

The praise of Hope I sing -- who ever brings  
The helpful heart and hand; her clear voice rings  
Inspiring zeal. To Hope who always sings  
"Look up faint heart! your help is near!"  
Merry Christmas and a Glad New Year!



So hail to Merry Christmas gay and bright,  
When all the earth seems radiant in the light  
Of peace and joy this happy Christmas night.  
"God bless us everyone!" --- a hearty cheer  
To Merry Christmas and the Glad New Year!  
Florence Holbrook.

# PAX INTERNATIONAL

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## NEWS AND COMMENTS

### England's «Mess» in Mosul

Mosul is a province in the northern section of Irak and Irak is what we used to know as Mesopotamia.

After the war Mosul was taken from Turkey and given over to the Kingdom of Irak under Arab Feisal and allotted by mandate to Great Britain.

Mosul should be marked dynamite or better Oil. The situation there is rapidly coming to the fore. Turkish and British representatives have exchanged heated words. Great Britain charged Turkey with breach of faith and practically issued an ultimatum.

The British representative, Lieutenant Colonel Amery, explained to the Council of the League in September that if Mosul were awarded to Irak, Great Britain was willing to extend her mandate over Irak for approximately twenty-five years instead of terminating in 1928 as previously agreed.

Mrs. H. M. Swanwick, the President of the British Section of the W. I. L., says in an article in "Foreign Affairs":

"We are not much reassured by Mr. Amery's exhibition of cleverness. Let us admit at the outset that by a series of actions and commitments,

during the war and after, the Government of this country has got itself into a most horrid mess in Irak. — Mr. Lloyd George during the war promised the Labour Party that no really Turkish territory should be alienated. Then when we were strong enough we laid claim to territory which the League Commissioners now declare to be legally Turkish. — The whole situation has been further smeared over by the assumption of a mandate. — But the fact remains that we are in Irak by "right of conquest" and that is no right at all. That we stayed in defiance of our declarations. That we with our Allies dealt to ourselves the "mandate" for Irak and to France, the "mandate" for Syria, simply because it suited us. We did in fact annex Irak not for love of the Iraqians, but for the advantages, economic and strategic, that we hoped to get out of it, and it is because we are feeling that those advantages are costing too much, one way and another, that we have been wanting to get out. — The Allies may try to look pious about their mandates in Syria and Irak, but they cannot deceive the Turks, nor indeed their fellow members in the League."

The League Council has voted to refer this dispute to the World Court. The Council has been criticized for "passing the buck" to the Court. It is doubtful if the Mosul question can be settled on juridical lines, it is rather one for negotiation, but until the Council meets in December the matter may well be considered by the Court.

### Riza Khan Pacifist?

The International Headquarters at Geneva cannot help being deeply interested in the affairs of Riza Khan, the new ruler of Persia, since he has twice been in the Maison Internationale, spoken for us, given us a copy of his book, a peace poem, in which he has written the following: "To the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, with the compliments of the author, Riza Khan, 1921."

The Poem itself is dedicated to the Universal Alliance of Women for Peace through Education and was written to commemorate the Peace Conference at the Hague which occurred before the war. The poem is a eulogy of arbitration as a method of settling international disputes instead of war. It has been translated into 15 languages and Riza Khan had the translated versions of the poem sent to the rulers of the different na-

tions in the days before the great war with the hope that it might aid in preventing war. We quote a few lines from the poem:

"Search out the source of these pernicious wars  
T'is blended greed and ignorance that  
Mankind to disregard its noblest laws  
If reason ruled the nations and their  
Were guided by humanity, these griefs  
Would never more afflict mankind  
Forget not that man's parentage is one,  
That all are brethren, so that none,  
Chinese or Europeans stand apart."

This is surely fine straight pacifism and quite a good deal for Riza Khan to live up to with all the problems that face him at present. Persia is rich in oil. England has long been interested in the affairs of this little land. On the other hand Russia is not far away and would greatly like to have Persia turn Bolshevik. Can Riza Khan remain a strong man and a pacifist? He started as a simple Cossack soldier and worked his way up to the head of the army. He is a man of great energy and intelligence.

In 1921, through the power he had over his Cossack soldiers, he forced Persia to accept him as Minister of War. In October 1923, he became Premier of Persia. Now comes the news that the Persian Assembly adopted a resolution deposing the present Kajar dynasty "for the sake of the national welfare" by a vote of 80 to 5. The resolution entrusted the government to Riza Khan.

What will be the result? Will Riza Khan establish a republic or make himself Shah? The people are used to a monarchy and it will be difficult to make a democratic form of government. But we at the W. I. L. headquarters in Geneva are hoping great things of Riza Khan. We sent him a letter the other day. We did not address him as your Majesty. We felt we could not. We wrote merely "Honored Sir" and our message to him was a peace message. We said in part:

"We are convinced that now that you hold the power in your hands in Persia, you will work as never before for peace and reconciliation and we shall always be very happy to hear news of you and to find through you inspiration for our work.

In this spirit and in remembrance of those moments you have passed in the Maison Internationale in Geneva, permit us to send you our sympathetic thoughts and understanding and warmest good wishes."

JANE ADDAMS  
AN APPRECIATION

The following extracts are taken from an article by Mr. Lovett, printed in the November "World Tomorrow".

What's in a name? Mainly, of course, what you put into it. ... Jane Addam's name which she has made necessary in the roll of workers and sponsors for every generous cause, by natural as well as acquired right, takes first place...

It was in 1889 that Jane Addams added another name to American History, that of Hull House. And Hull House is in so many ways an expression of Miss Addam's personality, that her book, Twenty Years at Hull House, is her autobiography. In that classic she tells us that when a child of seven she had her first sight of the "poverty that implies squalor", and asked her father "why people lived in such horrid little houses, so close together", and on his reply declared firmly that when she grew up she would have a large house, "not among other large houses, but right in the midst of horrid little houses like these".

One of the strongest of Miss Addam's characteristics is her sense of reality and Hull House has always reflected it. The atmosphere is absolutely free from the heroic pretensions of philanthropy. Nobody takes himself over-seriously at Hull House and while there are activities extraordinary in number and variety, they somehow get carried out naturally without the elaborate ritual of social service.

Miss Addam's Quaker sympathies show themselves in other ways than a love of peace. Moreover, she has abundant humour which saves her from over-emphasis, from bearing on too heavily, and protects her from disillusionment. She also has a real sense of comedy, of the incongruity between mind and matter — between the way things ought to turn out and the way things do turn out.

Miss Addams personality belongs peculiarly to Hull House but it belongs also to national and to international causes, and the adjustment of these claims calls for personal strategy of a high order and in the last analysis of courage.

It is not merely a question of division of time and energy. Hull House is supported by the community. To assume an attitude of opposition to the community means taking a loss for Hull House, a loss to be made good only by increased effort. Yet Jane Addams never flinches.

After President - McKinley's assassination, Chicago experienced a renewal of its Anarchist hysteria of a dozen years before. Certain radicals were arrested, lodged in cells in the City Hall, held incommunicado, to their own physical suffering and the distress of their families. When Miss Addams went to see the Mayor he insisted that public opinion required that he treat them in this illegal fashion and that he could do nothing for their relief. "But", he added, "You can go to see them, and reassure them and their families." Miss Addams went and the next day was solemnly excommunicated as an Anarchist, by all safe and sane newspapers.

Twenty years later when the jails were overflowing with the victims of the war raids she went again and was again

anathematized by the same papers — this time as a Communist. . . . .

Oscar Wilde began his Soul of Man under Socialism with the blunt assertion "The majority of people spoil their lives by an unhealthy and exaggerated altruism".

The final note to put into any account of Jane Addams is that she has escaped this most subtle temptation of the social worker. She does not "live for others!", but for herself, a self which is enormously hospitable to other selves, and creative in its cooperation with them.

MAISON INTERNATIONALE.

Lida Gustava Heymann  
Anita Augspurg

Our International Home! In 1920 the Maison Internationale was for rent and we happened to be in Geneva. We were charmed by the old house with its historic past, built high on the Roman wall and with a little, dreamy garden with a fountain, shady, ivy-clad, full of roses. The owner gave us a basketful of roses with the grace and charm we admire so much in the French people. This seemed to us a good omen. We loved the house and the garden and were glad when we heard it was rented.

Since then five years have passed. Difficulties of all kinds, distress, misery in our own country have prevented us from returning to our International Headquarters.

Then this year, a few weeks ago, on November 15th, we again came to Geneva and the Maison Internationale. And if we regret anything it is that we did not come before. Please remember this, friends of all the national branches, who have not yet been in our International Home.

Everybody gave us a hearty welcome and until late at night we were chatting around the fireplace in the comfortable library. Our minds travelled through the countries of the world and we felt the unity of all people.

Next day work began! There is work without end at 12 rue du Vieux-Collège. Work of all kinds for head and hand. The morning hours are devoted to political questions, writing, preparation for the Dublin Congress and the international Pulletin. As a balance to all this head work there is much manual work. Five years' hard usage of the house, makes everything look old and worn. We need workmen: painters, carpenters, paperhangers, and any of our members who know such work can be used.

"Slave-driver", this is the name which our new secretary, Madeleine Doty, applies to herself. And she is right. But we will describe our slave-driver a little. She swings her whip with grace and amiability and what is more important, she does not watch us at our work but works herself from morning till late at night with pen and typewriter, brush and paint pot, hammer and screw-driver and needle and spreads around herself cheerfulness and serenity.

Our time in Geneva will soon be over; we have very much liked being at the Maison Internationale and we give our heartiest thanks to everybody and hope to see our International Home again soon. And finally we have three wishes, may they be wiser and more fruitful than the three wishes of "the fisherman and his wife" in Grimm's fairy tale.

The first wish concerns the national sections, the second our new secretary, the third the housemanager.

May the National Sections — (with the exception of the U. S. A. which in spite of the great distance always d.d more than we had a right to ask) — give more support to the International Headquarters both materially and intellectually by collecting money and securing members and sending in full reports and helpful suggestions. Members of the Executive Committee and secretaries of the National Sections ought from time to time, to come to Geneva and help with the work here. Only when that happens will understanding be secured. All the sections need to realise that they all in common are responsible for the future and growth of the W. I. L.

If the first wish is granted, the second is unnecessary. That is that Madeleine Doty shall not follow in the footsteps of Emily Balch and Vilma Glücklich and completely overwork herself by taking no thought of her health.

New, fruitful strength for work is only possible if man has silent hours when he can rest and think. Our International Office needs this fresh, fruitful work. Let us all see to it that Madeleine Doty has not only time for work, but time for relaxation.

And now the third wish. We wish whoever lives in the Maison Internationale might share in the housekeeping to the extent of caring for her own bedroom, leaving it in the morning as she wishes to find it in the evening. In this way our one little maid will be saved much work and a community life will be practiced in a small fashion which is what all members of the W. I. L. should naturally strive for. The maid will gladly help those guests who need it. Freedom must exist everywhere; exceptions can always be made!

And now our greetings and our thanks and may we all meet soon again!

FRENCH AND GERMAN  
UNDERSTANDING.

Long before the French and German Governments had come to an understanding on Reparations, the German branch of the W. I. L. pointed out to other pacifist organizations and especially to the working class, that the road to mutual understanding lay through voluntary reconstruction.

A group of German men and women wanted to erect public buildings, homes for children and dwelling houses in the section of North France that was devastated by the war. They wished to do what they could to alleviate France's terrible suffering and to replace the ruined houses, which are an eternal reminder of the war, by new buildings. These to be a symbol to the coming generation of the German desire for understanding.

Money was collected in Germany for this purpose. Young people, men and women, were ready to go to France, to work in common with the French people to wipe out the terrible fruits of war. Some Germans had even begun work in France. Then came the inflation in Germany, the money collected no longer had any value and the work had to stop.

But great thoughts and ideals do not die! The precedent set by German pacifists aroused in France not only words of appreciation but bore fruit in deeds. French families took in children from the occupied regions and cared for them. And to-day there still exists between these children and their foster parents a deep understanding which will not cease.

(continued)

The Christmas Spirit and Internationalism.

We all know that in the tragic days after the war when many little Viennese children faced starvation, they were rescued and entertained for months in the neutral and even enemy countries.

With the especial gift and gaiety of the true Viennese, some of these children wrote home revealing and wonderful letters. These letters which have already appeared in book form in German, have been translated by Mrs. Charles Zueblin and will shortly appear in English.

Mrs. Zueblin has kindly permitted us to print some of these letters. The first is from a little eleven years old Austrian girl who was entertained in French Switzerland, who signs herself Poldi.

"It was storming hard when the relatives from the nearby villages came. They visited for awhile and then sat down at the pretty decorated tables. When suddenly the old grandfather clock struck, we all rushed into the library, which was all trimmed in Christmas greens, I was perfectly delighted on seeing a heap of presents for me. Everybody seemed to want to give a present to "Poldelein" as they call me. Then we all sang "Heilige Nacht" solemnly. Afterwards there was dancing and games. They let me sit up till 11 o'clock. Then I went up to my room with Aunt Anna and arranged my presents. Washed and combed Poldi lay in her white bed. Then Aunt Anna came in on tip-toe, brought me my hot-water bottle, gave me a good-night kiss and disappeared in the dark. On Christmas morning, till church time, I cuddled in the big arm-chair in the chimney corner, looking out at the Lake. Later the postman brought me not only cards and letters but a lovely book from Aunt Frieda".

POLDI.

From Oskar an eleven year old Austrian boy taken into an English home.

Dearest Mama!

Now Christmas is over and it was nicer than I thought. They gave me an awful lot. I am sending you a picture of the house where I am so happy. I wish you now, a right, good happy New Year. Everything is such fun here that's why I don't write much. How are you? I hope all right. Tomorrow I am going to a party. It's always such fun at parties.

Yesterday Aunt Marie received a letter from a friend. When she opened it, out fell a pound note. In the letter it said that the money was for me, that Aunt Marie should buy something with it for me. Aunt Marie said that I should decide whether she should buy something for me with it or whether I should send it to Vienna to you. After thinking it over a little, I said I would send it to you. Then Aunt Marie threw her arms around my neck and said that was right and what she expected of me. She would have been bitterly disappointed if I had wanted to keep it for myself. I could of course have had it, but she couldn't have loved me as much and now she loves me twice as much. She told me so. Now I want you to take the pound and change it and every other day buy meat for you and Resi and grandmother, Aunt Marie says it is very necessary for your health. And when I beg you to eat just as much yourself as Resi does, I hope you will.

When I am in bed I think of you. That is generally about half past seven. Every morning I take a cold bath. At first I said I wouldn't because I would catch cold. But they said it would be good for me and that I should try it. I always feel fresher afterwards.

Christmas Greetings  
from the  
Maison Internationale



From left to right: Louisa Jaques, Anna Zueblin, Irma Tischer, Lida Gustava Heymann, Anita Augspurg, Madeleine Z. Doty.

Please, please, I have asked you 3 or 4 times to send me the photograph of you and me which we had taken the day I came away.

Think, I already know so much English that I can read an English book. It is called "Peter Pan". You ask about my foster father's factory. It is a shoe factory and very big. Mrs. is Frau and Mr. is Herr. I am very happy here. I can knit and I am weaving a basket. You learn all such things in school here.

The two following letters are written by two Viennese children who went to Sweden.

Dearest Parents,

I am, God be praised and thanked, very well. Oh, if I could only send you a sack of warm things, a sack that would never get empty. Here the snow is already half a meter deep. The peasants have got out their big horse sleighs. And just now a man who owns a big farm, has ridden by in his sleigh. The horses had lots of little bells hung on them. It is so lovely when the sleighs go through the streets with little tinkling noises. This evening we are having a "Röta korsafon", that is, "Red Cross Evening".

It is hair raising to read the Vienna prices. Here the best coffee costs three crowns fifty or four crowns. A big piece of soap costs one crown.

I have already saved one crown, twenty five öre. I am going to buy candles and soap with the money but if you prefer something else, Mummie, tell me. I already have red cheeks, every day I go ski-ing in the woods, which is only four houses away from us. We also have a phonograph which Aunt Gerda gave to Magnus and me. When you write the address, write it in Latin script, because here they cannot read the other script.

Are the prices still so high in Vienna? 20 eggs cost two crowns here. I go to school and learn Swedish diligently.

Please write me as soon as possible what you want to have. I am quite sure I can fill your wishes.

MITZI. (9)

Dear Parents,

Now it is wonderful here. There are lilies and white lilacs in the park, whole trees full and how that smells! A Viennese child is not used to that, who knows only the choking dust of the parks and the sadness of being hungry. For that reason one can hardly believe that there is a country where there is no hunger. We go to bed at nine o'clock and it is still as light as at half past six. It never gets dark for at three o'clock in the morning it is already as light as at midday.

Time flies. But now, when I come home, a happy life will begin. "Peace has been signed". The letters that I have got lately have not been censored. From that I think that all the borders are open and that peace has been signed. And even the gardener said "Ostrikra frede". I understood right away and said "Inte Kr'eg" (no war). He said no. And I think so too.

With many kisses, your

Gretl.

From a little girl in Switzerland.

Nothing can be quite so grand As this lovely Switzerland. Everyone is well and gay. Because of good food every day. Have cherries and strawberries and chocolate to eat

And don't get tired of such a treat. And Lake Constance blue and clear And Guttingen are very near. From the church tower at a glance Are seen Kreuzlingen and Constance And all the lovely lake's expanse. And the little house where I am living Looks like the villas in Moeding. I have an enormous appetite But always find I still it quite. In this short time I've got quite fat. Indeed that's what I'm aiming at. But, oh, how sad when I'm homesick! Comes foster father with a trick, Says something bright and funny, then Joy is in my heart again!

ERNESTINE. (11)

# Some Minority Problems.

With the creation of new boundaries and new nationalities after the Great War, the Minority Problems grew intense. An attempt is at last being made to meet some of the terrible situations as is shown in the following reports.

## The W. I. L. Minority Commission.

Yella Hertzka reporting on the work that has been done on the Minorities question, says:

"The tendencies in all the newly formed states is toward militarism. Peace between Majorities and Minorities is only maintained by the Majorities dominating. The rights of Minorities as expressed in the Treaties are never fully carried out, — on the contrary everywhere ways are found to oppress the Minorities either by new laws, by an unfriendly interpretation of existing laws or by subordinate officials applying the laws in the wrong way. It is especially public education that suffers in those parts which are mixed territories with regard to language. Conditions are relatively the best in the Czecho-Slovakian Republic, much worse in Poland, while in Roumania, Turkey and Yugoslavia the Minorities have hardly any rights at all.

"There is less freedom than ever before. An everlasting struggle is going on, on the side of the Minorities to maintain their own nationality and culture and on the side of the Majorities to force their nationality and culture on the Minorities.

"In speaking of minorities I cannot limit them to Eastern Europe. I must call your attention to the unprecedented violence applied by Italy to the German population of the South Tyrol. Not a day passes when the very existence of these peaceful people is not threatened. Italy has no minority Treaty and what is happening to the Germans is likewise happening to the Croates and Slovenes assigned Italy in 1919. Fascism has so terrified the people that from fear of persecution they dare not tell the truth."

Yella Hertzka reports that the East European Committee of the W. I. L. planned that Gladys Rinder (England), Jeanne Lauriol (France), and Yella Hertzka (Austria) should go to Prague, Budapest, Sofia, Burgas, Bukarest, Zagreb and Ljubljana for propaganda purposes.

Letters were sent to these places but only Czecho-Slovakia and the Hungarian Section replied inviting the delegates and expressing a willingness to pay expenses. Finally came a telegram from Bulgaria, inviting the delegates to Sofia and at the same time a letter sent a fortnight before and held up and opened by the Bulgarian Foreign Office. It was then realized that most of the letters sent had been withheld and that a correspondence with countries of Eastern Europe was most difficult and the trip had to be given up.

Yella Hertzka ends her report with a passionate plea that the W. I. L. shall devote a large portion of its work during the coming two years to the Minority question. She points out that war is continually threatening in these areas and that there will never be peace until the

minority question is settled. She proposes:

"That the Permanent Court of International Justice should be urged to find a way to enable the Minorities to appeal to it directly."

At the Executive Committee meeting at Innsbruck in July 1925. Mrs. Cederfeld (Denmark), Dr. Hilda Clark (England) and Yella Hertzka (Austria) were charged with organizing a minority committee within the W. I. L.

## Austrian Section.

### Wrestles with Minority Question.

The Social Group in Austria reports that they have been very busy this fall holding many meetings, small ones in their own offices and larger ones in big halls.

One of the biggest and most successful meetings was held on October 31st in the new City Hall of Vienna.

This was a large protest meeting against Roumania's treatment of the Pessarabians. The latter people were formerly under the Russian jurisdiction but since the war have come under Roumanian control. The poster advertising the meeting says 15,000 Pessarabians have been massacred by Roumanian militarists and that new and terrible acts are about to be committed. That for two months a Roumanian Court Martial has been sitting in Kischinew and passing judgments on 485 peasants, sentencing them to terrible mediaeval punishments and forcing them to plead guilty to crimes they have not committed. The poster further goes on to say that there is no desire to mix in the internal affairs of either Bessarabia or Roumania, but that Vienna people must not keep silent when such atrocities are being committed. One of the chief speakers at this meeting was Lotte Heller, one of the leaders of the W. I. L. Social Group of Austria.

## A European Minority Congress.

In Geneva October fifteenth, the first Congress of European Minorities was held. The Congress was called by three representatives of minority groups and had no connection with the League of Nations. Representatives from thirty national groups attended.

No such Congress had ever before been held, so it was decided to discuss only the fundamental principles of the treatment of minorities and not to attempt a solution in any individual case.

The Congress took up three points, 1. national tolerance in relation to minorities; 2. the right of self-determination; 3. the work of international organizations.

The speakers emphasized the fact that the minorities and majorities should work together and that minorities should not band together against the majorities.

The Congress ended by passing a resolution to the effect that all minorities should enjoy the right of self-determination, should be allowed to speak their own languages and retain their own national traditions and customs, and be given a voice in the government of the state where they are living.

## A Women's Minority Congress in Roumania.

At the same time that an International Congress of European Minorities was being held in Geneva, a group of Roumanian women held a meeting on minorities in Bucarest.

This Congress was summoned by the Princess Cantacuzene, Vice-President of the National Council of Roumanian Women, to study the minority problem as it affects women and children and education. This meeting was announced in the press and as a result representatives of twenty nine women's minority organizations were present.

The Princess Cantacuzene opened the Congress and presided. She made some general remarks about the necessity for friendly relations between the Roumanian women and the members of minorities. The Princess said that it should be understood that the Roumanian laws and language must be retained in administrative affairs, but that the minorities should be allowed full liberty to use their own languages.

Following the Princess, representatives from the different organizations had their say, dwelling each on her own particular grievance. In general they stressed the desire of minorities to have schools run in their own languages. A woman from the German minority regretted that the schools had rather lost their German character. At least during the first two years of school, the children should be taught in their mother tongue, she thought. A Jewish lady objected to the fact that Jewish students were compelled to study on Saturday and to even pass examinations on that day. One of the representatives emphasized the great wish of the people to be able, at least, to hear mass and confess in their native tongue.

The Congress did not confine itself to speeches of complaint, but ended by passing a resolution to the effect that a Commission should be named by the Council of Roumanian Women to which the Minorities could address complaints, from which they could solicit aid and which would keep informed of the activities of the National Council in matters that concern Minorities.

The Princess Cantacuzene and the representatives felt the Congress had been fruitful. They intend to hold future meetings and to bend their energies toward "cementing the harmony manifest at the Congress". These women declared that "what woman desires, God desires", and that they will do their best to bring about the fulfillment of such wishes.

And now again, some of the German people wish to show their good will. Where there is a will there is a way!

The world war destroyed not only human beings and buildings, but the use of poison gas ruined all vegetation in the north of France. Today dead trees are still standing along the roads. Whoever has seen them will never forget the sight. They are like horrible skeletons, that stretch out their arms toward Heaven. They are a continual reminder of man's capacity to hate and keep alive the curse of war and carry it ever farther from man to man and from generation to generation.

The desire to wipe out this reminder and reconstruct is growing ever stronger in Germany.

The German Section realizing this, is now carrying on an extensive propaganda of reconciliation. Whenever a German expresses desire for reconciliation with France he is told to give trees, trees, trees, and plant them in place of the dead ones. French people who are also eager for reconciliation are to help with this work.

Soon with the bursting of new buds, the bare skeletons will disappear and strong young trees planted by Germans and French along French roads will grow and thrive and give shade and joy. They will be a proof to the coming generation of the desire for understanding, of the fact that reconstruction creates trust and triumphs over hate and revenge.

## INTERNATIONAL WORK AND FINANCES.

Now that the end of the year has come it is well to glance briefly at the work and the finances of our International Headquarters.

For the benefit of those who are not familiar with our equipment let me state that we have a house with fourteen rooms and a bath. Two of the rooms are offices and the Library is used as an adjunct to the office in the day time, where people may be received and reading done. Then there are eight bed rooms, four of which are used by the staff. In the summer by renting the other rooms, and because the staff also pays board, the house is self-supporting and even has a margin which is used against the lean winter months, when it is more difficult to rent rooms without central heating.

In other words the home is not an expense though the returns only cover a fifth of the rent and the rest must be paid by the League. The house manager graciously gives her services for her board, and the little maid is paid out of the income from the house. But while we carry the house this way, there is little for repairs or decoration or for putting steam heat in the rooms which badly need it.

The office staff of the W. I. L. consists of the International Secretary, an assistant secretary, and a young French girl who does typing and errands. Just recently we have added a young American who can do English typing and help edit the "Pax International" but there is still no one in the office who takes short hand.

Now the work we must turn out is as follows.

Each month we are issuing 12,000 copies of the "Pax International" in three languages. This really means getting out three different papers monthly for each must be edited separately.

Fortunately the money for the printing bill was raised in America for one year. But aside from the printing there are the translations and think of the postage for 12,000 copies which go all over the world.

Next International Headquarters must carry on an active and personal correspondence with our 24 sections, also in three languages and besides we correspond with 18 other countries where we have active members but no sections. Only yesterday we had a letter and a check from Buenos Aires and now we have a new International member from the Argentine, South America, who says she will try to come to the next Congress. Again think of our postage and the stream of letters to answer.

Then the Headquarters must keep in touch with the political events all over the world. For instance we cabled the Chinese Customs Conference the resolution passed by the British Section of the W. I. L. after a conference with the Chinese League of Nations delegates in Geneva.

Then when the revolution occurred in Persia and Riza Khan became the head of the Government, we wrote him reminding him of his visit to the Maison Internationale and his fine stand on pacifism. Now we are writing the coming Labour Conference at Amsterdam, at the suggestion of the German Section, urging the workers to pass a resolution refusing to manufacture poison gas.

Other work we do is to follow the sessions of the League of Nations, and wherever possible, make ourselves felt and bring pressure to bear.

Next there are the meetings and gatherings in Geneva to attend. We have a local W. I. L. group which meets once a month at Headquarters.

Then we have occasional dinner parties at the Maison Internationale. We would like to do much more entertaining if we had the resources, and use the dinner table as a social centre for peace work.

Also we wish we had funds for an organizer. Some of our national sections, particularly those in Central Europe are struggling against great odds with their minority problems and even torn by war. It would greatly aid the work if International Headquarters could afford to send someone to encourage the work in the different sections, help organize and create a better mutual understanding.

As it is we hope to have the chairman or secretary of each section spend a week as a guest at the Maison Internationale and in this way go over our problems together.

Then this year there is all the work for the Dublin Congress. In December the International Secretary goes to Dublin to work out arrangements with the Irish Section.

Now for all this work as outlined the total receipts for 1925 in both International dues and gifts amounts approximately to seven thousand eight hundred dollars or thirty nine thousand Swiss francs. In America this sum would not cover the wages of the staff plus the house rent, to say nothing of stamps, stationery, translations, printed reports, travelling expenses, entertainment, telegrams, cables and telephone. And the wages we pay the staff are small even for Europe. Yet they amount to \$ 4,464 or 22,320 Swiss fr. for the year.

In other words we need, as was said, last month, 4,000 International members,

paying their five dollars or one pound dues, which would give us an income of twenty thousand dollars or one hundred thousand Swiss francs, and then we could carry on our work in a splendid manner without worry or struggle.

Last month we published the rank of the National Sections according to International members. We now propose to publish the contributions made by the Sections during the year 1925 so that we may face our financial problem together and see where we stand. The United States heads the list as is natural because of America's size and resources. It is difficult to separate America's gifts from her International memberships dues for both come together. The sum given by America this year totals \$ 5,000 or 25,000 Swiss francs. If the 900 odd American International members paid their International dues promptly it would mean that Miss Addams need only raise in gifts \$ 500 or 2,500 francs. Unfortunately Miss Addams must each month go begging in order to make up a continual deficit in the U. S. pledge. Perhaps all the U. S. members will pay their international dues for 1926 promptly the first of the year and we will then know where we stand. Also we would be deeply grateful if all International members sent their names and addresses to us as well as to their National Sections for in this way the Geneva office could check up with the National Offices and make sure everyone was receiving prompt service.

The list of Contributions follows:

U. S. A.	Swiss fr. 25,000.—	\$ 5,000.—
Germany	Swiss fr. 2,219.60	\$ 443.90
Sweden	» » 2,002.—	\$ 400.40
Denmark	» » 1,845.—	\$ 269.—
England	» » 970.95	\$ 194.19
Norway	» » 371.60	\$ 74.32
Australia	» » 125.60	\$ 25.12
Canada	» » 50.—	\$ 10.—
Hungary	» » 25.—	\$ 5.—
Poland	» » 25.65	\$ 5.—
Japan	» » 25.60	\$ 5.—
Switzerland	» » 20.—	\$ 4.—

We must note in passing that Germany in spite of her years of tragedy and suffering stands second in the list both in contributions and members. Sweden and Denmark it will also be seen have been very generous in contributions, considering the size of their countries. Yet we hope Denmark will not rest satisfied for while very generous in contributions, Denmark has only a handful of International members, yet their National membership numbers 10,000, larger than that of any other section.

We wish to point out, in again publishing the list of National Sections according to rank in International members, that England has been carrying on a campaign for International Members during the last month and has caught up and past Switzerland now coming third in the list and close on Germany's heels.

## International Membership.

1. United States.
2. Germany.
3. Great Britain.
4. Switzerland.
5. France.
6. Italy.
7. Sweden.
8. Canada.
9. Czechoslovakia.
10. Australia.
11. Holland.
12. Austria.
13. Hungary.
14. Ireland.
15. Bulgaria.
16. Denmark.
17. Greece.
18. Belgium.
19. Japan.
20. Poland.

## WORK OF THE W. I. L. NATIONAL SECTIONS

### Irish Section.

During the past year this group has been holding a series of meetings in the Hatch St. Hall, Dublin.

One of the methods employed by this section for raising money was a Christmas sale in their hall.

The political issues considered by the group were, first the British-Egyptian crisis. The statement prepared by the British Section of the W. I. L. on this matter was given by the Irish Section to the Irish Press. Also a deputation of five Irish women went to see the Irish Free State Minister of External Affairs to urge him to support any appeal made by or on behalf of Egypt to have the case brought before the League of Nations.

Second the Irish Section endeavored to make publicly known the destruction of Montenegrin independence by Serbia. A Montenegrin exile came to Ireland with a plea for help and the Irish Section took the matter up, sent resolutions to all the W. I. L. National Sections, urging them to secure publicity on the Montenegrin situation and bring the matter before their respective governments.

Several large social functions have been held by the Irish Group during the year, in their hall, with music, recitations and speeches.

Also Dr. Woker's pamphlet on poison gas, and the appeal against chemical warfare was sent to the six leading chemistry professors at the Irish University with an appeal that they add their names to the list of scientists, who refuse to serve war by chemical research.

In the matter of education, the Irish Section have been studying the text books of the primary schools. In July there was a Primary Education Conference and a deputation of two W. I. L. members was sent to the Conference to urge them to revise the text books, pointing out the need of teaching history without glorifying war or encouraging national rivalries; also the need of teaching general European history as well as Irish history.

Recently a class for public speaking was formed by the Irish group, and the members are working hard in the class with a view to being proficient along this line when the Dublin Congress occurs in July.

At present all the activities of the Irish Section are centered around plans for the forthcoming Congress. Mrs. Kingston, the Irish consultative member of the W. I. L., attended the W. I. L.

Executive Committee meeting in Innsbruck last July and at that time extended the invitation of the Irish Section to hold the forthcoming W. I. L. Congress in Dublin. When the invitation was accepted, Mrs. Kingston hurried back to notify her group and since then the plans for the Congress have been going forward. Madeleine Z. Doty, the new International Secretary, has been invited by the Irish Section to come to Dublin in December and go over with them the arrangements. Miss Doty is expected to arrive about the middle of the month.

### The German Section.

Important resolutions were adopted at the W. I. L. Congress in Weimar in September when the subject for debate was "Non-Violence" in education, politics and economics. Some of the resolutions adopted are briefly as follows:

It was agreed that criminal justice, the penal law and its enforcement needed to be reformed, doing away with the idea of punishment. The method of handling those persons harmful to society, should be in accordance with the latest discoveries of psychology, pedagogy and sociology. Instead of punishment, help and healing was advocated for the victim of inherited tendencies or of unadaptability to society. In incurable cases society was to be protected against danger and disturbance but by humane methods.

In another resolution the German Section took a stand not only for immediate military disarmament, but also for economic disarmament. Considering that the economic rivalry which exists between most countries is the chief source of war, Free Trade was advocated between all countries and the immediate establishment of a European Customs Union was urged together with an In-

ternational Economic Conference in connection with the International Labour Office in Geneva. The Purpose of this Economic Conference should be to form a permanent economic council, which should regulate world production according to the needs of mankind and not for the profit of the producer. The Economic Council to be composed of representatives of the consumers on the one hand and on the other of representatives of all sorts of producers and also representatives of the Governments, the Chambers of Commerce and the Labour Unions.

The German Section further took up the question of colonies and mandates.

There has recently been a great clamour in Germany for German colonies. Since the war Germany has of course had no colonies but now there is a demand for either colonies or at least mandates.

In accordance with the resolution passed at the Hague Congress in 1915 by the W. I. L. that all people should enjoy the right of self determination, the German Section voted against colonization in any form for Germany. It maintained that colonization is always for the benefit of a powerful minority who govern and that the land and the people are exploited and destroyed politically, economically and ethically, and civil war fomented in the most abominable way, while liquor, opium and cocaine along with venereal diseases are introduced among the people.

It was further voted that progress can be made through mutual exchange and reciprocal education without the harmful effects of colonization.

### Woman's Opportunity to Save the World From War.

"In supplying men for the carnage of the battlefield, women have not merely lost actually more blood, and gone through more acute suffering than men, in the months of child bearing and in the final agony of child birth, but the strain of the years of rearing of the children is greater than has ever happened to the knapsacked soldier on the march. We mothers must declare, that the baby mouths drawing life at our breasts, shall never lie with glazed eye-balls and swollen faces, and fixed, blue, unclosed mouths on the battlefield. It must not be that acres of land be manured with the human flesh we bear. We women must raise an inexorable cry. That this must not be."

Olive SCHREINER.

### Important Work for W. I. L. Members.

1. Get income tax stamp protesting against paying taxes for support of army and stick it on your income tax returns.
2. Secure one new International member or a subscription to the Bulletin.
3. Make a New Year's gift to the Maison Internationale. We need everything from books, sheets, pillow cases to a ton of coal, money to paint and paper a room and a Persian rug.
4. Send us your suggestions for the agenda of the Dublin Congress in July.

### Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

Jane Addams, International President

International Headquarters

Geneva, Switzerland

12, rue du Vieux-Collège

Secretary: Madeleine Z. Doty

#### OBJECTS OF THE LEAGUE

1. To promote peace between nations, races, and classes.
2. To outlaw war and substitute law for war.
3. Moral disarmament through education in the spirit of human unity.

Membership consists of all women who support the object and pay the prescribed dues. (No pledge required.)

International Dues \$ 5.00 or £ 1.00 a year

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