

War is utter violation of Christianity. If war be right then Christianity is wrong, false a lie... I maintain that war is a sin; that it is national infidelity, a denial of Christianity and of God. Every man who understands Christianity by heart... knows that war is wrong...

Rev. Dr. Theodore Parker, 1846.



To-day we must make unmistakably clear our position against war, against competitive preparation for war, against reliance on war...

War in the modern world is as needless as it is suicidal, only the folly and selfishness of diplomats and the stupid willingness of the people to be led like beasts to the shambles, make it seem necessary.

Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, 1925.

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CONTENTS

News and Comments.
 Danger Spots to Watch.
 Glad Tidings for Pacifists.
 More about the Object.
 Letter from Jane Addams.
 Let Us Keep Together.
 C. Ramondt-Hirschmann.
 Work at Headquarters.
 Why Do We Not Disarm?
 Marcelle Capy.
 My Experiments with Truth.
 Mahatma Gandhi.
 Work of the W.I.L. Sections.
 Radio Messages of Good Will.
 Katherine Blake.
 Books Received.
 Notices about Congress and Summer School.

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DANGER SPOTS TO WATCH

Vivid Statistics.

Camille Flammarion, who was not only a famous astronomer but also an expert in statistics, calculated that, since the times of the Pharaohs, civil, religious and international wars have cost about 40 millions of lives, that is about one life to the minute. He further calculated that the skeletons of the millions killed, placed one after another, would form a column 500,700 miles long or 5 times the distance from the earth to the moon.

Science and the Navy.

The following extracts are taken from the Popular Science Monthly for June.

"The decisive factor in naval warfare has passed from skill in seamanship to skill in employing highly sensitive electrical instruments and complicated apparatus.

ELECTRICAL "voices" that speak incisive commands in secret language across the waves; ingenious "ears" that catch the faintest sound of an approaching enemy; smoke shrouds to conceal one foe from another mechanical "eyes" searching beyond the concealing curtain to direct the aim of gunners at invisible targets — these are but a few of the wonderful devices designed to turn the tide of battle...

Certain it is that if the "next naval battle" ever comes, it will be a struggle unequalled for its wonders!"

Exporting Arms by the Million.

According to figures issued by the League of Nations, the export of arms and ammunition of thirty countries during the years 1920-24 amounted to £ 71,000,000.

Exports for 1924 totalled over £9,500,000, the United Kingdom being the largest exporter with 31½ per cent (of which, however, almost 60 per cent went to the various parts of the Empire), the United States next with 23½ per cent, and France third with 20½ per cent.

Selling Arms to the Enemy.

Mr. Hugh Walton, M. P., in the debate on the Navy estimate in the House of Commons declared that the British Armament Firms embitter international relations and foment war scares, tell lies through the press and attempt to bribe Government officials. He said the British firms were not any worse, however, than the Armament firms of other countries. He gave many examples to illustrate his statements, one of which is as follows:

In 1923 when Mr. Walton was in the Port of Fiume on the Adriatic he saw the ruins of the Whitehead Torpedo Works. This factory made torpedoes and was controlled by the British firm of Vickers and he said:

"Torpedoes had been made there for the Austrian navy, dividends on their manufacture had accrued to British shareholders, and the torpedoes themselves sank British troopships in the Mediterranean during the war. So little does it matter. . . who gets killed with these weapons, as long as the shareholders receive their dividends."

GLAD TIDINGS FOR PACIFISTS A Strike Without Violence.

"As I aspire to conquer men with love, I always trust my opponents."
 Mahatma Gandhi.

Some four million workers went out on a strike in England during May without violence being used on either side. This is not the place to discuss the issues of the strike, but all pacifists will rejoice at the self control of the workers and the fine spirit of friendliness maintained throughout the struggle.

Often the strike pickets and the police put to watch them fraternized. An incident reported by Mr. Pethick-Lawrence is as follows: "At one place the police said to the pickets, 'Aren't we rather fools not to go into the country this lovely day?' That night the police station was decorated all over with blue-bells which the strikers had gathered in the woods nearby."

One of the most significant events of the strike was the attitude of the church, the universities, and the women towards it.

The Archbishop of Canterbury called together the leading dignitaries in the church and in Nonconformity and tried to offer a compromise solution, including the stoppage of the general strike and the withdrawal of the miners' lockout. This proposal was not viewed with favour by the Government and was not printed in the British Gazette but was printed in the Workers' Bulletin.

The women's organizations strongly supported the appeal made by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Says the Manchester Guardian Weekly of May 21st: "Nothing has been more significant than the action taken by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the manifesto issued by several Masters of Houses and Fellows at Oxford.... For the most part these institutions have respected the fixed conservative view and the traditional prejudices of the governing class. The workers never looked to them for sympathy in an acute struggle. In this crisis the Church and the universities have taken the lead in demanding and preaching a wider spirit.... Their bold leadership in this crisis has been a powerful influence in keeping the nation from the catastrophe of a bitter class war."

A Strike Against War.

Ben Turner (member of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress) in the June issue of "No More War" says:

"I am not against a general strike for a very lofty purpose. If a war were being threatened I think we ought to foment a general strike. Our moral spirit should be so great that our rulers could be told by definite protest that they were not to go to war. — There is no just war."

Outlawing War.

The Woman's Peace Union of the U. S. A., has had introduced into the U. S. Congress through Senator Lynn J. Frazier of North Dakota the following amendment to the Constitution:

"War for any purpose shall be illegal, and neither the United States nor any State, Territory, association, or person subject to its jurisdiction shall prepare for, declare, engage in, or carry on war or other armed conflict, expedition, invasion, or undertaking within or without the United States, nor shall any funds be raised, appropriated, or expended for such purpose."

My Experiments with Truth

Mahatma Gandhi

An article by Jesse Holmes in the "Friends' Intelligence" gives the following picture of Mahatma Gandhi:

"We hear on all sides—from foreigners and especially from the English—that India has deserted Gandhi. We never hear it from Indians. At Cawnpore his personality dominated the Congress....

Gandhi is a frail little man weighing about ninety pounds. He dresses in homespun native costume — which isn't much — apparently shaves his head or wears his hair very short, and is barefoot when he receives guests....

We sent in our cards and presently a uniformed nurse — English or Anglo-Indian — appeared, and told us that Mahatma Gandhi had been in committee meeting all morning; and that she doubted if he should be allowed to see us. He had been having fever and was obliged to be very careful....

Presently the nurse returned. We were ushered into a large bare room with a brick platform a yard high on one side. Mahatma Gandhi sat here cross-legged and we were invited to sit on the edge of the platform. We told him of the sympathy and interest of the Quakers in his leadership, and especially in his demonstration of the power of a demand for justice unsupported by bayonets. He said he knew of the Friends and was assured of their sympathy; he was glad to hear directly from them. From time to time as we talked men of all sorts and conditions were allowed by the guards to come quietly to the open door and look in. Some bowed deeply, others prostrated themselves, and all showed the greatest reverence."

The following extracts are taken from the Autobiography of Mahatma Gandhi appearing in the American weekly Unity."

Marriage

It is my painful duty to have to record my marriage at the age of thirteen. As I see the youngsters of the same age about me and under my care and think of my marriage, I am inclined to pity myself and to congratulate the youngsters on escaping my lot. I can see no moral argument in support of such early marriages....

It will be remembered that we were three brothers. The eldest was already married. The elders decided to marry my second brother who was two or three years my senior, a cousin possibly a year my senior, and me, all at the same time. In this there was no thought of our welfare, much less our wishes. It was purely a question of their convenience and economy.

Marriage among Hindus is no joke. The parents of the bride and the bridegroom often ruin themselves over it. Months are taken up in preparing for it — in making clothes and ornaments and preparing budgets for dinners....

Better, thought my elders, have all this bother at one and the same time, rather than thrice over. Less expense and greater élat....

I do not think the event meant to me any more than a prospect of good clothes to wear, of drums beating, of marriage processions, rich dinners, and of getting a strange girl to play with....

So my brother and I were both taken to Porbunder from Rajkot....

The Wedding

Porbunder is 120 miles from Rajkot — a cart journey of five days. My father did the distance in three, but the coach toppled over in the third stage, and he sustained severe injuries. He came bandaged all over. Half his and our interest in the business was gone, but the ceremony had to be gone through.... I forgot my grief over my father's injuries in the childish revels of the wedding.

I was devoted to my parents. But no less was I devoted to the passions that flesh is heir to. I had yet to learn that all happiness and pleasures should be sacrificed in devoted service to parents....

Father put on a brave front in spite of the injuries, and took full part in the wedding. Little did I dream then that one day I would be subjecting my father to severe strictures for having married me as a child. Everything that day seemed to me right and proper and pleasing.... I can picture to myself even today how we sat on our wedding dais, how we performed the Saptapadi, how

the newly wedded husband and wife put the sweet Kansar into the mouths of each other, and how we began to live together. And oh! that first night. Two innocent children all unwittingly hurled into the ocean of life....

About the time of my marriage, little pamphlets used to be issued in which conjugal love, thrift, child marriages and other subjects were discussed. As soon as I came across any of these, I would go through them from cover to cover, and it was a habit with me to forget what I did not like, and to carry out in practice whatever I liked. Lifelong faithfulness to the wife inculcated in these booklets as the duty of a husband remained for ever imprinted on my heart. The passion for truth was, besides, innate in me, and to be false to her, was therefore out of question. And then there was very little chance of one being faithless at that tender age.

Jealousy

But the lesson of faithfulness had also an untoward effect. "If I were pledged to be faithful to my wife, she also should be pledged to be faithful to me" said I to myself, and the thought made me a jealous husband. Her duty was easily converted into my right to exact faithfulness.... I had absolutely no reason to suspect my wife's fidelity, but jealousy does not wait for reasons. I must ever be on the lookout about her movements, and she could not go anywhere without my permission. This sowed the seeds of a bitter quarrel between us. The restraint was virtually a sort of imprisonment. And Kasturbai was not a woman to brook any such thing. She made it a point to go out whenever and wherever she liked. More restraint on my part resulted in more liberty being taken by her, and my getting more cross. Refusal to speak with each other became thus the order of the day. I think it was in all innocence, that Kasturbai took liberties with my restrictions. How could a guileless girl brook any restraint on going to the temple or on going on visits to friends? And if I had the right to impose restrictions on her, had she also not a similar right? All this is clear to me to-day. But I had then to make good my authority as a husband!

Let not the reader however think that ours was a life of unrelieved bitterness. For my severities were all based on love. I wanted to make my wife an ideal wife. My ambition was to make her live a pure life, learn what I learnt, and identify her life and thought with mine.

My Wife

I do not know whether Kasturbai had any such ambition. She was illiterate. By nature she was simple, independent, persevering and, with me at least, reticent. I do not recollect my studies having ever spurred her to similar adventure. My ambition was therefore, I fancy, all one-sided. My passion was all centered in one woman, and I wanted it to be reciprocated. But even if there was no reciprocity there could not be all unrelieved misery as there was active love on one side at least.

I must say I was passionately fond of her. Even in school I would think of her, and the thought of nightfall and subsequent meeting with her would ever be haunting me. Separation was unbearable. I would keep her awake till late in the night with my idle talk. If with this devouring passion, there had not been in me a passionate attachment to duty, I would either have fallen a prey to disease and premature death, or have led a burdensome existence. But the appointed tasks had to be gone through every morning and lying to anyone was out of the question. It was this last thing that saved me from many a pitfall.

I have already said that Kasturbai was illiterate. I was very anxious to teach her, but lustful love left me no time. For one thing the teaching had to be done against her will, and that too at night. I dare not meet her in the presence of the elders, much less talk to her. I must therefore confess that all my efforts to instruct Kasturbai in our youth were mostly unsuccessful. I failed alike in instructing her through private tutors. As a result Kasturbai can to-day with difficulty write simple letters and understand simple Gujarati. I am sure that had my love for her been absolutely untainted.... I could have conquered her dislike for studies. For I know that nothing is impossible for pure love....

Along with the cruel custom of child marriages, Hindu society has another custom which to a certain extent diminishes the evils of the first. Parents do not allow young couples to stay together long. The child-wife spends more than half her time at her father's place. Such was the case with us. That is to say during the five years of our married life (from the age of 13 to 18), we could not have lived together longer than an aggregate period of three years....

WORK OF THE W.I.L. NATIONAL SECTIONS

United States Section

This Section has been very active this year and sends in news to the International Headquarters with such rapidity that we have been swamped and now it is difficult to give a summary of all that has been done by them this winter. The U. S. Section has five State organizations with thirty local groups.

One of its activities this winter has been to raise money and send an organizer into the far western states, to start W.I.L. sections in the states where there are none. It has done this not only to increase the membership of the W.I.L. but so that it might have contact with the Senators and Representatives to the U. S. Congress from every state and bring pressure to bear on them to work for peace.

When the matter of the entry of the U. S. into the World Court was up before Congress, the W.I.L. worked hard to get this matter passed. Many meetings were held and W.I.L. members spoke in behalf of the U. S. participation in a World Court.

Perhaps the greatest energy of this section has been directed towards preventing universal compulsory military training becoming law in the U. S. In opposition to the several bills introduced into Congress to provide compulsory military training, Resolution 36 introduced by Senator Shipstead which opposed all conscription, was especially backed by the W.I.L.

Another Congressional measure taken up by this section was the Welsh Bill, H.R. 8538, which provides for an amendment to the National Defence Act abolishing compulsory military training. At a hearing on these bills in Washington, members of the W.I.L. were present and spoke. The National Secretary, Dorothy Detzer, has been particularly active in lobbying and speaking this winter on behalf of or against bills before Congress. She made a splendid witness for the cause of peace at a hearing before the Military Affairs Committee on the Bill to make military training in the high schools, colleges and universities compulsory.

In line with this work was the petition initiated by the Pennsylvania Branch of the W.I.L. which later was taken up and adopted by the whole U. S. Section which urged that the Disarmament Conference of the League of Nations in Geneva put on its agenda the universal abolition of conscription and complete world disarmament. The U.S. Section secured the signature of thousands of women to this petition. The first bundle of petitions contained 10,000 signatures, the second, much larger, was not counted.

At the end of April the U.S. Section held its Annual Meeting which opened with a large mass meeting in the Play House in Washington. At this meeting, Miss Jane Addams spoke on the "Next Steps Towards Peace".

On the following day, Miss Addams, with a dozen other members of the W.I.L., went to call on the President in the White House and presented him with the Petition against conscription and for Disarmament which had been signed by so many thousands of women. President Coolidge talked with Miss Addams for some minutes and promised to give this petition his utmost consideration.

The annual meeting of the W.I.L. continued for three days, the new board was elected as well as the delegates to the

Dublin Congress. At one of the meetings, Emily Greene Balch gave a report of her trip to Haiti.

One of the pieces of work of the U.S. section this winter has been to organize and send a party to Haiti to study conditions there. This group from the U.S. conferred with the women of Haiti, particularly our W.I.L. members there. They came back with the following recommendations:

(1) a progressive return to independent self-government in Haiti pending evacuation in 1936 or earlier, the first step being the election of a Parliament in 1928.

(2) the sending by the U.S. Government of a Commission to Haiti to work out a program of this character.

South-America

Corresponding Member in Peru.

Though we have no regularly organized section in Peru, we have members of the League there and Peru is a regular corresponding member.

We hope soon we may have a regular National Section in that country, for women are working there actively for peace and we are receiving reports of their activities. This winter in an article in one of the papers of Peru, one of our members appealed to the women of Peru and Chile and to the women of all the South American States, as well as to all Spanish women, to unite and work for peace and freedom from oppression, and to strive to overcome all personal ambition likely to engender discord between the Spanish countries.

Just recently Peru has sent in its report for the Dublin Congress on "The Next Steps Towards Peace", a portion of the summary follows:

"War clouds are gathering on the South American Pacific coast on account of an old and heated dispute between the republics of Peru and Chile and Bolivia which resulted in a war between these three countries in 1879 — a war of conquest in which Chile was the conqueror.

"The United States has recently undertaken to settle this dispute.

"Both Peru and Chile are buying armaments in the United States anticipating a thorough failure of the negotiations.

"One of the parties or all of them will probably remain dissatisfied. If North American speculators take advantage of the discord to throttle South America commercially, unrest will later become general and South America will look for some outside power to help her, which may be Japan. This will mean a terrible war between Asiatics and Americans.

"The way to avoid this is to secure a just arbitration settlement and destroy race prejudice.

"Making arbitration obligatory is no guarantee of success for the pacifists, if the arbitration decisions are not based on a spirit of impartiality and honesty.

"The leaders of finance and politics do not seem to be the persons best suited to assume this arbitration mission. Besides, awards made from a cold, judicial standpoint, without giving heed to the psychology and the sentiment of the people, will have little weight. Arbitration ought to be put into the hands of the foremost thinkers and managed in a more scientific way than is the case at present, in this period of infancy of the new social and international order." Callao, Peru, May 3rd, 1926.

The French Section

At the Executive Committee Meeting of the W.I.L. in Paris in February, the Swedish Section called the attention of the French Section to the fact that the Red Cross was not allowed to go into the war zone in Morocco and give medical aid to the Rifians.

The Swedish Section had made repeated appeals to the Swedish Red Cross to take the matter up with the International Committee of the Red Cross. This had been done but the reply had come back that France and Spain would not permit the Red Cross in the zone area of Morocco. The reason for this seemed to be that Abd-el-Krim was not considered an enemy but a rebel. Meantime, however, the wounded, women and children as well as soldiers, went unattended.

At the Executive Committee meeting the matter having been laid before the members of the Executive Committee by the Swedish Section, the French Section undertook to arrange a delegation to its Government to intervene in this matter.

A delegation was accordingly organized in Paris consisting of Mrs. Beskow (Sweden), Miss Bennett (Ireland), Miss Doty (United States), Madame Duchêne (France), Miss Glücklich (Hungary), Miss Marshall (England), which called successively on the Minister of the Colonies, the Minister of War and the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

After this delegation left Paris, a member of the French Section, who was personally acquainted with Monsieur Painlevé, took the matter up and brought all her influence to bear.

At the beginning of March the French learned with satisfaction that an arrangement had been made permitting medicine and medicaments be sent to the Rifis.

For information on this matter see "Revue Internationale de la Croix-Rouge", Vol. LV, Feb. 1925 p. 115, N° 270, and Vol. LVI, Nov. 1925, p. 941-948, N° 279.

German Section

The Fourth Report of the German Section, covering the period from July 1923 to December 1925 has just come out bearing the title: "Women's Work for Reconciliation of the Peoples".

The frontispiece is by the artist Hans Windisch. Curved lines depict the universe with a bridge leading to it. A woman strides across the bridge pointing the way. The contents show that the German Section works first of all politically; it distributes its proposals to the Parliament, to the national Government and the local Governments. It takes a stand on the political questions of the day. Commissions treat special subjects as: education, the press, the fight against Anti-Semitism, scientific warfare, etc. Excellent work has been done in the Danish-German frontier sections where the Danish and German women work together for understanding between the peoples. In some states, for example in Bavaria, the women work with great difficulty; their meetings are forbidden, but they continue uninterruptedly with a firm faith in a better future. There are to-day working groups in 70 states of the German Republic. Anyone desiring this report apply either to Geneva Headquarters or to the German Section.

English Section

This section has just gotten our their annual report. Those desiring a copy may secure it from the English Section 55 Gower Street, London, or from International Headquarters at Geneva.

Radio Messages of Good will

It will be remembered that in the April issue of "Pax", the story of the message of Good Will sent by the children of Wales to the children of the world on Good Will Day, May 18th, 1925, was told and also the response made to it by the children of Katherine Devreux Blake's school in New York City. This year an appeal was made to have similar messages sent by the children everywhere. Miss Blake, who was visiting at the Maison Internationale took the matter up with enthusiasm. It was she who talked to Monsieur André Ultramare, the President of the Education Board in Geneva, and interested him in the plan. He presented the matter to the schools and the following message written by Geneva children between the age of twelve and thirteen was the one selected as the best and the one sent over the radio on Good Will Day, May 18th.

"Little comrades of other countries! On this day of May 18, dedicated to Good Will, the children of Geneva send you a message of peace. We do not know you, but from the bottom of our hearts something urges us to love you. We have a horror of a new war, which would devastate the countries and bring again brutality and hate among us. We shall not permit when we are grown up that they shall make our mothers weep; we shall form a new people and we shall sing a world wide song of love among men. How beautiful the world will be under the harvests of our great civilized family! Tell us if our hopes are also yours, to the end that thanks to us all the world shall smile under universal Peace, which already rises like the sun above the horizon".

This message was sent out at nine in the evening on May 18th. Meanwhile school children in Sweden had heard that the school children of Geneva were sending out a message of Good Will and they determined to answer it. With the assistance of the Swedish Section of the W.I.L. the matter was arranged. The distance is great between Sweden and Geneva and messages have to be transmitted by way of the Eiffel Tower in Paris. Perhaps some day Geneva will get a radio station with greater power and longer wave lengths. Anyway, the Swedish children did their part and for many miles over the air came back this answer:

Notice

There will be no July issue of "Pax" because of the Congress in Dublin during July but there will be the August issue as usual with all the Congress news. Order "Pax" now if you are not already a subscriber.

"Up here in the North we have been living in peace for more than a hundred years. Still we have experienced something of the terrors of war. Through the Red Cross and Save the Children Fund we have been in close touch with the militant countries. One of our greatest writers has said: 'The home, you see, is something that begins with a small seed and ends as a big tree. It begins in the nursery, grows into several rooms, and a whole house, a whole village, a whole country,—and we, the youth, add, into the whole world. May the whole world be our common home without fights and bloodshed! May we all unite in the wish that all the young people of the world may strive for peace! Then at last we shall reach the great goal; the world a home instead of a battlefield.'"

Dublin Congress

Delegates and Visitors.

Delegates and visitors on arrival at Dublin are requested to present themselves with their credentials to the Irish Committee which has charge of arrangements. Badges, programs and other literature and information about the Congress will be given out by this Committee. The Committee will have an office in the National University, Earlsfort Terrace. The office will be open on Thursday afternoon, July 8th, from 2 to 7 P.M., and also during the following days of the Congress.

Travel.

All persons wishing to take advantage of cheap railroad fare from London to Dublin, must be in London on the 7th of July and take the train leaving 8.40 P.M. that evening which arrives in Dublin the morning of the 8th. If this train is taken and the number of delegates is sufficient, round fare to and from London to Dublin may be had for one fare and a third (in all classes) instead of two full fares. For information about travel address:

The Wayfarers Travel Agency,
33 Gordon Square, London

Books Received

The Origin of the Next War. John Bakeless. New York, The Viking Press. \$2.50.

Life of Frederik William. C. Edmund Maurice. London, George Allen and Unwin, Ltd.

Woodrow Wilsons Worte als Rechtfertigung der Revision des Versailler Vertrags. (Wilson's Speeches as Justification for Revision of Versailles Treaties.) Theodor Hahn. Heilbronn.

Romain Rolland Vivant. (The Living Romain Rolland). P. J. Jouve. Librairie P. Ollendorf, Paris. 12 French francs.

Rebuilding Europe. Ruth Rouse. With a Foreword by Dr. John R. Mott. Student Christian Movement. London. 4 shillings.

The Neuroses of the Nations. C. E. Payne. George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., London.

Young India. Mahatma Gandhi. Huebsch, New York.

Stopping a War. The Fight of the French Workers Against the Moroccan Campaign of 1925; Russia Turns East; Glimpses of the Soviet Republic; British Labor Bids for Power; World Labor Unity; Educational Frontiers; Also, Education in Soviet Russia. Scott Nearing, New York, Social Science Publishers.

The Problem of Minorities in Europe. British Section, W.I.L., London. Price 3d.

Datoj kaj Faktoj pri la Paca Movado. (Dates and Facts about the Peace Movement). Anna T. Nilsson. Handbook on women's and schools' peace movements, the Nobel prizes, peace museums, monuments, literature; Hague Conferences, League of Nations etc. Esperanto edition, 1 Swedish crown. Also published in Swedish. Apply to the author at Realskolan, Malmö, Sweden.

Pour l'entente des Peuples. (voix de France, d'Allemagne et d'Angleterre). Collected and published by Mme. Eduard Claparède-Spir. Les Presses Universitaires de France. 4 French francs.

Summer School

Have you decided to go to the Summer School? If so have you sent in your name? If not please fill out an application blank as soon as possible and send it to Gland. If you haven't one apply to your National Secretary. Do you realize this is a unique opportunity to hear the leading members of the W.I.L. speak as well as many members of the League of Nations?

Send application to Emma Thomas, Fellowship School, Gland, Vaud, Switzerland.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

Jane Addams, International President

International Headquarters

12, rue du Vieux-Collège, Geneva, Switzerland

Secretary: Madeleine Z. Doty

WHAT THE W. I. L. P. F. STANDS FOR:

It aims at uniting women in all countries who are opposed to every kind of war, exploitation, and oppression, and who work for the solution of conflicts not by force or domination but by the recognition of human solidarity, by world co-operation, and by the establishment of social, political and economic justice for all, without distinction of sex, race, class or creed.

International Dues \$ 5.00 or £ 1.00 a year

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