 26th. The Yangtse.

Our boat, the *Luen Ho*, has been going up stream since yesterday. All day long yesterday we admired this immense river whose shores could scarcely be seen and whose waters are yellow and rapid. This morning we touched at Nankin. Now the river has taken on more reasonable proportions. It is as wide as the Danube. Along the river banks are little huts made of mud and thatch which sink into the landscape. Further on there are sloping mountains with purple shadows.

We have received a very interesting letter which had been written by two Chinese women from Hankow. These two unknown friends having read in the Chinese papers about our visit to Nankin, and took the boat and travelled fifty hours (as far as from Paris to Belgrade) to see us. We had already left.

I smile when I think that when we arrived in China we were told that we wouldn't see many women, because the Chinese women wouldn't dare to see us, that they were too full of Chinese difficulties. But we know that very busy people are just the ones who are always ready to take on something else. Our Irish friends, who were the initiators of this journey, and all our international friends who helped us materially and morally, will be glad to know that the Chinese women received us with sympathy, with much feeling and that our coming gave them reason to hope in a better future. The fact that we represent 24 different nations struck them very much. Our League's strength is in its international character. More and more, along with the necessary local work in our sections, we must work together on the great international problems.

Here two problems arise which must be solved internationally: Traffic in arms and traffic in opium. The traffic in arms — a black spot on a humanity which considers itself civilised! — is one of the sources of China's poverty. The Chinese people are overburdened with soldiers. The soldiers, who are badly paid, plunder, even the old soldiers. The generals levy taxes. And the industrialists in all countries grow rich by furnishing the Chinese generals with arms.

As regards opium, responsibility is international, too. Opium comes here from Persia and India. Contraband is carried on under all the flags. Rich and influential people in all countries profit from the "bootlegging" of opium. Here also there is international action to be undertaken.

Also the sections who are interested in this question should undertake national action. This work will be difficult because one comes up against financial interests but for humanity's sake these questions ought to be solved.

### February 27th. Hankow.

Fear of communism reigns at Hankow. All workers, peasant and women's organisations, have disappeared. We only saw a few pacifistically minded women who understood the work of our League. They want to keep in touch with us and hope to be able sometime to work with us to educate public opinion for peace.

Every day real or pretended communists are arrested and executed at Hankow. Yesterday we were told that "communist" bands were terrorising the country and that

people had taken shelter at Hankow. There has been a real rising of the peasants against these bands. The countryside is terrified by the battles. Crime follows crime and engenders reprisals.

Our stay at Hankow was short. But we felt from the papers, conversations, and tales told us, what an atmosphere of fear we were living in.

Hankow is more "provincial" than Shanghai and prettier. A delicious odour of tea follows you everywhere. Of special interest is the garden along the canal. To-day this garden has been given back to the Chinese; formerly they were not allowed to enter it. Now they are its masters and have planted little trees to protect the lawns.

I saw the French Consul who has never left Hankow; neither has his wife. The concession abandoned by the English seems to be in good condition. The streets are clean and the policing is good.

### March 1st.

And now we go down the Yangtse on the same *Luen Ho* that brought us up.

From time to time the boat offers curious sights. Passing by certain villages our *Luen Ho* whistles and a boat comes rowing up in haste filled with Chinese. The *Luen Ho* slows down, the little boat catches hold, the little ladder is let down and the Chinese bearing piles of cloth or baskets filled with utensils, crowd on to our boat. What we picked up to-day was very picturesque. Almost all the Chinese had a basket filled with trees and shrubs. Every time that a group of people boards the ship another group leaves. Thus the equilibrium is re-established and the *Luen Ho* goes on.

For the fifth time we enter the Whang Ho, leaving the Yangtse and we return to Shanghai, our starting point.

### CONCLUSIONS.

China is a battlefield where the interests of the Powers confront each other. That is why China can never find peace. External intrigues become entangled with internal intrigues.

The Chinese people work hard and suffer. The Chinese worker lives miserably. The coolie does work that should be performed by machines. I have before me a budget made by a man who has studied working conditions. A family of four persons at Shanghai, father, mother, and two children, has an income of \$15 Shanghai dollars (value 1/2 American dollars) earned by the father and \$12 earned by the mother; total \$27. They have one room in a house. This is their monthly budget:

Rice . . . . .	\$8.00
Vegetables . . . . .	4.00
Oil . . . . .	1.50
Condiments . . . . .	1.50
Taxes . . . . .	2.00
Tobacco, etc. . . . .	1.00
Clothing . . . . .	2.00
Divers . . . . .	1.00
	\$21.00

The statistician says that six dollars are left over. That is fine. But let us read the budget more carefully. *Rice*. People who work twelve hours a day and growing children need something beside rice. Meat, fish and fruit are cut out. Two dollars for clothing in a cold country is not much? And coal and wood are not entered on the

budget. And six dollars are left for something unexpected? Millions of people live like that because China has no laws protecting labour, because China has been a wonderful country for Western people to get rich in because work is cheap.

Peace doesn't depend solely on political relations between peoples. It depends on a just organisation of society, on respect for the individual and for work, on the principle that every healthy person should work, that his work ought to permit him not only to eat, but to live a human life.

To work for peace means to work for justice, in the organisation of society and in international relations.

### Prominent Women in China

One of our International Members, Miss Frieda Frommel, has written us the following interesting information about some of the Chinese women, all of whom our delegates visited in their up-to-date and comfortable foreign homes. She writes.

"To start with Mrs. Chiang Kai Shek, wife of the Generalissimo of the Nationalist Armies and very recently married; Before her marriage, she was Mayling Soong, a graduate of Wellesley College, and interested in social welfare since her return to China in 1918. The Soong family is an honourable one in Shanghai's history. Mayling's late father was a Christian business man who became wealthy in the earlier years of the International settlement. He was upright and honest. His children were sent abroad for that "culture" of which he had heard. One became the wife of Sun Yat Sen against her father's wishes. She is now in Moscow.

Another married H. H. Kung, a descendent of Confucius, who has been an educator in Shansi Province. The third is Mrs. Mayling Chiang Kai Shek. Mr. Soong had one son, T. V. Soong, now head of the family, who has a reputation for honesty and business acumen. He was at one time Finance Minister of the Nationalist Government in Canton and saved many thousands of dollars for the government; not a penny was diverted from its rightful use. T. V. Soong thus aided his brother in law, Sun Yat Sen, in his experiment in government, though he disagreed with Sun Yat Sen on many rather important points, and never espoused the cause of Russian Communism. He is now minister of Finance of the Nationalist Government in Nanking. Thus the four Soong children all are playing an important role, either themselves, or through marriage, in the present day history of China's Reconstruction.

Mrs. Herman Liu, formerly Miss Frances Wong, has gained distinction as a speaker, writer, and organiser. She is a graduate of Northwestern University, Evanston, U. S. A., and is now the general secretary of the National W. C. T. U. of China, president of the Women Suffrage Association, and director of the Shanghai Settlement House, for which she has recently completed a campaign for 10,000 dollars, which is to study and tackle the beggar problem of Shanghai.

Miss Soumé Chen is a graduate of the Sorbonne law school and one of the first, if not the first practicing Chinese woman lawyer in Shanghai."

# Our Delegates To China

## A Visit to Canton

Edith M. Pye

This is the final letter from China of our delegates. They have now reached America on their way home. In the June issue we will print an account of their visit to Japan.

### March, 5. City of Canton.

We arrived at Canton at 8.20 a.m. in the pouring rain—the first time the weather has really treated us badly! We were met by Miss Yan Isit Law, the very capable Chinese Secretary of the Y. W. C. A., who is also Dean of Women at Linghan University where we were invited to stay as guests of the University. As it is about 3/4 of an hour from the town, we did not get there till evening.

We were taken first to the Y. W. C. A., where they are doing important social and educational work, having built a fine school in which vocational education is being given.

After lunch in a Chinese restaurant we were taken in a motor to see the town which is certainly one of the most interesting because it is an example of the way in which the Chinese, when they want to, can modernise a city. There are still some of the old streets, so narrow that one can hardly pass two abreast between the shops, in which with their open fronts one can see brass work, black-wood furniture, jewelry, embroidery, being made by the apprentices. These shops have most beautiful carved and gilded scroll work at the back and their dim busy atmosphere is fascinating... In sharp contrast are the wide modern streets, well laid, with good pavements, mostly built with the first floor jutting out over the pavement and supported by square pillars which are very gaily decorated and painted. Down the most luxurious street where the great silk stores are, one saw enormous open shops with masses of beautiful coloured silks; and at the back either a tiny court yard, or parlour, with flowering trees and shrubs, a screen or two, and a piece of fine furniture. It gave one the impression of delicate richness and beauty that is utterly absent from our western shops.

We missed the launch to the University that evening so we were rowed down the river in a little boat rather like a gondola, all gaily painted with flowers. All the boatmen are women! They dress in black trousers and short coats and are lithe and very strong.

Professor Laird is professor of Chemistry at the University, and he and his wife gave us the kindest of welcomes. Their home was a real home to us during our stay. They and their children speak Chinese of course. The whole staff, Chinese and foreign, seems to be a most united family. The next day we saw the College and its very important agricultural extension work, which is doing so much to reform silk culture in South China. In the afternoon we had a meeting with the wives of the Chinese professors—as well as a few "foreign" wives, about 40 altogether, when I spoke and Miss Law translated into Chinese.

In the evening we had a delightful meeting with the women students. We arranged that Camille Drevet should speak in French and that I should translate. Then I gave the message from the Somerville College students, which pleased them immensely and the gist of the other messages. Afterwards we had a very interesting discussion,

and they sang for us and Camille Drevet sang to them and altogether we had a very friendly happy party...

### March, 7.

The important feature of this day was a meeting of the International Women's Club and the Y. W. C. A. who gave a tea-party in our honour, at which there were about 50, mostly Chinese. I spoke both there and at the devotional meeting at the University in the evening, at which about 250 turned up. Miss Law translating into Chinese, Camille Drevet spoke shortly in the afternoon and in the evening she sang two sacred songs that were much appreciated.

### March, 8. International Women's Day.

There had been great heartsearchings before deciding to hold International Women's Day, as it had been originally started during the communist régime, but they decided that it was right and good in itself to hold such a day and they invited us both to speak.

There was an open-air meeting, with a covered platform for the speakers and foreign guests. Every foreign woman in Canton was specially invited and there were 7 or 8 nationalities present. There were I should judge from 1,000-1,200 women in the audience and 2 or 3 hundred men. The whole meeting with speeches from each organisation represented lasted 3 hours—all the audience standing! My speech, translated sentence by sentence, was not very long, and Camille Drevet's only a few words. They seemed immensely pleased to have us there for this special occasion. The whole proceedings were arranged by the Women's Department of the Kuomintang. The meeting ended by the shouting of a series of feminist slogans. They are extremely interesting from the feminist point of view, but one of them, inserted I imagine since last year is a rather terrible indication. "Execute the Communists" is No. 16, and I had a long and very earnest conversation with two of the women pointing out that that spirit was contrary to the spirit of our League and trying to get them to advocate a change to "Down with Communism" or something to that effect. But reaction is still so terribly strong that although these two both agreed with me, they said they dared not even make the suggestion. Some of the other slogans were:—"Equal education for men and women", "Equal wages for men and women", "Protection of motherhood", "Down with the slavery of etiquette for women", "Equal moral standard for men and women", "Law to be made effective permitting inheritance of property by women", "Down with Imperialism", "Down with Militarism", "Long live the Chinese Kuomintang Party".

**March, 9th.**  
We saw the government University which seems to have spent a great deal on creating a very fine library and science department; and considering that it has only been a University for 3 years, it is rather a marvelous creation. The big hospital in connection with it now, was seized by the Communists from an American Missionary, Dr. Dodd. We went to see that. They have now got two German professors to run the Medical School—fine men evidently, the Chief

saying that hitherto there had been too much nationalism and he wanted to make it really international... One of the most interesting of our meetings was at the Euro-American Returned Students Club where the women returned students invited us to tea. The Club is a magnificent building, put up by subscription from the returned students themselves, furnished with good taste in Western style and great luxury. Miss Law is vice-president and among the members is Mrs. Leung who signed the letter from the "Women's Movement General Alliance" which seems to be another name for the "Women's Rights, or Women's Suffrage movement". We were 15 in all including two Americans who had a special invitation (the Y. W. C. A. secretaries) and we had a thoroughly good discussion in groups. They are all anxious to keep in touch with us—to receive our literature and to know more about the W. I. L. This was the first time they had met as a women's group and they determined to continue to meet on the last Saturday in every month, and to ask the Kuomintang women's movement representatives to meet with them sometimes. They agreed very much about the iniquity of importation of arms and asked that all foreign interference should cease, because then the Nationalists would get to Peking very soon and China be united. The next day we were taken about by Miss Chung, Miss Chen and Mrs. Isu of the Kuomintang, and in the evening given a feast by the combined Women's Organisations: Women's Movement General Alliance, International Women's Club, Girls Normal School of Kwantung, Women's Department of the Provincial Kuomintang, Y. W. C. A., Linghan University Chung Shan University.

We went on board our steamer that night as the boat sailed at 8 a.m. To our great pleasure half a dozen of the Chinese women came to see us off the next morning bringing two lovely branches of pink roses—the more touching as it was pouring wet.

**Conclusions.**  
The women are very much awake from the feminist point of view, and were very glad to receive the delegation from the W.I.L.P.F. The tide of reaction against communists is still running so strongly that we were not able to see any women other than those including of course the women of the Nationalist party, who are actively against the Communists. One or two of them seemed anxious to start a branch of our League at once, but on our explaining as fully as possible that our pacifist position applied internally as well as internationally, they were willing to wait and learn more about the League. Miss Law herself, her sister Mrs. Ho and a few others are I believe pacifists in our acceptance of the term, and they all appear anxious for international peace, friendship and understanding. As far as we could find out, opinion in Canton supports Chiang Kai Shek and thinks that he will shortly be in Peking... We also heard in many places about the driving under ground of the communist movement and what that may mean.

**WORK OF THE W. I. L. NATIONAL SECTIONS.**  
**French Section**  
Just before the recent French elections the French Section carried on an active peace campaign. They distributed leaflets everywhere appealing to the voters, which read:

"Do you know—  
that factories are manufacturing great quantities of arms, ammunition and poison gas—just as though a war was imminent?"

"Do you know—  
that between 1926 and 1928 the navy budget has increased from 1,431 millions to 2,552 millions and the army from 4,500 millions to 6,778 millions, i.e. an increase of 75% in the navy and 45% in the army?"

"Do you know—  
that the laboratories of the scientists are being used to perfect chemical and bacteriological methods of warfare which will make the next war, a war of extermination in which the civilian population will be exposed to the most horrible suffering?"

"Do you know—  
that in France 7 out of every thousand persons are soldiers while in the U.S. and Russia only 3.8 in one thousand are soldiers and in Japan only 3.5 per 1,000?"

"Do you know—  
that it is proposed to introduce military training into the schools?"

"Do you know—  
with what irony our representatives at Geneva make splendid speeches on peace and welcome disarmament proposals?"

"Do you know—  
that in order to satisfy the great oil interests England uses the fear and hatred of the Soviet regime to form a coalition against Russia?"

"Do you know—  
that our democracy continues to hold by force colonial possessions and to exploit the people for the benefit of profiteers?"

"Do you know—  
that in spite of what is said to the contrary, the legal code in the colonies punishes the natives for acts which the French can perform with impunity?"

"Do you know—  
that next year the big concessions in French Equatorial Africa expire; that the system of forced labor worse than slavery imposed on the natives which destroys the population will continue if these concessions are renewed, and that public opinion must be roused against renewal?"

"If You Do Know This—  
you will demand an accounting of our representatives who have held office during the last two years, concerning the Paul-Boncour conscription Bill, which for many of us constituted the disavowal of all our French principles of Liberty.

"And you will vote in the coming elections for the candidates who positively declare themselves—  
"Against (1) Militarisation of the country,  
(2) Military training for children,  
(3) Economic and colonial Imperialism.

"And for: (1) Outlawry of war,  
(2) Disarmament,  
(3) A pacific international policy.

### U. S. Section

The most important piece of work for this section was the campaign against the big Navy bill. The W. I. L. and other peace organisations are now rejoicing that the opposition to the bill was strong enough to create a reduction in the bill of from 75 to 16 ships. The U.S. Section is now campaigning for a complete abandonment of the whole program. A resolution has been sent to the President asking him to veto the bill. Another matter to which much attention has been given is the Nicaraguan War. Letters endorsing their stand demanding the immediate withdrawal of troops from Nicaragua, were sent by the National Secretary, Dorothy Detzer, to Senators Frazier Dill, La Follette, Wheeler and Shipstead. Letters were also sent to the President regarding this matter, for which extensive publicity has been secured. Many important meetings have been organised by the U.S. Section. A series of meetings were arranged for Maud Royden, in Washington, Detroit, Philadelphia and Chicago.

The branches of this Section have also been working actively.

**Minnesota Branch**  
This group is distributing a leaflet containing a series of questions, and answers and at the bottom of the leaflet an invitation to readers to join the W. I. L. Those who would like copies of the leaflet can get it by writing to Mrs. M. T. Olmstead, Excelsior, Minn. The questions are:—

1. What is the significance of the Locarno Pacts?  
2. What proposal was made April 6, 1927, by M. Briand, Foreign Minister of France, to the American people and what response has been made by the United States Government?  
3. How many countries are now members of the League of Nations?  
4. What is the Mandate System of the League of Nations?  
5. What is Economic Imperialism?  
6. What country has not fought in a war in more than one hundred years?  
7. What country has taken parliamentary action to reduce its army to a police force?  
8. How many colleges and universities in the United States offer a course in military training and how many make the course compulsory for all freshmen and sophomores?  
9. Have any colleges abolished military training or made it optional?  
10. What countries have increased the size of their armies, navies, air forces and extended military training for their youth since the World War?  
11. What dangers lurk behind provocative armament?  
12. Are any of the peace organisations international in scope?

**Canadian Section**  
**Toronto Branch**  
This group has been busy distributing a leaflet against military training in schools

them if they were for disarmament, the outlawry of war, and against military training for children. It also asked their stand on Colonial problems and if they were against the renewal of concessions in Equatorial French Africa.

Then big meetings were held and Marcelle Capy was secured to make campaign speeches. She had a brilliant success said one paper:—"If Marcelle Capy could be heard by all her sisters, the victory of life over useless death would be assured."

**Irish Section**  
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10 days lecturing, tour this time in Varm-land, the country of 'Gosta Behrling', and my native country too. I like this lecturing to the people, though the journeys are often trying enough—it means sleeping in every kind of curious place, sometimes having your meals at odd times, snatching them as you can or going without, travelling by bus for hours in the cold, etc. But it also means meeting good, kind, solid people, peasants and working men, it means having an unusually stimulating audience and giving it a stimulus in their daily life as well as some odd bits of knowledge. In almost every parish of Sweden there are lecture societies. They are subsidised by the communities and the State also pays annually 350,000 kr. for the lecture work. There is in Stockholm a central bureau to which the local societies write for lecturers, chosen from a big catalogue, and this bureau engages the lecturers for certain days and weeks. The lecturers are very carefully selected and many of our prominent professors of the universities and teachers at the high schools are engaged. The lecturers get their travelling expenses paid and the living cost up to 15 kr. a day, for each lecture also 45 kr. In many places, the lectures are free, or the entrance fee is very small. This work goes on from October to April and each year thousands of men, women and children are able to profit by it."

#### Disarmament Campaign

Louie Bennett as chairman of the Disarmament Campaign has been working out details for the campaign. On or before August 14th, all W. I. L. sections are urged to send resolutions and petitions to their respective Governments on disarmament. The sections are further urged to get all other pacifist organisations in their countries to join in this campaign and to pass resolutions and petitions on disarmament. On the first Monday in September it is proposed that all the resolutions and petitions be presented to the Assembly of the League of Nations so that the delegates on arrival be swamped with this material and that later on a personal messenger from each country if possible wait upon the delegates for replies to the petitions and resolutions.

#### An International Hostel

A year ago an International Hostel, "Hitherwood", at Sydenham Hill, twenty

#### Ella Boynton

It is with great sorrow we announce the death of Ella Boynton. Her death came after an operation for appendicitis. She has been such a living force in the W. I. L. in America that her loss is irreparable. From the beginning of the movement she has worked for the cause. Living in Chicago she has been closely associated with Jane Addams and has for several years been the chairman of the Chicago Branch of the W. I. L. She has made many trips to Europe, attended several International Congresses and closely followed the work of the League of Nations. She gave herself unstintingly to the cause of peace. She deeply loved the Maison Internationale and made many presents to the house. There was a quiet strength and serenity about Ella Boynton that made those who knew her love her.

minutes by under ground from the center of London, was established. During that time it has had 1,900 guests. The large majority were British but 173 were from the United States and the continent. Also there were two parties of German boys who were housed in the outbuilding. The vision of those who established the International Hostel was to make it a place where the stranger in London would feel at home and be put in touch with the best that London has to offer intellectually and socially.

Though the Hostel is so near London it is surrounded by six acres of field and woods. There is a tennis court and an open air theatre where meetings can be held. Among the English guests who stayed at "Hitherwood" the past year were members of such organisations as The Holiday Fellowship, the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the Friends' Council for International Service, the Women International League and other organisations whose object is Goodwill. Other International Hostels have also been established in other countries and there is a Goodwill Fund for the special purpose of helping

students who wish to visit one of the hostels. For further information write to International Secretary, Guest House, 19 Sydenham Hill, London.

#### The Balkans

Dr. Hilda Clark has been making a trip through the Balkans. She was there at the time of the recent earthquake and writes from Sofia:—

"I found every one naturally much affected by the disastrous earthquake of last Saturday. I shall hear more of it when I get to Philippopolis to which I am now journeying. I am afraid it is a very heavy financial strain on Bulgaria... I am contemplating flying to Vienna to see Frau Hertzka and arrange for the East European Conference... I have not yet seen Karavelof but Dragovan came to see me before I left Plovdiv and suggested a meeting with the Bulgarian W. I. L. Section when I returned to Sofia."

A letter from Madame Karavelof the chairman of the Bulgarian Section makes a passionate appeal for the sufferers from the earthquake. She says:—

"The earthquake destroyed two towns and 20 villages in Southern Bulgaria. The shocks are still continuing and destroy whatever still remains standing. The terrified population is outdoors in the fields. Immediate relief is necessary and our Government, overwhelmed by financial burdens as a result of the war, and especially by immense reparations, cannot help as it would wish.

What is needed immediately is:— (1) tents; (2) money to rebuild the houses and feed the victims; (3) the remittance of payment of reparations this year so that Bulgaria will be able to give relief to the victims of the earthquake...

In our great need we appeal to women all over the world... We beg that you will aid us as soon as possible for more than 20,000 people are without shelter and suffering from cold and hunger."

#### Photographs

A photograph taken in the garden of the Maison Internationale of all the executive and consultative members present at the recent meeting, may be had from International Headquarters, 12 rue du Vieux-Collège. Price: Fr. 3.40; postage included. This photograph, postal card size, can be had for 60 centimes post free.

#### Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

Jane Addams, International President

International Headquarters 12, rue du Vieux-Collège, Geneva  
Secretary: MARY SHEEPHANKS.

#### WHAT THE W. I. L. P. F. STANDS FOR:

It aims at uniting women in all countries who are opposed to every kind of war, exploitation and oppression, and who work for universal disarmament and for the solution of conflicts by the recognition of human solidarity, by conciliation and arbitration, by world co-operation, and by the establishment of social, political and economic justice for all, without distinction of sex, race, class or creed.

The work of all the National Sections is based upon the statements adopted and the Resolutions passed by the International Congresses of the League.

International Dues \$5.00 or £1.00 a year.  
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