

The hero of today must go beyond desire and faith and courage, indispensable though they may be. On him is laid the unending task of patient, intelligent, ceaseless and undiscouraged work for the impossibilities by which he lives. There is no short cut to social salvation.



"Who then is for the modern hero's task? Let him count well the cost. Let him know that his task is not likely to be a glorious one, but rather a life of grueling labor, whose results, if such there be, he will not see. And when he has made his choice, let him pray the hero's prayer, 'Grant us courage and gaiety and the quiet mind.'"

(Henry Raymond Mussey)

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## DANGER SPOTS TO WATCH

### Europe Buying Munitions.

The London "Weekly Dispatch" reports that all Europe is buying munitions. Germany, the paper says, has secret stores of munitions hidden in other countries and is selling and shipping these to China, Persia and Turkey while other large consignments are destined for Soviet Russia. Czecho-Slovakia has recently purchased 400,000 Mauser rifles and an Italian arms factory has received an order for 200,000 Manchester rifles from Greece.

The Balkan States continue purchasing from every possible source and Finland, Lithuania, Poland and Roumania are also seeking war material.

### Money Makes the War Go.

On February 16th the two houses of the U. S. Congress voted appropriations of no less than 660,925,940 dollars for national defense.

Since 1885 the U. S. has spent no less than 8 billions upon its navy alone.

Mr. Mellon, Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, in his latest report said, "The expenditures which are directly or indirectly attributable to war and the national defense compose over 80 per cent of the total federal expenditures. The amount spent by this Government in aid of agriculture and business, for science,

for education, for better roads, and other constructive efforts are insignificant when compared with outlays due to war and national defense. This will be the inevitable situation as long as war is the method of settling international disputes. These facts should be faced squarely by those who clamour for reduced expenditures and at the same time oppose the world's efforts to devise rational methods for dealing with international questions."

### Grandfather's Ways Suit Us.

The British Army Budget proposes to spend as much for cavalry as was spent before the last war. This although as a great British journal says:

"The merest tyro knows that the days of galloping horses bringing batteries into action now only exist in pictorial representation on cottage walls. The horse is as out of date as wooden ships or martello towers. It is bad enough to maintain an expensive army. It is surely intolerable that we should have to maintain one that is demonstrably inefficient."

### Making the Philippines Safe for Democracy.

Governor General Wood vetoed 24 bills passed at the last session of the Philippine legislature, including one which asked for a plebiscite on independence.

Henry Morgenthau, former U. S. Ambassador, fears what he calls "a cyclone sentiment for immediate independence that is being created."

Not so the missionaries, pastors and laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Philippines who "put ourselves on record and reaffirm our action of 1922, that we are in entire sympathy with the national aspirations of the Filipino people."

## GLAD TIDINGS FOR PACIFISTS.

### Pacts for Peace.

No more war for Sweden. The Swedish Riksdag has signed five treaties of conciliation and arbitration. The treaties signed by Sweden with Norway, Denmark and Finland outlaw war outright, so that while they are in force, violence cannot be legal between those states any more than between individuals or corporations. Norway and Denmark have negotiated a similar arrangement, so that Northern Europe, once the scene of almost constant conflict, may be said to have banished war.

### Cultural Autonomy.

The Prussian Ministry has recently issued a decree guaranteeing extensive rights to the Danish Minority in the bor-

der province of Schleswig-Holstein and also in Flensburg and Südtondern. By this decree, which has already been put into effect, the Minority is assured a larger degree of cultural autonomy in the public as well as the private schools,

### Turning Swords into Ploughshares.

Christian Science Monitor March 1st.

Krupp, the German gun manufacturer, has decided to send as large an exhibit to the Leipzig Spring Fair as in 1914. Only this year the exhibit will consist of peaceful products: textile motors, cash registers, cinema projectors, steam boilers, metal packings, heating plates, steam ovens, Diesel engines.

### Australian Labor Appeals for Peace.

A call has been sent out by the Australian Labor Party for a Pan-Pacific Conference the third week in November 1926 at Honolulu. The call says:

"The Australian Labor Party, convinced that with another great war the horrors and terrors of the last will be eclipsed, believe it to be their duty to declare that under no circumstances should the workers take up arms in the interest of International rivalries but instead will join with the workers of all countries in striving wholeheartedly for peace by International action."

Those interested in attending the Conference address D. L. McNamara, Secretary, c/o Trades Hall, Melbourne, Australia.

### Youth Against Militarism.

Protests against military drill have burst forth at the Semi-Oriental Cosmopolitan University of Hawaii. The college paper "The Voice of Hawaii" on February 19th appeared with a daring denunciation of the Reserve Officers Training Corps.

Under the heading "A Mighty Dramatic Farce" the manifesto said in part:

"While Europe is moving with slow, definite steps towards peace, as based on the Locarno Pact, America is recruiting her citizenry to arms wholly oblivious of her great trust to the world..."

"Students are here to study the humanities not to study the brutal art of killing men. Our colleges and high schools ought to furnish an atmosphere that will encourage independent thinking and should inculcate into the students the idea of internationalism but the persistence of the R.O.T.C. prevents it — without doubt it prevents the students from thinking that above nations is 'humanity' because intentionally or otherwise it inculcates into them aggressive and narrow chauvinism."

and  
 id.

## NEITHER PHILOSOPHERS NOR MARTYRS

Anita Augspurg.

We in the Geneva office try to serve the W. I. L. Sections impartially, but this isn't always easy with the great divergence of opinion that there is. We have asked Dr. Anita Augspurg as representing one side, to write an article on our Object. For next month we have asked Jane Addams to express her opinion. Meantime it would be extremely helpful if each section would write the Geneva office regarding their opinion about the Object. These answers could be compiled and handed on to Jane Addams and might avoid a lot of useless discussion at the Dublin Congress where every moment will be precious. Editor.

Neither "philosophers" nor "martyrs", but, as we have been until now, pathfinders and leaders! This is my answer to the article which appeared in the March "Pax". I wish to say at once that the editor asked me to answer the article "Philosophers or Martyrs", or I shouldn't have given my opinion prior to the Dublin Congress which alone can decide this question.

The way this subject has been discussed in "Pax" has made me very sad from the standpoint of the tradition of our League because it has shown me that during ten years of growth the stream has become broader but shallower, and the people who dwell on the shore prefer to substitute safe navigation close to land, for courageous driving through storm and waves to faraway aims and beautiful new countries. It means frequently that one judges success by the number of sections and members. Have we really come to that point, called in Germany "Vereinsmeierei"? Instead of rallying to a big idea, the idea is to be moulded to the standard of each member. But do let us consider our duty and that we must be guides! We can't bother about numbers, whether they indicate men or dollars; it is the spirit which counts!

The W. I. L. is not like the peace organizations of which we have dozens in every country, and which as soon as war is declared, disintegrate, become nationalistic, defend their country and sacrifice their money on the altar of patriotism. No, the W. I. L. was founded in the midst of the most bloody of wars, to unmask the fraud that wars under any circumstances can be carried on for ideals; because war and ideals are contradictions, as God and devil, heaven and hell.

The League since its foundation has given to the world ideas, which after some years have been recognised as right and which the world has tried to realize. In 1915 it formulated principles of justice and freedom to guarantee a permanent peace. President Wilson took them as the foundation of his 14 points, to heal the world.

In 1919 in Zurich, our League, under the leadership of the British Section set up the alternative of reconciliation and joint reconstruction, or a victors' peace and debacle. The debacle came and then, in 1925 - Locarno.

In 1922 at the Hague our League called for a new economic order through a World Economic Conference - and now in 1926 delegates of all countries will come together at Geneva for a world economic council which shall put a stop to the economic ruin of all the continents.

In 1924 in Washington we avowed the ideal of complete non-violence as the only solution of all conflicts in Europe, in the near and the far East, in all colonial and mandate territories and in the conflicts between races and classes within countries. Our belief is firm as rock that this principle will be within

a short time the standard of conduct for everybody, because the failure of physical force to triumph over spiritual resistance carries inevitable conviction. India and China will prove this sooner than we expect.

And should we relinquish this ideal on the eve of victory - an ideal which brought down on itself the laughter of Europe, even that of some peace organizations? Or what is much worse, should we hide this ideal behind common words? No, the League must continue to direct its searchlight through desert and darkness on the distant future. Once the idea is set forth, the way to its realization will be found. Up to now this has been the task of the League - not installing streetlights for little towns, not the interests of a country, not a national policy, but humanitarian aims and world reconciliation must be the concern of League members.

I have not enough space to refute in detail the last article, and to point out the fallacy of its symbols, easy and attractive as this would be. Only one thing I must answer: The strong youth, struggling without compromise to the top of a mountain, does not strive toward an inaccessible, terrible cliff, there to be dashed to pieces as a martyr. Youth rather leads the way to the Land of Promise; it opens the fields of the blessed for all humanity, purified from the dross of half-truths and habits of compromise. The more clearly the Truth is pronounced, the quicker it conquers the world. Struggles for half-truths color the history of the world blood red.

In closing I can't refrain from saying that this is the first time we have left the way of non-partisanship which was the right official attitude. What distinguishes our president so highly, what brings her so near to her ideal example, President Lincoln - her inviolable objectivity, remaining above all differences of opinion - was till now also the rule and unwritten law for our secretariat in Geneva.

The sections may take sides in problems, may defend one opinion or oppose it; our secretariat must not.

### LIFE AT THE MAISON INTERNATIONALE

Spring has come. The sun shines, the air is soft, buds are bursting into blossom. Already flowers are growing in our little garden and have been on the dinner table; yellow jonquils, the forerunners of what is to come.

During March the house was crowded; particularly during the two weeks of the Assembly. Sometimes we sat down twelve at dinner, and one night we found we represented eight nationalities, Holland, England, Norway, Austria, Germany, France, America and India. This makes conversation interesting, though sometimes difficult if we do not all speak the same language.

First came Miss Priestman (England), and Miss Husebø (Norway) who stayed with us three weeks. Then Dr. Helene Stoecker, active in the German W. I. L., came to attend a Conference in Geneva as well as the sessions of the Assembly. At the same time Edith Hilles, of the United States National Board of the W. I. L., arrived with her father, for a few days, on her way to France and America. Later came Dr. Hilda Clark and Miss Edith Pye, both on the British National Board of the W. I. L. They had hardly left when Miss Jane Newell of the U. S., Professor at Wellesley College, arrived. Now Katherine Blake, a mem-

ber of the U. S. National Board of the W. I. L. has come and is planning to stay some months while she helps us with the Summer School. Also we have with us Mrs. Somerset a Canadian W. I. L. member.

Then during March we had many interesting people to dine - Frau Schreiber-Krieger for four years a member of the German Reichstag, Miss Julia Lathrop, formerly the Chief of the Children's Bureau of the U. S., and now an Assessor on the League of Nations Committee for the Protection of Children, and Miss Eleanor Rathbone (England) on the same Committee of the League, who serves as representative for the International Organisations including our own W. I. L.

Our most recent dinner guests were Monsieur and Madame Ultramaré. M. Ultramaré is the head of the Geneva Board of Education, and greatly interested in the work of the League of Nations, and what may be done to give children a better international understanding through the adequate teaching of history. It was a great privilege to discuss this matter with him.

Beside the guests who stay with us or dine with us, we have a constant flow of people coming to our afternoon teas on Tuesdays and Thursdays. We are regretfully beginning to realize that we will have to curtail our afternoon teas to Thursdays, because our work for the coming Congress and Summer School grows so rapidly, we simply haven't time for two afternoons of sociability a week.

There is no doubt about it, the work of the W. I. L. is marching straight ahead, with intense interest on all sides.

Also thanks to our many friends and their generosity, we are able bit by bit to make improvements in the Maison itself. We have had steam heat put into another room. This room occupies a little L. of the house and juts out into the garden, making a delightful studio. Miss Blake has this room which we hope to do over before long. Then we are very proud of a stationary wash stand we have had put in the bath room. We always had a fine tub, but with the wash stand and fixtures, as our little maid Charlotte declares, it is now a "bathroom of the first class".

Then last month we took all our printed matter including "Pax" across the border to France and mailed it there and through the money we saved in postage bought a new rug for the Library. Besides we still have money left that was contributed to the house and are now debating what to paint first in all the painting that needs to be done, and have about decided on the halls. We have had a generous New Year's gift from Jane Addams and want to do something special with that; probably it will buy either a lovely picture or curtains or a rug for our living room.

When Dr. Stoecker was here, she presented us with a charming little electric reading lamp, and a short while ago Sir Thomas Lipton, who had been written to about our afternoon teas, made us a present of ten pounds of his best tea.

This last gift has set us speculating. Why shouldn't we have a grocer to supply us food gratis, a coal man to give us free fuel, a motor car from the Ford factories, a yacht to sail upon the lake, in fact any such little trifle would be vastly appreciated and made good use of at the Maison Internationale.

Meantime don't forget you are all coming to the Dublin Congress and the Summer School at Gland, and please send us word at once, so we may make ready for you.

## The League of Nations

### "The Extraordinary Assembly"

The special Assembly of the League of Nations called to admit Germany into the League has come and gone and Germany is not in the League.

For two weeks Geneva was like a town on a holiday. Flags floated everywhere, automobiles honked, and the traffic cop for once had something to do. Five Premiers and sixteen Foreign Ministers, besides large and important delegations from 50 odd countries assembled in Geneva. The hotels were crowded, Germans hobnobbed with French, Brazilians with the Italians, and intense excitement was in the air as burning questions were discussed behind closed doors. That was the trouble, those closed doors. "Pax International" along with all the big newspapers was given a Press ticket and we proudly sat in the Press gallery, but with little result. Only twice did the Assembly meet and those meetings were merely formal. Dr. Hilda Clarke (British W. I. L.), who stayed at the Maison during the session of the Assembly, "The Extraordinary Assembly", as she called it, sums up the situation splendidly in an article in the "Woman Leader"; she says:

"After waiting for a week while the diplomatists were settling their disputes, why could the Assembly not have waited another day to see how the real League itself could deal with the final difficulty?"

"Dr. Nansen (Norway) made it clear at the last tragic session that the League had never had a chance to show what it could do. The thunderbolt of the news the evening before that Brazil would stand out against the rest of the League gave no time for the Nations not represented on the Council to plan to meet the blow. They could not judge whether it would be wise or practicable to demand a consideration of the suggestion thrown out by the delegate from Albania at the end of the morning, that the Assembly should withdraw its mandate to Brazil who had been elected to a non-permanent seat by the Assembly and therefore might be held to be subject to recall by that body."

Yet, in spite of the failure of the Assembly to do the work for which it was called, it had value. There was no doubt that the majority both in and out of the League wanted Germany made a member. "Morally" Germany was admitted. Moreover it was good to see leading men from so many countries sitting together and planning world peace instead of world war and to see that leaders like Briand and Chamberlain do not occupy as important a place in Geneva as at home, that they are just two among many and must take their turn with the others in mounting the platform to make a speech or cast their vote. And it was good to have all these men made to face the fact that greatness should not mean military strength as the Chinese delegate, M. Chao-Hsin Chu made it clear when he said:

"People nowadays generally recognize a Power by reason of its military strength. This is a wrong conception. From my humble point of view in considering a nation as a great Power, we should take into account solely its potentialities and geographical position. If we consider a Power as a military Power it will tend to encourage militarism, and endanger the peace of the world... The League should have an eye on all parts of the world and encourage

all nations to take an equal part in the great work of international organization."

The words of the last sentence, "take an equal part" make one wonder a little if there was some justice in the Brazilian delegate's stand, in maintaining that Brazil wanted Germany in the League but did not want the League run by the so-called great European Powers.

Perhaps it would be well for women from each of our 24 National Sections to play the role of a representative of the League of Nations and discuss this issue at our Congress in Dublin and decide what we, as women, believe should be the decision of the League in September.

Do we believe in so-called Great Powers (meaning those with military strength) occupying the permanent seats on the Council? And if so, who shall have the non-permanent seats?

But about one thing, every one was agreed and that was the generous spirit of Sweden and Czecho-Slovakia in being willing to give up their non-permanent seats on the Council if that would help the cause as a whole. Placing others before self surely makes for true internationalism.

The Irish Section of the W. I. L. were particularly interested in events at Geneva. They issued a statement on the failure to admit Germany to the League of Nations an extract from which is as follows:

"Profoundly as we regret the recent incidents in connection with the proposed admission of Germany to the League of Nations, and the revelations of intrigue and selfish nationalism consequent upon these incidents, we still refuse to be dismayed or to admit that the cause of International peace has received an irrecoverable set back. The world-wide movement away from force and towards co-operation cannot be arrested by occasional failures in experimental institutions..."

"If the League of Nations as at present constituted fails as a political and diplomatic agency, a new League must inevitably be set up, to co-ordinate and efficiently administer the many activities of modern life, which have assumed an international character, and to provide a centre for the interchange of thought and experience."

"The decision of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom to hold their Fifth Biennial Congress this year in Dublin gives to the Irish people an opportunity to make a contribution towards this great cause of World Peace, and we appeal to all our fellow countrymen to help us to create for that Congress an atmosphere of faith in the power of co-operation and courage in the pursuit of a difficult ideal."

### Traffic in Women.

The Advisory Committee of the League of Nations on the Traffic in Women and the Protection of Children held a meeting in Geneva from March 22nd-25th. This Committee met first in 1921 and has done active work ever since.

Representatives were sent from Spain, France, Belgium, British Empire, Denmark, Italy, Japan, Poland and Roumania. Only one of these was a woman, Dr. Hein of Denmark. There were five assessors or consultative members - four women and one man: Dr. Josephine Baker of the U. S., Mme Avril de Sainte Croix, the Baroness de Montenach, Mme.

Curchod-Secretan, Dame Rachel Crowley (England) the head of the Secretariat section on Social Questions and Opium Traffic acted as secretary.

It discussed licensed houses, expulsion of prostitutes, employment of women in the police in matters affecting the protection of women and children and obscene publications and alcoholism in its relation to the traffic in women.

### Child Welfare Committee

The Child Welfare Committee is the other section of the Advisory Commission on the Traffic in Women and the Protection of Children. It met at the end of the "Traffic in Women" Committee. The representatives for the Governments were the same as in the preceding Committee, but the assessors were different. This group has ten assessors, six of whom are women: Dame Katherine Furse, of the International Organisation of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides; Miss Eglantyne Jebb, of the "Save the Children" Fund; Miss Eleanor Rathbone (England), representing Women's International Organisations; Miss Julia Lathrop, M. A., of the U. S. A., National Conference on Social Work; Miss Charlotte Whitton, M. A., of the Canadian Council on Child Welfare; Mlle. Burniaux (Belgium) of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

After the adoption of the Agenda and the reading of the Secretary's report, the subjects discussed were laws relating to the protection of life and health in early infancy, to the age of marriage, and consent, and the question of the repatriation of foreign children who are abandoned or delinquent. Also the reports from the International Labour Office and the effects of child labour and measures to regulate it were considered, and the connection between family allowances and moral well-being of children.

Finally the Committee discussed the effect of the cinematograph on children, and the biological education of the child.

Only indirectly was the question which the W. I. L. is most interested in, namely the education of the child in internationalism and pacifism, touched upon. The Geneva Office of the W. I. L. gave Miss Rathbone a brief resume of what the Women's International League in different parts of the world has done during the past year, to educate children in pacifist ideals. Miss Rathbone pointed out that the League of Nations is now getting out regular reports on "Instruction of Children and Youth in the Existence and Aims of the League of Nations". This material is furnished by philanthropic organisations, as well as by the governments of different countries. Miss Rathbone suggested that the W. I. L. contribute material for this report.

Most of the work on the Committee on the Protection of Children consists as yet in compilation of material, for to get a world-wide view of what is being done and what is universally good for children is no small task; that the thing is being done at all is most encouraging, as Julia Lathrop, the assessor for the U. S., has said in a recent article.

"Child welfare, in the full significance of that term, has come openly and officially upon the program of the world's co-operation. The halting manner of the coming of this recognition by fifty-five nations is not discouraging; it only illustrates the gradual and difficult approach before us to a workable program of child welfare which means no less than the welfare of every child."

# My Impressions of America

C. Ramondt-Hirschmann

When I landed in New York City on October 4th, 1925, I thought I knew something about America. Now after a stay of more than five months, during which I have been watching and studying this country of marvellous possibilities, I feel that I know very little.

I am beginning to realize the vastness and complication of the problems and the difficulty of understanding and doing justice to them. I read impressions of America from Europeans and Asiatics some of whom speak only about hip-flasks, standardizing, Ku Klux Klan, inadequacy of governmental measures, etc. That may be, and of course is, one side of the U. S. A., but why be so shortsighted as to dwell upon what is wrong or deficient, when there is so much that is good. That certainly does not make for international understanding. We are living in the age of internationalization. Between Versailles and Locarno we witnessed in Europe 137 official international Conferences, last year between June and September, 61 unofficial ones. The U. S. A. is taking its full share in this movement. Not only by the thousands who go over to attend conferences and study Europe, but also by attempts to get people interested on this side of the ocean. Wherever I went here I found new and old organizations for the study of Foreign Policy.

Now we may regret that more has not been done and that more people have not joined the W.I.L. But we can only expect one step at a time, and it is not easy to join a still unpopular movement. As Miss Addams said after the 50th Anniversary of the Chicago Women's Club: "If people want to know what it meant to start a woman's club 50 years ago, they had better start a peace organization now!"

In order to understand America, three of her most important questions must be borne in mind: economic imperialism, immigration and Pan-America. This is not the place to discuss these questions even if I knew all about them but with regard to immigration, I should like to point out the great difficulties there are in school education. Many children do not know the English language when they go to school and practically never hear it at home. Then the throwing together of children with different national characters, inclinations and trends of mind stands in the way of working out a unifying plan.

If the U. S. A. is to be a unit, all the immigrants have to be Americanized and of course ought to be willing to be if they want to settle down in this new country. This may account for some of the standardizing so much objected to. I cannot see how this could be wholly avoided; it is a process of nationalization.

The U. S. A. being a young country, has been like a young individual that had to assert himself first, had to become something and someone before he can give much attention to others. This, years ago, created the Monroe Doctrine and the evident need for it. Since then, however, conditions have greatly changed. This powerful, rich and influential country need no longer be afraid of any foreign government interfering with its politics, or of any

colonising tendencies from abroad! It seems quite natural, therefore, that the U. S. A. should officially as well as unofficially come into ever closer contact with the rest of the world, as it is doing by Americans working on nearly all the League of Nations Committees and now by the U. S. A. entering the World Court.

But along with this growing cooperation, there is still strong opposition. But even the most bitter attacks could never really harm a universal cause like the peace movement or a person like Miss Addams, though it strikes one as surprising that a nation with such high ideals should be so inconsistent as to make such attacks. On the whole the situation has greatly improved since 1924.

But in spite of improvement, the W.I.L. has by no means an easy task in the U. S. A. Its members have to be staunch pacifists. The Section counts about 8000 members, a relatively small but enthusiastic group, active and efficient. During the five months I have been here now, I have found out far better than we could in 1924, what it meant to them to face the immense problem of an International Congress, the first since the war.

Small though the group may be as compared to the vastness of the country, still I feel sure they have greatly influenced public opinion and that their pioneer work may account for the conversion of a considerable part of those who are now studying the causes and the cure of war or working in peace committees or foreign relations groups.

There is no doubt our U. S. Section is growing constantly and doing a fine piece of work. It has been brought home to me during my travels in this country that they have practically to work in 48 countries instead of one! A huge task! Plans are under way to organize the far West, a very different place from the East — and hitherto pretty well untouched by the W.I.L.

The Washington Office and its acting secretary, Miss Dorothy Detzer, are extremely active and the importance of the W.I.L. is beginning to be recognized by other organizations which often turn to it now for information and speakers, etc. The W.I.L. played an important part in the propaganda for the U.S.A.'s entrance into the World Court. The Pennsylvania Branch for instance managed to have round table talks before the Radio on four Sunday evenings, discussing the matter from different aspects, each time by three speakers. Then a campaign is in progress against military training in high schools, colleges and universities, which, without the general public being aware of it, has taken alarming proportions. Not only the W.I.L. but also other organizations, among them the Youth Movement, have taken up this subject energetically. In some schools and colleges this military training is compulsory, in those where it is not, the students who refuse to take part in it are very unpopular and require a good deal of moral courage. The forming of the Reserve Officers Training Corps is not only greatly encouraged but paid for by the War Department, which has completed a study for a "Women's Army Service Corps, regularly uniformed and

enlisted" and a woman has been added to the General Staff "to work out mobilization of American women for the 'next war'". No wonder that the W.I.L. is very much concerned about it.

Besides this fight against military preparedness, a campaign against conscription is being considered. Miss Detzer has recommended the W.I.L. sections to endorse and work for a bill introduced on January 4, 1926 by Senator Shipstead, opposing all conscription and authorizing the President to have his representatives at the coming Disarmament Conference work for Abolition of Conscription for thirty years in all countries by an international treaty.

The U. S. Section, at the request of our International Executive, investigated the Haiti situation and a Committee was formed to visit Haiti which left the end of January. Miss Addams, on her cruise to the West Indies in March, is to land at Haiti and see this Committee.

Altogether I have been very much impressed with the serious work that is being done in the U.S.A. and with the fine people connected with the W.I.L. Having worked for three months with the Chicago Branch I know most about their work and find that their weekly meetings are always exceedingly interesting and on the whole very well attended. Dinners or luncheons with a speaker is a thing we are not used to in Europe, but they certainly seem to work well over here! We might try them, too!

It goes without saying that Miss Addams's influence is felt in many circles in Chicago and particularly in the peace movement. Hardly a day passes without her speaking somewhere or other when she is home, and numbers of people who opposed her during the war are now gradually changing their attitude. Herself a centre of harmony, her wonderful spirit reaches far beyond the walls of Hull House. Not very long ago, after a questionnaire sent out to a thousand prominent people, she was again, by a very great majority, proclaimed as "the most interesting woman in the U. S. A." No wonder that where such power is at work, the opposition to peace should be stronger than in almost any other part of the U.S.A.

It is very interesting to me that almost in all quarters a great deal is expected from the women as having time and enthusiasm in fighting for the preservation of the life they create.

Whatever the future may bring, whatever the attempts at militarism and war, we know that public opinion, the conscience of the world, has been awakened and it is not likely it will be allowed to go back to its winter sleep — if we continue our stirring and constructive work in full and loyal cooperation.

The U.S.A. can help us in this perhaps more than any other country of the world, freed as it is of the bonds of ancient traditions, of centuries-old feuds, of fear and lack of security. We may deem ourselves happy at the strong support she gives us and remember that without her and without the president she gave us as early as 1915 — we could never have continued our work.

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

### The Polish Section

The following is an extract from a letter written by Pani Jagmin, one of the Polish members of the W.I.L. about relations with her German sisters and gives a fine picture of the work that is being done.

"Now something about our international work. As you already know, relations with Germany are developing. I personally write to seven Germans; this correspondence is very dear to me. After the Danzig meeting it was felt that another meeting is very much needed and after a long discussion it was decided to arrange one in the middle of February with the Germans in Warsaw. About twelve are coming. Two of them are women from the W.I.L. in Breslau, a place where the Polish-German antagonism is very strong. All these meetings and correspondence give infinitely interesting material psychologically. The understanding is complete in some ways but there are still questions which it is dangerous to touch. And also what interests me immensely is that the Slavonic peoples were always considered as quite opposite in character to the Germans but these letters prove that perhaps mutual influence, as near neighbors helped to create some likeness of spirit.

"One letter especially struck me. It was written by a girl. She was born in Thorn, in the district of Poland which for more than a hundred years belonged to Germany. She loved the beautiful river Vistula, the splendid old city with its old churches, their house with a large garden on the side of the Vistula. When she was obliged to go to Berlin, because all the men of the family were in the German army, she could not bear to leave the free country life. Now they have nothing any more but a small flat in a big city. She hated all Poles, she was full of resentment. Suddenly she woke up, she was present at a meeting of spiritual pacifists and understood. She saw that all these international questions are very complicated, you must look deeply into the matter before you can judge. Her letter was so splendid in this awakening of consciousness that it made the greatest impression on our group. At the end of her letter she said that now she is interested in the future of Poland and she wishes us success and she wants to know all about the past, the wrongs Germany did to Poland."

Dr. Budzinska-Tylicka the chairman of the Polish Section left the Executive Committee meeting at Paris a day early in order to get back to Warsaw to attend the Second Polish-German Conference, arranged through the Quaker centres in Berlin and Warsaw and held at Warsaw February 12th-14th, 1926. At this meeting most of the Polish Section of the W.I.L. was present as well as representatives from Germany. The subjects discussed were: "International Friendship and its Practical Application", "What the Locarno Treaty means for Poland and Germany", "The Border Question", "Minorities".

During the discussion on Minorities it was stated that the number of Germans in Poland was estimated at about one million. The Jewish Religious Minority comprises about three million. The importance of granting these minorities equal rights with other nationals was urged.

A great many delegates spoke and

resolutions were adopted and Committees set up. The final function was an open meeting to which everybody was welcome. At this meeting Frau Konietzky who brought greetings from the German Section of the W.I.L. said that the women of the W.I.L. were the first to come to Poland after the war and she urged the Polish women to come to Germany and learn German just as she was endeavoring to learn Polish.

At the close of the meeting the Polish delegates were thanked for the hospitality they had extended to the German delegates. The opinion was expressed that the personal experiences which the German delegates enjoyed in meeting the Polish delegates in their own home and seeing them in their daily lives was of the utmost value.

Three practical suggestions were made at the conclusion of the session, viz:—

1. That German and Polish statistics on Minorities should be collected and coordinated.

2. That cultural relations be developed by the study of literature and through the exchange visits of groups of young people.

3. That arrangements be made for the exchange and translation of books in the German and Polish languages and the setting up of a Polish-German library.

### The Swedish Section

The great event in the Swedish Section of the W.I.L. is their Peace Week. Inspired by the Summer School in Chicago in 1924 they decided to do something along that line. In the second week of January 1925, while the Swedish Parliament was in session, they held their first Peace Week. Lecture halls and speakers were secured and the Government was so impressed with the work that was done that a grant was bestowed. The occasion proved a great success. The political, economic, social and moral aspects of world peace and reconciliation were considered and so well dealt with that the week acquired the title of "Information Week".

In January 1926, inspired by the success of the previous year, another Peace Week was held in Stockholm. The Government again gave a grant and the Prime Minister Sandler opened the meetings of the Week and congratulated the Women's International League for the way they had chosen to make peace propaganda. This time there were speakers from other countries, Denmark, Finland and Norway. The chief subject was "The Creation of a New Mentality". Under this heading, a whole day was given to the League of Nations, another to Peace Within Industrial Life, another to Economic Problems in Relation to World Peace. On Sunday January 10th a Peace Vesper was held with songs and music written for the occasion. The big church, where Vesper Service was held, was crowded with people who would not otherwise have listened to a message on peace.

The subject for the last day of the Peace Week was the W.I.L. itself, and the closing address was a speech on "Ideas as Powers".

This Peace Week proved to be even a greater success than the previous one. Everyone in Stockholm attended at least one session of the conference. The Press also responded favorably and on the last three days a radio was installed so that the lectures and discussions were heard all over the country.

The Swedish Section is convinced, as a result of this Week, that for Sweden at least it has found one of the best

ways to spread knowledge and influence the people toward a spirit of reconciliation. There was a great range of view shown by the forty speakers, yet they all seemed to appreciate the effort of the Swedish Section of the W.I.L. to give reliable and objective information.

The Swedish Section does not yet dare to consider Information Week an established yearly institution, but the lecturers and the persons attending frequently propose new subjects for the following year, and there is no doubt about the desire to have this custom continue.

This Section reports that the Swedish Government has recently signed the Treaty against the use of poison gas. This group says that while it does not think the Commission of the W.I.L. on Chemical Warfare, of which Dr. Sahlbom is the Chairman, influenced the League of Nations Conference of 1925 in Geneva, it does feel that the propaganda carried on by the W.I.L. did have success in creating a strong public opinion against chemical warfare.

### The Australian Section

The Melbourne Branch of the Australian Section reports that they are devoting their time to propaganda against compulsory military training in the schools. At present military drill is compulsory for all boys at the age of 14.

This group is holding regular meetings and devoting their energy to this cause. Last summer when the American fleet went to Australia and held military manoeuvres off the coast the Australian Section made an appeal to the officers and men to make the occasion one in which to promote friendship between Australia and the United States instead of merely a military event.

Miss Moore, the Secretary of the Australian Section, says: "The general tendency here is to look to the Pacific Ocean as the probable scene of the next war and that involves the whole question of imperialistic dealings with the Asiatic races and the friction between the Great Powers in their attempts to secure concessions and spheres of influence in undeveloped countries."

"Personally, I am concerned with the thought that war is preparing between the British Empire and America, all the more so because few people think it a possibility. According to the statistical figures given by the office of the War Department of the United States, Great Britain and the United States led the way in armaments in 1924. These countries are far ahead of all others. All the rest of the world is comparatively nowhere. Against whom then, are these two great powers arming?"

The Sunday before Christmas in Australia was Peace Sunday and a joint meeting of the W.I.L. and the other Peace Societies was held in one of the large Australian churches.

A Garden Fête was also given in December to help aid the prize fund for scholarship offered for the best essay on Peace.

The Rockhampton Branch of the Australian Section also reports regular meetings and that their chief work is propaganda against compulsory military training for boys. They wish very much that an organiser could be sent from the W.I.L. headquarters at Geneva to stir the people of Australia.

The Australian monthly journal "Peaceward", edited by Dr. Charles Strong is published for the Australian Branch of the W.I.L. and the other Peace societies.

### How Many Members Has the W.I.L.?

So often the question is asked, as to how many women there are in the W.I.L.

This winter we sent out a questionnaire to all our National Sections asking among other things, how many members they had in their group. We received the following figures from 16 National Sections. We have added together the groups in each National Section and so give merely the number as a whole in each Section.

Austria (Social group and Graz)	639
Belgium	30
Canada	474
Czecho-Slovakia	1,660
Denmark	10,000
France	500
Germany	5,000
Great Britain	4,000
Greece	60
Holland	800
Hungary	1,200
Ireland	200
Norway	300
Sweden	1,500
Switzerland	400
U. S. A.	8,000
	<b>34,763</b>

That is roughly about 35,000 in 16 Sections. The 8 Sections we have not heard from are: Austria (Political Section), Bulgaria, Haiti, Japan, New Zealand, Poland, Ukraine, Italy.

Perhaps it would be fair to estimate another 10,000 for these remaining sections and 5,000 for our corresponding members in the 17 countries where we have members but no National Section. This would mean that the W.I.L. possesses a membership of about 50,000 women, scattered throughout 40 countries of the world. "Pax" now reaches 12,000 women. We look to the day when it will reach the whole 50,000.

### A Pacifist's Dream.

I woke with a start the other morning to realize I had been dreaming about war. Two huge armies were drawn up in battle array against each other. Then something happened — an aeroplane descended. Great volumes of gas shot out. It was a new kind of gas. It did not kill, it did not stun, it set one laughing. It was "laughing gas". Both armies began to shake with laughter. They rolled on the ground with mirth. The men clung to one another and went home arm in arm laughing. War was over for ever. Ed.

### All "Khans" Look Alike to Us

It is with regret, not hower, unmingled with amusement that we must acknowledge an error in the December "Pax". It seems that the Riza Khan who visited the Maison Internationale some years ago is not the present King of Persia. It is true that our visitor comes of a noble family and has many titles like that of the present King attached to his name including that of "Riza Khan, Le Prince Arfa-ud-Dovlek Mirza Riza Khan Daniche", one time Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia, Sweden and Norway. Also, as we in the office will testify, the picture of our Riza Khan with his magnificent black moustache is as like as two peas to the picture of the present ruler which appeared in the paper. But then, as the title of this article states, all "Khans" look alike to us.

Anyway, we are sure that the present ruler of Persia must have been immensely impressed with the letter sent him from this office. It is true his Majesty has been a fighter from his cradle and never wrote a peace poem in his life, still it must have brought the blush of shame to his cheek to have us congratulate him as we did, thinking he was Prince Arfa, on his magnificent record as a pacifist and on our belief that now that he was the ruler of Persia he would bring peace to the world.

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

1. Advertise the Congress in Dublin from July 8th to 15th, and apply early for your accommodations to Mrs. Kingston, Eustace Street Buildings (Room 18), Dublin, Ireland.
2. Advertise the Summer School at Gland (Switzerland) July 26th to September 4th. Come for two or three weeks, if not for the whole time. Write for accommodations, 12, rue du Vieux-Collège, Geneva.
3. If your country has not agreed to arbitrate instead of going to war, in case of a dispute, join with the British Section and plan an Arbitration Pilgrimage. The English Pilgrimage culminates in a huge demonstration on Sunday, June 19th in London.
4. Get the children in a school near you to send a radio message of goodwill to all the other children in the world on Goodwill Day.

### Good-Will Day — May 18th, 1926

Last year the children of Wales broadcast the following beautiful message to the children of all other nations:

"We, boys and girls of the Principality of Wales and of Monmouthshire greet with a cheer the boys and girls of every other country under the sun.

"Will you, millions of you, join in our prayer that God will bless the efforts of the good men and women of every race and people who are doing their best to settle the old quarrels without fighting? Then there will be no more need for any of us, as we grow older, to show our pride for the country in which we were born by going out to hate and kill one another."

This message stirred the children of New York Public School 6, the Lillie Devereux Blake School to make response to the children of Wales:

"We, school children of the United States of America, answer the hearty cheer of the boys and girls of the Principality of Wales and Monmouthshire on the commemoration of Good-will Day with the hope that all the children on the face of this earth received their message and pledge themselves to learn and, when old enough, to vote for peace under all circumstances. May the Almighty God give courage to the people working for this great cause, multiply their numbers, encourage them, and protect them, for they are the most wonderful people of to-day, the people who are giving up their lives for good-will and peace restored and perpetuated."

This reply of the New York school children was sent by the British Minister to the Barry Girl's County School in South Wales and a beautifully illuminated letter of thanks was sent by these girls to their little friends in America, an extract of which is as follows:

"We thank you most sincerely for your message. To know that some of the young citizens of the mighty United States of America wish us Godspeed in our efforts enlivens our hearts and makes easier our way."

Isn't it possible this year on May 18th for the W.I.L. Sections everywhere to arrange to have a group of children broadcast affectionate greetings to the children of all nations from every large radio station? It would then indeed be a Goodwill Day. When children are armed with International good-will, war will be impossible.

### 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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IMPRIMERIE POPULAIRE (COOPÉRATIVE) GENÈVE.



Handwritten address: Mrs. C. H. Grimling, 71 Rectory Place, Woolwich, London S.E. 18.