

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
OF POLITICAL
AND ECONOMIC SCIENCES

286
S
665

BRITISH LIBRARY
OF POLITICAL AND
ECONOMIC SCIENCE



LONDON SCHOOL OF
ECONOMICS AND
POLITICAL SCIENCE
10, PORTUGAL STREET,
LONDON WC2A 2HD
Tel. 01-405 7686

BRITISH LIBRARY
OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE
(London School of Economics)

HEADING

TITLE & VOL. NO.

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

Awake! Arise!
With Freedom's holy eyes,
with Courage shod, and helmeted with Truth,
Ye mothers' sons, — O valorous hearts of Youth,



And swear, by brothers' blood and by all sacred things
of memory and hope and love that sings,
that underneath the sun these things shall never be:
War, Hate, Fear, Greed and Infamy!
Brent Dow ALLINSON.

PAX INTERNATIONAL

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
International Office, 12, rue du Vieux-Collège, Geneva, Switzerland

Vol. 1, No. 1

NOVEMBER, 1925

CONTENTS

News and Comments.
International Headquarters,
 Madeleine Z. Doty
Subject of the Dublin Congress
"I have Killed" A true story.
The New Crusade. . . Marcelle Capy
Pacifist Women in Politics,
 Lida Gustava Heymann
Armistice Day Message,
 Romain Rolland
Sixth Assembly and after,
 Ella Boynton
Work of the W. I. L. National
 Sections.
Do You Support the Army?
International Membership.
Wanted; Christmas Presents for
 the Maison Internationale.

Editor Madeleine Z. Doty
Office, 12, rue du Vieux-Collège,
 Geneva, Switzerland.
Subscriptions to "Pax International"
One year fifty cents or 2/s
International Dues . . \$ 5 or £ 1

NEWS AND COMMENTS

A French Crisis Abroad

Beside the war with the Riffs in Africa France now has a new rebellion on her hands. There has been an outbreak of a race called the Druses in Syria.

Syria was given to France to administer after the war, under a mandate from the League of Nations.

The Druses of Syria are a fierce and war-like Arab speaking people, and French administration does not seem to have been soothing, for this is the sixth rebellion since French control.

The trouble came to a head, according to a remarkable article printed in the London "Times" owing to the action of the French in parading the bodies of a number of slaughtered brigands through the streets of Damascus after their villages had been destroyed and looted.

Then brigand bands raided the city to take their revenge, they found a good many sympathisers and the number grew. After the raiders had attacked the Armenian quarter, the first French aeroplane appeared and dropped bombs indiscriminately upon the crowds.

Then came more aeroplanes, machine guns and tanks, raking the bazaars with their fire, which so enraged the people

of Damascus that the French withdrew to their own quarter and from there set about a systematic bombardment of the city. Afterwards the city submitted to the penalties imposed but the reports show the situation is now a menacing one.

Many were killed and the city badly injured. The Palace of Azam, one of the finest monuments of the East was greatly damaged. The result will be a serious setback to the peaceful development of Syria.

General Sarrail, the French High Commissioner has been recalled from Syria by the French War Department to explain the bombardment of Damascus.

The League Enters the Balkan Conflict

As usual the Balkans are in a continuous state of unrest. The trouble is between Greece and Bulgaria. Each side blames the other fellow. Each side claims the other has been invading their territory.

According to the information thus far, the Bulgarians have penetrated some four hundred yards into Greek territory, while the Greeks have advanced five miles into Bulgaria. The incident started with the killing of a Greek sentry. The Bulgarians claim he was invading Bulgaria, the Greeks that he was on duty in Greek territory.

Greece issued an ultimatum and fast upon it invaded Bulgaria and fighting began.

But both Bulgaria and Greece are members of the League and Bulgaria had the sense finally to put the matter in the hands of the League of Nations. A special session of the Council was hurriedly assembled in Paris.

The Council took a very firm attitude and presented the contestant governments with what was in effect an ultimatum demanding that hostilities must cease immediately and that the troops must be recalled forthwith within their respective frontiers.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, the League representative for Great Britain, said:

"It would be intolerable, nay more, it would be an affront to civilization if, with all that machinery available and the good offices of the League at their disposal, this incident should lead to warlike operations."

Greece and Bulgaria ended by obeying the League's order and agreeing to suspend hostilities and withdraw their troops.

The whole matter is now before the League for a careful investigation. But it is to be noted that before this matter reached the League, villages had been bombarded and burned, and the inhabitants met a terrible fate.

The answer is that nothing short of disarmament will ever bring real peace.

Locarno and After

The conference of seven governments Germany, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Poland and Czechoslovakia, at Locarno, has resulted in the Security Pact. The most important feature rising out of the Pact is the prospect of the entry of Germany into the League with a seat in the Council.

The key to the Pact was the Rhineland Treaty which contains a joint declaration by France and Germany that they will never go to war again and that they will arbitrate all mutual disputes.

The statesmen who achieved the conference continue to make fine speeches about what has occurred. Mr. Austen Chamberlain asserted that Locarno has topped "the watershed between war and peace ... If these treaties will not keep peace nothing will."

While Briand said: "A new Europe must arise out of Locarno."

For Germany Herr Stresemann spoke as follows:

"Locarno will have its deep significance if it is not the end but the beginning of a period of cooperation among the nations."

Whether this Pact will be ratified by the different nations is another matter. Already friction arises. Herr Stresemann's recent remarks that if France should attack Germany, England would come to Germany's defence, are causing some resentment in England.

The Nationalists in Germany have rejected the Pact. It can be ratified without them but it will lose in value if ratified against Nationalist opposition.

All of which means that while the Pact was a beginning it was only a beginning.

We pacifists must never forget that a Security Pact depends on the sanctions of force. In the last resort war is to be used. This justifies the continuation of large armies and navies. To-day as formerly, the nations are competing in warships, poison gas, aeroplanes and soldiers.

Not until there is a pact among the nations which results in disarmament can we pacifists feel the slightest bit assured that the end of war is in sight.

Then, and only then, can we rest from our labours.

INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

Madeleine Z. Doty

Your new International Secretary and Editor has arrived. It is quite a long trip from New-York to Geneva, but now that I am here, life and my living quarters are not very different. To be living in an ancient house erected on the top of an old Roman wall, is not so different from living in a studio over a stable in Greenwich Village, New-York.

In both cases there are many steps to climb to get my home, and in both cases when I arrive I find crooked walls, uneven floors, and no hot running water.

But there is no doubt that the Maison Internationale possesses beauty and charm undreamed of by the little studio in New-York.

I reached Geneva on October 22nd. Vilma Glucklich, Frau Hattinga-Raven, our Dutch housekeeper, and our nice little Swiss maid, Charlotte Ebersold, were waiting to greet me. And never did a weary traveller have a warmer welcome.

Everything that could be done for my comfort was arranged. There were great bunches of chrysanthemums everywhere and a delicious dinner with many green vegetables which delighted my vegetarian heart.

Our former International Secretary, Vilma Glucklich, has done her best to impart all of the intricate problems of the W.I.L. and I am now well launched on my adventure.

But I must confess that if it were not for the warmth of my welcome my heart would be a little heavy. There is so much to be done. I am telling you this because I need your help and I want to take you into my confidence at the start.

We all know the history of the W.I.L. There is no need to go into that. It is a magnificent effort to get women from all over the world to struggle for a world built on understanding and love, instead of on force and hate. But to bring such a state about means hard work, and at present we are in a rather chaotic state of association without a very clear program.

Our little garden in front of the Maison Internationale reminds me of us. The day I arrived it was all overgrown, uncertain what it could achieve or where it was going, with its paths not clear and yet full of charm and possibilities. The next day two professional gardeners came to cut and prune, and now we look a little bare, very close and straight and neat. But in the spring the plants and flowers will blossom with renewed vigor and I have a feeling we in the W.I.L. need to cut and prune and clear our thoughts and make a straighter, more definite path.

The first thing needed is that the members of the W.I.L. of whatever brand, local, national or international, should feel that this house in Geneva is their house, and that they are members of an International organisation.

Our greatest power lies in the fact that we are International. But if only a few leading spirits in each country belong to the International Organisation

and enjoy the Maison Internationale, while the majority are absorbed in their local groups and local work, we are building up Nationalism in Peace and not Internationalism. For instance, there are actually National Sections, which, though they have strong National groups doing fine work, have only two or three International members.

Some sections have a funny way of protecting their members from International Headquarters as though they feared the members would become so enamoured of the International work they would lose interest in the National. Wrong - wrong - wrong. It is interest in International affairs that makes one work hard Nationally.

And please, how are the Headquarters to survive if not on the International members? Shall we have a few wealthy women supporting the International? What kind of an organisation is that?

Of course it is true that five dollars, or twenty five Swiss francs is a very big fee these days for Europeans. Then let us make some arrangement at the Dublin Congress whereby people who are earning their living can join for less. But think what you get by being an International member!

Every month you receive this bulletin, telling you what women all over the world are doing for peace.

Then your membership admits you to all W.I.L. Congresses including the one in Dublin without further fee.

Further you have an International Club House where you can stay when you are in Geneva.

Think of living on top of a Roman wall, past which Caesar gaily rode. You climb up a flight of steps and step into a garden. The garden is on top of the Roman wall. At the end of the garden is the door to the house. You enter a long hall, on one side is the dining room and kitchen, on the other a big homey living room where you will find an open fire place, the beginnings of a library, and the current newspapers and magazines from every land.

Upstairs are the offices of the League. Besides there are eight bed-rooms, where you may sleep when you come to stay at your International Club House.

And folks from every land turn up here. This week, among others, we have had a young woman from South Africa. She is a teacher on a year's leave of absence. She has become much interested in the W.I.L. and though we have no W.I.L. section in South Africa, she has agreed to join us, and South Africa now becomes one of our corresponding countries.

Then a short time ago we had Martha Larsen Jahn, the chairman of the W.I.L. section in Norway and now a distinguished member of the League of Nations. She writes:

"I am so very grateful to have had the opportunity of seeing personally your work in Geneva and to live for some time in the atmosphere of the Maison Internationale. It has given me new courage to go on. It was my best feeling in Geneva to realise that I was with all my heart and soul connected with our League and to feel that when I was

depressed and uncertain and lonesome with strangers in a foreign land I could go to you as if I went to a home."

Doesn't this make you want to visit us? Come and help me paint the wood-work and put up gay chintz curtains, and make the living rooms and bed rooms a riot of color and beauty.

Come and help me organise the office, persuade the sections to send in regular reports, telling us what they are doing and how many new members they get each month.

And best of all, come and help me make this place an International centre for women from all lands, so that everyone who comes here, will feel it is worth a trip of many days, to breathe the atmosphere of the great minded, great hearted women who have been here and left their imperishable spirit.

THE SUBJECT OF THE DUBLIN CONGRESS

The plans for our Congress in Dublin in July are actively under way.

We are having an active exchange of letters on what shall be the subject for the next Congress. Four different proposals were made by the Executive Committee, as follows: 1. Non-Violence; 2. Imperialism; 3. Free Trade; 4. Some subject arising out of the discussions of the Sixth Assembly of the League of Nations.

The difficulty with these subjects has been that hardly any two sections have agreed on the same subject. It is interesting however to note that Ireland and Germany voted for Non-Violence.

Meantime an interesting suggestion has come from the U. S. Section endorsed by Jane Addams, that the subject for the Congress be "The Next Steps Toward Peace". The U. S. Section thinks that if each National Section would present the problems of gravest concern to their country and suggest the immediate next steps to take to bring about permanent peace, we would get a general survey of the European situation which, with the suggestions as to the most important next steps, might result in two or three things upon which we could all agree and form the basis of a concrete International program.

To illustrate the U. S. Section has recently been facing their national problems and trying to get down to immediate next steps, as a result they now have a simple direct program:

1. A bill in the U. S. Congress (Resolution 22) directed against Economic Imperialism.
2. Introduction of State bills into State Legislatures to abolish compulsory military training in State Universities and High Schools.
3. The fight to force the United States into the World Court, which matter comes up before the U. S. Congress on Dec. 17th.

As we go to press it looks very much as though "The Next Steps Towards Peace" would be the subject of the Congress for we have already had an affirmative answer from France, Germany, England as well as the U. S.

"I HAVE KILLED"

The following is an article which appeared in a French paper called "La voix des Femmes" some months ago and which we have translated. It is a true story.

Now that the war is over tragic little stories are coming to light that were suppressed during the days of struggle. On June 19th, 1915 the Belgian aviator "Marcel" was killed. The newspaper announcement was merely:

"The aviator Marcel was killed yesterday during an aerial engagement. This young hero was at the beginning of his career and had already one victory to his credit."

But when the aeroplane which carried Marcel crashed to the ground a diary dropped from his pocket. By chance this diary fell into the hands of a friend. Now that the war is over we are permitted to read the diary which reveals the heart of the boy Marcel.

"My conscience is like a sea torn by the tempest. If I could confess it would relieve me, but to whom? I do not believe the priest could bring peace to my soul. A friend? I have none left. My Mother could console me but she is so far away, very far away, right behind the curtain of fire which separates us. No one here would understand; those I live amongst are indifferent and await death laughing.

I listen to the voice of my conscience and I write what it dictates, that will perhaps console me.

My conscience is rudely shaken, it screams a thousand things at once. Shall I try to suppress its cries of anger, its complaints and its moments of forgiveness? That would be impossible, let us try rather to understand the incessant murmur which reproaches me.

One cry incessantly dominates: "You have killed! You have killed! You have killed!" Yes, I know it, you all know it, everybody knows it. I have killed!

There in big letters in the newspaper:

"One of the youngest Belgian aviators, Marcel, gained his first victory this morning by bringing down the aeroplane of the German pilot, Lieutenant Von Wier."

You see nobody is ignorant of it: I have killed!

You say you do not understand my scruples; what shall I say to make you understand, you man in the street? You did not see this man I killed. I saw him. No, I saw a heap of torn flesh, crushed bones, a chest pierced with holes, a battered skull. I saw what had been a man, what had been an admirable thing which nature had taken so many thousands of years to perfect. I saw a torn body not a man. And this wonder that nature had slowly and patiently chiseled, I have destroyed, I, and

what have I made of it?—A mass of corruption, of corruption, do you hear?

That brain which thought, what is it now? And that beating heart, what of it? Do you understand now why the tempest shakes my conscience? No, you do not understand! You say to yourself: "One of the two had to die; better the other, he was an enemy." You do not understand, nor do I. My brain is shaken by the tempest.

Nevertheless reflect: Back there beyond the curtain of fire, there is a mother who cries, a wife who suffers, children who play. But one day they will understand and hatred will be in their hearts. They will want to take revenge for their father's death and they will kill our sons, and war will cover the earth with its horrors forever. Do you understand? Has the tempest reached your hearts, O Mothers?

Remember Jesus, the teacher, he said "Love one another".

The tempest rises in my soul. Tomorrow I shall perhaps kill again or be killed. And back beyond the curtain of fire, a mother will cry.

The tempest rends my heart. Do you understand? I do not understand. Jesus the teacher, said: "Forgive them Lord for they know not what they do."

The New Crusade

MARCELLE CAPY

The following article is the translation of a couple of pages of Marcelle Cappy's book "L'Amour Roi". The French edition may be had from the Société Mutuelle, 25, rue de Lille, Paris, for one dollar.

A new crusade is calling courageous spirits. It is no longer a question of delivering Christ's tomb from the infidel. It is a question of delivering Humanity. It is no longer a question of delivering one country but all countries. It is no longer a question of achieving national unity, but the unity of Humanity.

Brave people are necessary in this fight against evil.

If a desire for peace meant being weak and fearful, I should not be a pacifist.

But I know that the only combat in which man can prove his greatness, in which viril qualities can and should be exercised, is in pitting mind against inertia, vital force against mere form, human will against brute force, creative power against the weakness of destruction, conscience against lack of conscience, love against egoism.

I know that the force of an idea cannot be measured by the number of cannons at its service.

The strength of a man is not measured by the weapon that he holds in his hands. The same scale is not used to weigh diamonds and stones.

I know that violence is evil, because it destroys man himself and not his mistakes and vices.

When men are overtaken by the plague, the plague itself is fought and not the man who has succumbed to it. What would one think of a doctor who killed his patients in order to drive out the disease?

In order to awaken numbed spirits and give back to people that confidence and moral strength which will allow them to create the right kind of human association, truly courageous men must arise, men of resolute faith, such masters of themselves, that they can combat the underlying causes of evil without departing from justice.

Intrepid men must arise, men who, having conquered fear and having united their souls to the Life universal, serve the Law for its own sake.

When a lifesaver throws himself into the water to save a drowning man, he does not ask if the man is his countryman, or if the water is cold and wheth-

er his unselfish action will be rewarded.

All that he thinks of is this: A man is in danger!

The man is a human being and a natural bond unites the race of men above all divisions invented by ignorance or selfish interests.

In the face of danger the lifesaver feels this truth and obeys it, because that is his Duty. What difference does it make that the current is swift and the water cold? The lifesaver is brave. A life is in danger and that is enough to make him defy the river, death, and the ingratitude of even the person whom he would save.

In this way should men act, who have courage enough to give aid to their fellowmen in obedience to the eternal law of love which embraces the whole world.

"Whosoever fastens his eye on a star, will never look back," said Leonardo da Vinci.

And that man will surely be followed.

Pacifist Women in Politics

LIDA GUSTAVA HEYMANN

The world war and the collapse of Europe have proved that men, alone, are not capable of building up a community life of the people.

In spite of that there are still countless men and women who insist that women lack those qualities which make for political success. Governments composed entirely of men, party politicians and especially the press, do everything to prevent women from influencing political life and the superficial observer believes that man alone makes political progress. Only the initiated realize that since the world war the really constructive ideas, which have given the people new life, have been thought out by women.

I wish to give three examples. The first concerns Wilson's fourteen Points which he drew up in 1918 to save the world. These were really the work of women. These Fourteen Points which the world so joyfully acclaimed were the demands made by the women of the W. I. L. at the Hague Congress in 1915. After the Congress they were presented by a delegation of women to all the European Governments, both those engaged in war and those which were neutral, with the request that they be immediately accepted and carried out. These demands attracted Wilson's most

earnest attention. In 1918 he drew up similar demands and the people did homage to him while the women who originated them and whose wishes they expressed passed unnoticed.

In this unfair way are the political activities of men and women appraised.

And once again the world is praising men. This time it is the men who have met at Locarno and who signed the Security Pact. The world is right in praising the Locarno meeting though the Pact is a double edged sword and must prove its worth, good or bad. But the thing at Locarno that should be given emphasis and praised is the method employed to bring the Pact into being.

There was no trace of diplomatic ceremonies, or political tactics at Locarno. Members of Governments and politicians came together as human beings with a will to understand. That is what produced good results. This method of coming together as human beings and not as officials, practiced for the first time by European men, has for a long time been suggested by women as the only method of solving the problems which they themselves have been attacking for the last ten years.

In their efforts to build up again the

life of the people, women have recognized this method as the right one and carried it out in their own circles. But women preached it to deaf ears for a long time and now that men have at last made use of the same method and the results are before the eyes of the world, everyone sings man's praises.

And the third example is that at the Hague in 1922 when women insisted on the necessity of an International Economic Conference as the only means of saving Europe from complete economic collapse. Now at last the men of various governments have become convinced of the necessity of this step and are making efforts to call an International Economic Conference.

These three examples are not given for the sake of talking about the political deeds of women but to dissipate once for all the absurd notion that women are incapable and immature in politics.

If the governments and the politicians had followed earlier the political demands of the "Womens International League for Peace and Freedom" Europe would have been able sooner to overcome the unfortunate results of the war and the present moral, political and economic collapse would have been avoided.

THE SIXTH ASSEMBLY AND AFTER

Ella Boynton

A few observers, who have lingered on after the adjournment of the Sixth Assembly of League to enjoy the autumn landscape are still talking over the events of the last session and boldly appraising them.

The consensus of opinion in this little group is that the Sixth Assembly was "flat" and its good work disappointing in comparison with its brilliant predecessor. The Geneva protocol, the major work of the Fifth Assembly, was left suspended, not accepted, yet not supplanted. It is felt there should have been a fresh effort to outlaw war — or at least to push it a little nearer to the brink of the abyss where it belongs.

Opinion places the blame for a sterile Assembly upon the conservative British Delegation. From Chamberlain's opening speech onward, the watch-word of the British was "Prudence", (and its slogan "There's no time like the future").

Yet, while regretting inaction, all good pacifists must say with Chamberlain that the Geneva Protocol places too much emphasis upon punishment of an aggressor, too much upon economic and military force; too little upon the greatest of all forces — the conscience of mankind.

For this undue emphasis France was largely responsible — France who still puts her trust (and her money) into armament and military alliances. Yet even France, finding herself as far as ever from Security on the path she has followed, is slowly turning to International Cooperation, while Britain is now the one who seems determined to play a lone hand instead of a big round-table game! "England and France have changed places" said Lord Robert Cecil while, as de Jouvenel put it: "France has stepped up and England down".

The one outstanding feature of the Assembly was France's proposal for an International Economic Conference. The one inspiring speech that of Jouhaux, French labor-leader, who supported the proposal. This proposal for an Economic Conference was unexpected, though long overdue. The resolution was offered by Loucheur. Great Britain fended; — surprised — no instructions — must consult experts — did not intend to obstruct but had every desire to avoid haste. After much discussion, a retarding British amendment was added to the resolution, but "those who know" are confident that the conference will take place.

After ten days of plenary sessions and much oratory (largely for home consumption) the Assembly divided itself into the six Commissions which are its real workshop. It is in commissions that one has opportunity for close observation of the delegates and here that one learns to be patient with the little League's slow progress. Here, as elsewhere on the world's stage, faith and hope and brave adventure give combat to fear and greed, ignorance and apathy.

There were few women among the delegates. The Scandinavians had some five sensible women, among other "Frau" Larsen, the leader of the Norwegian Section of our W. I. L., who dined with us one evening and charmed our little circle with her sparkling grace as well as her intelligence.

One valuable office of the League is

that it affords opportunity for free and friendly intercourse and an interchange of views not only at official gatherings, but in lobbies, on the promenades, and at innumerable teas, luncheons and dinners. In fact the First Chinese Delegate, who gave a delightful little tea to a small group of Americans, expressed the opinion that the League would be worth while if it performed no other function.

For some of us, that Chinese tea-party was one of the notable events. Tea was served on a terrace where the plane tree allée of the Quai Mont Blanc, the blue lake and the distant snow peaks were all a part of the feast. Our friendly, courteous host talked freely, on Chinese education, politics, military affairs, international relations and the approaching conference with the Great Powers. He is confident that China will get what she demands regarding tariff and extra-territorial rights, — but why he is confident is a secret which we promised not to tell!

For inspiration the highest note was sounded at the Cathedral, when Dr. Harry Fosdick preached a real peace sermon. For education there was nothing equal to the talk at the University given by Prof. Alfred Zimmern to an eager group of students of all ages and races. Each morning Prof. Zimmern reviewed the Assembly proceedings of the day before, picking a kernel of significance from dull speeches, tracing hidden influences, showing unsuspected relations of cause and effect.

With all due praise for the good work of the League, one remembers the purpose for which it was created and is wholly dissatisfied with the slowness of its progress toward durable Peace based upon Justice; the substitution of Law for War. But we must remind ourselves of the slowness of human progress. We want to think and act in terms of days and hours and we must content ourselves with generations.

How many people are there to-day who really want Peace and Law, — want them understandingly and are ready to pay what they cost? A tiny fraction of mankind, some inside the League and some outside! Until those little groups grow in number and in power neither this League nor any substitute can function properly.

WORK OF THE W. I. L. NATIONAL SECTIONS

The British Section

The English group are still busy with their campaign for Compulsory Arbitration. More than ever do they feel this is vital since the English Government's opposition to the Protocol at the Sixth Assembly of the League of Nations.

Put in the midst of their arbitration campaign the English group have paused to consider the conditions in China and at the Council Meeting of the British Section on October 14 the following resolution was passed.

"This Council of the W. I. L., noting that at the Sixth Assembly of the League of Nations, the Chinese delegate invoked Article 19 of the Covenant as applying to the case in China, urges the British Government to do all in its power to meet the desire of the Chinese Government for autonomy in fiscal matters and to revise the Treaties so that they may meet with Chinese consent.

"Further it believes that in view of the strength of anti-British feeling in China, this country should take some definite step to show goodwill."

This resolution was sent by the International Office with the consent of the British section, to the Chinese Delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva. The Technical Counciller, S. Tcheou-Wei, was so much interested in the resolution that he came to Headquarters and asked that we cable it to Peking to the President of the Tariff Conference. This was done and as we go to Press we are happy to report that we have just had a cable from Peking from the Chinese Commission for Special Customs Conference saying—

"Accept our thanks for the League's noble action in urging British government to meet Chinese national aspirations."

The United States Section

The National Board of the W. I. L. met in the middle of October and worked out elaborate plans for organizing in the far West. While there are approximately 7000 members in the U. S. only part of the states are organized and except in California, most of the far Western states haven't even local groups.

It was felt that in order to influence International Relations the American W. I. L. must be able to influence the U. S. Senate and that the only way to influence the Senate was to have W. I. L. groups in the Western States who could influence the individual Senators who come from those states. The Western Senators really hold the balance of power in the U. S. Senate. Eventually all programs pass through the Senate, therefore, if pressure could be brought to bear on these Western Senators, it might be possible to get some of the pacifist W. I. L. measures before Congress and even secure a vote.

Miss Jeannette Rankin, the first U. S. Congresswoman, who in 1917 voted against the entry of the U. S. into the war, was given charge of this work. She is to have two field organizers and a secretary, and a budget of ten thousand dollars for six months.

It is interesting to note that through the U. S. Section, like all others has difficulty in raising funds for its work, when a definite, concrete plan of work is put forward with a well known person at the head, the money is forthcoming. In two weeks four thousand dollars of the ten thousand had been raised, four women giving a thousand dollars a piece.

A NEW FORCE FOR PEACE

The Women's Trade Union League of America, the largest body of working women in that country, including women in more than 100 trades through out the United States, has adopted as the sixth plank in their platform the "Outlawry of War".

This plank represents the position on peace taken by the League at two of its Conventions and is supported by practically all the members, though there is a great divergence among them as to whether or not the U. S. should enter the World Court.

Romain Rolland's Armistice Day Message

The following letter was written by Romain Rolland for Armistice Day 1921. He had been asked to give us some kind of a message. The original letter in Romain Rolland's own hand writing has been framed and is now hanging in our International Headquarters at Geneva. For the sake of those who have not seen it or read it, it seems fitting that we should print it here as another Armistice Day comes round. It is a message we all need to carry with us at all times.

"The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom has asked me to subscribe to its great idea of universal disarmament. With all my heart I adhere to it. But I must own that I am in no way willing to urge this by eloquent and persuasive words — even less by gentle speech.

If the eyes of women have not been opened by the terrible trial which has shaken the world, no words will convince them. I only wish to say this to them:

Humanity, torn by a five year's war, is at the eve of still more ghastly wars, where millions of young lives and all the hopes for the future will be squandered irrevocably. **If women do not use their last bit of energy to combat the disaster which is approaching, may the blood of their sons be on their heads!** They will have been accomplices to a murder, which they had too little energy to prevent. Nothing will ever excuse those people who remain passive, who wait resigned or indifferent, in face of the **Greatest Crime.**"

Villeneuve, 2 novembre 1921.

ROMAIN ROLLAND.

