

PAX INTERNATIONAL

OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE

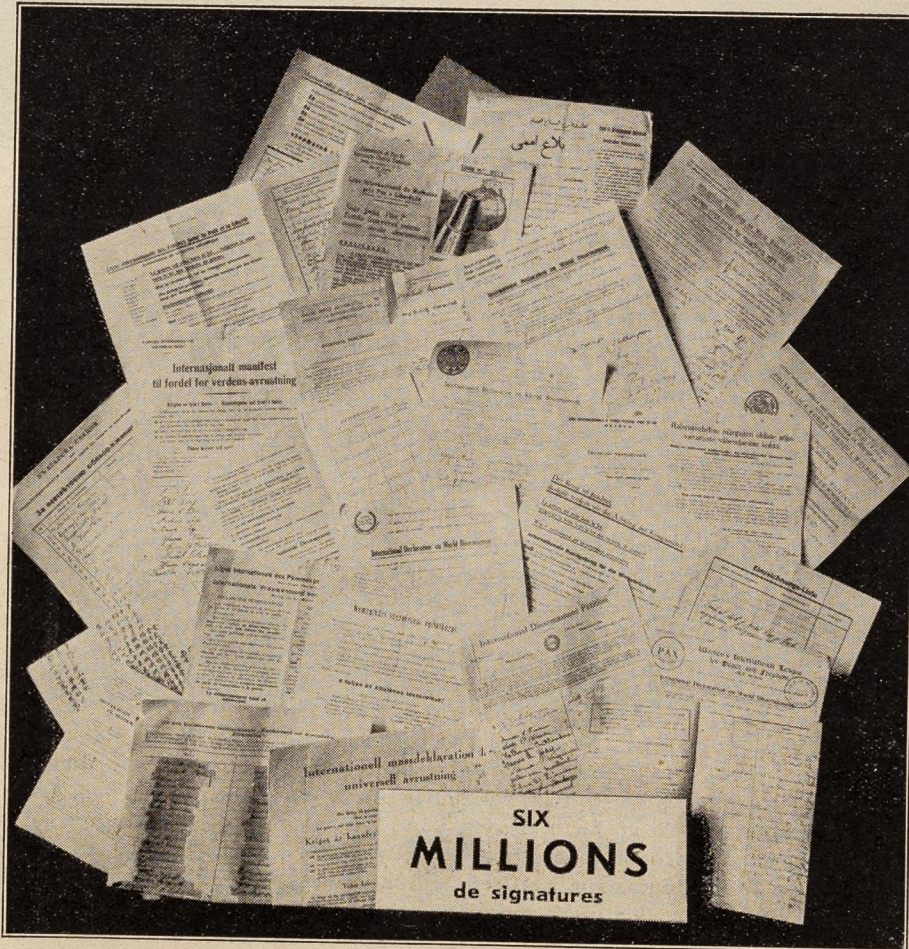
The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom aims at uniting women in all countries who are opposed to every kind of war, exploitation and oppression, and who work for universal disarmament and for the solution of conflicts by the recognition of human solidarity, by conciliation and arbitration, 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.

Published
by the Women's International League for Peace
and Freedom



International Headquarters:
12, rue du Vieux-Collège, Geneva
Jane Addams, Honorary President

THE PETITIONS AT GENEVA



SIX
MILLIONS
de signatures





Letter from Geneva Headquarters

Dear Friends,

All the petitions, on which you spent months of patient work, were gathered together in the Maison Internationale. For several days, your boxes and packages piled up in the library, the dining-room, the glass-room and the hallways. When once they had been classified, the *Petitions were exhibited in the Library* and you will recognise your own packages in the photograph: in front are extracts from the American press, in the background the case from Canada fastened with a leather strap; then there are the beautiful blue boxes from Norway, the big blue and white albums from Finland, the purple silk banner from Australia, and large and small packages from all over the world. In this photograph, you will find neither the Czech packages, nor those from Sweden, nor those from Great Britain. We had to go to the League of Nations on February 5th to get the magnificent Czech chest containing the petitions, and on February 6th we

found the Swedish petitions at the Conference hall. As for the British petitions, they had been sent direct to the Women's Disarmament Committee.

Thanks to the kindness of Mr. Isabel, apothecary, we were able to exhibit the petitions in one of his show windows for several days.

On February 5th there was great excitement at the Maison Internationale and all the packages were piled up on a truck kindly lent by Natural Le Coultre Company. While we were loading the truck photographers and cinema operators were busy filming us.

When the truck was loaded and decorated we left for the League of Nations to fetch the Czech chest and a few hours later, we took advantage of the sunshine to go for a second trip. Watching the truck go by, some women waved to us and some men took off their hats.

The next morning, February 6th, all the members of the W. I. L. present in Geneva, went to the Palais Eynard where the Women's Disarmament Committee

distributed delegates tickets. Mme Rolli, the president of the Geneva Group, and I had had the idea of having members of the League wear white arm bands with the word PAX in green letters, but this arm band was adopted by the Women's Disarmament Committee and the delegates of all the different organisations wore arm bands with PAX on them on February 6th.

Some of our members represented their own countries, but others represented distant countries which had no delegates. When we left for the Conference hall *Anne Zueblin* headed the procession carrying the South African petitions and Mme Ramondt represented the W. I. L. P. F. among the other organisations.

You will have read accounts of the presentation of the petitions in your papers. After Miss Dingman had finished her speech, the delegates filed by leaving their petitions near the president's rostrum. Then, as you know, other petitions were brought in after ours.

On leaving the Conference hall, the

PRELIMINARY PROGRAMME OF THE SEVENTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS

OF THE WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM



The International House in Geneva

GRENOBLE 1932

Sunday, May 15th—Thursday May 19th

Subject:

World Disarmament
or World Disaster

Chairman:

JANE ADDAMS

Saturday, May 14th, 2-6 p. m.

BADGES, INFORMATION ON THE CONGRESS REGISTRATION, PROGRAMMES

HOTEL-DE-VILLE
Grande salle du rez-de-chaussée
(Entrance through the garden)

MEETINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND MEETINGS OF
STANDING COMMISSIONS
May 11, 12, 13, 14, 21 and 22

DRAFT PROGRAMME OF THE CONGRESS

Saturday, May 14th, 8.30 p. m.

INFORMAL RECEPTION BY
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Messages.

(Hôtel Moderne)

Sunday, May 15th, 9.30 a. m. - 12.30 p. m.

I. OPENING of the CONGRESS:

Address of welcome on behalf of the
French Section.

Opening address by the Chairman of the
Congress.

Address by the Chairman of the Disarma-
ment Committee of the Women's Interna-
tional Organisations.

II. REPORT of the International
Secretary.

Sunday, May 15th, 3-5 p. m.

LECTURE and DISCUSSION

Subject: The Economic Crisis as
a Menace to Peace.
Possible Solutions.

Speakers:

Sunday, May 15th, 8 p. m.

Free.

Monday, May 16th, 9.30 a. m.-12.30 p. m.

I. Appointment of Committees:

- Press.
- Resolutions.
- Credentials.
- Nominations.
- Minutes.
- Finances.
- Future Work.

II. Report of:

- Treasurer, C. Ramondt-Hirschmann.
- STANDING COMMISSIONS
 - East Europe, Camille Drevet.
 - Anti-semitism, Augusta Kirchhof.
 - Economic Questions, Yella Hertzka.

DISCUSSION.

III. Section Reports:

Rapporteur, Camille Drevet.

Monday, May 16th, 3-5 p. m.

LECTURE and DISCUSSION

Subject: War Industries
Manufacture, Trade, Supervision.

Speaker:

March 1932.

No. 4.

PAX INTERNATIONAL

The Close of the Campaign for the Petitions

British Section

Eighteen months ago, when we started the Declaration in England, the conservative, middleclass person was usually unwilling to sign it. A fortnight ago, when we finished the Declaration, the conservative, middleclass person was usually anxious to sign it...

The Declaration made people realise for the first time that armaments are not governed by an inscrutable law of nature, but that they are governed by their own desires and actions.

And so we found two million one hundred and forty six thousand men and women in Great Britain declaring that they stood for world disarmament. At first the signatures came in slowly, but with a continual increase. During the last nine days of the campaign, our Office received two hundred thousand names. But British enthusiasm took other, and even more gratifying forms. When we approached the Continental Express Company with regard to shipping the forms, they quoted terms, which if habitually proffered, would bankrupt them in a week. This was to be their contribution to the Cause, they said. The same feeling made the Railway Company put up a speakers' platform at the station and accord the Declaration a special truck and a special engine. A cinematograph manager promised that he would give the Declaration all the publicity in his power in order to further peace and disarmament.

Now this task is over. Soon the work will be forgotten. The women, the humble women, who toiled all up and down the country, getting a hundred signatures here, and a hundred there, until at last they built up our lordly total, why, we ourselves do not even know their names. The Declaration itself will become a heap of waste paper, rotting in Secretariat cellars, cursed by caretakers, nibbled by mice. All this will happen and it will not matter. For the only thing that matters is the soul

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After the Campaign.

The W. I. L. and the Far East.

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Youth

Documents received.

Total signatures.

Committee on Total Disarmament.

behind the Declaration. And the soul goes marching on.

Edith Zangwill.

Bulgarian Section.

The Bulgarian Section took the initiative in May and October 1931 in organising public meetings all over the country in favour of total disarmament for all States.

The Section first got in touch with the following organisations which are interested in peace work: Peace Society and the League of Nations Society, Union of Bulgarian Women, the two teachers' unions, all minority societies, Temperance societies, the Bulgarian Women's Co-operative Guild, the union of Bulgarian students, etc. The Bulgarian Section was very happy to secure the approbation of the Bulgarian Church and of the Minister of Education who sent the disarmament declaration to all secondary schools.

After the six big public meetings, organised by the Bulgarian Section during May, and at which the Bulgarian Church, the Minister of Education and the W. I. L. P. F. were represented (Mme Drevet), the Section continued its work.

In July, Mme. Karavelova spoke in the name of the Y. W. C. A. for the Bulgarian Red Cross and for the "Sisters of Charity".

July 27th, August 6th and 9th Mlle St. Christova, member of the Committee of the Bulgarian Section, spoke successively at Varna, Bourgas and Messemvria.

On October 26th the Section organised a big benefit concert for the disarmament campaign — a piano recital kindly given by the young Bulgarian virtuoso Vesselin Stuyanoff.

The Bulgarian Section and the Union of Bulgarian University Students took advantage of Prof. Quidde's presence in Sofia, on his return from the Conference on a Balkan Federation at Constantinople, to organise a meeting on "Minorities and General Disarmament".

On December 3rd, Mme Karavelova spoke on "Women and Peace" at the young peoples' circle affiliated to the Union of Bulgarian Women.

December 9th Dr. Baïnov spoke on "Economic Disarmament".

The provincial groups, particularly at Roustchouk and Plovdiv were very active in organising a series of lectures. In October the group at Roustchouk organised three meetings which were very successful.

The work of the Section and the groups

is going on. More than 45,000 signatures to the petition were collected.

Lydia Chichmanova.

French Section.

The campaign for the petitions gained considerably during the weeks preceding their presentation.

Only the shortage of sufficient funds and the lack of effective aid from most of the organisations which had promised their "moral support", prevented such systematic work as would have been desirable. Many regions and social groups were not approached at all.

What we did accomplish cannot, therefore, be regarded as a real "sounding" of French opinion. Nevertheless our demand for total and universal disarmament was received favourably everywhere.

In certain villages the entire adult population signed the petition. One village with a population of 140 furnished 42 signatures. A house to house canvass in the environs of Paris resulted in 80% of the population signing.

In the series of meetings conducted in France by G. Duchêne and F. Perlen the percentage of the audience which signed was high in every case, sometimes the whole audience signed.

More than 30,000 signatures arrived the day following the final count and more are arriving every day.

It is furthermore worthy of notice that wherever petitions of women's groups asking for "reduction" only, were presented at the same time as ours, ours were given preference.

This work, and particularly the Franco-German lecture tours have brought in many new friends.

In all our meetings we have asked for total disarmament and for revision of the treaties.

We quote the following passages from a memorandum addressed to the French Government:

"We feel authorised to declare that the French people—as a whole—wish Peace and consider total and universal disarmament an indispensable condition for real and durable peace. We believe them ready to make the sacrifice necessary for the attainment of peace; to give up all special privileges for France even those accorded by the treaties; all pride of victory; all hegemony which appears as a menace to other nations and which by arousing their rancour creates a further menace to real security."

"If the coming Conference does not satisfy the peoples' profound desire for Peace they will feel a resultant deep discouragement, bitter discontent, desperate disillusionment, whose consequences cannot be foreseen.

"They would hold the statesmen in power responsible for the failure of the February Conference, since in their choice of delegates, they did not give proof of a sincere desire to insure, by means of *immediate* and really effective measures, not only a simple *limitation*—but an *important reduction* of present armaments—as the first step towards *total disarmament*."

This memorandum closed with specific demands regarding the composition of the delegations.

It also asked "that a *time limit* for general disarmament be established and that *international control* be instituted to see that measures for disarmament were well carried out."

A "Comité national d'action intégrale pour la paix", comprising about 15 organisations, among others several societies of war veterans, has just been set up with a minimum program of Universal and Total Disarmament and Revision of the Treaties.

This committee intends to take advantage of the electoral campaign to carry on intensive propaganda.

G. Duchêne.

German Section.

Although I saw the ceremony on February 6th, 1932, when the petitions with 8 million signatures—6 million collected by our League alone—were presented, I want now, in a few brief words, to give a survey of the work for disarmament in Germany. Frankly, Germany's scarcely 300,000 signatures to the petition for *universal and total disarmament* are not too large a sum. It must be remembered, however, that Germany's work was not easy, what with her enormously difficult political and economic situation and the great division among her people. Besides that, in order to carry on such work on a large scale, much more money would have been necessary that we had at our disposal. It must therefore be recognised that in all German groups which carried on work, and in the central office for the campaign in Stuttgart, the members and other persons did all that human beings could.

Signatures came to us from all parts of Germany often accompanied by touching letters which it would be pleasant to quote, if there were room to give extracts...

It is a particularly happy thing that teachers all over Germany have signed in large numbers and recently the Catholic

circles have taken an extraordinary part. In many places women went from house to house to collect signatures and were richly repaid for their trouble. I have received many letters saying, now that the disarmament campaign is over, what would be the result and would the Disarmament Conference be really satisfactory since so many dark forces are at work. We must strengthen ourselves with the thought, that we have done all we could to achieve a right result...

We do admire those people who in such anxious times nevertheless have courage and strength to work for peace. We must now recognise, that though this work is finished, it is now more than ever our duty to do everything possible to bring the peoples themselves to *demand* that their governments really bring about world disarmament. *Frida Perlen.*

Polish Section.

The Disarmament Committee of the Polish Section is delighted with the League's work for Disarmament which has resulted in six million signatures and meant the expenditure of so much energy, effort and initiative in order to bring moral pressure on the Disarmament Conference.

In Poland conditions were very bad for collecting signatures. These conditions were not caused by indifference to disarmament, for our country is, on the contrary, anxious for humanity to be freed from militarism. But the effect of the economic crisis, unemployment and the internal political situation was that four petitions were circulated in our country. The Polish Section had two petitions: that of the Committee of the Section which was distributed among intellectuals, and that of the Disarmament Commission, presided over by Dr. Budzinska-Tylicka. The petition of the Committee of the Polish

Section collected . . .	9,921 signatures
The petition of the Disarmament Commission	10,208 signatures
making a total of . . .	20,208 signatures

Our Disarmament Commission was quite active in making propaganda. It worked in Trade Unions not only in the towns but in the country; it was helped in this by socialist and rural organisations which learned for the first time of the possibility of wiping out the social flail of militarism, and war, which is its consequence.

In the towns and particularly at Warsaw, young people especially organised meetings with us with the slogan "War against War". *Dr J. Budzinska-Tylicka.*

United States Section.

After the ceremony of presenting the petitions to President Hoover, two outstanding events marked the climax of our work for the success of the Disarmament Conference.

The first was a mass meeting in a large theatre in Washington early in January at which Miss Woolley, our one official woman delegate to the Conference, and others, spoke. Resolutions were passed and forwarded to President Hoover and members of the delegation.

The second demonstration was the send-off staged for the departure of the delegates to Geneva. A huge open air mass meeting was held in Madison Square Park, New York City, at noon on the day the delegation sailed....

On the boat, just before it sailed, resolutions which were passed at the meeting, were handed to the delegation. The scene was made colorful by posters and banners, and enlivened by music and the cheers of many peace groups who had come to wish the delegation god-speed. As the steamer pulled from the pier into the stream, Ruth Nichols, the aviator, soared above and escorted the ocean liner down the river. When the bay was reached, the plane rested upon the water and the steamer dropped anchor while Miss Nichols climbed the ladder to the deck and presented two bouquets of flowers to Dr. Woolley. One was from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the wife of the Governor of New York State. The other was from the W. I. L. with the following message:

"This delegation holds in its hands the fate of millions of men and women in every country.

"We trust you not to allow technicalities to involve or mislead you. You have been chosen for a great mission at a critical time. You carry with you 400,000 signatures collected by the Women's International League. They are the signatures of American citizens who demand genuine disarmament now. They express their confidence in you. They send you out with a god-speed. When you come home victorious you will have inaugurated a new era upon a stricken earth...."

American W. I. L. members sailed on the same ship as the official American delegation. They were Miss Katherine Blake, Mrs. Victor Berger and Mrs. Hannah Clothier Hull, and they had occasion, during the voyage, to discuss disarmament with the official delegation and to make a statement of the W. I. L.'s demand for total and universal disarmament. *Hannah Hull.*

After the Campaign A letter to Henderson and his reply

*Arthur Henderson, Esq.,
President of the Disarmament Conference,
Geneva.*

February 18, 1932.

Dear Sir:

The millions of petitions which have been presented to you by organisations representing different view points, have given eloquent expression to the peoples' will to disarmament. Nevertheless they are only a small indication of the growth of public opinion in favour of peace and disarmament.

We know how anxiously the peoples follow the work of this Conference.

We know that we cannot hope that this first meeting will achieve total disarmament, which has been on the programme of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom for many years and towards which aspire so many human beings in all countries.

But we believe that the Conference should declare its explicit intention of achieving total and universal disarmament within a definite time limit—which should now be agreed upon. In consequence, this Conference should set up a plan for universal and total disarmament, to be reached in stages and in as short a time as possible.

The Conference should be open to suggestions from all the proposals which have been or may be put before it.

Knowing that private profit and the profits of groups of interests are at the basis of all conflicts,

We ask, as a first step on the path to Disarmament, that this Conference should not break up without adopting energetic measures with regard to the manufacture and traffic in arms and materials of warfare, and that the Governments engage rigorously to apply such measures in their respective countries.

Heavy responsibility will weigh on those delegates who are not able to set aside the particular points of view of their country in the interests of Humanity, *which demands to be set free from war.*

Since Saturday, February 6th, when the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom had the honour of presenting its 6 million petitions for World Disarmament, we have received new letters and messages expressing the public's will to peace.

I have the honour of requesting you, Mr. President, to receive these 96

telegrams which have come from France and demand general disarmament. I would ask you kindly to bring them to the notice of the Delegates; they show that an important portion of the French population believes in general disarmament and desires it. I am sending the list of these telegrams and their text to the French Delegation at the Conference.

I am, etc.,

*Camille Drevet
International Secretary.*

February 22nd, 1932.

Dear Madame Drevet,

I write to thank you for your letter of the 13th February together with the 96 telegrams which you have received from different sections and organisations in France since the presentation of your petition to the Conference on February 6th.

I need not say that I have examined these telegrams with the utmost interest and that I have read your letter with great sympathy. I have every confidence that the Conference will be able to do something with regard to the private manufacture of arms and materials of warfare.

I will take care that this new manifestation of public opinion which you have brought before me shall be communicated to the members of the Conference by means of the Official Journal.

As I think you know, I have been deeply impressed by the manifestation of public support for the work of the Conference, and I venture to express the hope that you and your friends who are in favour of its success will not relax your efforts until it has brought its work to a successful conclusion.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) *Arthur Henderson.*

The Generosity of Jane Addams and the Nobel Prize

We learn that our President is making a present to our League of the sum of the Nobel Peace Prize. There are certain reservations attached to the use of this sum. M^{me} Ramondt is writing to the Sections regarding this very generous gift of Jane Addams. We cannot express all our gratitude to our president who not only gives constantly from the treasure of her example and devotion, but who is now putting at our disposal financial resources which are so necessary for our work. All the members of our League will appreciate the material and moral significance of this gift and in the name of the whole League I express our deep thanks to Jane Addams.

The W. I. L. and the Far East CHINA

Members of the W. I. L. P. F. meeting in Geneva at the beginning of February passed the following resolution which was sent to the governments, the press, and to delegates to the Disarmament Conference.

Resolution

We, members of the Executive Committee of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, members of special commissions and representatives of National Sections, meeting in Geneva in special session,

While clearly recognising that the present social, political and economic conditions of the world are the consequences of an outworn system,

While fully recognising that responsibility for events in the Far East cannot be solely imputed to Japan; we protest at the fact that Japan, signatory of the Kellogg Pact, which forbids recourse to war "as an instrument of national policy", while not *declaring* war, is in fact *making* war in China.

We indignantly protest:

against biased campaigns: falsified reports, one-sided presentation of the facts—no less dangerous than falsehood, and which is carried on by a press accomplice to the imperialistic ambitions of certain governments and the selfish interests of arms manufacturers in all countries;

against the complicity of governments in the present conflict when they countenance—or even abet—the manufacture and export of arms and munitions destined for the belligerents;

against loans to the belligerent countries tending to facilitate the prolongation or even extension of the conflict; loans which were granted by the states either directly or indirectly through the medium of the banks;

against consumption of narcotic drugs being imposed on the Manchurian population in the interests of manufacturers in certain states.

We regret that the composition of the delegation appointed to investigate conditions in Manchuria, because of the professional functions of the majority of its members, does not offer a sufficient guarantee of impartiality to insure the hope that it will conduct an objective investigation and seek with the necessary vigor a disinterested and unprejudiced solution which alone can be of real value.

We do not forget that certain secret treaties made a World War of the Austro-Serbian conflict in 1914 and we fear, with many others, that the Manchurian conflict may be the opening phase of a general conflagration.

We are, therefore, of opinion that the governments—and especially those signatory to the various pacts—should proclaim that they are not leagued to Japan by any secret treaty whatsoever.

Their silence will be considered, by a justly unquiet public opinion, as an avowal of complicity.

We consider that the nations signatory to the Covenant of the League of Nations, to the Kellogg Pact and to the Nine Power Treaty, should proclaim the illegality of all agreements concluded by methods contrary to the provisions of these pacts.

We note with profound regret the weakness which the Council has so far exhibited in allowing the conflict to become daily more aggravated when a manifestation of determined purpose at the beginning would have prevented its development.

We therefore ask that, at this session, the Council take action:

- by specifically forbidding the importation of war material to the belligerent countries;
- by seeking means for the exertion of such diplomatic and economic pressure upon Japan as would bring about immediate cessation of hostilities.

United States Section.

The United States Section has been concentrating on Disarmament and the Manchurian conflict. It is supporting three bills recently introduced into Congress, one by Mr. Fish to prohibit the exportation of arms, munitions or implements of war to belligerent nations; one by Mr. Collins to prohibit loans to nations engaged in conflict; and one by Mr. Hull "providing that it shall be unlawful to export to a State that has violated the pact of Paris for the renunciation of war any articles of merchandise whatsoever, or to import from such State any articles of merchandise whatsoever, or to make loans to or grant credit to any such State or to the nationals thereof."

On January 18th the Section sent the following letter to the President:

"There, we respectfully urge you, Mr. President, to consider the following action.

"(1) To secure from a suitable international tribunal an authoritative pronouncement on the question of treaty violation in Manchuria.

"(2) To continue and make more complete the collaboration of the United States with the Council of the League of Nations regarding Manchuria and at the same time to call a special conference of the signatories of the Nine Power Pact for consultation as to what action they should take, as such.

"(3) To publish at once the notes which have passed between the Government of Japan and the United States as a recognition of the primary principle of open diplomacy.

"(4) To give executive support to Congressional action to forbid the shipment of arms to Japan.

"(5) To declare loans to Japan as contrary to public policy.

"In connection with our request for a judicial pronouncement on the question of violation of treaties we beg leave to make the following observations.

"(a) We believe that our Government's record on treaty obligations both in principle and precedent is important, not only for the sake of similar situations in the future, but to have our own record clear.

"(b) We believe that in a time of crisis like the present, where sharp changes of party power and of Government policies occur, it is the more necessary to make clear a principle which will help to give consistency and stability to the foreign policy of this country.

"(c) It seems to us clear that the United States has adequate ground to protest that Japan had violated both the Kellogg Pact and the Nine Power Treaty but we believe that the best service the United States can render is not to pronounce judgement as a party to the treaties but to create an important precedent for the submission of such international issues to judicial decision.

"We regret that the United States did not take this action at the first invasion of Manchuria. We regret also an emphasis on a case of misconduct by individual Japanese (in the assault on Consul Chamberlain) that seems to us exaggerated in comparison with larger issues. We regret that it is still thought necessary to justify government action by sole reference to self-interest, since we do not admit that Governments should be governed by self-interest alone.

"We recognise with gratitude the genuine desire for peace and good international relations which actuates your Administration and we trust that you will create for yourself the name of a great Peace President."

On January 20th the Section wrote to the President urging him to "oppose openly and vigorously" the Naval Build-

ing Program, because it would be "a flagrant violation of the spirit of the armaments truce."

The Section issued on January 21st a statement expressing its friendship for the Japanese people but its condemnation of Japan's action in Manchuria.

The British Executive on January 12th passed a resolution urging the British Government to make clear that it upholds the authority of the Covenant and the Pact of Paris and that it will not recognise as legal a situation in Manchuria brought about by other than peaceful means. It was recognised that since America had made a statement on these lines to Japan, the main responsibility lay upon the British to give a lead to the Members of the Council of the League. Resolutions on these lines were passed in all parts of the country and the British Section of the W. I. L., which had already been active during November and December, was responsible for putting forward resolutions at a very large number of meetings.

The progress of events at Shanghai and the continued failure of the Council to take action, led the Executive to pass a resolution at a special meeting on February 2nd, in which, besides repeating the substance of the previous resolution, it expressed its horror at the violence of Japanese militarism in Manchuria and Shanghai and particularly at the aerial bombardment of civil populations, recorded its appreciation of China's loyal adherence to her engagements under the Covenant and the Pact of Paris and urged "that should either disputant, in defiance of its own engagements and of world protest, maintain a policy of violence, other nations, signatory to these engagements, should apply such collective economic and financial pressure, envisaged under Art. 16 of the Covenant, as will put a stop to hostilities at the earliest possible moment."

Since this date the British Section has been concentrating its energies, in common with many other organisations which have been cooperating in the disarmament campaign, to bring the pressure of public opinion on the British Government to take effective action in the League Council before it is too late.

Hilda Clark.

Pacifist pictures

For Franco-German understanding
(broken rifle)

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North Wales.

The following resolution was passed at 90 meetings in North Wales on the Sino-Japanese dispute, and was sent to the British Delegates to the League Council and Disarmament Conference, to Sir Eric Drummond, M. Paul Boncour, and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. Some of the meetings were public meetings, others meetings of societies affiliated with the North Wales W. I. L. P. F.; many were meetings of religious organisations.

"This meeting, realising that Japan has, in Manchuria, used armed force as an instrument of national policy, in defiance of the Kellogg Pact, and has not yet withdrawn her forces as requested by the League of Nations, asks H. M. Government to urge that the Council of the League must insist on the use of the means provided by the Covenant in order to arrive at a just settlement, honourable both to China and Japan.

"It also asks that an embargo be placed at once, without waiting for arbitration on the dispute, on the export from any source in Great Britain of arms and munitions of war to China and Japan."

The world situation becomes daily more tragic. All our Sections should work against those States which are furnishing arms to Japan and thus encouraging war in the Far East. The United States, British, German and French Sections are carrying on a campaign against this trade. New facts concerning traffic in arms are made known every day, showing the role played by war industries in the Sino-Japanese conflict. The Great Powers allowed Japan to prepare for war. They furnished her with arms and money. To-day, China, who asked for protection from the League of Nations, is enduring the ravages of war. The Disarmament Conference is in session in Geneva; at the same time war is raging in the Far East and threatens to spread.

Mrs. Sun Yat Sen sent an urgent appeal to various organisations, which was sent to us by Romain Rolland. She denounces western imperialisms which are trying to split up China. Can we take part in this world crime?

LE COULTRE TRAVEL AGENCY
24, GRAND QUAI, GENEVA
TICKETS IN ALL CLASSES FOR ALL COUNTRIES AT OFFICIAL RATES
OCEAN PASSAGE
BAGGAGE EXPRESSED
FURNITURE MOVED
INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORTATION

INDIA

The members of the W. I. L. P. F. meeting in Geneva at the beginning of February, sent the following letter to the Viceroy of India:

"My Lord,

"The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, in forwarding the accompanying manifesto, is prompted by its deep desire for world peace which, in its opinion, is endangered by the present attitude of the British Government in India.

"Our organisation with its twenty-six national sections is in a position to state that the news of the reimprisonment of Mr. Gandhi was received with incredulous consternation in every country. In England, Mr. Gandhi had been treated as an honoured collaborator in the building up of a new system of government for India. Immediately he reached home, he was thrown into prison as a rebel. Such action on the part of the Government of India can only inflame public opinion in India and is liable to provoke acts of violence. Also, the imprisonment of Mr. Gandhi, the leader of non-violence, lessens the possibility of peaceful agreement."

The following resolution was sent to the press and to the British Government:

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, faithful to the principles which it has always upheld, makes emphatic protest:

against the arrest of Gandhi and thousands of his compatriots who are trying to achieve their legitimate wish for independence through methods of absolute non-violence;

against terroristic ordinances promulgated by the Government of India in numerous provinces: in particular suppression of freedom of the press and of assembly, special tribunals, sentence without appeal, confiscation of property; and demands the immediate release of Gandhi and all political prisoners and the repeal of arbitrary measures.

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom is convinced that the movement of non-violence is of decisive importance and that it alone can save our civilisation from wars which threaten its destruction.

British Section.

The events in India since the return of the Delegation to the Round Table Conference and the arrest of Mr. Gandhi have been closely followed by the Executive and the India Sub-Com-

mittee. Several members have long experience of India and a wide knowledge of the Indian Nationalist movement and the Committee has been greatly helped by consultation with Mrs. Briglal Nehru and Mrs. Rama Rau as well as with Mr. Polak, a gifted lawyer who was with Mr. Gandhi in South Africa. Great interest and concern has been shown by the branches of the League in different parts of the country and much has been done to help the general public to understand the seriousness of the situation.

A member of the British Section, Miss Cashmore, has gone out to India for a short visit in the hope of getting into touch with Indian women and expressing the very deep sympathy of many English women with them.

A resolution was passed by the Executive on January 12th protesting against the ordinances and arrests.

We have just received the sad news from India that 70 people were killed in a recent manifestation and that new arrests have been made.

Romain Rolland summarises the situation in "Europe" and closes with a few words about Gandhi's and Tagore's united appeal, whose alliance he welcomes.

Edmond Privat, friend of Gandhi and of Romain Rolland, and who accompanied Gandhi to India, will be back in Switzerland on March 1st and give a lecture on his journey for our League.

The forces of youth and of the working classes will be the ones to create a new world.

We must work with the powers of life and not with strawmen, fossils and phantoms.

War profits must be abolished, otherwise there can be neither disarmament nor peace.

What use would the advocates of an international army make of it at present? Would there have been months of inaction, or a bombardment of Tokio or Shanghai?

It is not enough to bleat Disarmament!

We must gather together all those people who have absolutely resolved to take no part in war.

We must carry on, unwaveringly, mobilisation against war.

Meetings of Commissions

The Congress Committee and the Commission on Scientific Warfare met at Headquarters at the beginning of February as well as special committees on China and India composed of the Chairmen, Mme Ramondt, and some members of Sections who were in Geneva at the time: Lida Heymann, Anita Augspurg, Gabrielle Duchêne, Meta Berger, Hannah Hull, Katherine Blake, Amy Woods, Hilda Clark, Kathleen Courtney, Eugénie Meller, Mlle Kerteva, Mrs. Zangwill. The Committee drew up a protest against the war in China which was read at a meeting organised on February 5th by some women's societies and the League of Nations Union. The Committee sent a letter and a resolution (see this Pax) to the Viceroy of India regarding recent arrests—Gandhi's and those which have followed his—.

It was decided that the Experts Conference should be held at the most favorable moment for bringing pressure on the Disarmament Conference and when the most competent experts were free.

It was decided that no Summer School be held this year in view of the League's numerous other activities.

The Congress was fixed for May 15th at Grenoble (see programme in this issue); that the Sections should study and inform public opinion regarding the importance of traffic in arms and of the powers that are opposed to the Conference; that the publication of documents on this subject be encouraged.

C. Drevet has finished a brochure on "The Dismantling of War Profiteers"

It was also decided that members in Geneva should follow the question of traffic in arms closely and attempt to get it included on the Agenda of the Disarmament Conference. We now learn that the question has been put on the Agenda but public opinion in each country must be worked on, in order that the Conference feel the necessity of taking energetic measures.

It was with deep regret that we recently heard of the death of Mme. Georges Sylvain, president of our Haiti Section. We have written to the family of Mme. Sylvain to express sympathy on behalf of the W. I. L. P. F.

Youth

European youth is organising a crusade for the week after Easter. Young people will set out from different parts of Europe and march to Geneva. The next number of "Pax" will give further information about this manifestation of young people who insist on disarmament.

Meeting of American Students at the Maison Internationale

Through the initiative of Amy Woods and of James Green, who spoke at the Disarmament Conference on behalf of American students, a small group of American students in Geneva was called together on February 15th to discuss a possible student disarmament program. About twenty students attended as well as several professors. Dr. Woolley attended the discussion during the first hour.

The group did not draw up any hard and fast proposals. This will be done at a subsequent meeting. The students were, however, all of opinion that the United States, instead of lagging behind other nations in disarmament proposals, could very well take a lead. They felt that a policy of bargaining resulted in a vicious circle that could only be broken by some nation's setting a courageous example. They wished that the United States might be the nation to do this. They realised that Russia had come forward with drastic proposals, that other nations had made strong suggestions, but felt that the great power of the United States could justifiably be used in setting a worthy example.

Documents received at the Office

We have received several interesting documents: A Memorandum of the Union of Pacifist Societies in Austria which we have sent to all the delegations at the Disarmament Conference;

A very interesting report presented by Andrée Jouve to the Congress on History Teaching at Paris, February 1st. This report will be sent to the Sections.

A German leaflet on gas masks, a French leaflet on the situation in China, an American postcard (Philadelphia) against militarist education.

Photographs from Great Britain, the United States, Denmark, Sweden, Czech-Slovakia are on exhibit in the office of the W. I. L. but we have not been able to use them in "Pax", as this number is devoted to events in Geneva.

The Swiss Section has published a

very interesting report on the disarmament campaign. We have a supply at the office, for sale at 20 Swiss centimes.

Total signatures received up to February 1932

Australia	112,064
Austria	45,702
Belgium	16,319
Brazil	2,937
British India	3,758
Bulgaria	44,758
Canada	500,300
Czecho-Slovakia	545,566
Denmark	437,000
Dutch Indies	3,000
Estonia	75,282
Finland	93,997
France	106,214
Germany	254,568
Great Britain	2,138,991
Irish Free State	18,900
Japan	172,915
Holland	115,518
Hungary	7,782
New Zealand	41,928
Norway	79,000
Palestine	8,545
Poland	19,631
South Africa	6,018
South America (different States)	1,053
Sweden	301,139
Switzerland	322,358
Tunis	1,879
United States of America	500,153
Total	5,977,275
Albania, Argentine, Ceylon, Chili, China, Cuba, Egypt, Greece, Italy, Jamaica, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Madagascar, Mexico, Pacific Islands, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Syria, Turkey, Ulster, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, other countries	45,392
Total on February 27, 1932	6,022,667

Committee for Total Disarmament

The Committee for Total Disarmament Now, organized by the Womens Peace Union of the U. S. (affiliated with the War Resisters International) is represented in Geneva by Mrs. Frieda Lazarus of New York and Miss Isabel Ashby, J. P. of England. A center for the distribution of literature has been opened at 5, rue du Mont-Blanc. Communications may be addressed either to the Geneva center or to 4 Stone Street, New York City U. S. A.

Monday, May 16th, evening

RECEPTION by the Grenoble Municipality.

Tuesday, May 17th, 9.30 a. m.-12.30 p. m.

I. First Report of the Credentials Committee.

II. Reports of STANDING COMMISSIONS.

1. China, Edith Pye.
2. Modern Methods of Warfare.
3. Minorities.
4. Opium.

DISCUSSION.

Tuesday, May 17th, 3-5 p. m.

LECTURE and DISCUSSION.

Subject: From organisation for War towards organisation for Peace.

- a) Internationalisation of Civil Aviation.
- b) Other Forces.

Speaker: Ir. Raphael Rossetti.

Tuesday, May 17th, evening

Free.

Wednesday, May 18th, 9.30 a. m.-12.30 p. m.

DELEGATES ONLY.

I. Second Report of Credentials Committee.

II. Reports of STANDING COMMISSIONS.

1. Peace Missions, Mathilde Widegren.
2. Political Prisoners.
3. Summer Schools, Andrée Jouve.
4. Stateless, Mme Havas?
5. Nationality of Married Women.

III. Report of the Inter-American Conference in Mexico.

IV. Nominations for new Executive Committee.

V. Reports of Ad hoc Committees

1. Resolutions.
2. Finances (Budget).

Wednesday, May 18th, 3-5 p. m.

LECTURE and DISCUSSION.

Subject: The Fallacy of an Armed International Force.

Speakers: pro
contra.

Wednesday, May 18th, 8.15 p. m.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Subject: The Changing World.

Chairman:

Speakers: Jane Addams, Gertrud Baer, and others.

Thursday, May 19th, 9.30 a. m.-12.30 p. m.

DELEGATES ONLY.

I. Discussion on Resolutions. Vote.

II. Elections.

III. Future Work.

Thursday, May 19th, 2-5 p. m.

DELEGATES ONLY.

I. Result of Elections.

II. Unfinished Business.

III. Future Work.

VI. Other problems.

(deriving from the Disarmament Conference, etc.).

Thursday, May 19th, 8.15 p. m.

LECTURE and DISCUSSION.

Subject: Security without Armaments.

Speakers: Jane Addams and others.

CLOSURE OF THE CONGRESS.

With regard to hotels, all information can be had from
«SYNDICAT D'INITIATIVE DE GRENOBLE» - GRENOBLE

Hotels recommended by the French Local Committee:

1. HOTEL MODERNE et des TROIS DAUPHINS

single rooms: 25 French francs up.
double rooms: 35 French francs up.
single rooms with bath: 55 French francs up.
double rooms with bath: 70 French francs up.

2. HOTEL BRISTOL

single rooms: 18 French francs up.
double rooms: 35 French francs up.
10 rooms with bath from 50 to 90 French francs.

3. HOTEL CONTINENTAL

prices not yet available.

4. GRAND HOTEL

single rooms: 30 French francs up.
double rooms: 50 French francs up.
single rooms with bath: 65 French francs up.
double rooms with bath: 75 French francs up.

5. HOTEL MAJESTIC

more expensive.

*There are a number of good restaurants in the neighbourhood
of the Salle des Concerts.*



small group of us from the office carried back, across the city, posters one of which bore these words: *The Disarmament Conference is meeting in Geneva. Japanese bombs are falling on Chinese cities. What will you choose: War or Disarmament?*

In the afternoon there was a meeting organised by the Women's Disarmament Committee at the Salle de la Réformation, at which Frau Ragaz spoke. Since then there has been a dinner at the International Club at which Mme Ramondt presided. Our 6 millions of signatures were on exhibition with the 2 million of the women's organisations in the new building for the commissions of the Conference and Mrs. Hull was asked to say a few words at the opening of this exhibition.

The day on which the petitions were presented will be of historic interest in accounts of the Conference. It has significance and import for us which it would be well to delineate. Public opinion was in part represented on February 6th. But thousands of men and women could not make their voices heard and I could not help thinking in particular of our friends in Shanghai and other Chinese cities, of all the manual and intellectual workers we met there, of all the women in colonies which, disarmed, must submit to rule by force and to bombardment by the colonising power. There were few of us at the presentation of the petitions but we should all be conscious of our responsibility and work more energetically and more devotedly than ever. There is war in China. It is a tragic reality which we must not, for one instant, forget.

Camille Drevet.

The Disarmament Committee of Women's International Organisations

The Disarmament Committee of the 15 Women's International Organisations has been very active during the last few weeks, especially with regard to the presentation of the eight million signatures to the petitions, in which they were inconvenienced by the different changes made in the programme as to the time of the presentation, which was finally arranged for February 6th, six days earlier than was expected. In spite of that, the presentation took place



in a very orderly and dignified way, the details are to be found elsewhere in our paper.

The Petition Committee, with Miss Rosa Manus as its very active chairman, succeeded in obtaining the future library of the new building, offered by the City of Geneva to the Disarmament Conference, for the exhibition of the petitions. The petitions of the other international organisations, that were also received by the Conference on February 6th, are exhibited in the same hall. As this hall is to be installed as library within a few days, it was expected that the exhibit would have to come to an end very soon. An arrangement is, however, being made for the petitions to continue to be exhibited in the same building, thus reminding the delegates daily of the ardent desire of many millions of men and women all over the world for Peace and Disarmament.

Everyone is of course aware of the important share our W. I. L. had in collecting the signatures, having concentrated on this work for about eighteen months.

With the presentation of the petitions, the work for disarmament, the support of every serious attempt towards Disarmament in the Conference, has, however, only just begun. You may have seen the suggestions that the W. I. L. is sending out to its sections with regard to work in the near future; the International Women's Disarmament Committee is also discussing a tentative programme which is to be suggested to the 15 international organisations. Moreover the Committee has formed a study group,



which will closely follow the discussions in the Disarmament Conference, and meet at least once a week for discussion and the planning of a line of action.

Several other International Federations besides the Women's Committee have established temporary Headquarters in Geneva with a view to close observation of the Conference.

It seems a most encouraging fact that

the interest for this Conference is infinitely greater and more universal than the public has ever shown for any of the former Conferences of the League of Nations. The statesmen of the world have made an appeal to public opinion several times. There certainly has been a most generous response to this appeal and the delegates to the Conference are fully aware of it.

The nations of the world have been

waiting for peace and for a normal life for thirteen years, they have now shown that they expect *and demand* Peace through Disarmament.

It is the duty of the Conference not to disappoint them.

C. Ramondt-Hirschmann.
 Delegate to the Disarmament
 Committee of Women's
 International Organisations.

PAX INTERNATIONAL

MONTHLY BULLETIN OF THE WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
 FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM

published by the Headquarters Office of the
 W. I. L. P. F., 12, rue du Vieux-Collège, Geneva.

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