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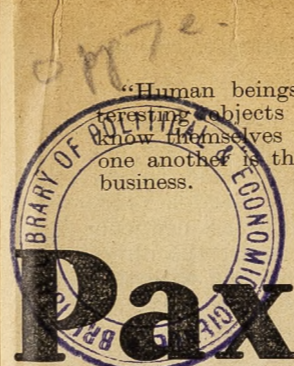
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HEADING

TITLE & VOL. NO.

EDITION	CLASS MARK		
DATE OF PUBLICATION	J X		
BOOK NUMBER	1907		
	. W		
STAFF Date issued	RESEARCH STUDENTS Date due for return		



Human beings are the most interesting subjects on earth, and to know themselves and get along with one another is their most important business.



That business drags because they do not know... what they could do if they stopped quarreling among themselves and used their brains to solve their common problems."
Prof. George A. Dorsey, Ph.D.

Pax International

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

International Office 12, rue du Vieux-Collège, Geneva, Switzerland

Vol. 5, No. 1.

Published monthly

NOVEMBER, 1929

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Office, 12, rue du Vieux-Collège,
Geneva, Switzerland.

Subscriptions to «Pax International» :
One year fifty cents or 2/-.
International Dues \$5 or £1.

The Naval Disarmament Conference

In January in London the five Great Powers, are to confer we hope not on *parity* but disarmament.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald as he left Canada for England said in regard to Anglo-American negotiations :
"The world is not the United States plus ourselves..."

There is a world outside and we do not want to impose our will on it. That is not the way to get peace. What we had to do was to come so near to an agreement, to get into such an understanding frame of mind that we could say : "Now let us bring in the rest of the world".

Teachers Demand Peace

This summer in August the World Federation of Education Associations met in Geneva. There was a total of 1,266 teachers present. They came from all parts of the world as follows : Africa 9, Asia 92, Europa 670, North America 474, South America 17,

Pax International

We hope you like the change in our appearance. We are easier to read and we have grown bigger. But if we are to continue to grow we need your help. Please pay for your subscription to Pax before January first. If you can afford it, send us money to pay for our propaganda copies. We want so much to send free copies of Pax to the miners'wives and to others who cannot afford to take the paper.

Australia 4. One of the resolutions passed was :

"That every endeavour be made to secure the substitution of physical training, of exercise and of sports for the military training too often now given in civil educational institutions, and so to ensure adequate training in character and citizenship, and thus to lead the youth of the world to a better and wider appreciation of the real meaning of patriotism and the duties of citizenship."

Advertisers For Peace

At an International Congress of advertising men in Berlin the end of the summer the following resolution was passed :

"The World Advertising Congress solemnly declares as its opinion that peace and international understanding are necessary for industrial progress and economic success in the whole world."

At this Congress two speakers suggested two international advertising campaigns one to sell the idea of peace to the world, the other to broadcast the purposes and work of the League of Nations.

A Children Peace Festival

A suggestion has been made to celebrate the 27th of August the day of the signing of the Kellogg Pact by a children's international torch light

peace festival. The idea has come from Frau Mössinger of Groningen, Holland. She writes :

"Every branch of the W.I.L. should organize all over the world on the 27th of August a children's torch light peace festival to commemorate the day on which war was abolished.

The evening of that day the children should be gathered together at a given point in the towns and cities bringing with them their peace lights, Chinese lanterns, torches, illuminated inscriptions on peace, peace doves, peace bells, etc.. With a band of music at their head the children then march through the town carrying their peace lights and singing peace songs.

My experience is that if such a procession is organised it has a profound psychological effect on the masses.

I got this idea from the old St. Martin celebration here in Groningen.

If it is not possible to have the celebration on August 27th it can be held on Armistice Day November 11th. Four branches in the Netherlands will celebrate on that day. The Netherlands have a beautiful peace song which could be translated and used by other countries."

THE 27TH OF AUGUST.

Shortly before Dr. Gustav Stresemann died he made the following statement to the press.

"If governments and nations keep alive within themselves the spirit which inspired the solemn meetings held in Paris on that memorable day of the 27th of August, history will be able to consider that day as a turning point in the evolution of nations.

The rhythm of our present life is more hurried to-day than it used to be in former times. The spirit of the solemn gatherings and the clear insights which sprung from them are lost in the hurry of our every day life. But the 27th of August ought to be a day of commemoration uniting all nations as it has never been possible in any other historical event."

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION EXHIBIT

There has been so much news to print in *Pax* the last two months that it has been impossible to find space to tell of the big International Education Exhibit, shown this past summer in Geneva. But we feel the event should not be passed over in silence, particularly as the work of the W.I.L. was represented on this occasion with an extremely interesting exhibit.

For one month the exhibition was open to the public in the Palais des Expositions, Geneva. It was opened at the time the "World Federation of Education Associations" held their Conference. There were three main divisions to the exhibit.

The first showed new and improved methods of teaching all over the world. The second was made up of National exhibits, showing the development of a given country, politically and economically, and what it is doing for education.

The third was a series of exhibits prepared by the many international organisations in Geneva, including the League of Nations the Labour Office and our own W.I.L. and showed the work being carried on to create an international world and the need for it. In this series the biggest and most striking exhibit was the Andrae World Interdependence Exhibit. It was the gift of Mrs. Theodore Andrae and cost \$10,000. It was arranged under the direction of Miss Elizabeth Watson of New York. The exhibit consisted of three parts: Yesterday, To-day and To-morrow, and showed that man's interdependence is from century to century, as well as from nation to nation. Stretched along the wall at the top of the exhibit were the words: "All are but parts of one stupendous whole." There were two large maps contrasting the ancient world and the world to-day and a series of pictures showing how through co-operation man won control, over his environment. Charts, maps and models illustrated the interdependence of the world in transportation, government administration, science, art, letters and sport. There were interesting exhibits on world weather reporting and world health control. Our own W.I.L. exhibit was quite simple, but very attractive. It was in black and white on a white back ground.

First came a picture of a battle field in May 1915, and beside it a picture of the first peace congress of the W.I.L. in May 1915, with a big inscription which said: "While men wage war, women fight for peace".

Then came a map showing the different parts of the world in which the W.I.L. is organised with Geneva as the centre. Either side of the map were pictures of the exterior and interior of the Maison Internationale. Then a

picture of Jane Addams the international president since the founding of the W.I.L. After that a list of all the W.I.L. congresses with pictures taken at the congresses.

In order to illustrate concrete pieces of work accomplished by the W.I.L. a series of large black and white cartoons had been made. One showed Polish and German mothers and children with hands out stretched towards each other across an imaginary border line and was called "Reconciliation". This illustrated the work done by the W.I.L. on national frontiers for reconciliation between Germany and Poland and Germany and Denmark and now between Mexico and the United States.

Another picture portrayed a German woman planting trees in a battle scarred field in France, while a group of French children joyfully watched her. This was to symbolize, the occasion the German women of the W.I.L. gave money to the French women for the purpose of planting trees in the devastated areas of France. Another picture showed our delegates to China received by a Chinese woman, who points to the victims of morphine, saying: "Stop the importation of dangerous drugs to China". Still another picture showed an office in the State Department in Washington being deluged with letters and telegrams and bore the inscription "Stop the war with Mexico". This illustrated the fine work done by the American Peace Societies to prevent war with Mexico.

There were several humorous cartoons one very large one showing a row of women with beseeching hands stretched out towards one small man, evidently an official. Behind the women were pictures of battle fields with bombs exploding, men dying and cities being destroyed. The words under the cartoon were:

Women: "Stop war, disarm."

Man: "Go slow ladies, go slow."

The whole exhibit was surmounted by a gorgeous silk banner in purple with gold letters bearing the name of the W.I.L., which was given to Geneva Headquarters by Mrs. Forestall of Philadelphia, U.S.A.

A small committee of W.I.L. members designed the exhibit, and Mrs. Bessie Kind of Philadelphia devoted all her Geneva holiday to hanging and arranging it.

The exhibit cost quite a little money. The pictures which were splendidly drawn were done by Miss van Oosteen of Holland.

It would be a splendid thing if the W.I.L. sections everywhere could have the exhibit shown in their cities and towns. To cover the cost of the exhibit there will be a small charge for rental. Those who wish to secure it should write at once to Miss Mary Sheepshanks, 12, Rue du Vieux-Collège, Geneva.

1930 Summer School Sofia Bulgaria

There is a proposal for two summer schools this coming summer, one to be held in Strassburg under the direction of the French Section and with Madame Wanner as convenor, the other in Sofia under the direction of the Bulgarian Section with the aid of Camille Drevet. We have just received a statement from Camille Drevet concerning the summer school in Bulgaria.

The place will be the environs of Sofia. The time about the 20th of August. The subject: "Toward a New World". Some of the subjects dealt with by the lecturers will be "The New Education," "The International Organisation of Labour," "The New Art," "The Relation of Philosophy and Religion to the New World," "Autonomy and Federation," "Co-operation," "Minorities," "The Necessity for an International Language." The Bulgarian Section as soon as possible will give exact details but in the meanwhile it begs all the friends of the W.I.L. to do all they can to make this summer school, the first ever organised in the Balkans, a success.

It is of the greatest importance that there should be a large number of young people. It is on the international education of the young that the future of the W.I.L. depends.

Bulgaria is a picturesque and interesting country. The mountains of Bulgaria and the coast along the Black Sea will give great joy to those who go to Sofia. The Bulgarian capital which lies at the foot of the Vitocha mountain with its gardens and its thermal waters is a real place of rest.

The journey on the Danube from Budapest to Routhouk is one of enchantment. At Routhouk the members attending the school will be met by the W.I.L. group at Routhouk who will direct them to Plovdiv (Philipopoli) and thence to Sofia.

Those who attend the Summer School will have a reduction of half fare on the Bulgarian railroads. It is hoped also to secure reduction on the steamers on the Danube and on the boats on the Black Sea. It will be possible in leaving Sofia to see Bourgas and Constantinople and then to go by way of the Mediterranean to Athens and on by sea as far as Marseille. There will be no cost for the visa to Bulgaria.

All persons, men and women, who expect to attend the Summer School are asked to write as early as possible to the Bulgarian Section care of Madame Karaveloff, 10 rue Angel Kantchef, Sofia.

French members write to Camille Drevet, 56 rue St. Georges, Paris.

Seek Peace And Ensnare It

Helene M. Swanwick

THE LEAGUE'S LOSS.

Already the Tenth Assembly of the League of Nations has dropped away in the wake of progress and the distance seems all the greater because we shall never again have in the counsels of the League the wise and patient presence of Gustav Stresemann. To us who heard his great speech on September 9th it was a poignant experience, for no one could doubt that death might befall him at any moment. We remembered, as we listened to him, that here was a man who had put his nationalism to international uses. Here was a man who had passed, through the agony of defeat, from crude annexationist ideas during the war to whole-hearted acceptance of world-order. Here was a man, passionate and excitable, who has so schooled his passions and his nerves, that he had sat in his Geneva hotel throughout the ordeal of the Extraordinary Assembly in March, 1926, without so much as one word of irritation at the insult which was being offered to his country by the wranglings of Powers for their own position and advantage, whereas they had been called together for the one object of admitting Germany to the League of Nations. Here was a man who had been obliged again and yet again to go back and tell his own people, that they were not yet to have the most overdue of all their rights and to keep them from any expression of anger which might endanger the peace which he was so precariously building.

On October 8th, I had the experience, scarcely less moving than that last sight of Gustav Stresemann in Geneva, of coming out of the crowded Memorial Service held in memory of him at St. Margaret's Westminster, London, to see poor men standing in the gutters, selling blackedged cards in memory of Gustav Stresemann. So short a time for so great a change of feeling! Indeed Germany need not fear for her security or her honour if she proceeds along the path he traced.

THE OPTIONAL CLAUSE

Those who are fond of simplifying life will no doubt be happy because a name was found at the outset for the Tenth Assembly. Mr. MacDonald hoped it might be known as "The Optional Clause Assembly" and it is likely that it may indeed be so... When the Tenth Assembly opened, nineteen States had accepted the Clause, and two others had signed but not ratified. As a result of the signature by the seven States Members of the British Empire, eleven other States signed, making a total of 18 at this Assembly. If all, as seems likely, ratify their signatures, we shall have 41 out of

54 States Members who have bound themselves to accept the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court of International Justice... All the Permanent Members of the Council, that is to say the Great Powers, with the exception of Japan have now signed.

PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES.

So now we have got a good way on with providing alternatives to war in any question arising out of a legal issue. But we still have to develop the alternative to war on disputes arising from other than legal issues and these cover a very wide field. Indeed we may say that these have been the real causes of wars which have arisen on a nominally legal issue. Great economic questions, markets, tariffs, migration of populations, financial gambling, the undercutting of sweated labour,—these are among the primary causes which impel men's minds to war. The second great group is that of the Nationalist causes: the irredentist elements in States, the oppression of Minorities under the illusion that security lies that way, the annexationist mania which still survives. The third group consists of the race in armaments, the traffic in arms and all the fears and vested interests which accompany mutual arming for war.

The 1928 Assembly recommended a convention or General Act of Arbitration for signature by all the world. This Act provides for the peaceful settlement of all disputes that can arise between States and we hope that it will not be long before a determined effort is made to get it universally signed, for whereas the Court of Justice can deal only with legal disputes, the supplementary methods of settlement by the Council, or by Conciliation or Arbitral Courts are accepted in the General Act. The British Labour Government has pledged itself to sign it and there is a Bill in favour of it before the French Parliament. When these steps are at last accomplished we shall find that the negative renunciation of war contained in the Pact of Paris has been supplemented by a complete system of positive methods for settling disputes of whatsoever kind.

The British Delegation also revived a proposal made last year, that the Covenant of the League of Nations should be brought up to date so as to bring it into harmony with the Pact of Paris...

We want the renunciation of all war for national purposes to be clear and unequivocal so that it may sink into the hearts of the peoples and express their abiding will...

PREVENTING DISPUTES.

But while it is of the first importance to secure the total renunciation of war and the whole-hearted acceptance of peaceful methods of settling disputes, we must not forget that the League has and will, we hope, have increasingly the much more exhilarating task of preventing disputes from arising. We do not think we have a happy home merely because, if any of us quarrel, we are prevented by law from knocking each other on the head and because we can, at a pinch, bring a civil action against a transgressor. We need to establish such relations between the members of the human family that the charm and the beautiful risks and the intricate and fascinating problems of cooperation shall far transcend the charms or beauties or loyalties of war. Then and only then... will all men love the League with a passion capable of withstanding the assaults of narrower loves.

For the League of Nations as we know it, though it has done wonders, is only at the very beginning of this, the heart of its task. All the business of Peace Pacts, of Arbitration, Conciliation and Legal Procedure, all the absolutely essential Disarmament for which we must go on pressing is only clearing away the rubbish of war, its mental and moral filth and dishonesty, its stupidity and barrenness. It all leads up to the life-giving movement to express the solidarity of man.

Are we going to be equal to it? This Tenth Assembly, though it was so exhilarating by contrast with some others, still had some disquieting hesitations. We saw it looking askance at the Chinese proposal for the elaboration of a definite procedure in regard to the revision of treaties which have become inapplicable or a danger to the peace of the world...

We saw great timidity shown by the various States in applying the most obvious recommendations of many Economic Conferences which they are quite willing to bless, so long as they are not asked to act upon them. Nevertheless there is to be an enquiry into the production and marketing of coal and the wages and conditions of the colliers. Still greater timidity was shown over the question of a tariff truce of two or three years and only tentative steps were to be taken.

Procedure in regard to Minorities was a disappointment to many of us... However, both Dr. Stresemann and Mr. MacDonald expressed very clearly the continuing interest of their Governments in the rational treatment of minorities and many private hints were given that, in 1930, the question would be raised unless marked improvement were visible. (continued)

SEEK PEACE AND ENSUE IT

(Continued)

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Plenty of work for the W.I.L. to do as a student and pace-maker of international co-operation. While war was a reputable, even a heroic adventure, while diplomacy was based on the threat of war, women must necessarily be at a disadvantage. But as the League gets beyond the first tentative steps in what are called "humanitarian activities," as instead of setting women to help wipe up all the disastrous messes which never need have been made—the refugees of war, the victims of commercialized lust, the addicts of commercialized

narcotism, the manufacture of criminals, the hideous enslavement of human beings whether domestic or economic—as the League more and more pursues the scientific and amicable organization of "Life", women will come into their own and be able to bring to bear their weight, that is the weight of half the human race.

Never was there a task needing more severe preparation and more widespread propaganda. For the most advanced schemes can be shipwrecked on the ignorance or the superstitions or the taboos that still surround women in many lands and to which they very naturally cling, as we all cling to the known till we have breathed in imagination the keen,

tonic air of the to-be. And I would urge my fellow members of the Women's International League to link up their efforts, so far as may be with the League of Nations. The wise reformer at home is not satisfied with trying to mend and make good what has been done amiss. She presses her Government to prevent misery and injustice. So with international matters. The great organ of international reform is the League of Nations and we can get our reforms by pressing our own governments to urge them on the League.

We must push at every half-open door while we are battering at the locked doors. If women coordinate their efforts, they cannot fail.

The Opium Commission Of The League Of Nations

Madeleine Z. Doty

The Opium Advisory Committee this year held much of interest. There was an atmosphere about it from the first that indicated that things would happen. The public had been aroused on the question of Opium, and the men and women members of the Commission were quite conscious of it. They could not very well help being for the visitors seats were always crowded. There was a W.I.L. group always present, Marcelle Capy, Madeleine Doty, Mary Sheepshanks, Dr. Hilda Clark, and Edith Pye. Then the special experts on the opium problem Ellen La Motte, Gerfrude Seymour, Helen Hoyt Greeley and Mr. Blanco were in constant attendance. We were all there to listen to every word and take note of what went on.

Italy is always the "good boy" in the Opium Commission. It does not manufacture narcotic drugs, does not want its people drugged and so it can afford to be virtuous, and it plays the part splendidly. China is the "poor victim". It, perhaps more than any other country is being swamped with illicit narcotics, and it is always begging for the life of its people. The villains of the play are the manufacturing countries, France, Germany, Great-Britain, Holland and Switzerland. These countries often act the part of injured innocence, and are much aggrieved if packages of illicit and dangerous drugs are detected issuing from their countries. The other nations play the part of chorus siding with the hero or the villain according to their interest. There are of course many victim countries beside China for the "drug habit" is spreading to an alarming degree through the world.

Mr. Parra-Perez (Venezuela) said in the course of his speech: "One question arises before all others for consideration; has the intervention of the League put an end to the international clandestine traffic in dan-

gerous drugs or has this traffic..... increased? The reply to this question, and this has been proved by declarations made by the Advisory Committee itself and by documents relating to seizures effected, can unfortunately only be that, though the League has existed for ten years, the clandestine traffic has increased to such an extent that the business transactions of smugglers have ceased to involve grammes or kilos and now involve tons of cocaine, of morphine or of heroin."

After this statement which was reiterated by other members of the Commission there was no good dodging the issue, something had to be done.

The manufacturing countries saw that all eyes were now turned on them. They must act. France came first with the statement that it proposed to turn over a new leaf and limit the manufacture of narcotics in France. Then Great-Britain rose to the occasion. The fact that there was a labor Government in England and a labor representative sat on the Opium Commission was a big help. In 1924 under the preceding Labor Government a proposal for international limitation had been made by Great Britain and rejected by the Commission and nothing had been done about it since, but now Mr. Noel Baker (Great Britain) made a new proposal to the effect that:

"Great Britain recommends that the Council should invite the Governments of the countries in which morphine heroin or cocaine are manufactured to confer together as to the possibility of arriving at an agreement as to the total amount of each of those drugs to be manufactured annually and as to the quota of that amount to be manufactured by each of those countries."

A little thrill of excitement and satisfaction went through the members of the Commission and the visitors at this resolution. All felt at last something effective was happening. But after a little while doubt began

to creep into our satisfaction. What was this proposal? It was for a conference of manufacturing countries, to limit manufacture. But wasn't that a little like asking military men to hold a conference to discuss disarmament? Could people whose interest it was to manufacture drugs really be so good as to give up their own business? Swiftly the feeling grew that the nations who suffer from the traffic in opium and dangerous drugs were the best ones to devise plans for limitation. Then followed a hot debate in the Commission. England stuck to her original resolution but in the end the current was too strong and amendments were made.

It was Mr. Chao Chu Wu (China) who in a humorous and effective speech pointed out why the countries who suffer from the drug traffic ought to be present at the conference. He said that it would be to the benefit of the manufacturing countries to have the sufferers present. He illustrated this with some old Chinese proverbs which say that if a man is standing with his hat in his hand in a plum orchard under a very ripe plum tree, he is not above suspicion, nor is a man walking in a melon patch without his shoes above reproach.

This speech carried the day and the resolution was amended to read that there shall be at the Conference: "the principal consuming countries (the sufferers) in a number not exceeding that of the manufacturing countries".

At last the deed was done, a real plan had been devised for the limitation of drugs. But two questions arise.

1. When will this conference take place?

2. When it does meet, what measures will the conference take to effectively limit manufacture to medicinal needs? These are the two points W.I.L. members must keep in mind.

Our Traditions And Prejudices

Dr Auguste Forel

Dr Forel is too well known to need an introduction. A scientist of great renown, he is now an old man living near Geneva. He has taken a great interest in Pax International and contributed generously to the paper out of his small income. He has sent us the following article for publication and we are proud he has done so. We regret having to cut it owing to lack of space.

We have eight senses: touch, taste, smell, sight, hearing, pain, heat and equilibrium. Formerly only five were counted, as the last three were not distinguished.....

There is no way to get away from it: everything for us is relative to our senses which bring us, from outside and inside our body, absolutely everything that we can ever know. All the pretended remainder is only spoken or written "bluff" Let us remember this when we speak and especially when we read.

History. Nothing is more of a liar than historical traditions, which form our prejudices..... Our Swiss stamps for instance depict Walter Tell, whose father never existed any more than he did. It is a Danish legend. Other stamps bear the picture of William Tell, the father. This story is purely imaginary..... Thus it can be understood how greatly history has been falsified, not only in Switzerland but in the whole of Europe. History to a great extent everywhere as taught in schools has been corrupted and therefore corrupts the brains of youth...

But today history changes dizzily, thanks to the increased means of communication, and rushes towards internationalism. Old prejudices and old traditions lament this and try vainly to sabotage this great and true progress of humanity.

Religious beliefs. Here misunderstandings are created in the interpretation of words with double meanings. God can be considered as personal, that is to say, made in the image of mortal man, or can be considered as the all powerful, unknown to us of the universe, as Spinoza makes him out. The word religion can be identified with the most absurd beliefs and creeds or with a highly moral aspiration, which is the need of every elevated human heart, and which I have called the "religion of social good" and which is fundamentally identical with Bahaism.....

Styles. Traditions and prejudices in styles change slowly but surely. What today is stylish will make our descendants burst with laughter; for instance high heels, bustles and crinolines of past times. I still have a photograph of one of my aunts dressed in 1867 in a crinoline which surrounds her like a balloon. I myself, in the last century at my lectures, had to wear silly black hats "high hats", which I found ridiculous but the prevailing style forced me to wear them. We ridicule a style which tyrannized us yesterday.

Classes: We have, alas, classes in our human society...

Classes constitute a real plague for our humanity... Russia has happily begun to eliminate them with great success; let us hope it will succeed in doing this altogether. The only real value of an individual is either inherited or acquired by work... Let us hope that classes will soon be abolished everywhere as an outworn antiquity of our old traditional prejudices, due to the reign of Mammon.

War and politics. Here we come to an evil built on sand hardened by traditions and prejudices of thousands of years, but today the sand is visibly softening. "There have always been wars, there always will be", is a stupid phrase employed by the unthinking majority. National wars are frequently merely local rivalries, conflicts which could very well be settled by means of supranational police.....

A supreme irony lies in the fact that Switzerland spends a million francs a year for an absolutely useless army, for the country could be destroyed by asphyxiating gases in the twinkling of an eye. This absurd state of things is in itself criticism enough, making any other criticism unnecessary. We have known for 450 years that our little ball of an earth circles around one sun, and that there are millions of other suns. Since that date there has been incessant technical progress, radios, aeroplanes, dirigibles, electric light, submarines, autos, phonographs. These things have brought human beings nearer and nearer each other, so much so, that the different races and species are becoming more and more crossed in every continent... Denmark before the rest of us, has understood the change that has come by abolishing her army. The U.S.S.R., India, China and England will certainly follow this example which the Kellogg Pact has wisely inaugurated.....

But the League of Nations in Geneva hesitates and evades, because it is as yet only a society of strong governments and not a society of peoples, as it should be. Nevertheless it too will change.... In 1915 I wrote the following words; "It is discovered that the fatherland is in danger. What threatens it? The enemy, the country that has always been "the other one"—as with children when they fight; "You began it"—"It's not true, it was you."

Fundamentally, why do people fight? That is the great, insoluble

question. It is an agonising question especially after years of war, and millions of dead with neither a victor nor a vanquished...

AN INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

I prophecied in July 1926 that the year 2001, would be the year *one* instead of 2001. Without wishing to play at being a prophet, I believe I have a presentiment of what will happen during the 70 years that separate us from the year 2000 B.C. There will be the following approximate social progress:

1. Social internationalism with the strengthening and improving of the League of Nations, transforming it into a League of the People, instead of Nations.

2. A slow but gradual victory for the world religion of the Bahais, without dogmas or priests, which admits monists and free thinkers.

3. Victory for an international world language of mutual understanding (Esperanto).

4. Progressive disarmament of existing states and the slow replacement of their armies by an international police force under the control of the League of Nations. Modern warfare with its asphyxiating gases, airplanes and submarines has signed its own death warrant.

5. Prohibition everywhere of alcoholic drinks and other attractive social poisons. The development of eugenics.

6. Free trade. Abolition of all customs and passports.

7. Capitalism gradually replaced by a fixed and stabilized currency.

8. School reform by employing the new school system used today in Austria in the public schools.

9. Civil service for both sexes gradually replacing military service.

10. Woman suffrage everywhere.

11. Simplified existence. Abolition of Paris fashions and excessive luxury.

12. Education of youth everywhere in compulsory labor as a social duty of honor.

I suggest after the year 2000, a new social era, and that the year 2001, be called the year 1. If this is laughed at, more is the pity, for today's Utopia is often tomorrow's truth...

A new future full of hope, for the school, as in the rest of life, can be seen on the horizon, combatting prejudices, modifying our old traditions and preparing a happy future for our races through the social and human internationalism of the social era of the year 2001.

International Protection For Prisoners

Howard League For Penal Reform

All over the world there are terrible conditions in the prisons.

In a publication containing only facts confirmed by responsible prison authorities, we read that: "officials punish prisoners by making them wear a heavy ball and chain, riveted to the ankle for ninety days or even for much longer periods. Prisoners undergoing this punishment wear stripes and their hair is "roached" that is, one half of the hair is clipped close and the other half allowed to grow long. In winter these men are locked in their cells except at mealtime; in summer they put the ball in a wheel barrow and wheel the barrow around in a circle for eight hours a day. Prisoners in solitary confinement stand eight hours a day confined in a close fitting semi-circular steel cage. In several prisons, men in "Solitary" are handcuffed to the doors of their cells for eight hours a day, the hands being shackled about waist high."

No nation is above reproach in its treatment of prisoners. Political prisoners are particularly badly treated.

Because of this widespread evil the Howard League for Penal Reform in London, England, has started a campaign for an international prisoners charter, which shall ensure a minimum standard of good treatment for all prisoners all over the world.

Miss Gertrude Eaton the founder and chairman of the Howard League came to Geneva in September 1928 and a meeting was held for her in the Maison Internationale.

Though the meeting was small there was a lively discussion and it was proposed that the W.I.L. should make the treatment of prisoners a part of their work. This suggestion has borne fruit. Camille Drevet on her tour through the Balkans made a special study of the suffering of political prisoners and their families, and organised a small group in France to carry on the work. Another group has been formed in Holland, a third in Hungary and we hope there will soon be others in Switzerland and Czechoslovakia.

The Howard League last June sent a petition to the Council of the League of Nations which was holding its meeting in Madrid. This petition was signed by the W.I.L. and a number of other Societies.

THE PETITION.

"We, the undersigned, desire to draw the attention of the League of Nations to the prevalence of cruelty and injustice in the prisons and police cells of many countries. We refer to the prolonged imprisonment of persons awaiting trial, the flogging of suspected persons to extort confes-

sions, the surveillance of women prisoners by male officers, overcrowding and insanitary conditions in many prisons.

"The continued existence of these abuses is not only a disgrace to civilisation; it may give rise to international friction. The question becomes increasingly serious as the need for international co-operation in the war against crime is met by a closer network of extradition treaties, which in some measure implies the acquiescence of the contracting parties in the penal system to which they may have to surrender persons arrested by their own police.

"We therefore respectfully request the Council to give this matter their immediate consideration, with a view to instituting a Commission of Enquiry under the auspices of the League of Nations, to make a complete survey of conditions in prisons and police cells, and to frame an International Convention to be observed by all States Members of the League of Nations in their treatment of persons under arrest or in captivity."

This petition was circulated to all the members present at the Madrid Council meeting and paved the way for getting it on the agenda of the Council at the Tenth Assembly of the League of Nations in Geneva, in September. There it was referred to the January meeting for full discussion.

Although it was splendid to get this matter before the Council of the League of Nations, if effective action is to result, propaganda must be carried on in all countries. The W.I.L. National Sections are urged to form Prison Committees and study conditions in the prisons and police cells of their countries, and bring pressure to bear on their governments to ratify any proposals the League of Nations may make.

Political Prisoners

Camille Drevet.

The condition of political prisoners in a great many countries remains terrible.

In Roumania last August the prisoners wishing to profit by the famous amnesty law, went on a hunger strike.

After 40 days they were liberated but in a frightful state of health. A young teacher exhausted by her privations died soon after her release. On the occasion of her death the bourgeois papers of the minority in Hungary spoke with emotion of the young Bessarabian teacher. They paid homage to her heroism, and bowed before a spirit which as they said, put an ideal above life itself. The syndicates of the town united to give

the young teacher an imposing funeral. But the police suppressed it. They had the body removed in the early morning and only the family were allowed to accompany it to the cemetery. Haya Lefchitz was a Bessarabian Jewess and a communist or at least accused of being one, and how else could so many crimes be expiated!

In Hungary I was only permitted to visit one young woman in her cell. But I know that the prisoners are hungry, that they ask that their families be allowed to bring them a little food.

I have heard the tragic history of many of those imprisoned. One among them an invalid is slowly being killed by the work imposed. He is spitting blood. He asked to be in the open air and to be given easier work. They put him in a weaving shop which is called the shop of death. After a little while the prisoner became so ill, that he was sent to the hospital. On leaving the hospital he was given the task of sweeping. In four months the man has lost 7 kilos. He is a man of thirty years of age, father of a family. He still has two years to serve. Will he live those two years, or will he like one of his comrades succumb before the end of his term?

The prisoners condemned to hard labor must be nourished say the wives. Their one thought is to prevent the death of loved ones. But we should do much more than this. We should fight to change the condition of political prisoners...

Reliable documents go to show that recently even in Germany there are terrible abuses in the prisons.

The newspapers to whom one appeals for publicity cannot find place in their columns for protests.

But when one understands the condition of the prisoners, the suffering of the family, can one keep quiet?

In listening to the agony of the wives and mothers I made a solemn vow that I would make my voice heard for those who think with terror of the living death of those whom they can only see on rare occasions through a thick iron grating.

"What would you have?" writes some one, "It is the mode to make preventive arrests."

It is also the mode to be indifferent to fear, to be a coward. But society which lets public authority every day gain greater power over individual liberty, which permits arbitrary arrest, torture to secure confessions, the slow death of prisoners from hunger, solitary confinement, excessive hard labor, lack of fresh air, and moral suffering, is a society without vitality with no right to talk of its civilization

WORK OF THE W. I. L. NATIONAL SECTIONS

Mexican Section

A letter has come from Mrs. Edward Thomas of New York who with her husband made a visit to Mexico recently. She writes:

"I met with our group of Mexican women and they took me right to their hearts. First we had a small meeting. Then I gave a tea for 24 of them arranged very attractively with flowers, etc.

"The women were so pleased they invited us to lunch next day. Later Mrs. Kiel (Senora Clemencia de Kiel, chairman of the Mexican Section) asked us to her home for tea which proved to be a fiesta, with an orchestra of eight pieces. It was really wonderful and all so worth while.

"Mrs. Kiel who is chairman is a professor of psychology at the University and she has studied in the Berlin University for a year and at the Sorbonne for a year and lived a year in Italy. Her husband was at one time the Ambassador to Austria and is now the head of the Department of Primary Education. Another member of the group is President of the Women's Association and a juvenile court worker, etc. Sybil Jane More U.S. was a wonder to get that group started."

Mrs. Thomas in her letter also speaks of the question of the demobilisation of the Mexican, and U.S. frontier.

Last winter Katherine Blake U.S. suggested that the W.I.L. should work for the rapprochement of the Mexicans, and the Americans living along the frontier with the idea of getting a demilitarised border such as exists between the U.S. and Canada. Jane Addams and Katherine Blake went to see the President of the United States about this. When Mrs. Thomas was in Mexico she put the question of a demilitarised border before Portes Gil, President of Mexico. The gist of what he said was that the border states are so poor that the soldiers were there for the purpose of helping the people get food supplies and not for military purposes.

British Section

North Wales Branch

This group though small did valiant work during the Peace Crusade. They united with other groups of women, and organised deputations of women to the 27 candidates of the three political parties in North Wales asking them their stand on the Kellogg Pact, the Optional Clause, etc.. They arranged meetings in every district and at the 201 meetings got resolutions passed similar to the questions asked the candidates and then used these resolutions as evidence of local public opinion when they approached the candidates. Some of the meetings

were big public meetings, other were simply meetings of women voters gathered together in school-rooms or places of worship or sometimes in the local Town Hall or Council Chamber.

It is interesting to note that all the Liberal and Labour candidates seen by the deputations of women gave definite affirmative answers to the questions on peace, while the Conservative candidates went as far as supporting the Kellogg Pact.

Mrs. Thoday, secretary of the North Wales Branch, has just sent a letter into Geneva Headquarters. We take the liberty of publishing it below.

"Our area is 160 miles long and includes innumerable small towns and villages of which the total population is smaller than many a London borough. It takes ten hours to reach many of our places from the center and return: our 110 members are mostly gathered in the towns where it is possible to collect subscriptions. But even in the towns about half our members pay only one shilling a year and some of them have to save up several weeks to do this. A fair proportion pay 2/6 and about four pay 5/.

Yet we held 201 meetings during the crusade and carried through 27 deputations (to candidates) all organised by the W. I. L. though the other societies came in and supported us. We got into debt of course and have just cleared the debt off by a special appeal to public spirited men and women who appreciated the campaign.

Besides our paid membership we have a vast support in some 40 villages. We have a local correspondent who can get up a meeting for us when needed but we pay for it if the collection is not sufficient. Last week we had a meeting in a quarry village, and between two and three hundred miners' wives were present, they all felt they were our supporters, but they have no money. We are going to suggest that they form a group, a sort of family membership and pay 2/6 a year for the affiliation and once a year have a meeting and a collection of one penny each.

I am writing this long letter to explain why we can do so little for *Pax*, I take *Pax* myself and we are going to suggest that a few people adopt a district and take one copy of *Pax*, sending it each month to a different person in that district, I know you will realize that we are keen enough as workers but with us neither the individual nor the Branch has money."

The above letter moves the editor of *Pax* to make an appeal to some of our lucky members who have money enough to buy all the *Paxes* they need, to stretch out a helping hand and pay for a number of subscriptions to *Pax* so they may be sent free to our Welsh

sisters. What a fine Christmas present it would be if some one would send us a hundred dollars so that two hundred *Paxes* could be sent to the group of miners' wives in North Wales, who in the midst of their own struggle for existence took the trouble to come to a W.I.L. meeting and feel they are our supporters.

Tunis Branch

This is a new group which has become affiliated with the W.I.L. through the French Section. It was represented at the Sixth Congress of the Women's International League at Prague. It has been in existence only a few months. One of the Tunis group writes: "We have indeed need of inspiration and aid in order to exert our influence in Tunis, where the mixture of races, nationalities and religions is a frequent cause of conflict.

"Tunis has an Arab population, a French, Italian and Jewish colony, and the Maltese, all of whom are divided by political or religious questions.

"The different newspapers frequently stir up agitation along different lines, so successfully, that the population which has good reason for esteeming one another, suddenly becomes hostile to each other, because their particular newspaper made it a duty to be against that party, that nation, or that religion.

"This unhealthy agitation can create serious consequences as was the case last spring, when three bombs were placed in the Italian consulate and in the office of the newspaper, "Union".

"The W.I.L. at this time wrote an article, which it asked to have printed in different papers, representing different groups, The article in strong terms demanded all honest people to refuse to be drawn into blind violence.

"This appeal had very good effect among the French and Italians.

"The W.I.L. can also have great influence in the relations between French and Arab by aiding the latter to secure their rights, and by collaborating in the emancipation of the oppressed classes.

"The summer school at Hungary was a big help to our group not only because we had the advantage of getting to know the central European groups, but also because we were able to secure a promise from Camille Drevet that she would come to Tunis."

"Her journey will coincide with the "Pan Black" Congress, which will take place in Tunis from the 20th to the 28th of December. This congress will aid the work of our group and we will certainly be able to exert an influence on the population of Tunis, a large proportion of whom are sincerely interested in social welfare.

German Section

The Ninth Annual Convention of the German Section of the W.I.L. held at Leipzig October 1st-3rd, was attended by many delegates and visitors from all parts of Germany. The reports on the activities of the local German groups, the Headquarters in Berlin and the Commissions on Poison Gas, Antisemitism, Economics, Education, Press, Minorities, German-Polish Co-operation and the Peace Day, showed the varied and active work done by the W.I.L. in Germany.

Dr. Anita Augspurg gave a most interesting lecture on "The Crisis in Parliamentarism" and the possibility of new forms of representation of the people. In the place of the present huge parliaments she demanded smaller parliaments capable of doing expert work. She repudiated the methods of violence used in Russia but recommended the system of the Soviets which represents an organic growth "von unten nach oben".

Lida Gustava Heymann presented an enormous amount of material and statistics on "Opium and other Dangerous Drugs" proving that this problem has become international and must be fought internationally. She spoke of the Conferences on Opium to be held in Berlin and in the capitals of other countries during the coming winter.

One of the most important tasks in the program for "Future work" was felt to be the work for Internal Disarmament and a delegation of three women was appointed to see the Minister of the Interior to discuss this question with him.

The German Government was urged not to send military experts to the coming Disarmament Conference, but men and women standing for the Kellogg Pact without reservations.

The resolutions passed at Prague were read and discussed and will be dealt with by the respective com-

missions of the German Section.

The new executive committee of seven includes Gertrud Baer, Elsa U. Bauer, Lida Gustava Heymann, Magda Hoppstock-Huth, Auguste Kirschhoff Frida Perlen and Kläre Schoedon. Solbrig.

Dr. Augspurg and Magda Hoppstock-Huth were re-appointed consultative members and Gertrud Baer was re-elected secretary of the German Section.

A big public evening meeting wound up the Convention. Huge posters "Poison Gas over Leipzig" hung on the walls for ten days. 30,000 leaflets were distributed to the women's, teachers' and youth organisations and to trade-unions, and cooperatives, and outside factories, cinemas, theaters, at tram-stops, and at the central-station. Articles in the daily papers of Leipzig, brought together 1,400 people in a unanimous demonstration for universal complete disarmament, internationally and nationally.

W. I. L. Opium Conferences

ENGLAND. On November 13th, there will be a Conference on Opium and Dangerous Drugs in the London School of Economics. Among other speakers will be Mr. Lyall, chairman of the Central Opium Board of the League of Nations.

GERMANY. There will be a Conference on Opium and Dangerous Drugs in Berlin on November 28th in the morning and afternoon. The subject will be dealt with from the political, economic, scientific, and hygienic standpoint. The Conference will close with a big public meeting in the evening. On the 29th and the 30th there will be similar big public meetings in Bremen and Hamburg. Address: Gertrud Baer Paretzerstrasse 9, Berlin Wilmersdorf.

SWITZERLAND. In January or May the W.I.L. will hold a two or three days international Conference in Geneva on Opium and Dangerous Drugs.

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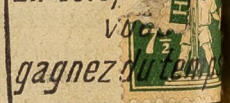
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