

What caused the Boer War? Not the Queen of England but the Merchants of the City. Marshall Foch.

In the long series of English wars with China, Opium was from first to last the cause of the quarrel."
General William F. Butler.



Wars are precipitated by motives which the statesmen responsible for them dare not publicly avow. A public discussion would drag these motives in their nudity into the open, where they would die of exposure to the withering contempt of humanity."
Lloyd George.

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NEWS AND COMMENTS

Geneva Celebrates War

Way back in 1602 on the night of December 12th, the Genevese fought a bloody battle with the Savoyards and won.

Ever since on December 12th, in all the schools, the Escalade, as it is called, is celebrated. Children are taught to honor the bloody and brave deeds of their ancestors. But this year M. André Oltramare, Chairman of the Committee on Public Instruction, attempted to introduce a little pacifism into the celebration. He wrote the heads of the schools:

"I beg of you to celebrate the anniversary of the Escalade as it has been done in the past but you will please ask the people who are going to speak to the pupils to emphasize the social and economic conditions in Geneva in the 17th century rather than the military events. During the ceremony patriotic songs are to be sung but leaving out the warlike texts."

Evidently having the League of Nations in their midst has not converted the population of Geneva to true pacifism. For immediately rose a great uproar in the papers over this letter of Monsieur Oltramare. Said one paper, "La Suisse":

"This means that we shall not show children that in Geneva civic duty is bound up with military duty. That military duty is noble because it is not based on violence but resistance to violence."

And the "Journal de Genève" protested against this scandalous defiance of public opinion saying: "shall those who died with a halberd in their hands, so that Geneva might live, be forgotten by order of the Department of Public Instruction?"

Only a few people in Geneva have upheld the Head of the Department of Public Instruction in his stand. One woman wrote reminding the Genevese that education to-day aimed at a close unity of the peoples and regretted that public opinion in Geneva lagged behind all recent International Congresses where it was urged that education be resolutely pacific.

Compulsory Military Training in the United States

The U. S. was not formerly accused of militarism but since the Great War there has come a change. A pamphlet has just been issued giving startling facts. This pamphlet was prepared by Winthrop D. Lane and issued under the auspices of a group of well known American citizens including such names as Jane Addams, Senator Borah, Senator La Follette, Carrie Chapman Catt, Professor John Dewey, Chancellor MacCracken, President of Vassar College, Mary E. Woolley, President of Mount Holyoke College, Senator Norris, Senator Shipstead and many other prominent men and women.

This pamphlet sets forth that at present 128 American Colleges and Universities offer the drill courses of the Reserve Officers Training Corps, (R. O. T. C.) which are encouraged, regulated and supervised by the War Department, and that 83 of these colleges compel their students to take these courses. Besides this, Junior divisions of the R. O. T. C. are organized in High Schools and Preparatory Schools.

63 High Schools have such divisions and in 23 the military training is compulsory. Then there are the summer training camps to which any eligible citizen may go.

Last year Congress appropriated nearly \$4,000,000 for the R. O. T. C. 768 officers and 1,064 enlisted men were detailed by the War Department to conduct this military training in schools, colleges and camps.

Said General Pershing in 1922, "That we have not adopted the system of universal military service renders it highly essential that training which leads up to, and as far as possible includes preparation for military service should be popularized by all available methods."

So various alluring methods are used to "sell" military training to the students. Uniforms are provided for those undergoing training. Subsistence and travel expenses are furnished for those attending Summer Training Camps. Students in the Senior division in addition to their uniform receive a subsidy in money amounting to something like \$200, an important sum to a poor boy working his way through college.

The tragic aspect of the whole business as Mr. Lane points out is that "it arraigns the alignment of immature boys with the world's forces of militarism and the nurturing of distrust towards other nations."

For while the R. O. T. C. tries to hold out that this military training is largely physical and does no harm, yet these are some of the sentences to be found in the Infantry Drill Regulations, 1925:

"Always remember that the men are the material being trained and moulded for the work of battle. They should be handled with the same care which an expert artisan gives to a fine tool...
***They are being trained to be soldiers." (Italics are Mr. Lane's).

And the R. O. T. C. Manual says:
"Success in battle whether attack or defence, is the aim of all military training. Everything that you have studied in this course, and everything that you will study in your further course of military training, has that great end in view... success in battle or victory."

Rebellion in the American Colleges at Military Training

The students in several of the American Colleges have begun to rebel at the Compulsory courses in military training. The latest rebellion was in the College of the City of New York. The students of this College sent a respectful plea to the Faculty asking for soldiering removed from the curriculum or at least made an elective. This plea the Faculty decisively rejected. President Sidney E. Mezes sat down and wrote an announcement of his colleague's decision. One student Felix S. Cohen, editor of the undergraduate paper, the Campus, threw the President's announcement into the waste-basket and refused even to mention in his publication, the result of the Faculty vote.

INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING.

Madeleine Z. Doty.

Do we possess it? Ever since I've come to live at Geneva, I've been wondering. It's so easy for us of the W. I. L. to say we are Internationalists. But what does that mean? Doesn't it mean being as interested in another nation's problems as our own? Looking at the world as one big family. Being as eager and distressed about Economic Imperialism in any part of the world as in our own country. As ready to listen to a story of hardship in the Balkans as to consider the Imperialist policy of our own government in relation to its colonies. Not because we want to be our brother's keeper, but because we want to be our brother's helper.

For instance, mothers who live in a community may be solely concerned about the welfare of their own particular children. They may say, if I keep my children fit, I've done my share. If each mother does the same we'll all be happy. But it isn't true. For one mother possesses spiritual understanding, another is a trained nurse, a third has the mind of a teacher, and it's the joint product of all these personalities given to the service of all the children that will create a community of love and understanding.

I confess I am finding a tendency on the part of the National Sections of the W. I. L. to be like the exclusive mother. A deep and intense absorption in the problems of their own country and a "laissez faire" or "it isn't my business" attitude toward the other national sections.

Then there is the difference in method of approach among the different sections. For instance, roughly there are two methods of work, the one the Anglo-Saxon way, the other the European or Latin.

The Anglo-Saxon, and this includes the British and Americans, tends to work from the concrete to the ideal, that is he likes to fight what his government is doing in Haiti or Egypt, and through this concrete experience come out with strong principles against all Economic Imperialism.

The European, on the other hand, wants to start the other way round. He wants his ideals first and then proceeds from them to the concrete. He must make stirring and glowing phrases about his ideal, in order that inspired by this vision he may get down to the every day business of life. Now both these methods are equally legitimate, equally valuable. But the difference in method often causes misunderstanding. Says the Anglo-Saxon listening to the fine phrases of the European: "Oh, he is talking hot air! We want deeds." Says the European on the other hand, sorrowfully watching the Anglo-Saxon tinker with the law, or fuss with his government: "He has no vision, no idealism."

This difference is much more outward than real. This is important to understand. The Anglo-Saxon must translate his deeds into principles so the European will comprehend him and vice versa, the European must explain his principle in concrete acts. For unless this can be done how can we expect the people of the world to get together in a League of Nations and work together in amity.

That is why it is so important that the National Sections of the W. I. L. shall

come together with profound understanding of each other.

Men are failing in this. National self-interest is too strong. We women have got to lead the way in tolerance and understanding.

We need our prophets and our concrete workers. Without the vision there would be no use in working, but without concrete work the vision would never be realized.

Because we have adaptability does not mean we compromise on principle. We must never forget that in 1915 in the middle of the war, the W. I. L. stood resolutely against all war. Think what that meant. The French and Belgian women came to the Hague Congress though they were told their country was fighting a defensive war. They came saying, "I do not believe in war, not even defensive war." And the German women came. They, too, had been told it was a war of defence. But they said "We do not believe there is such a thing as a defensive war. There is always wrong on both sides. All war is wrong."

We of the W. I. L. cannot go back on these principles. We have the same courage now as we had then. But it is up to each of us to understand that under different methods each may be working for this same thing.

That we Anglo-Saxons with our U. S. Concurrent Resolution 22 and our emphasis on Compulsory Arbitration and International Law may be reaching out for an end to all war equally with the Europeans with their beautiful and fine program of non-violence in every form of life.

If we grasp each other's meaning we gain International Understanding. Then indeed we become Internationalists.

CHRISTMAS AT THE MAISON

The holiday season at the Maison ought to extend over a month or two for we live so far from many of our national sections that cards and gifts are still coming in and those we receive late will have to be told about in another number.

But for a picture of the day itself. — The house was filled with mistletoe and a package from Sweden and two from Germany and one from England had arrived, besides enough money in five single contributions to buy another ton of coal.

So we built a good open fire and snuggled down comfortably in our chairs knowing that thanks to our good friends we should continue to keep nice and warm.

When we opened the box from Sweden we found some wooden candle sticks painted a bright shining red, two single ones and a three branch one. There were also some long red tallow candles. These with the greens and the flowers gave our dinner table a riotous holiday air. Also there were some little favors to increase the Christmas spirit and several books giving us pictures of Swedish life.

From Germany came two boxes, one from Frankfurt and one from Dresden. The Frankfurt box had pillow cases and a half a dozen towels embroidered with the words "Maison Internationale". Also there were several pictures, one of Goethe and one of the Gartenhaus in Weimar, besides two metal candle sticks.

From Dresden came a table cloth and centre piece, a brass coffee pot, and best of all two tiny silhouette pictures made by a small boy who wished to send his Christmas greetings to the "dear wom-

en". The English box had two nice old brass candle sticks.

Let me hasten to add in case any one may think this an over supply of candle sticks, that as yet we have none we are not using. For four go on the dining table, two in the library, and when we get down to fixing up the Swedish room we mean to use the red ones for decoration there.

Altogether it was a very happy day in the Maison thanks to all the love and friendship that came through in cards, messages and gifts which took our hearts to all parts of the world with the knowledge we had friends everywhere.

THE DUBLIN CONGRESS

Your International Secretary made a trip to Ireland in December to consult with that Section about the forthcoming Congress.

One of the first things to consider was the housing problem in case there should be a large attendance. It was discovered that after the middle of July there was to be a Horse Show in Dublin, always a popular occasion, which meant that the hotels would be crowded.

Therefore the Congress ought to come earlier, so the dates tentatively selected were the 10th or 12th of July the sessions to last until the 20th or 22th.

On February 6th the International Executive Committee of the W. I. L. meets in Paris for a five days session to fix the date positively and to work out the agenda of the Congress and all other details and by March we should have a printed program covering this ready for distribution.

Meanwhile, W. I. L. members may be interested to know of the enthusiasm and interest with which the Irish Section is plunging into work. It is probably the first International Congress ever held in Ireland so it looks as though the whole country as well as the Irish Section of the W. I. L. would be much interested in our proceedings. The first night there will of course be a big reception. Then the Irish Section is planning an evening of Irish song and dance for our amusement. Also there is to be a large picnic when we may all enjoy the outdoor beauty of the Emerald Green Island. These things mean we shall have a very good time in Ireland as well as doing much hard work.

The Dublin hotels on an average cannot accommodate a group of more than thirty but as there are numerous small hotels all situated around St. Stephen's Green, every one will find a place. Also we may be able to get the lodging house accommodations of the University students for those who wish to live very economically. The hotel rates range from \$2.50 to \$6 per day for room and board. But these details with the names of the hotels and the agenda for the Congress will be published in the circulars sent out in March.

It is interesting to note that the Irish W. I. L. does not represent any one faction in Ireland. It has Free State, Republican and Ulster members. This is the right spirit when different factions can work side by side for peace.

Also the Irish Section has undertaken to face its Boundary question and boldly state what they believe to be the immediate "Next Steps for Peace". This is setting us all a good example and promises to make the Congress intensely interesting and valuable.

Unless you want to miss a very unique opportunity, you had better make your plans at once to come.

A Summer Training School for Peace Workers

The first article tells of a project for a Summer School near Geneva to last for five or six weeks, from the end of July to the first of September and which will use the facilities offered by the League of Nations and the University of Geneva. The second article is an account of the summer school held last year at Thonon.

This coming summer Emily Green Balch is planning with the aid of the American Section and Jane Addams to carry out her dream of a training school for peace workers near Geneva with the idea that the opportunities afforded by the League of Nations and the University of Geneva may be utilized.

The plans as yet are tentative and subject to changes, but we wish to let all W. I. L. members know of the project as early as possible so they may make their plans accordingly.

The site chosen for the project is the Fellowship School for children at Gland. This school with its equipment is to be turned over during the summer to the W. I. L.

Miss Emma Thomas who is at the head of the school has generously agreed to remain and take charge of the household management.

There could hardly be a more heavenly place for a summer school. It is a half hour by express train from Geneva and is situated directly on the lake. The blue water dances and sparkles at your feet while facing you are the snow capped mountains of the Alps. Night and day you live in an atmosphere of enchantment.

There is to be a generous amount of time for play, for young people are especially welcome. There will be all kinds of out-door sports, bathing, boating, tennis and mountain climbing, with excursions to Voltaire's home at Ferney and to Madame de Staël's chalet. Also a motor boat holding twenty five people will take folks back and forth to Geneva.

For young people tents will be put up. Those who are satisfied with a cot in a tent or on a covered veranda and willing to use the lake as a bath tub and eat first class wholesome vegetarian food, can live for the modest sum of ninety cents or 4/s a day. For those desiring better accommodations it will be possible to have a room in the school with one or two others for \$1.30 or 6/s a day. These prices mean very clean but plain living.

The floors are without carpets, the beds are cot beds with wire springs and thin mattresses. It is an atmosphere suited to young people but not for those needing luxury. For older folks or those wishing more comfort there is a sanitarium ten minutes walk away where every luxury can be had for from \$2.50 or 10/s to \$3.00 or 12/s a day. There is also a mile and a half from the school a small clean country hotel with moderate pension prices. Or those who wish to may live at the hotels and boarding houses in Geneva going back and forth in the motor boat or by train, to Gland.

Beside the staff of lecturers at the Gland school who will lecture in French English and German there will be the opportunity of attending lectures given by members of the League of Nations. For example last summer, Professor Alfred Zimmern ran a series of lecture courses, dealing with different phases of International problems.

Experts on the different topics were chosen from the members of the League, Professor Zimmern himself lecturing

each day and once a week summing up the whole course.

These lecture courses will in all probability be given again this summer. The cost of an intensive two weeks course under Professor Zimmern is 20 francs or \$4.00.

We are at present in collaboration with a tourist agency working out excursion rates for those desiring to attend the Summer School. For the benefit of Americans who must bear the heavy expense of ocean travel we hope to arrange for a round trip ticket of \$300 or at most \$350. This will include 3rd class or student accommodations on the big steamers from New York to Cherbourg, rail travel to Paris, two days expenses in Paris sightseeing, rail travel to Geneva, five weeks board at the Summer School, and return trip by way of Paris and Cherbourg to New York. Also we hope to work out another excursion rate which will include the Dublin Congress and the Summer School for \$500. In March we will get out a prospectus of the school together with a Program of the Congress.

Meantime anyone who wishes to attend the Summer School at Gland and can make their plans ahead should let us know at once. The utmost we can accommodate at the Summer School is two hundred and first come first served.

Miss Blake a member of the National Board of the U. S. Section of the W. I. L. and the principal of a New York City school, is sailing from America for Geneva the end of February, and she will handle the details of the school. She has generously undertaken this work at her own expense.

For accommodations address Miss Katherine Blake, Maison Internationale, 12, rue du Vieux-Collège, Geneva.

The Summer School at Thonon

Andrée Jouve.

Tradition demands that the place chosen for the Summer School be lovely, so that one may be refreshed by bathing, boating and excursions, and through pleasure as well as work come to know each other better.

For the summer school is not only for members of the League and pacifists but also to gather together all who are interested in International questions and wish to participate in a community life.

The question studied at Thonon was economic and international cooperation.

After Edward Dujardin had lectured on "The Sociological Origins of Cooperation", the principles of cooperation and their application were studied.

Charles Gignoux, typographical worker of Nimes, explained the way in which French cooperatives function. Paul Birukoff spoke about the Russian cooperatives to which the new regime is especially favorable. Finally Dr. Fauquet of Geneva, spoke about the fine experiment that is being made at St. Claude where eleven producer's cooperatives and a large consumer's cooperative cover almost all the activities of the country.

An excursion to St. Claude was made. The sight of men, who in this beautiful place have found dignity and joy in work, was pleasure. The cooperatives' large "House of the People" with its shops, its restaurant, its auditorium and social rooms, its newspaper, (that of the labour movement of the region), is a tangible sign of the fine conscience that gives true value to the material prosperity. To-day, one hundred and fifty children are taken care of in co-operative nurseries by professional nurses. In five years only one death has occurred.

But there are difficulties in realizing true cooperation. James Warbasse of the United States, pointed out the limits of the cooperative movement in a country where the old capitalistic system is still all powerful.

It is in infancy that the spirit of cooperation should be awakened, Dr. Adolphe Ferrière, Miss Thomas of the Fellowship School at Gland and Mme Birukoff, a teacher from Moscow, dwelt on this fact.

During the second week, the second aspect of the question was discussed, "International Cooperation". Professor Pradl of Prague, who has always worked for friendly relations between Czechs and Germans showed the solution for national differences between neighbors is not by fighting or separating but by collaborating. The debate on the question of the cooperation of different races, faced very frankly economic imperialism. W. Arnold Forster of the "Union of Democratic Control" explained in two lectures on "Arbitration and Sanctions" all that could be hoped from the League of Nations and the treaties already concluded for cooperation between nations.

It remained for Professor Friedmann of Leipzig to treat the question of intellectual cooperation. He gave three lectures on Franco-German relations, with extremely interesting side-lights on the contemporary mentalities of France and Germany.

One day was reserved for the problems of the younger generation, from China to America. The very important problem of the relations between the generation before the war and that coming after, between young and old, was touched on, and it was said very clearly that in all walks of life, young people to-day want self-expression and seek to break with conventional life, and wish to find their own ideals without being guided by the experiences of their elders.

Political events were the subject of a meeting where Dr. Nitobe, Japanese representative to the League of Nations, Miss Morgan of the Council for the Prevention of War, Gertrud Baer, Andrée Jouve and Claude Gignoux spoke. It was pointed out anew that our action against war should not be only negative, but constructive as well.

In cooperation, if it becomes international, we saw the kernel of a progressive social and economic organization, which does not dictate or use violence, but which is a step on the way to the unity of humanity, our distant goal.

Women in Parliament Fight Militarism

Our Canadian M. P.

One of the staunchest members of the W. I. L., one of whom we are very proud, is Agnes McPhail M. P. of Canada. In the recent Canadian elections, Miss McPhail was the only survivor but one of the Progressive Party in Ontario, which the year before sent 21 representatives to Congress.

This is Miss McPhail's second successive term as the representative of Southeastern Grey County, Canada. She is the one and only woman in the Canadian Parliament, and has won a great victory in surviving when her party was defeated.

The blacksmith of her town gives as the reason that "Aggie" won again as follows:

"She stayed one of the people. She's absolutely honest. She's an awful good mixer. Then she's terribly strong with the young people."

We of the W. I. L. can further testify that she is a terribly strong pacifist and has the courage of her convictions.

She does not hesitate to stand up in Congress and fight the big majority of men on the question of military training. She fought during her first term against an appropriation for cadet training in the schools and last summer she again fought the same issue. Extracts from her speech opposing the appropriation follow:

"It would look to me as if cadet training is the real enemy of a democratic form of government. I challenge the right of the state to interfere in the education of the child." ***

"I want to point out to honorable members that while we are not supposed to have compulsory military training in our secondary schools, that in reality and practice is what we have." ***

"A boy who refuses to take military training is boycotted, he is discriminated against in sports by the teachers as well as by the pupils.

"We hear it said that military training in school makes for discipline. But we must not confuse external discipline with self-control. Self-control must be discipline of ourselves by ourselves; but discipline inflicted from without is not the same thing at all, and the tendency is rather for the children to go to greater extremes of indulgence, almost licence, when the pressure of outside force is taken away." ***

"Possibly, though, the thing that we should most oppose this vote for is that by having military training in our schools the mind of the child is blinded, is not led to think of any other means of settling international disputes other than this one method of war--this one method has been absolutely discredited by all people who know most about it.

"The causes of war are not the things we thought they were. The causes of war are very sordid things. They are things so sordid that they must be covered up or there would be no wars fought.

You can pick up almost any of the new books that came out at the end of the war and you will find the facts uncovered by those who know best.

There were 21 nations engaged in the war and it cost 13 million lives and 337 billions of dollars, and we are preparing

again this year to the extent of \$14,400,000.

Sir Arthur Currie says: "We now know that as a means of solving the world's problems and removing international discord, war is a delusion and a lie."

If it is a delusion and a lie why not say so? Why do we not put that into the school books of this country? Why do we not burn the lies that to-day pass as history and put out books which tell the truth? I was reading in some of our Empire Day books about the "glory of the trenches", the "living bayonets", the "privates who would rather fight than eat".

It is dangerous to put such things as that into school books and lead little children, who depend on us to tell the truth, to believe that war is glorious when it is not."

These remarks of Miss McPhail were bitterly resented by many of the men. Said one man, Mr. Church:

"Military training instils the principle of respect for authority, love of country and love of empire in the cadet... In the United States to-day the cadet movement is carried on in every school. In no other country in the world have they more militarism than in the United States. I admire the American people for it. We are going to continue the cadet movement in Toronto whether the honorable lady from Southeast Grey likes it or not."

Said another member, a Mr. Jacobs: "I am not surprised that the fair member from Southeast Grey is not in favor of it (the manly art of self-defence) because I do not think she would ever want to engage in a boxing bout with anybody.

They say the secret of England's greatness is that the boys are taught by men and it is also said that what makes for effeminacy in the people of some countries is that most of the children are taught by women... It seems to me that the whole subject to-night is scarcely worth discussion. It is more or less of a bread and water type, something that is taught in the basement of Sunday Schools."

When it came to the vote on Miss McPhail's amendment which was to the effect that the \$400,000 appropriated for cadet training be cut down to \$1, only 27 voted for the amendment and 64 against it. It is evident that the majority of men in Canada still need to be educated.

Hungarian Woman M. P. Fights Militarism

It is not easy to-day to take a stand against militarism in Hungary, particularly if that person holds a prominent position but Anna Kéthly, the one woman in the Hungarian parliament had the courage to do that. She is a member of the Social Democratic party and spoke in the debate on pensions for war invalids:

"It was eleven years ago that war was declared in this chamber. The message was received with enthusiasm because the industrial and agricultural workers had no representatives in Parliament.

The protest of the workers was silenced by terror and drowned in the noise of a

paid mob and a paid press. The catastrophe of world suicide began. We see its results now in these taxes proposed for invalid pensions.

It is time at last to realize what war means and we cannot in this connection avoid the question of responsibility. We know now that not nations but classes are guilty for the war. A small group of people surrounded the rulers, a group of professional murderers who wanted to secure benefits for themselves at the cost of other people." (Violent interruptions from other members of the Parliament, cries of "one must not speak like that". Chairman asks Anna Kéthly not to use expressions which offend patriotic feelings).

"Among the guilty are the diplomats who are ruling the world, confident of the stupidity of the masses.

The press is guilty or that part of it which served those who profited by war and gloried in it. But above all two International bodies are responsible for the disaster, the Workers of the World and the Churches.

(Great tumult of reactionary parties.) The Church instead of preaching without compromise "Thou shall not kill" has prayed for victory.

(Great tumult. Cries of "we have never heard such a speech in this hall".)

"The Workers of the World are guilty, too. They hadn't strength enough to defend their most primitive human rights, the right to refuse to take part in the slaughter and their right to live.

I do not know whether the Church has begun to take measures against the threatening dangers of the future but the workers have, by condemning mass slaughter and the manufacture of ammunition.

We cannot deal with pensions for invalids and at the same time provide funds for military training.

Even with the highest kind of taxation it would be impossible to provide pensions for an ever recurring mass of invalids and all consciences must be revolted at the idea of producing new invalids.

Military service is not voluntary, a risk which each one takes for himself. It is coerced service and if a man be made an invalid by it he should be supported by the authority which forced this duty on him. It is hard to deal with this bill seriously, for it treats with only one side of the question, how to get money by taxation, and says nothing of the use to be made of the money.

Certainly it is the duty of society to provide for its invalids but this burden ought to be born chiefly by those who profited by the war, landowners, munition manufacturers, war profiteers.

It is remarkable that the bill takes into consideration the constant decrease in the number of invalids from year to year, yet the taxation remains the same. It would therefore seem to provide for new invalids. But I declare there is no social democratic party ready to play the atrocious comedy of supporting war, and the industrial and agricultural workers will another time know their duty. I propose to the National Assembly that the Government be directed to prepare a bill providing for the adequate care of the present war invalids, widows and orphans before the end of March 1926."

WORK OF THE W. I. L. NATIONAL SECTIONS

Czechoslovakian Section

The Czech and German groups in Czechoslovakia joined in a common protest against the treatment of minorities. A petition was sent, signed by both groups, to Dr. Benès, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is also the Czech representative in the League of Nations, asking him to plead for the just treatment of Minorities in Italy.

Further, the Czech Section has offered its help in dealing with Minority Problems to Yella Hertzka, Frau von Cederfeld and Dr. Hilda Clark, the three women appointed to form a permanent W. I. L. Minority Commission.

The Czechoslovakian Section now has 7 local groups in different parts of the country. One of these groups, the Brünn Section has been much exercised over the threat of Mussolini that at a sign from him, two million soldiers were ready in marching order to do his bidding.

At the General meeting of the group in Brünn there was a large attendance and the President of the section Frau Prof. Wiechowski made a most impressive speech. At the close a resolution was passed as follows:

"The women here protest against the challenging words of the Italian Premier when he announced war preparedness amounting to two million men. As human beings, as women, as pacifists, we protest at this outrage."

This resolution was later taken up by the Central Office of the Czech Section of the W. I. L. and also passed by them.

The Brünn group also wrote a letter to the newly elected women members of Parliament which is in part as follows:

"Our salvation does not lie in calumny and estrangement between races and classes, and it is greatly to be regretted when political power is used to this end. Only by working together can a lasting peace be effected both inside and outside the country.

So we appeal to you women members of Parliament to work for a policy of mutual confidence and understanding, taking no thought of differences of nationality or party, but caring for the well being of all, and working against everything that might bring about warlike development.

Further we urge you to see that all appropriations be used for cultural and humanitarian purposes and to do away with unemployment and be not used for military preparation."

This letter was later endorsed by the whole Czech Section.

On Armistice Day the Czech Section and six other organizations combined to hold large meetings. Peace problems were discussed and resolutions passed opposing all military training in the schools, and urging that men who opposed military service, for political or religious reasons, be not punished but given civil service.

On Armistice Day the graves of soldiers of all countries, buried in Czechoslovakia, were decorated.

During Christmas week there was an exhibition of pacifist Christmas presents.

Marie Aull, the Secretary of the German Section of the Czech group, calls the attention of all W. I. L. members to the disposition that is being made of the Nobel Peace Prize. According to the newspapers the Nobel Prize will again not be given out in 1925, but the accumu-

lation accruing for the last three years, will be divided in 1926 between Briand and Chamberlain. Marie Aull says:

"Is this an attempt to be ironic about the Peace Movement? Will the Women's International League tolerate such an action without protest?"

The Danish and German Sections

Joint action has been taken by these two groups which is both thrilling and inspiring. A circular has been printed in both Danish and German and distributed to all the women living on the boundary line which separates Denmark from Germany. This circular says in part:

WOMEN WE APPEAL TO YOU!

You, women who live in a frontier town facing a boundary line, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, appeals to you.

Where there is peace there is liberty. Where there is liberty there is peace.

You women of a frontier town we call upon you to work out in a small way what the W. I. L. is trying to attain for the people of the world. You are called upon to work out, that which has existed for years in the United States and in Switzerland, where people of different nationalities, keeping their own customs, live side by side in mutual esteem.

For centuries destructive forces have been at work, dividing people, leading to war, poverty and chaos. We must replace violence with non-violence, hate with understanding, calumny with truth, fear with confidence. The tragic days we have passed through makes this task difficult, but it must be done that better days may come.

This is your task, women. Men cannot do it because they have placed their confidence in brute force. The world waits for women to give it a new life, and by their strength, bring about understanding between peoples.

If future generations are educated in the spirit of understanding they will practice it. Begin with the language. Abandon the idea that one language is superior to another and that pride permits the use of only one. Every language expresses the culture of a people. Fortunate is he who possesses two languages. He is doubly wealthy. As the proverb says: "he who knows two languages has the value of two men".

Teach your children to speak the two languages of your country. In this way, little by little, you will bring a new understanding into the moral, economic and political life of the people, which will solve quarrels and misunderstandings, and through understanding end the barbarity of war.

Think, women and mothers, it is your children whom the governments will make the victims of a new war.

Women of the frontier, we send this call to you!

Help create a better age. Join the W. I. L.

German Section Danish Section
of the W. I. L. of the W. I. L.

The German Section

The Munich Branch of the W. I. L. is having troubles of its own. Toward the end of November that group attempted to hold a public meeting for women and was forbidden to do so by the police.

The Chief of Police Mantel gave as his reason that the attitude of the League and the relation of its leaders to foreign countries had caused confusion in the minds of German people so that disturbances were likely to follow.

The German W. I. L. filed a complaint against this action with the Government of Upper Bavaria. It pointed out that a meeting of women only was not likely to lead to violence and that if the "Bavarian Union for Home and King" with its monarchistic demonstrations were likely to cause trouble that was no reason for forbidding the meeting but only for the police to protect the meeting.

The German Section of the W. I. L. on the day the Locarno Pact was signed by Germany, sent letters to the Ministers of Education of the 18 free states of the German Republic, asking that Article 148 of the Constitution of the Republic be brought to the attention of the German people.

This article provides that all instruction be given in the spirit of reconciliation between all nations.

French Section

This Section has devoted its time during December to a consideration of Colonial Imperialism. Being convinced that public opinion in France badly needed to be educated on this subject, it called a large public meeting together on December 12th at the Hotel des Sociétés Savantes. A large audience, including many young people listened with interest to the discussion of the different aspects of Colonial Imperialism by experts.

One of the speakers, Monsieur Delaisi explained the origin of the present Moroccan conflict. He began with the mysterious actions of adventurers, mine prospectors, operators for a capitalistic firm. He showed the rivalries and combinations that sprang up between Spanish, French, English and even American groups, who covet the wealth of the Riff mines.

Then he explained that France, put at a disadvantage by one of the combinations, allowed the brother of Abd-el-Krim to come to Paris and get arms and munitions to fight the Spanish.

This is why French soldiers fighting to-day side by side with the Spanish, their rivals of yesterday, are likely to be killed by machine guns and bullets manufactured in France.

In this exposure it was made plain that as long as capitalist investors are let loose in a country they desire to exploit, hostilities spring up which rapidly degenerate into bloody conflicts and as a result the most intelligent and bravest of the natives, such men as Abd-el-Krim learn through their contact with Europeans and the sight of their commercial rivalries to become masters of the situation and foment rivalries between different groups, thus enabling the native to fight advantageously against Europeans. Moreover the scandalous traffic in arms and munitions permitted by all countries enables the natives to arm themselves and extend indefinitely the conflict.

After Monsieur Delaisi's speech, Monsieur Félicien Challaye spoke on the "Aspirations of the Annamites". Monsieur Challaye has made two visits to these people, separated by an interval of twenty years and is well acquainted with their manners and customs. He said:

"They represent an older civilization than that of France, and though they differ in many ways are quite as developed as the French. Therefore it is unintelligent and brutal to treat the Annamites as though they were barbarians.

French Section (continued)

What are the aspirations of the Annamites? Some want complete freedom from the French, but there are others, the majority, who merely ask for as much administrative autonomy as possible, to include free election of local magistrates and a more just fiscal system. They also ask for freedom of the press in the papers that are printed in French and in the native language, also freedom of meeting and freedom to instruct children in the elementary schools in the native language as well as in French."

Colonel Métois made revealing statements in the final speech as to the action of the French in this colony of Annamites, and denounced as a lie that it was a case of peaceful penetration.

He showed that in order to advance certain French officers, promises made to natives were violated and disputes were settled by force. In this way dangerous feeling was created against French troops. In conclusion Colonel Métois endorsed Jaurès statement that "The Maroccan affair will be a source of countless difficulties and a regular wasp's nest."

At the end of the meeting the following resolution was passed:

"Being opposed to all oppression and convinced that a policy of conquest does nothing but whet the appetites of rival imperialisms and create profound difficulties, which will sometime be a peril to modern civilization:

We demand that the relations of the great powers with the people of the colonies, their "protégés", be based henceforth not on the exploitation and the submission of the natives, but on a spirit of mutual respect and cooperation.

In agreement with the principle of self-determination, we express the wish that the native populations of the colonies and of the protectorates be represented in the League of Nations as directly as possible or by disinterested parties, and that their disputes with the countries dominating them be arbitrated.

As far as Marocco is concerned we demand that negotiations be carried forward and the necessary concessions made in order to lead as soon as possible to a just and lasting peace."

Madame Duchene's Pamphlet on Education

We of the W. I. L. note with pleasure that Monsieur André Oltramare head of the Geneva Department of Education has read the report of our Vice-President, Gabrielle Duchène, on "L'Education en vue de la Paix", which she delivered at the Child Welfare Congress in Geneva last August, and has used the following quotations from her report in his instructions to teachers.

"Believing that war is an avoidable catastrophe and that the education of the individual may be a powerful factor for peace, we express the wish that educators, teachers and parents in forming personality will not be content with eliminating all that may create false judgements, develop a warlike spirit, create chauvanism and arouse antagonism and hate between the people.

But will attempt before all else to create strong and free personalities, free from prejudices, convinced of the unity of humanity, looking towards the

ROMAIN ROLLAND'S BIRTHDAY

On January 29th, 1926, Romain Rolland celebrates his 60th birthday. We of the W. I. L. think with joy of this great artist, poet, novelist, and musician and we reverence the man who has labored unceasingly for justice and peace on earth.

Persecuted as he has been, by the narrow minded and those in power in his country, his life has been a continual battle.

On January 29th we must also think with gratitude of the women who have made Romain Rolland's path easier. Malwida von Meysenbug who at the age of eighty helped him to gain a following for his work and again and again inspired him with new courage and new power to create. Madeleine Rolland, his sister and co-worker who remained always a true comrade through times of persecution and illness.

And just as these women have created understanding for Romain Rolland's work and treasured him as a man, so must we now see to it that the seeds he has sown bears fruit a thousandfold and that peace on earth becomes indeed a reality.

future and capable of realizing a better and a more just state of affairs.

We demand all members of the teaching profession in every country to teach history in the spirit of fraternity and humanity, inspired with the feeling of the solidarity of all people."

Canadian Section

The Vancouver Branch held its second annual Pageant and International Fête on the afternoon and evening of Armistice Day, November 11th.

The Pageant consisted of folk dances of 15 different countries. Children in costume representing the different countries performed the dances. One of the most charming dances was given by eight tiny Japanese girls.

When all the dances had been given, Fairy Goodwill, had the children take hands and dance around her to symbolize the friendship of all nations.

Beside the dances there were booths representing 10 countries presided over by women of those countries in National Costume. Different foreign associations aided the W. I. L. in this work. Donations for the booths were given by merchants and handwork was done by the women. The booths were a real picture of each country. A large cosmopolitan audience attended and a very fine spirit was shown. Complimentary tickets were sent to the Consuls, exchange teachers from other countries, the League of Nations Society and to various other organizations.

Another interesting event is the recent organization of the International Club of Vancouver, comprising a group of men cooperating with the women of the W. I. L. This club is open to all men and women, regardless of color, race, sex or creed.

The aim is to have a member of as many of the different nationalities as possible on the Board of Directors.

Regular meetings are to be held with frank discussions of International problems.

There has also been an International Students Club started at the University of British Columbia, under the auspices of the W. I. L., which promises to be a real factor in student life.

An encouraging event occurred last September when the "United Farm Women of Alberta" joined the Vancouver Branch of the W. I. L. in a body.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

Jane Addams, International President

International Headquarters
Geneva, Switzerland
12, rue du Vieux-Colège

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

Cable Willif



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