

PAX INTERNATIONAL

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NINTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE W.I.L.P.F.

It was certainly no easy task to get to Luhacovice, a well-known Czecho-Slovakian spa in Southern Moravia, but once there and the long tiring journey forgotten everyone was glad that this unusual setting had been chosen for the Ninth International Congress of the W.I.L.P.F. A small secluded place such as this provided so many opportunities for delegates to get to know each other, either over delightful parties at meals or on short walks on the pine-wooded hills; and it is these friendships made between members in different countries that can be counted as one of the most fruitful results of any international gathering.

Nineteen Sections were represented by about 180 delegates. A very special welcome was given to two young representatives of the newly formed Egyptian group, which was subsequently admitted by the Congress as a Section. Two honoured guests were also given a warm welcome. Dr. Camps, Professor of Biology in Spain and Mrs. Hamid Ali, who brought greetings from the All India Women's Conference, a body of women also working for peace and goodwill. Dr. Camps impressed upon the Congress the necessity for acting quickly if the world was to be saved from war. The women must make the men understand that sacrifice was necessary to stop war and then it would not take place. She awakened deep sympathy when she said that, dreadful as it was for a woman to admit it, yet for the first time in her life she was grateful not to have children. Mrs. Hamid Ali gave a valuable contribution to the discussion on Colonies from the point of view of a representative of a people subjected to alien rule.

Frau Ragaz pointed out in her opening address that there was nothing new in our programme. Our principal demands were the same at the Hague Congress in 1915 as they were to-day, but they had been gathered up into

the words "A New International Order" as the subject for the 1937 Congress.

A number of subjects were discussed under this heading and papers were given on such questions as Colonies, League Reform, Mandates, Internationalisation of Civil Aviation, Limitation and Regulation of State Sovereignty, Development and Extension of International Arbitration, Problems of International Economics and Universal and Total Disarmament. Discussion took place on all these subjects and the results arrived at can be found on page 4 under the Summary of Discussions on a New International Order by K. E. Innes. If it is thought that there is nothing new contained in these proposals that only goes to prove the truth of Frau Ragaz's contention in her opening address, that we are not making fresh demands but only asking for the old ones to be put into practice.



Delegates from Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland in native costume

Under "Actualities" an interesting contribution was given by Mrs. Rose Gutman, an Associate member of the British Section, who is working in Palestine for conciliation between the Arabs and the Jews. She said that before any Section of the W.I.L.P.F. comprising both Arab and Jew could be formed, the Arab women must be helped to a higher standard of life, but this help must be given in a way that would enable them to stand on their own feet and help themselves. Mrs. Gutman appealed to all women to help in this task and suggested that the Egyptian Section might assist by starting an Arab Section in Palestine.

Another valuable piece of work reported was that of Co-operation between Sections in neighbouring States—Czecho-Slovakia Hungary, (of which a report was given in the July issue of "Pax") Jugo-Slavia Bulgaria, and Poland Czecho-Slovakia. It was pointed out that though this work seems petty and deals mostly with small irrita-

tions on the frontiers, it is these small things that make for unfriendly feeling between States, and their removal is an important service in the cause of peace.

The American Section reported on the work that their Inter-American Committee has been doing in Latin America in forming contacts with peace workers there and of their attempt to understand each other's problems and difficulties.

Of the various resolutions passed little need be said, for the full texts can be found on page 3. One word, however, needs saying on the subject of the Constitution. Before any amendments to the Constitution could be discussed the Dutch proposal that no discussion should be taken at this Congress had to be voted on. This was passed by 62 votes to 36. There was very strong evidence in the Congress of a desire to make changes in the Constitution and an official Committee was consequently set up to bring proposals to the next Congress.

After a discussion as to the closing down of certain Sections which have not been active for some time, it was decided to send visitors to Belgium and Greece, and to Poland in connection with the Ukraine Section. The Section in Mexico is now to become a corresponding Group. It was decided to appoint a committee to draw up minimum standards for membership of Sections and of individuals.

Many suggestions were made for future work and a committee was appointed to go into all the details. In this connection Lida Gustava Heymann reported that 9,855 Swiss Francs had been collected for the Jane Addams International Peace Fund and she urged the Sections to continue the collection. The Danish Section had brought to the Congress collecting boxes made in the form of a book, with the picture of Jane Addams and her farewell words to the Hague Congress in 1915. "These women came, because they placed right above might, they sought the truth and they found courage". It was decided at the Executive Meeting after the Congress to allot 5,000 Swiss Francs from the Jane Addams Fund to the intensification of the press work of the League. It is hoped to extend this still further and with this purpose in view Sections are urged to collect as much money as possible during the winter.

One of the most united moments of the Congress was when Emily Balch was unanimously elected Honorary President of the League in succession to our beloved Jane Addams, whose memory was honoured by the presentation of a magnificent basket of flowers by the American Section.

To report only on the work done by the Congress would be to leave out a large part of the story, for our Czech Section not only entertained us right royally, but gave us many opportunities of getting a glimpse of the life of the people. They realised fully that however serious the situation and however long the Agenda to be got through, yet we should work all the better for a little relaxation.

One beautiful evening was spent in the Kurpark listening to Czecho-Slovak folk songs and watching young men and women dancing folk dances in colourful native costumes. Later this same evening the W.I.L. delegates from Scandinavia who had also come in native costume joined in a dance with the Czecho-Slovak dancers. Another evening was spent in listening to age-old folk songs beautifully sung by the Icelandic singer, Engel Lund, in five different languages.

Two public meetings were organised at which representatives from the various Sections present spoke, and anyone who watched the large audience, which gathered at 8.30 in the morning to listen to the speeches, standing quietly in rapt attention for two hours, will realise with what passionate interest the Czecho-Slovaks view the world problems of the day and how anxious they are to find out how best to create a world in which Peace and Freedom shall flourish. The second public meeting held in the town of Uherske Hradiste was also a great success, but the high spot of the afternoon came when the delegates and members of the public, led by the Mayor, spontaneously formed themselves into a procession and marched through the town headed by the town band.



A Czecho-Slovak Girl in native costume

To the question "was unity achieved at the Congress?" the answer is "yes, in all essential matters". We all, despite minor differences, must have come away strengthened in the knowledge that, come what may, there exist in other countries groups of women who are determined to uphold the W.I.L.P.F. aims of peace and freedom and to find non-violent means for settling international difficulties. No better message for us all can be found than Frau Ragaz's words in her opening address: "Now it is necessary to act with the utmost energy, putting aside personal theories and wishes and to be ready for any sacrifice. No one of us can hope to reach our aim, but we can at least make the road

easier for those who come after us. Perhaps there are some among us who think that the catastrophe is inevitable. But we have no right to give up the struggle as long as there exists a possibility of success."

KARLEEN BAKER.

NOTE.—A printed report of the Congress will be available shortly.

Appointment of Officers and Executive Committee

The three chairmen appointed for the coming year are Gertrud Baer, Clara Ragaz and K. E. Innes. Thora Daugaard has been appointed Hon. Treasurer and Gertrud Baer is to act as Press Secretary.

The following members were elected to the Executive Committee: Madame Ragaz, Madame Ramondt-Hirschmann, Fraulein Baer, Madame Hanouskova, Miss Mohr, Miss Pye, Mrs. Innes, Mrs. Olmsted, Frau Hertzka, Dr. Sahlbom, Madame Engkvist, Miss Daugaard.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE IXth WORLD CONGRESS OF THE WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM in Luhacovice (C.S.R.), July 27th — 31st, 1937

Spain

The following telegram was sent on July 29th to Lord Plymouth, President of the Non-Intervention Committee, London:—

"In view of the negotiations now being carried on in London the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom in session at Luhacovice repeats its claim made before that the foreign troops be withdrawn from Spain before any decisions are taken and, in any case, condemns any effort to accord to Franco the belligerent rights thus putting on the same footing the aggressor and the victim."

The following Resolution was sent to the President of the Council of the League of Nations, Geneva:—

"Resolved that for the sake of the Spanish people and their culture and in interest of World Peace endangered by the invasion of Spain by foreign troops,

"the Ninth World Congress of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, in session at Luhacovice from July 27th to 31st, 1937, urges that the League of Nations shall take steps to secure the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops, including the Moorish troops, and then to secure peace as quickly as possible.

China

On July 30th the following telegram was sent to the President of the League of Nations Council, Geneva, and copies to Mr. Eden, Foreign Minister of Great Britain; Mr. Chautemps, Prime Minister of France; and Mr. Avenol, General Secretary of the League of Nations:—

"Dismayed at Sino-Japanese situation Women's International League Congress assembled at Luhacovice urges immediate application article 17 Covenant.

The following cable has been sent to the Government of Japan, Tokio.

"The Ninth World Congress of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom held at Luhacovice, July 27th to 31st, protests to the Japanese Government against the invasion of Chinese territory by Japanese troops and urges their immediate withdrawal. The peoples are appalled by this renewal of massacre of men."

Ethiopia

To the League of Nations, Geneva:—

"In the near future the League of Nations will have to decide whether the conquest of Ethiopia be considered by the League as accomplished. Before the eyes of all the world a crime has been committed against a whole nation. The most perfect inventions of modern technique have been used in the service of barbarism. A world has been forced to look on, though revolting against it, while the League of Nations did not dare to intervene to prevent the atrocities by using all the means at its disposal.

"We are often told that especially a small nation has no possibility to influence the final decision of the League. But nothing can deprive us of the right and the duty to oppose the acceptance of an injustice.

"We are not blind to the economic sacrifices which the states which do not accept the conquest of Ethiopia and her obliteration as a free nation, voluntarily impose on themselves. But there are also other values than the economic ones.

"The Swedish Section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom appeals to their Government to take into consideration and lay stress on the points of view presented above when the matter comes before the Council and the Assembly of the League of Nations thus acting in accordance with the principles expressed in Article 10 of the Covenant."

[The above Resolution is being sent by Geneva Headquarters to the Secretariat of the League of Nations and by National Sections to the Delegation of their country to the Eighteenth Assembly of the League of Nations.]

Right of Asylum

The Ninth World Congress of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, in session at Luhacovice (Czechoslovakia), July 27th to 31st, states that there is a rapidly increasing number of political refugees from Fascist states, who are being deprived of their nationality and social status because even in democratic countries the Right of Asylum and the right to work is not legally secured.

So far, it was only through voluntary relief organisations that refugees were saved from the worst social catastrophe. Even these efforts must fail, if the question of right of asylum and right to work is not settled once and for all, and if a constructive solution is not found through close co-operation between the Governments and the relief organisations.

In order to obtain the necessary measures on which depend the destiny of hundreds of thousands of people persecuted for their political or religious outlook or their race the Congress appeals to Governments

to appoint mixed committees in their respective countries on which shall sit representatives of the relief organisations and of refugees to define the legal position of political and other refugees and find a solution for the legal and economic difficulties of refugees recognized by it as such.

Convinced of the great importance of the Convention on International Status of certain categories of Refugees (Geneva, October 28th, 1933, Doc. No. C. 650 M. 311) ratified since by Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Denmark, Italy, France and Great Britain,

this Congress urges the signature and ratification of the said Convention by all Governments who have not yet done so.

It further urges the signature and ratification of a Convention based on the provisional arrangements for the Status of Refugees coming from Germany (Geneva, July 4th, 1936, Doc. No. 362 M. 237) adapting where necessary the legislation and the practice of each State to the standard of human rights which is internationally recognized.

The Congress hopes that any future Treaty will include all categories of refugees whether they are refugees because of one political system or the other or because of their race or their religious conviction, whether they have lost their nationality or not. Such Treaty must contain provisions for the safeguarding of their right to work.

The Congress appeals to the League of Nations to set up within its framework a Commission which will be responsible for the legal and juridical protection of all refugees and for the co-ordination of unofficial activities on their behalf. This Commission should take over the work for which the Nansen Office and the High Commission for Refugees coming from Germany are at present responsible.

It urges that a definite decision with regard to legal and juridical protection of refugees may be taken by the Assembly of the League of Nations in September this year. If no settlement is arrived at, this Congress presses for an immediate meeting of Governments postponed from last July to deal with a Convention for the Protection of Refugees coming from Germany.

[NOTE.—The majority of the Executive Committee, in considering the above Statement on the Right of Asylum, wishes to suggest that in any further convention to safeguard the rights of refugees it should be recommended to Governments that limitation of freedom of speech, assembly and communication should not go beyond the limitations imposed by the laws of the country upon its own citizens.]

Political Prisoners

To the Governments of Italy, Germany, Yugoslavia, Greece, Roumania, Poland and Bulgaria :—

“The Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom assembled in Congress at Luhacovice from July 27th to 31st, 1937, demand once more the liberation of the innumerable victims who are still to-day kept in jail and in concentration camps for their devotion to the cause of Peace and Freedom.

The Scottsboro Negroes

To the Governor of the State of Alabama, U.S.A.

“The Ninth World Congress of the Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom has learned with great satisfaction that the national and international campaign which has been going on for years against the unjust death sentence of the eight young Negroes of Scottsboro has at last resulted in having the innocence of four of them proved and the death sentence withdrawn.

“Though it is not possible to wipe away the great misery suffered by those under sentence of death nor to give back to them the years of freedom which have been taken from them, this International Congress desires most respectfully to inquire what recompense the State Authorities of Alabama plan to give these four young men belonging to a minority race in the U.S. who were so unjustly imprisoned:

- (1) in case their health has suffered, to do everything possible to restore it;

- (2) to give them the possibility and the means of creating for themselves an existence corresponding to their inclination and their capacities.
- (3) The Congress demands further that the four Negroes still in jail be freed.”

Nobel Prize to Mahatma Gandhi

To the Nobel Prize Committee, Oslo :—

“The Ninth World Congress of the Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom, Luhacovice, July 27th to 31st, 1937, supports the proposal to award the Nobel Prize to Mahatma Gandhi.

World Peace Prize Award to Rosika Schwimmer

“We welcome and support the campaign of the International Committee for the World Peace Prize Award to Rosika Schwimmer, an unofficial democratic tribute to the great pacifist leader who, at the very outbreak of the World War in 1914 was the first to demand neutral action for peace and armistice and the first in our 1915 Congress at the Hague to originate and carry through the plan of delegations with our message to the warring and neutral Governments.

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSION ON A NEW INTERNATIONAL ORDER

By K. E. Innes

Deductions as regards the national action which should follow from conclusions reached in the discussion seem to be as follows :—

1. All Sections of the W.I.L.P.F. should have as their first aim the establishment of an *international-world-order* (as contrasted with national-local-chaos) in which world order, justice is a primary consideration. To secure this we must work for the establishment of an international ethic and the acceptance of moral principles between States as between individuals. Education along these lines must be followed by action to secure that justice, economic and social, which would solve our problems—colonial, class, etc.

2. As an instrument of international co-operation and organisation we should aim at strengthening the League of Nations and at making it more expressive of the will of the peoples.

We should work, among other things, for the acceptance of third party judgment in all quarrels, and for the nationalisation of the arms traffic.

The ways and means of applying economic sanctions and the use of these, in a world which has accepted at least large measures of disarmament, require further study. Economic sanctions should cover all objects and materials directly or indirectly required for warfare, but should not include a food blockade or the stoppage of medical and surgical necessities.

The goal of total, universal disarmament must remain in the forefront of our propaganda, though we should accept advances towards that goal.

The problems of the internationalisation of civil aviation should be studied by all Sections with a view to getting clear as to just what we should press for. The possibilities of its use for peaceful purposes should be explored.

Together with the acceptance of third party judgment must go willing renunciation of the extreme claims of

State Sovereignty and the right to make war. The setting up of a Commission of Conciliation outside the League to help in the avoidance and settlement of disputes has been suggested.

Together with the acceptance in all quarrels of some form of arbitration, must go a readiness to make changes, demanded by justice or by change of circumstances. Article 19 of the Covenant should be more explicitly worked out.

No nation giving notice of its intention to leave the League should be free of any of its obligations under the Covenant till the end of the two years which must elapse before cancellation of membership is effective.

3. Endeavours should be made in our peace work :—

- (a) to profit by developments in American ideas of neutrality, and

- (b) to use the popular hatred of war in U.S.A. and elsewhere to organise constructively for peace.

4. The W.I.L.P.F. supports the growing opinion in many countries which gives expression to a new view that the colonial system no longer corresponds to modern thoughts of right or is necessary for the economic existence of a country.

We should, therefore, work to establish the right of all nations to self-government. The causes of discontent among native peoples should be studied with a view to their removal, as the one practical means of combatting Fascist propaganda. The meeting of certain fundamental needs in educational and material fields is essential to their progress.

5. To meet the claim of over-population and need of raw materials, we must work for *freer trade*, which is the real need.

6. In the economic field, we must work in a non-party spirit for a system determined by the needs of the community and not by the profit of a minority of individuals. Among others, the method of the co-operative societies has been commended to our attention as a way of amelioration if not as a way out.

In all these things we are bidden to go forward in the faith of our veteran leader, that to fight for freedom is to fight for peace and to fight for peace is to fight for freedom.

STATEMENT ON NEUTRALITY

By Dorothy Detzer

[This statement is a summary of the discussions of the Sections on neutrality. Since this question is in the forefront of to-day’s political situation in all continents, it is evident that this statement can be only provisional.]

To-day when Peace is already destroyed in various parts of the world and seriously threatened everywhere by the aggressive policy of the Fascist States, it is imperative for the Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom to clarify its attitude on the important question of neutrality.

We find that Belgium, in spite of its experience in 1914 when it was invaded, contrary to its recognized neutrality—nevertheless has again declared itself neutral with the guarantee of neighbouring powers.

Switzerland, while not renouncing the advantages of membership in the League of Nations is at the same time attempting to escape from the duties implied in its adherence—by pursuing a policy of neutrality.

The Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom is convinced that this type of neutrality is dangerous not only for those against whom it is applied, but also for those who adopt it with the hope of reducing the risk of war.

The Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom considers this policy dangerous for the States which adopt it, as it creates an illusion of security.

The non-intervention policy applied in the Spanish conflict has wrongly been called one of neutrality.

It has moreover proved

- (1) the difficulty of having the engagements of so-called neutrality respected by all;

- (2) it has shown the paradoxical result of such a policy in the fact that the so-called neutrality is unilateral and not complete.

The so-called neutrality policy of the United States does not follow the European pattern and has features which might be used in the organisation of peace but it contains real danger in the growing spirit of isolation. In reality the American policy is one of non-intervention through the methods of embargoes on arms and ammunition and on loans and credits to Nations at war.

Though the Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom believes that it is unethical and unjust to treat both aggressor and victim alike and stands always for solidarity as against isolation, it does reiterate its firm and uncompromising stand against arming or financing either side, that is, against the shipments of munitions anywhere—at any time to any State, but rather urges that every moral, diplomatic, political and economic means—except a food blockade—be applied to the aggressor.

While denouncing the so-called neutrality as applied in the case of Spain, the Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom stands for a policy tending to develop the feeling of solidarity among the nations and leading to the common attempt to find and apply the means to preserve peace.

Collective Insecurity, by H. M. Swanwick. Jonathan Cape, 8/6.

This book will be of special interest to readers of “Pax”, not only because the subject is one which concerns all peace workers but also because Mrs. Swanwick is known and honoured by members of the W.I.L.P.F. Even if there is not universal agreement with her arguments and conclusions, and there certainly will not be, no one can fail to be interested in this vigorous criticism of the League of Nations by one who has personal experience of its workings and a deep sympathy with its ideals and difficulties.

Peace Prize to Rosika Schwimmer

It is announced that the appeal launched for an independent prize as large as the usual Nobel Peace Prize to Rosika Schwimmer has met with an enthusiastic response. It has been decided, however, to postpone the presentation until a later date in order to allow a longer period in which to collect the full sum required of 40,000 dollars.

HERE AND THERE. WHAT THE W.I.L.P.F. IS DOING

Sino-Japanese War

The following letters have been sent:—

To Mr. J. Avenol, Secretary General, League of Nations, Geneva.

"The Chairmen of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom now meeting in Geneva urge that it should be a practice of the League of Nations to have neutral representatives in every zone where peace is threatened, and that, as has been suggested from Chinese quarters, a delegation be sent immediately to the Far East with the task of carrying on continuous investigations as to the most practical and effective methods of restoring and safeguarding peace. We believe that such a mission from the League of Nations should be permanently in the East, visiting centres where peace is endangered, to maintain close contact with forces making for peace, and when the war is ended to secure that peace will not again be broken."

Status of Women

On Monday, 27th September, 1937, the President of the Eighteenth Assembly of the League of Nations received a deputation composed of eight out of the ten Women's International Organisations representing the Liaison Committee of Women's International Organisations. A speech on the Status of Women and Peace was made by Gertrud Baer, the representative of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

To The President of the U.S.A.

"We have read with much interest and with anxiety as regards future developments in connection with the Far East conflict, the report of your speech in Chicago. As among those who have been in the gallery during the recent sessions of the League of Nations Assembly, we are in the position to realize to what extent the co-operation of the United States might contribute to a settlement of the problems and to a change of world policy.

"We are very glad that a conference of the Governments concerned in the Nine Power Treaty is to be called and we welcome your statement, at this moment, that 'the will for peace on the part of the peace-loving nations must express itself to the end that nations that may be tempted to violate their agreements and the rights of others will desist from such a course'.

"May we express the hope that any non-military measures agreed upon by the other Powers to stop aggression and to do justice to the victim, in the Far East will be supported by the full co-operation of the United States."

Norway

The Norwegian Section has written the following letter regarding the condemnation to death of Liselotte Herrmann:—

An den Volksgerichtshof, Stuttgart.

"Mit ungeheurer Erregung und tiefem Bedauern haben wir das erschütternde Urteil des Volksgerichtshofs vom 12. Juni 1937 erfahren, welches die junge Mutter, Liselotte Herrmann, sowie 3 weitere junge Leute, Joseph Steidler, Arthur Göriz und Lovats zum Tode verurteilte. Wie wir weiter erfahren, sind diese Angeklagten und Verurteilten bereits nach Plötzensee überführt worden, um dort die Vollstreckung des Todesurteils zu erwarten.

"Dieses Urteil steht in der Geschichte der europäischen Kultur einzig da. Noch nie hat man auf Grund 'politischen

Vergehens" gegen eine junge Mutter ein Todesurteil gefällt, welches einem Kinde das Heiligste, die Mutter, entreissen wird.

"Die norwegische Sektion der Internationalen Frauenliga für Frieden und Freiheit ersucht um sofortige Revision des Gerichtes und die Begnadigung dieser 4 Verurteilten. Wir bitten dringend um die Wiederaufnahme der Verhandlung, in welcher den Angeklagten die Möglichkeit einer objektiven Verteidigung gegeben wird."

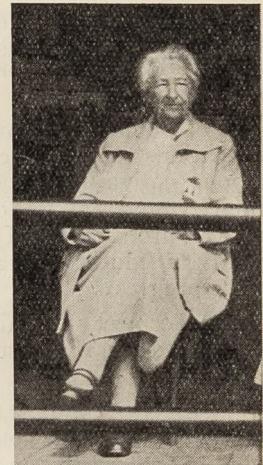
They have also written to Frau Scholtz-Klinck, leader of the deutschen Frauenschaft asking her to use her influence on behalf of this unfortunate woman.

ANITA AUGSPURG

On 22nd September, Dr. Anita Augspurg celebrated her eightieth birthday. The Chairmen of the W.I.L.P.F.

sent warm greetings on behalf of the whole League and were happy to be able to enclose a cheque for 5,000 Swiss Francs. This sum had been contributed from many Sections and individuals as a small token of gratitude for Dr. Augspurg's long life devoted to the cause of peace and freedom. That Dr. Augspurg can no longer live in her own country is a striking example of the disorder of our national and international life. It is some consolation to us all to know that she has always reached out beyond national frontiers and that she has been able to find a home in another country where she can carry on the work so dear to her.

We all wish her many happy returns of the day.



DR. ANITA AUGSPURG

MARGUERITE GOBAT, 1870-1937

In June one of the pioneers of the Swiss pacifist movement, Marguerite Gobat, died in her lovely home near Bienne. A daughter of the Nobel Prize winner, Albert Gobat, she was one of the few members of the W.I.L.P.F. who had worked for peace long before the Great War. In 1915 she joined the World Union of Women for International Concord and became its first secretary; she was one of the founders of the Swiss Branch of the W.I.L.P.F., acted for a short period as an assistant secretary in the Geneva Office, belonged to the International Executive from 1921-1926 and to the Swiss Executive from its foundation to her death.

The Swiss Branch loses with her one of its most devoted and faithful workers and inspiring personalities.

CLARA RAGAZ.