

A Happy New Year To All

"With yearning eyes, we look for that
glad day
When war shall be no more;
When love shall o'er the whole wide
world hold sway
From shore to utmost shore."



"Oh Day of Peace! Oh happy
glorious Day!
Faith views thy radiant face!
Speed on! Oh! speed on thy radiant
way!"
Hasten! Oh Day of grace.

PAX INTERNATIONAL

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

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CONTENTS

Current Events.
A New Year's Greeting,
Clara GUTHRIE D'ARCIS.
Death of Eglantine Jebb.
Letter from Chinese Anti-Opium Association.
Pax International,
Madeleine Z. DOTY.
Maison Internationale.
Goodwill Deed and Thoughts.
International Congress Cinema Directors.
Neighbours in the Pacific,
Eleanor M. MOORE.
Work of W. I. L. National Sections:
Australian, French, United States,
Hawaiian.
Modern Methods of Warfare Conference.

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The Biggest Event of the 20th Century

The main world event of the Twentieth Century is the birth of the world. The world did not exist before. There were empires, nations, continents, seas, "zones" (either of influence or exploitation); there were open doors, and God only knows how drafty they made the earth. But no one knew the world. The world was born in the World War, which, as its name shows, was a world event. And now all men of sense realize that the world once born is going to grow. It is going to claim a right to its own history, its own economics, and its peace.

Senor Madariaga.

Nazarenes Released from Jail

A telegram from Jugo-Slavia states that 112 Nazarenes imprisoned for ten years for refusing to take up arms, have been released. This leaves 20 to 30 still in jail. This religious sect refuses to take arms in its hands or to take the oath, but offers alternative service in the sanitary section of the army.

A New Year's Greeting

Clara GUTHRIE D'ARCIS.
President, World Union of Women for Peace.

From Geneva, ancient city of the Reformation, birthplace of the Red Cross, cradle of the League of Nations and stronghold of the vanguard of fighters for world union and defenders of international concord, we send you to-day—ten years after the Armistice, when the dawn of a new era has been heralded by the treaty condemning and outlawing war—the most beautiful of greetings, *Peace* :

Peace—acknowledged at last to be a state of mind arising from the acceptance of the oneness of humanity and the recognition of the interdependence of nations.

Peace—for which we, one and all, great and small, near and far, are personally responsible.

Peace—dependent neither on treaties nor diplomatic agreements, peace, which can only come to this blind, suffering and misguided old world through the channel of individual minds and hearts impelled by the force of our work and faith.

Peace be with you.

Peace on earth, goodwill toward men.

Eglantyne Jebb

It is with deep sorrow that we announce the death of Miss Eglantyne Jebb, the co-founder and honorary secretary of the "Save the Children" Fund. Miss Jebb devoted all her life to work for improvement of social conditions. When the world war came to a close, she took part in the movement for raising the blockade and became one of the founders of Fight-the-Famine Council.

Out of this organisation grew the "Save the Children" Fund, which has been the means of distributing over £4,000,000 for the relief of child suffering and has raised the standard of child welfare in some thirty different countries.

She it was who drafted the "Declaration of Geneva" laying down the minimum obligations of Society to the child, "above and beyond all consideration of race, nationality or creed", which was adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations.

Letter from Chinese Anti-opium Association to the W. I. L.

"We received with great pleasure your kind letter dated October 9th... We are particularly interested in the momentous decisions of your Executive Committee to arouse intelligent public opinion and to ask each National Section to study into the problem of opium. For not only do we need more publicity on this matter, but we also need more accurate facts to convince the public of the impending danger of the drug evil. We hope you will continue to favour us with the reports of your study, and we, on our part, will furnish you with what we know.

"Enclosed please find a report on the Opium Conference held now in Nanking. Great changes will be made after the Conference, and all 'anti-opium' bureaux throughout the country will be ordered to close before the end of this month..."

Nanking Opium Conference

The Conference was formally inaugurated on November 1st. There were present more than 100 people representing the Central Kuomintang and the different Ministries of the Central Government, the different provincial governments, the Chambers of Commerce, the four special Municipal Governments (Nanking, Tientsin, Peiping and Shanghai).

The opening address was given by the Chairman of the Council on Prohibition of Opium of the National Government, who said in brief :

"The National Council has promulgated the Law for the Complete Suppression of Opium in strict accordance with the principle of Kuomintang and the wishes of the people. In order to attain the object of total prohibition throughout the country, where conditions are different in the different provinces, the Government calls this Conference so that representatives from the different provinces may exchange opinions and come to a speedy solution of the various problems."

Report of the W. I. L. P. F. Delegation to China

The reports of our two delegates to China, Camille Drevet and Edith Pye, are now in print in a very attractive brochure, price one Swiss franc, or reduction on taking a quantity. Please order your copies as soon as possible.

PAX INTERNATIONAL

Madeleine Z. Doty

Do you like your paper? Do you feel it is a sort of International Round-Robin which binds us all together? Has it become sufficiently important so that you would miss it if we stopped publication? Please ask yourself these questions and answer them for we need your help.

We are beginning now on our fourth year of publication, and when we meet in Prague in August, we want the delegates who come to decide on the future of *Pax* and how it shall be financed.

It was quite an adventure starting an international paper. Most people said we would not succeed—people who had themselves made similar undertakings and found the task too difficult. Perhaps we could not have come through our fiery ordeal if we had not had a gift of money from the "American Fund" to cover our printing bill for the first two years.

You know, it isn't easy to please women in forty different countries. Some wanted it "peppy", some wanted it intellectual, some wanted it homey, some wanted it impersonal, some wanted nothing controversial, others liked both sides of an argument. Some thought we ought to deal with only W. I. L. material, others that there should be nothing but political articles of a high character. Some wanted different articles in the French, German and English editions, but then it would have been a German paper, a French paper and an English paper, and not an international paper.

Towards the end of the first year, when we met in Dublin for our Congress and discussed *Pax*, there were so many different views that I set them all down—the "likes" on one side and the "dislikes" on the other. Then I added them up and found the results of the two columns had cancelled each other, so there wasn't any paper left. When I told the Executive Committee this, they decided to let me go a while longer and see what the feeling was at the end of the second year. Then it was you readers who came to the rescue. In spite of all its faults, in spite of the things you would have liked individually to change, you gave the paper your strong support. It was the big vote of endorsement of the Sections that convinced the Executive we must go on. For the Executive were doubtful. They remembered the unwise as well as the wise things that had been said and feared for the dignity of the W. I. L. P. F. But now something wonderful has happened. At the end of the third year, the Executive Committee, as well as you readers, have voted unanimously that we need a paper. The Executive agreed to continue *Pax* in its present form until the Prague Congress, and then the delegates and the Executive Committee together are to vote on the future of the paper and how it is to be financed. Now as I have told you, for the first two years the gift of the American Fund paid our printing bill. The third year, I went to America and our members there generously gave the money for the printing. But with the end of the third year that sum is exhausted. From now until the Prague congress in August, we need money. The Executive, as an evidence of its desire that the paper continue has generously assigned \$750 of the international budget for this purpose, with the understanding that

somehow I am to raise the other \$750 we need. Unfortunately, at this time of the year there are not many W. I. L. members coming to Geneva to whom I can appeal personally. This means, dear readers, that I must turn to you. But I do so gladly. You have never failed to help and you will not now. If the cause is a good one, as I believe, the money will come. I see it rolling in—not only enough to cover the \$750 we need now, but a good big margin so there will be something to start with after the Prague Congress. Even if your own income is limited, you can go to the Secretary or Chairman of your local group and with her collect fifty cents, or two shillings, from each one of your members. And if any of your members are not receiving *Pax* and will pay their subscription, let us know, and we will send them a monthly copy direct from Geneva.

You may be saying to yourself by now: But why is it that with all the money that is raised for national and international work there isn't enough to pay for the printing of *Pax*? The answer is this: When you pay your national dues the money goes to the support of the national work but does not come to Geneva for the support of *Pax*. For instance, there are some seven thousand national members in America paying a dollar a year membership dues. Each one of these members is receiving every month a copy of *Pax*. But the dollar they pay has to go to the Washington Office to support the work there and not a penny of it comes to *Pax*.

This has been fair enough up to now. For the printing money for *Pax* has come as gifts from America. Moreover, America, through Jane Addams and its international members has sent a big sum of money every month to Geneva Headquarters for the support of the international bureau. But the result has been that the only direct subscription money we get for *Pax* is through the European international memberships. When such a member pays five dollar dues, we get fifty cents. Unfortunately these international members are few. There are some local groups who as a group pay the five dollar international membership dues and receive in exchange 12 copies of *Pax*. We get this money. Then the German Branch of the Swiss Section takes 150 copies of *Pax* a year and pays for each one. I think this is the only Branch that pays for all its copies. In other words, national members who pay only national dues and nothing extra, and yet receive a copy of *Pax* are paying for the national work but not for *Pax*.

Now the question is, should each local and national member everywhere be asked to pay fifty cents, or two shillings, more every year to cover the cost of *Pax*, or how should the money be raised? This is the question you must decide at Prague. Please think it out and send your delegates to Prague instructed what to say. Remember we are sending out every month 14,500 copies of *Pax* in the three languages and these papers go to forty countries. It is a big piece of propaganda.

Meantime, please don't forget the \$750 which we need to carry us on till the Prague Congress. Every subscription is welcome. Make it big if you can, but

in any case, don't read this article without at least sending fifty cents. Send it by just your ordinary cheque, or by a postal order, or paper money in a letter registered. We don't care how we get it, so long as we get it. We will print in *Pax* a list of all the money received with the sender's name. Sign the slip enclosed and receive our blessing.

MAISON INTERNATIONALE

During the summer months and when the League of Nations is in session, the Maison has always been the scene of much activity and life. But the social events have been irregular, sometimes infrequent if there was great pressure of work in the Office. At the last Executive Committee Meeting it was decided that the further development of the Maison as a social centre was most important. It was learned that Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Wilson, who formerly acted as host and hostess at the Quaker Hostel, were to be in Geneva this winter and intended to live in the Maison. Accordingly they were asked if they would be willing to aid in the social activities of the Maison. This they generously agreed to do and have given royally of their services.

Besides the Wednesday afternoon teas, social evenings have been developed and Sunday afternoon teas arranged.

In the fall Dr. Alice Hamilton of Harvard University, the only woman member of the Health Commission of the League of Nations, spent some time at the Maison. One afternoon she gave a delightful talk to a roomful of visitors, and cleverly linked together the work of the W. I. L. and the story of a united fight against disease undertaken by the Health Commission. Then there have been several evenings of music—one occasion when Mrs. Cousins from India played for us delightfully and Mr. Cousins read his charming poetry. On another evening the wonders of Celtic mythology were revealed by Mrs. Valentine Mott Porter. One afternoon a doctor told in dramatic fashion of the grim struggle with malaria among the downtrodden populations and refugees of the Near East. One evening a representative of the League Secretariat discussed the opium problem. Another time a lecturer from Bryn Mawr University challenged us on how far the W. I. L. offers opportunity of service to present-day young women. Then Major Urwick, a newly appointed member of the International Labour Office, gave an informal talk on Rationalisation. Another evening there was a lively discussion to which Felix Morley, Dr. Hohmann and Dr. Mackenzie contributed. Felix Morley talking on Labour conditions in America, Dr. Hohmann on Seamen and Dr. Mackenzie on his experience in studying malaria in the Danube Delta. On a Wednesday afternoon there was a talk by Professor Karcevski on Tolstoy.

Early in December, Roger Baldwin spent an evening at the Maison giving a graphic account of the present political situation in America.

On Escalade night, which is the occasion set apart by the Swiss to celebrate their triumph over the Savoyards, there was a fancy dress party for some of the younger adherents. This is only one of several young people's parties held recently.

Goodwill Deeds And Thoughts

1928

We have taken at random some events that have occurred during the past year which make for international brotherhood and peace. We give also some suggestions as to things each one of us can do or work for internationally during the coming year to promote our cause. We would be very grateful if our members would collect stories of Goodwill Deeds during the coming year and then send them to us, so that we will have a fine collection to print January 1930.

SERVING WITHOUT PAY.

Last spring a great flood spread over the little Principality of Liechtenstein. It looked as though the country, was doomed or that at least the disaster was so great that it would require ten years of work before the flooded and devastated area could be cleared. Then it was that Pierre Cérésolle and his fellow workers came to the rescue. They are a group of people who refuse military service under all circumstances and who will go to prison for their belief, but who are willing to give civil service to the community without pay in place of the military service. They demonstrate this by offering their service in time of need. They did so in Liechtenstein. The volunteers came from Switzerland, England, Denmark, Germany, France, Holland, Poland, Finland, India, Ireland and Italy. Many professions were represented among the volunteers but most of them were students or workers. About 900 men in all gave an average of 26 days of unremunerated labor. The work was always hard but the spirit excellent. Now, after six months of toil Liechtenstein is on its feet again. This has been a great experiment in international co-operation. A new understanding of what fellowship may mean has been created.

FRENCH AND GERMAN RAPPROCHEMENT.

The following story is told in the November issue of the *Le Progrès civique*. A short while ago there was an International Congress of Journalists at Dijon, France. Twenty-three countries were represented possessing a total of 58 votes. By 53 votes Monsieur Georg Bernhardt, the editor in chief of the *Vossische Zeitung*, was elected president. During the Congress a fine banquet was given the journalists by the town of Beaume. The first speaker on this occasion was the Mayor of Beaume. Next came the Sous-Prefet, who had been badly wounded in the face during the war. He spoke very simply somewhat as follows:

"Gentlemen, I understand that you have appointed a German as President of your Federation. If in so doing you wished to express your desire to end the misunderstanding between nations and to protest against war, let me congratulate you. I who was wounded in the war declare to you that all France is against war; there must be an end to hatreds there must be rapprochement between the nations. When you go back home repeat these words of an old soldier who hates war, as do all the wounded and all the soldiers, who never wish another."

These words of the Sous-Prefet caused so much emotion that the officials with everyone else broke into applause. Then a German Journalist, Mr. Stahl, rose and said:

"Mr. Sous-Prefet, permit me to tell you how your words have moved me. I, who also was wounded, have but one

reply to make. Mr. Sous-Prefet, let me grasp your hand."

Then Mr. Stahl limped toward the head table. Mr. Sous-Prefet advanced to meet him, and these two men cruelly wounded and marked by war embraced each other.

At this the whole audience broke into a frenzy of applause to hide their emotion, but even so tears were visible, though journalists do not often cry. With this, little incident the hatred between French and Germans melted like snow in sunlight.

GOOD WILL BAGS.

The 15th of September is Mexico's Day of Independence. Usually it is celebrated with military and patriotic splendor. But not so this year. On that day 65,000 people were assembled in the stadium at Mexico City. On the Tribunal sat President Calles and his Cabinet; behind them sat Mrs. Emrich, the representative of the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill of the Federal Council of Churches, who was to have the privilege of presenting 25,000 Friendship School Bags to the children of Mexico.

The thrilling moment came when President Calles put into the hands of a Mexican boy and girl as representatives of the school children of Mexico, the symbols of friendship from the children of the United States.

In front of the President stood 3,000 selected boys and girls from Mexico City who had been chosen to receive the Friendship School Bags.

These children this year took the place of soldiers. For the first time in the history of Mexico the Star-Spangled Banner was sung during the demonstration. Said one school teacher to Mrs. Emrich afterwards: "We are studying the history of the United States, its accomplishments and its people, all in a friendly way. This is a new thing and strange but we are happy doing it."

GOODWILL DEED FOR 1929

THE NOON-DAY SILENT.

PEACE PRAYER.

In August, 1925, a movement was started to get people all over the world to silently think and pray for peace at the noon hour. This plan has been written about and the programme translated into 13 languages and sent to 62 countries. People of many nations and many creeds are uniting in one thought in one prayer, for the good of mankind. Among those who have given their names to the plan are 500 Lepers at Kusatsu, Japan, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, Shoghi Effendi, Leader of the Baha movement, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Mr. Jiddu Krishnamurti, Head of the Order of the Star, Father John A. Ryan, Oliver Dryer, Romain Rolland, Jane Addams, the Duchess of Hamilton, and Marcelle Capy.

Let everyone of us increase these thought waves for peace at the noon hour. We must counteract by united prayer the greed and fear which lead to war. *Tune in at noon.*

A WORLD TREATY OUTLAWING WAR.

The Kellogg Peace Pact reads: "...recourse to war... is renounced as an instrument of national policy."

"...the solution of all disputes of whatever nature... shall never be sought except by pacific means."

Make this Pact a reality. Insist on its meaning what it says it does. Insist on its meaning disarmament. Talk it to every diplomat or soldier who speaks of war. Insist that a copy of it, without reservations, be placed in every school room of the world.

A WORLD PEACE DAY.

An annual international holiday, designated as "World Peace Day", to be celebrated on August 27th, the day the Kellogg Pact for outlawing war, was signed in Paris, is proposed by the German paper *Acht Uhr Abendblatt*. Secretary Kellogg has accepted patronage of this movement, and a number of prominent persons, including Foreign Minister Briand and Paul Painlevé of France, and President Butler of Columbia University, New York, have given their endorsement. Insist that this day be made a reality, and then celebrate it with a will.

A WORLD PEACE POSTAGE STAMP.

An association has been organized in the U. S. A. known as "The World Peace Postage Association". Their object is to prevail upon all nations to issue a permanent government peace stamp in popular denominations for national and international use, and to place it on sale for the same price and same purpose as the regular stamps, to take the place of other stamps at the option of the purchaser. In this way every time a postage stamp is bought it can be a vote for peace. If 80 to 90 per cent of the people insist on using the peace stamp it will be a definite popular vote against war. The stamp should have some appropriate peace design with a suitable motto such as Pax per Legem—Peace by Law. In 1927, nearly three and a half billion pieces of mail were exchanged among the nations. If each piece of mail bore a Peace Ballot Stamp, there would come the thought of peace and good will into the heart of every receiver and sender.

Anyone interested in this plan can help make it a reality by taking it up 1. with your daily paper, 2. your government representatives, 3. your General Post Office officials. For further information write to World Peace Postage Association, P. O. Box 512, St. Paul, Minnesota, U. S. A.

Neighbours In The Pacific

Eleanor M. Moore

Miss Eleanor Moore attended the Pan-Pacific Women's Conference the end of last August. She says in a letter: "I need not say more on the subject of the Honolulu Conference except to mention the striking effect of Miss Addams own personality and speeches in clearing up misconceptions about the W. I. L. P. F. and in refuting the objections of its opponents..."

"After the Pan-Pacific Conference was finished, and our small W. I. L. P. F. Conference had taken place, there was a public meeting in one of the largest halls in the city at which Miss Addams was the chief speaker. She told the story of our League from the beginning, and answered questions about it with such wisdom and wit that not only were the objectors silenced, but the local branch of the League enrolled about a hundred new members within a few days." Extracts of Miss Moore's report on the Conference follow.

The Pacific, "our ocean", is the largest of oceans, and on its banks are many stately domains. On the one side, the two Americas bound it almost from Pole to Pole, and looking across to them from the other side are Asia, the Archipelago, Australia, and New Zealand. Dotted all over the great lake, like flower-beds on a lawn, rise the Pacific Islands, and in one of these groups, called the Hawaiian (formerly Sandwich) Islands, is the headquarters of a society known as the Pan-Pacific Union.

The task of this society is to develop a spirit of neighbourliness and understanding amongst the peoples of the Pacific and to that end it has convened many conferences on scientific and technical subjects. In August, 1928, it called together, for the first time, a Pan-Pacific Conference of Women.

Delegates gathered at Honolulu from Australia, Canada, China, Java, Fiji, Hawaii, Japan, New Zealand, Philippines, Samoa and the United States... Close upon a hundred guests were housed in the Punahou School buildings, in the beautiful Manoa Valley, and as the conference sessions were held in the lecture halls of that school, delegates were all together like one great family, from the opening to the close.

The conference had no one subject as a centre. Its members had come from varying organisations, with many differing points of view. The one bond between them all was their common womanhood...

The round table method of conference was used in the five sections which sat simultaneously: Government, Industry, Social Service, Education, and Health. From time to time the whole conference came together to hear a paper from some member specially qualified to speak on that particular subject.

In relation to the work of women in public life, the Americans, New Zealanders and Australians naturally took the lead, speaking from their fuller experience. Women from the Oriental countries, though not behindhand in culture or brainpower are not yet enfranchised, and they were most eager to learn how best to attain to political status... But the women of the western races were glad to listen in turn while their sisters from the Philippines, Japan, and China, told of social betterment work going on in those countries, and spoke of the spirit of family life and the relations between the sexes. "Materially", said one Chinese lady, "you are centuries ahead of us; philosophically, I think we have something to give." We thought so, too. And a Japanese speaking of the co-operation of men and women in public affairs, said: "The man and the woman are the two eyes of the community; both are needed for a proper focus..."

It was not a Peace Conference; that is to say, the subject of international peace had no place on the agenda, but it was implied throughout all discussions. More and more it was recognised as the

days went on, that in our times the problems of one country are the problems of all; that every question proves under examination to be an international question; and that no satisfactory solutions are possible except on a basis of peace and co-operation...

Mr. Alexander Hume Ford, Director of the Pan-Pacific Union, considered this conference the most successful which his Union had yet convened. Australia, New Zealand, and Japan had each sent larger delegations to it than to any other meeting ever held in Hawaii. Looking forward to its continuation, he said:

"The Pacific is ready for this movement of her daughters to take their place in establishing and advancing the ideals that we should establish and live up to for our own self-protection and for the peace of the world... Perhaps you may aid us in realizing our dream of erecting here at the ocean's crossroads... a home inhabited by foremost men and women of all races in the Pacific where might be cultivated that civilisation that knows no war of destruction, but only the ways of permanent peaceful solutions and everlasting Justice..."

The delegates have carried home with them a new way of looking at this great Pacific Ocean; they have learned to see it not as a sundering element, but as a bond. The old question "Who is my neighbour?" has been asked again, and once more we stand face to face with the plain human answer.

WORK OF THE W.I.L. NATIONAL SECTIONS

Australian Section

This Section has been very much occupied working for the World Disarmament Movement. The Movement was inaugurated at a public meeting called by the Society of Friends and held in the Town Hall, Melbourne, Victoria, the end of last July. Over 80 organisations joined the movement, the Australian W. I. L. being one of them.

A strong Committee was formed with Justice Higgins of the High Court of Australia, as president. During the weeks that followed the movement gained momentum, and it was agreed to arrange for big demonstrations in many places on Armistice Day November 11th. In Melbourne on Armistice Day, the largest and finest meeting ever held in that city was arranged. There were ninety-three associations, pacifist, religious, industrial and others officially represented.

Justice Higgins who presided reminded his hearers that to-day, ten years after the Armistice which concluded "the war to end war", Europe has three and a half million men under arms and Australia is spending annually £29,000,000 in interest on war borrowings and another £7,000,000 on defence. The cause of all this is unholy degrading fear. The Kellogg Pact is at least a theoretical admission of a new international principle. The words of the Pact should be hung in a prominent position in every school.

Other speakers on this occasion were Rev. W. D. Jackson, on "The Churches and Disarmament"; Mr. E. Chapman, on "A Disabled Soldier's Viewpoint"; Prof. D. B. Copland on "National Economics and Disarmament"; Mr. E. C. Dyason on "Business and Disarmament"; Mr. W. J. Duggan on "Labour and Disarmament". Miss Eleanor M. Moore, the international secretary of the Australian Section spoke on "Women and Disarmament". In brief she said: "Three quarters of the world's population are already compulsorily disarmed,—the women and children. The women of the world do not fear each other. The compulsory disarmament of the remaining minority would abolish the fear which armed men have of one another and would more effectually protect the women and children than armaments have ever done."

At the close of the meeting the following resolution was presented and passed unanimously:

"We, citizens of Australia, express our satisfaction that the Commonwealth Government has signed the 'Outlawry of War' pact, and call upon the Government forthwith to take the necessary action, in conjunction with the other Governments, to give effective expression to the policy of renunciation of war by instituting measures for speedy disarmament."

The promoters of this big meeting are following it up by a deputation in December to the Prime Minister of Australia, asking him to bring the resolution passed before the Parliament. As *Pax* goes to press an interesting letter has come from Miss Moore to Geneva Headquarters giving some personal impressions of hers on Australia. She says:

"The delegates who attended the Pan Pacific Conference all came home with

a strong sense of the opportunity which is ours to help build a peaceful fellowship in the Pacific, and it is just an open question whether we should not concentrate on this, rather than make great efforts to send delegates to Europe. It is true that Europe is the chief policy centre for the world; it is also the principal incubator of war germs, perhaps of peace germs also. These facts make its Conferences very important; but we cannot help asking ourselves, is anything that an Australian can contribute likely to be worth much, in a council whose psychology is, as it must be, so definitely European?... Might we not really help the peace cause more in the long run by using our money, say to go to Japan or to India, or even to western America, and trying to cultivate and consolidate peaceful contacts there? As part of the British Empire, we are of course tied by a long string to British Foreign Policy, but geographically the string is *very* long, and if has often occurred to me that one of the best checks on British militarist schemes might be to have the Dominions showing definite signs of a will to cultivate their own friendly relations with other peoples, without asking permission or sanction from Westminster. It would perhaps be the very best thing that could happen to Europe if the other great continents or some of them should take on themselves to form friendly coalitions, and say in effect to Europe: 'Now settle your terrible feuds and jealousies as best as you can; we are sick of them, and don't mean to be dragged into your wretched fights any more. At the pinch, we can do without Europe even better than Europe can do without us.'"

French Section

Lyon Branch

This group is rapidly growing and enlisting a lot of new French members. At the end of November a talk over the Radio station P. T. T. was arranged for the chairman of the group, Madame Wanner. Extracts from Madame Wanner's speech follow:

"Thirteen years ago, the Women's International League was founded. Its work is much too important to be reported briefly here, so I will confine myself to presenting a few of the ideals that are dear to the League and are the basis of its propaganda.

"The W. I. L. declares as Christ did that we must love one another. Christ was a Galilean but his country was the world and this is so true that Lamennais could say in accordance with the evangelical tradition: 'The human race is one in spirit, and a perfect society will not exist and the evils of the earth will not entirely disappear until the nations break down the fatal barriers which separate them and form one great society and we are progressing little by little towards this.'

"It was only a few decades ago that a young man from Arles could not marry a young woman of Cévennes. The Rhône was a frontier. To-day it is no longer a frontier between Provence and Languedoc. To-morrow other rivers will cease to be frontiers.

"You say war has always existed. But I say that is no reason why it should exist in the future and does not prevent it from being a fact that war is an evil which dishonors mankind. I agree with

Fénelon that patriotism should not imply hate of the foreigner any more than love of the family implies hatred of other families...

"How then shall we put an end to war? We must give to the people and to the people alone the right to decide for peace or war. Up to now it has been the monarchs, the oligarchies, the irresponsible governments who have decided for peace or for war.

"But the people always prefer arbitration to carnage..."

"You reply, suppose we are attacked? But in this Twentieth Century one nation does not attack another unexpectedly. There are always preliminary preparations. From my point of view future wars will be neither aggressive nor defensive; they will be wars mutually agreed upon by the governments interested. If I am slapped it is that I have provoked it. I will close by repeating the appeal of Romain Rolland: 'To every word of hate, women reply with an act of charity and love.'"

On December 1st, the Lyon group had a meeting to celebrate Tolstoi's Centenary. On this occasion Andrée Jouve came from Paris to give a talk on Tolstoi and Peace and Camille Drevet sang Russian songs. The other speaker was Alice Rolm. There was great interest and enthusiasm at this meeting and forty people joined the Lyon group of the W. I. L. That branch now has two hundred members.

In the middle of December this group had an exposition and sale of dolls. The dolls came from all over the world and were in the national costumes of the different countries. The dolls were so arranged as to symbolise internationalism. For instance French and German dolls stood side by side holding hands. This exposition and sale has been a great success.

United States Section

This Section is very busy bringing all the pressure possible on those in authority to secure the ratification of the Kellogg Pact without reservations by Congress. The National Secretary, Miss Detzer, and Mrs. Laura Puffer Morgan paid a visit to Senator Borah urging him to bring the treaty out upon the floor of the Senate as soon as it comes to him. He expressed himself as willing to do this but doubted if he would get the treaty until after action has been taken on the Navy Bill. It was learned that Mr. Kellogg is afraid that unless the Navy Bill is given precedence and allowed to pass that the Pact may be knifed. Miss Detzer wrote Secretary Kellogg urging him to show faith in his own bill the Kellogg Pact. President Coolidge was also written to asking that the Kellogg Treaty be given precedence over action on the Navy Bill.

All the local branches in the U. S. have been urged by the National Office to do all they can by meetings and by letters to make their wishes clearly known to both the President and the Senate in regard to the Kellogg Pact.

This Section has sent out a leaflet giving the essential features of the Kellogg Pact, saying that the U. S. and 14 other nations signed the Pact on August 27th, 1928 and that 49 additional nations have been invited to adhere of which 41 have officially signified their intention of

The International Congress Of Cinema Directors

At the Executive Committee Meeting of the W. I. L. at Lyon a resolution was passed asking that a report be printed in *Pax* concerning the Congress of Cinema Directors at Berlin the end of August. It has been difficult to get material about the Congress as a printed report has not yet been issued. The following material was obtained from a member of the Secretariat of the League of Nations. (Editor.)

On 22nd and 23rd of August an International Congress of Cinema Directors was held, the first of its kind. There were 900 delegates at the Congress, representing seventeen nations. The British delegates alone numbered 110 members, the French only 12, and the Italians were not represented. The countries which did send representatives were as follows: Germany, Austria, Belgium, Spain, Finland, France, Great Britain, Hungary, India, Holland, Poland, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Czecho-Slovakia, Turkey and Jugo-Slavia.

It was decided at the first meeting of this Congress to create an International Federation of Cinema Directors. The Federation, having been created, it immediately set to work and voted unanimously two resolutions presented simultaneously by the French and German delegates.

It is the first resolution that is of special

interest to W. I. L. members. It reads as follows:

a) The Directors of the Cinemas of the above named countries have decided not to project films in which an attack is made on the national sentiments of a country.

b) In refusing to rent films of this character, we desire to force the producers to conform to the true mission of the cinema, which should be to educate the people and teach reconciliation and rapprochement.

c) The organisations of Directors here represented are of the opinion that cinemas should never be used to propagate political hatreds, but simply as a source of amusement and education to spectators.

d) Recognising the great power the films possess for influencing the opinions

of the mass of mankind, and conscious of their heavy responsibility, the Directors here represented have taken this decision in order to contribute to mutual understanding between the countries.

The second resolution passed was of a technical nature, and was a protest on the part of the Federation against the prohibitive tax put on cinemas, which menaces their improvement.

It was decided that the next Congress would probably be held in Paris in June. The Congress adopted the following object unanimously:

"This Federation has as its object to bind together the Cinema organisations of the countries named above; to maintain relations of friendship; to defend internationally the moral and material interest of its members; to keep itself regularly informed of any improvement in the industry; to organise every year an International Congress of Directors."

U. S. Section (continued).

doing so. The leaflet says the treaty will be before the U. S. Senate for ratification during the winter and in order to assure the President and the Senate that the people are behind the Pact, everyone who reads the leaflet is urged to sign the petition it contains and secure as many signatures as possible.

This Section wrote a letter to President-elect Hoover asking that he receive Miss Addams and a deputation of the W. I. L. P. F. to confer about the future. A reply was received saying Mr. Hoover would be glad to receive Miss Addams alone but not a deputation.

This Section has also been busy with its fight against military training in schools and colleges. The National Office wrote all the State and local branches telling them that the campaign against militarism could be carried out more effectively in the states than federally. A chart was prepared by the National W. I. L. office showing the great increase in the number of officers assigned to educational institutions to give military instruction. In 1912, the number was 87; in 1919, the number had increased to 635; then in 1925, with the campaign against military training and the publication of the Lane pamphlet there came a slight decrease but; now 1927 the number of officers assigned to give military instruction in institutions having government support totals 878.

In the University of Wisconsin where military training has become optional there has been a great decrease in those taking the instruction. In 1923, 64% of the freshmen class were taking military training; in 1927 the number had dropped to 18%.

The Pennsylvania Branch of the U. S. Section has recently prepared a questionnaire which it is sending to all the candidates to the Pennsylvania Legislature. It seems that under amendment No. 4, the legislature is proposing to borrow five million dollars to build more armories for the use of the National Guard. The W. I. L. questionnaire asks the candidates the following questions:

1. Are you in favour of making mili-

tary training at State Colleges optional instead of Compulsory?

2. Would you oppose making appropriations of current funds to build more state armories?

3. Would you refuse to borrow money to build more armories, in case proposed Amendment 4 is adopted?

4. Do you favour reduction of state appropriations for maintenance of the National Guard in Pennsylvania?

5. Will you use your influence to have the Legislature memorialize Congress, urging it to ratify the Kellogg Treaty without reservations?

Danish Section

Denmark has paid 2,000 *Swiss francs* (£80) as affiliation fee for 1928-29. Bravo Denmark! and heartfelt thanks. Other Sections please note and do likewise.

Modern Methods of Warfare Conference

The Conference at Frankfurt on Modern Methods of Warfare is going on, as *Pax* goes to press. In next month's issue we will give you a full account of proceedings. It promises to be a most extraordinarily interesting occasion. Never before have such a famous and illustrious set of people given their names to a W. I. L. Conference. Some of those who have let their names be used on the programme as interested in the Conference are: Professor Albert Einstein, Professor Paul Langevin, Romain Rolland, Madame Séverine, Dr. Käthe Kollwitz, Professor Dr. Quidde, Vice-Admiral Drury-Lowe, Admiral Mark Kerr, Bertrand Russell, John Galsworthy, Professor Gilbert Murray, Professor van Embden, Dr. Auguste Forel, besides many others.

Heimatlos

We deeply regret to record that with reference to our appeal in the November *Pax* for help for the Heimatlos Bureau, which was established to aid people who had no nationality and no passport, that the secretary of this bureau, W. H. Furgler, is now in prison for misuse of funds. As far as we know, the work of the bureau has ceased.

The Hawaiian Section

This Section has just been celebrating the Fourth Anniversary of the W. I. L. in Hawaii.

A friend and international member of the W. I. L. gave the members a luncheon at the end of November. One hundred members made reservations. The tables were decorated with Mexican creeper. Four yellow birthday candles were burnt, one a very small one symbolizing the modest beginning, and one much larger than the others, representing the large increase in membership during the last year. Mrs. Francis Peterson, who has been secretary-treasurer during 1926 and 1927, gave a brief history of the Hawaiian branch; of particular interest being the fact that the membership had grown from 10 in 1924 to 144 in 1928. The charter members present were presented with leis. Mrs. Peterson placed a silk lei around Mrs. W. D. Westervelt's neck, explaining that this was done in token of her tireless efforts in the interest of the local branch and for the great cause of World Peace. Mrs. W. D. Westervelt was re-elected president; Mrs. G. F. Straub, first vice-president; Mrs. Ada Gartley, second vice-president; Mrs. S. A. Baldwin, vice-president-at-large; Mrs. Francis Peterson, secretary, and Miss Elisabeth Harritt, treasurer.

Mrs. S. A. Baldwin and Miss Julia Goldman, who sailed for the Mainland (U. S.) on October 12th, were elected to represent the Hawaiian Branch of the W. I. L. at the Good-Will Congress called by the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches to meet in New York City, November 11th to 13th, 1928.

Mrs. W. D. Westervelt, president of the W. I. L. of Hawaiian Islands, has secured nearly 1,000 signatures, asking the Senate to act favorably upon the Paris Peace Pact when Congress convenes in Washington, D. C.

There are 37 international members in the Hawaiian League to date—the youngest is Drusilla Marx, 12 years old, and the eldest Miss Mary Burbank, 75.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

Jane Addams, International President

International Headquarters, 12, rue du Vieux-College, 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.

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