

Thank God! there is always a Land of Beyond
 For us who are true to the trail;
 A vision to seek, a beckoning peak,
 A farness that never will fail;



A pride in our soul that mocks at a goal,
 A manhood that irks at a bond,
 And try how we will, unattainable still,
 Behold it, our Land of Beyond!

Robert Service.

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The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

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DANGER SPOTS TO WATCH

Failure of Naval Disarmament Conference.

The American-English-Japan Naval Conference was a total failure said the «Manchester Guardian»:

«The naval conference in Geneva ended in speeches and discouragement...»

«The Big Navy interests in the United States have been encouraged and so have those everywhere who are always preaching the impossibility of disarmament... Public opinion is sound enough: the trouble is that the Admiralties have their eye on each other, and that they may persuade or intimidate the Governments into giving them what they want.»

The Execution of Sacco and Vanzetti.

After seven years of ordeal, on Monday night the 22nd of August, Sacco and Vanzetti were executed.

Madeiras, the man who had confessed to the murder with which Sacco and Vanzetti were charged and who was not believed, was executed at midnight. At 12.11 came Sacco. He walked unaided to the chair. As the guards strapped him in, he cried: «Long live anarchy» then added «Farewell, my wife and child and all my friends.»

Vanzetti was brought in at 12.20. He paused to thank the prison warden for all his kindness and then seated himself in the chair. He said: «I want to tell you that I am innocent and that I never committed any crime but sometimes some sin. I am an innocent man...»

GLAD TIDINGS FOR PACIFISTS

Women's Cooperative Guild on Disarmament.

At a recent international meeting the following resolution was passed:

«This International Conference of Cooperative Women representing millions of working housewives and mothers, view with grave concern the development in Europe and Asia of danger zones which threaten the peace of the world. It records the unconquerable opposition of cooperative women to war which is contrary to every principle for which the cooperative movement stands.

It affirms their conviction that there can be no permanent security for the peace of the world except in total, universal disarmament and urges the national Guilds to join with all other organisations working for this object.

It expresses its profound disappointment at the breakdown of the Conference on naval disarmament...

It further declares its opinion that no progress towards effective disarmament will be made unless the policy to be followed is determined by the statesmen in consultation with the peoples and not by military and naval experts and it looks to the League of Nations to ensure that women, who form half the human race, shall have their place in the coming International Disarmament Conference.»

Labor Women on Resistance to War.

At a national conference of Labor women in England on May 12th the following resolution was passed:

«This Conference, recognising individual responsibility for the continuance of the conditions that breed war, calls upon all women through their membership in the Labor and Socialist Parties, Trade Unions, and the Cooperative Movement to advocate opposition to any Government threatening war, by organising general resistance, including the refusal to bear arms, to produce armaments, or to render any material assistance, and it urges that there should be a world conference of the Socialist, Labor, and Cooperative Internationals to prepare concerted action on these lines. The Conference, believing that international conferences for the purpose of partial disarmament are of little value, urges that this country should take the initiative in making a definite proposal to the other nations for immediate universal disarmament by mutual agreement.»

Unity Among the Churches.

At the International Ecclesiastical Conference on Faith and Order for the «unity» of Christendom, 500 delegates representing 87 denominations repeated the Lord's Prayer in unison. Bishop Brent as Chairman in opening the Conference, said it was imperative for Christendom to put its own house in order by obtaining unity among the various Christian sects. He said that to have a hundred missionary societies in China today was as suicidal for Christianity as were the civil divisions to national unity.

For World Peace.

During the world war, in the city of Washington in the United States, for several months before the armistice there occurred a most significant event.

In that city of diplomats, politicians and business men there arose a most extraordinary belief in the power of united petition to end the ghastly war. In Europe men and women prayed individually for victory, for the dead, for peace but in no other city were all activities ceased while the city silently voiced their great desire for peace. Every day at noon church bells rang, gongs sounded, sirens blew, to remind the people of the hour. Then thousands of employees in the Department of War, the Navy, the Treasury, the Post Office, the U.S. Housing Corporation, as well as the people in the department stores and streets, were silent for two minutes in prayer.

The people in Washington at the time say they will never forget the mysterious power and serenity of a city made up of men and women of all creeds and all nations thus united. Some of the people who were there, in particular some of our own W.I.L. members, feel that in that great experiment, an inexhaustible source of power, as great as that of Niagra Falls, was tapped and that that power should again be made use of. These people want to perpetuate the thing that was created then. They want to blend the united power of thought of people of all nations and all creeds into a mighty harmony, by a common daily petition for love and peace on earth.

When the noon hour strikes in successive countries, as the world turns towards the sun, they want the cry to spring forth from mankind like an overflowing river of music:

«Oh Almighty Spirit! Fill our hearts with eternal love and peace.»

VILMA GLÜCKLICH

Lida Gustava Heymann.

Vilma Glücklich, whose sudden and unexpected death recently was such a shock, was one of the members of the International Executive Committee of the W.I.L. and president of the Hungarian Section of the League.

She was a Hungarian by birth. She fought side by side with Rosika Schwimmer for the emancipation of Hungarian women. Rosika Schwimmer and Vilma Glücklich were outwardly and inwardly great contrasts, nevertheless they worked together in perfect harmony. In a few years they organised in Hungary a woman's movement the like of which has hardly been equalled in any other country in such a short time. The movement was not only strong and active in the large cities but, which means much more, women all over the country understood and were interested in it; they realized that to free women meant to free humanity from endless misery.

Today not only Hungarian women are mourning the loss of Vilma Glücklich, but also all members of the Women's International League which protested energetically against the World War in 1915 and of whose Executive Committee Miss Glücklich was then a member. During the years of the war she worked for the reconciliation of the peoples, in spite of all difficulties, and stood for the principle of non-violence. During her life she went through one very hard trial. At the close of the war many people in Hungary believed that the time had come to found a state based on freedom and brotherhood. Later that new regime was overthrown and Hungary became a hell of cruelty. It was then Vilma Glücklich wavered and wondered whether brute force should not be met with violence. But it was only for a moment, — she thought it through — and soon found herself again.

Threatened and persecuted for her pacifism, her position as a school teacher was taken from her and she left her country. Then, until November 1925, she occupied the position of International secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

All her co-workers respected her pure and irreproachable character and her unflinching devotion to her work.

Vilma Glücklich was one of those fine natures who work and create, driven by an irresistible inner urge. She did not try to gain advantages for herself through her work nor did she try to win public fame. Such people are often not recognised at their full worth by the public in general. They work in silence, but they are very precious, they give organisations depth for they have souls. The W.I.L. has lost immeasurably in the death of Vilma Glücklich.

TWO WOMEN VISIT THE SACCO-VANZETTI FAMILIES

Some weeks ago, during the hot August days, just ten days before the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, two women hurried through Italy to the towns Villafalletto and Torremaggiore. These two women were bearing letters and messages from the two unhappy prisoners to their families in Italy.

One of the women, Mrs. Gertrude Winslow of Boston and a member of the W.I.L., had for a long time been interested in the two anarchists and knew them well. She sought some way to serve them and one day suggested that she visit their homes. The gratitude of the men was touching. They eagerly planned her trip. Said Vanzetti in a letter to her:

« Now, when you will reach my native home, just think to be at your own. You will be tired by the long trip and that is a good place to rest and restor... My sister will be happy to have you there. They love all who help us... So please just think to be at home... »

« Well, I wish you a good trip and I will accompany you in thought and good wishes. I am not too optimistic in the case outcome, and I see the possibility to be unable to see you and greet you on your return... I don't see neither justice nor good ahead: the forces of darkness and tyranny are rapidly striding to our doom. »

« But be of brave heart and please tell to my one all what you have in your heart. »

With great heart yours,
Bartolomeo Vanzetti. »

So Mrs. Winslow journeyed to London. There she was met by Mrs. S.K. Ratcliffe, another member of the W.I.L. and together they went to the childhood homes of the doomed men.

Vanzetti's home was a little wine merchant's shop, stone flagged and neat. The older sister greeted the visitors, for the younger had hurried to Boston to see her brother. The sister's face was lined with her constant tears. The aged father was losing his grasp upon life, but their belief in and love for the son was absolute.

After a day spent in words of comfort and explanation the two women hurried on to Sacco's home. This was much more pretentious. The father was a man of standing, an ex-mayor and respected for his character as well as for a Fiat auto-car. Sacco's letter was received and read. Here, too, the family showed entire belief and trust in the son though disagreeing with his doctrines. The journey of these women was a wonderful errand of love and mercy but a tragic one. As one of them said:

« Never will our departure be forgotten. To walk through a living lane of women and children and to read in their faces the affection and compassion that the town felt for the Sacco family, to hear their farewells, to try in vain to check one's own tears, to look back with a last attempt to carve on one's memory for ever this wonderful manifestation — then the final embraces of the Sacco family and Torremaggiore was left behind like a dream. »

THE SUMMER SCHOOL

August the 25th was a day of drenching showers but in spite of this the summer school was opened with much enthusiasm at Gland. Eighty people crowded into the small hall for the opening address. Monsieur Challaye, a French professor of philosophy, who is acting as director of the courses at the school this summer, presided and extended greetings to everyone. Monsieur de Madariaga, the head of the Disarmament Section of the League of Nations spoke on the «International Spirit». His speech was that of an artist and a poet and was both brilliant and inspiring. It took one out of the realm of politics to a higher plane and wonderful to relate, everyone, no matter how divergent their views, was thrilled by it.

After the addresses Madame Duchêne, Madeleine Rolland and Emma Thomas welcomed the many guests who had come to Gland as well as to the school.

This year there are about forty five students from 12 nationalities who live at the school with from ten to twenty additional persons attending lectures.

The school this year is under the direction of Madame Duchêne and the French Section. Perhaps never before has a school had such a brilliant list of speakers.

As «Pax» goes to press the school is half over and those who have already spoken are Henri Junod (Switzerland) who is the Vice-president of the Association for the defence of the native races; Dr. Leo Frobenius (Germany); Prof. Rappard, rector of the University of Geneva and member of the Mandates Commission; Dr. Frida Steenhoff (Sweden); Mr. J. L. Nehru (India) a close friend of Gandhi; Mr. Duong van Giau (Indochina); Dr. A. Schweitzer, who only returned from Africa a week ago where he is doing such marvelous work among the natives, and effecting great cures in sleeping sickness; Mr. Hoang Quan Giu (Indochina); Mr. D. G. Mukerji (India), who has written such wonderful books: «My Brother's Face» etc.; Mr. John Harris (England) president of the «Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Society»; Mr. Roger Baldwin (U.S.A.), Director of the Civil Liberties Bureau. Besides the lectures at the school there has also been one big public meeting in Geneva an account of which is given on the centre page.

But as usual the most important part of the summer school is the opportunity it gives for life together and for adjustment to one another. As Mr. Mukerji said in his speech, the great thing is that each individual shall have «being», shall live and move as a self controlled personality with an inner centre. When this quality is acquired, then will come tolerance, understanding and the possibility of building up an international world that cannot fall because based on truth, on unity, on oneness.

A Prayer.

No more of light, I ask, O God,
But eyes to see what is;
Not sweeter songs, but power to hear
The present melodies.

Not greater strength, but how to use
The power that I possess;
Not more of love, but skill to turn
A frown into caress.

Florence Holbrook (U.S. W.I.L. member.)

Peace And Freedom And The Colonial Problem.

On Monday evening, August 29th the W.I.L. arranged a large public meeting in the Salle Centrale in Geneva. Below are given extracts from the speeches. Madame Duchêne at the meeting stated the W.I.L. economic policies.

Peace and Freedom.

Prof. Féliçien Challaye.

I know of no finer slogan than those two words — Peace and Freedom — especially when combined; peace between individuals and between nations freedom to come and go, to believe and express one's faith as one likes... But peace and freedom must be united to be effective and that is one of the reasons why the W.I.L.P.F. is studying the question of colonisation... Colonies are the result of war, and also the cause of war. When men, and financiers in particular, decide they want a certain country, they bring pressure to bear on their Governments to send armed forces to conquer the coveted territory... It is the duty of those who condemn war and love freedom to raise the colonial problem and awaken the conscience of others to the unfairness of subjecting people against their will to foreign domination.

French Imperialism.

Duong van Giau.

France has been in Indo-China since 1858 but the French policy in Indo-China has not corresponded to the needs of the country. Subjection, assimilation, association — all have been tried. The law of 1st July 1881 granted freedom of the press, but in Indo-China this applies only to the French press. The same is true of freedom of association. Only the French enjoy this freedom. Colonization nowhere in the colonial regime is accompanied by peace or freedom. Collaboration between East and West is indispensable to improvement and evolution, but another modus vivendi than colonization must be found... Wherever there is colonization, economic and material interests push idealist tendencies into the background.

English Imperialism.

J. L. Nehru.

What is the effect of Indian freedom or lack of freedom on the rest of the world? In Geneva, Conferences and Commissions are meeting incessantly, and people foresee the millenium. But these meetings discuss world problems as though half a dozen countries of Europe represented the world. That is a fatal delusion. The removal of French troops from the Rhineland will not bring peace or freedom; the problems of Asia, India and other countries must first be solved. Asia if not attended to, will make its presence felt, and disagreeably too. Take the Disarmament Conference. England proclaimed that she was prepared to reduce her forces subject to certain conditions, but while she spoke in this vein at Geneva, in India, beyond the purview of the League, she was preparing for war... India is not prepared to become a part of a scheme for a British Commonwealth of Nations, which is merely another aspect of British Imperialism...

The British Government say they went to India with peaceful intentions, but it is peace without freedom... The only possible solution of the colonial problem is by determining that every country under foreign domination shall be free, neither under a mandate or any other form of protection.

America's Growing Imperialism.

Roger Baldwin.

There is a certain smug self-righteousness that marks Americans when they discuss the peoples of other lands. It is not merely the universal self-righteousness of those who love their home-land. It is an aggressive challenge to others to measure up to our superior civilization. The rich Uncle Sam claims the right to deliver moral lectures to his poor relatives, — and, being rich, on any subject.

...Now we have no such democracy as we boast, and we never have had. Such prosperity as we have is not shared by the masses of wage-workers nor by the bulk of our farmers. Such liberties as we had did not survive the world war and the war against Bolshevism. For Negroes, for aliens, for strikers, for Communists only such liberty exists as they have the determination to get at the price of persecution.

I do not want to paint us unduly black. Things are not so bad today as they were. They are better because the crowd in control in America have nothing now to fear. The radical movement has ebbed; the labor movement hardly moves; business is flourishing; trade is expanding; our foreign loans, secured by first mortgages and the Navy, continue to pile up at figures unprecedented in all history. Our benevolent mandate over Latin America continues to furnish us opportunities for excellent profits and for object lessons in American democracy under the Marines.

Our colonies, comprising six islands from the far Philippines to Porto Rico, with some 15 million black and brown inhabitants, furnish us with some profitable business, and the hope of more...

But our colonies are a mere drop in the brimming bucket of our new imperialism. We have improved on the old method of seizing and holding dependencies. We penetrate them by bankers loans, and follow these up by the marines when they are not paid. Our new empire, according to a recent statement of a cabinet official, reaches wherever the American dollar goes. And it has gone a long way from home. We have already occupied and are administering the affairs of Haiti and Nicaragua through native puppets; our Standard Oil Co. virtually owns Venezuela; our capital absolutely controls Cuba...

On the world horizon there is trouble. The new stirring of the colonial peoples; the rise of the workers, movements all over the world to increasing political consciousness, painfully slow and halting as it is, foreshadows a challenge...

A new internationalism is appearing which recognizes that the white workers and the colonial workers are exploited by the same powers, and can win their freedom only together...

This idea of linking the revolt of the colonies with that of the workers has not hit America hard enough yet to gather strength, but it is beginning.

And in America it is needed most. We stand today as the greatest future menace to the peace and progress of the world because we are in a fair way

to being its economic masters. We are a young and vigorous imperialism. The French and British are declining. Against our great concentration of money and military power the future struggle must be directed. And those of us who undertake it at home need to join hands with every force abroad, in whatever quarter. Unconditional independence for all peoples; no political or military control with foreign loans; the unquestioned recognition of all peoples to develop unhindered their own forms of political and economic life, — are the only possible goals to strive for.

Money Imperialism.

Marcelle Capy.

...The world today is divided into a small number of wealthy nations who exploit and the great mass of nations who are exploited. 70 % of the world is in the hands of the oppressed races...

Civilization today is represented by horsepower. The greatest civilization is where there is the greatest horsepower. The thinker has no value, money is at the helm. Under cover of financial loans Europe has become a colony of the United States. Before the war American investments abroad amounted to a half a billion dollars. Today they amount to thirteen billions. In dealing with this question of money we seem to go far astray from the race problem. But the truth is that the value of a human being has dropped to zero and only money counts. It follows naturally therefore that rich nations have come to despise the poor nations for the same reason that the lady looks down on her servant, or the director upon his employees. It is the contempt of the human beast who bases his pride on money, it is the contempt of the white races of the United States for the colored, of the Englishman for the brown man. But only the ignorant, that is those whose soul is sleeping or dead, despise their fellowmen. This contempt for other races is based on a lust for money...

The reign of capitalism in the world is not a chance development. Nothing comes by chance and it is necessary to understand to view the bent and crooked ways of humanity in their totality and in the light of centuries. If we look at the history of the world we see empires arise then degenerate from luxury and immorality and give place to the birth of others more vast. And so it will be with this system of industrial and imperial capitalism.

We are before a world achievement which, in the blood, exploitation and complete contempt for human life, is being wrought step by step as surely as the river flows to the ocean, i. e. the unification of all mankind. Individual profit, and the concentration of profits, has given impetus to interpenetration into all parts of the world, and through it humanity rises to unity not only in the economic but also in the social and spiritual life for all go together.

At dinner a friend drew my attention to the beautiful Greek symbol of Minerva the Wise springing from the head of Jupiter. Perhaps through all our present suffering wisdom will arise and cleanse us of our baseness.

Three Large International Conferences On Education Cooperation And Peace

Locarno Conference for New Education Gertrud Baer.

Gertrud Baer, who was the W.I.L. F.P. Representative at the Locarno Education Conference, has written an article for the September «Frau im Staat». We print below some brief extracts from this article.

«There were almost 1200 delegates from forty widely separated countries, among them leaders and representatives of Boards of Education in Liberia, San Domingo, South West Africa, New South Wales (Australia), representatives of universities in India, Cuba, Japan along with many Americans and European pioneers of new education. To this important group of people all over the world a brilliant and cordial reception was given by the city of Locarno and its mayor with addresses, concerts and gay illuminations. The public meetings held at the theatre were overcrowded daily. There were many young people, receptive, open-minded and ready for work. Various exhibitions of childrens' work illustrated splendidly the many new methods of creative education. Eight study circles and countless special discussions united people daily who were especially interested in certain problems. The efforts of the Congress leaders to find new methods of procedure must be recognized by all those who have grown weary of international congresses with their inherited tradition of resolutions and votes which are often merely formal and do not pledge to anything...

A special characteristic of the Congress was the exchange of experiences in the sphere of education between America and Europe. Mass education and mass instruction have presented America with new problems and whoever has visited schools of different types in different states there, admires their results in developing the child's character and preparing it for practical life. With the exception of schools like Marietta Johnson's for organic education in Fairhope, Alabama, for instance, new education in America means the methodizing of new educational perceptions, a school reform which corresponds with the modern American way of living, while in Europe, especially in Central Europe, the revolution in education has become a factor in forming a new conception and attitude towards social and individual life. The names of Washburne on the one hand and Glöckel or Paulsen on the other, the Dalton versus Jena plan suggest the strong mutual stimulus of the two continents possible at Locarno through the variety and multiplicity of the experiences.

The presence of Sir Jagadis Chunder Bose, the founder and head of the Research Institute of Plant Physiology in Calcutta, very much enriched the Conference. Months ago his work of experimentation with the circulation of plant essence had already thrown open for me doors into a new world of wonders. His lectures on the Unity of life revealed

by means of exact sketches and explanations the inner life of plants, their sensitiveness, manifested in each tiny part, in the different phases of their heart beats, the reaction of their muscle and nerve tissues, which resemble those of men and animals. From the excessive specialization of modern knowledge and technique which makes us forget that all life is a unity under the law of nature, the Hindu Bose leads us back to the Oneness of Truth and the Oneness of knowledge which embraces all knowledge and every living thing in a great comprehensive All.

«True to the highest tradition of India, the hall of knowledge is not only a laboratory but a temple and it is the woman, symbolized as the bearer of light, who lights the light in the temple.»

Biennial Congress of Educational Associations

The second conference of the World Federation of Educational Associations met in Toronto, Canada with an attendance of 4000 delegates amidst whom were hundreds of prominent educators from all over the world. The W.I.L. representative at this conference was Katherine Blake, a teacher in the U.S.A.

The thought uppermost in the minds of the delegates was the ideal of a warless world to be attained through a new point of view in teaching.

Dr. Augustus Thomas in his opening address said that the influence of education was to be added to many other forces now making for world concord and international cooperation.

The things stressed by the conference were that there must be a technique of teaching world citizenship; that the histories of the future must stress the great advantage of peace over war; that the school children must be given an understanding of the advantage of arbitration over that of military conflict. The World Committee on Peace founded at the first conference set forth plans for cooperating closely with all organizations working for peace.

There were a set of resolutions drawn up against military training, protesting against military training in the schools, and especially against compulsory drill and agreeing to work for the substitution of physical for military drill as a more adequate training in character and citizenship and calculated to lead youth to a better and wider appreciation of the real meaning of patriotism and duties of citizenship.

These resolutions while undoubtedly endorsed by the majority were not passed by the Congress as a whole on the ground that some of the delegates in countries where there was no military drill in the schools were loathe to pass judgement on the defence policies of other countries. These resolutions are however to be brought up again at the next Congress.

The Conference announced plans for the universal observance of World Good Will Day on May 18th. That day is to be made to stand for more than mere

gestures of goodwill. On that day, according to plans, world unity is to be studied by the various school groups in connection with their work in science, history, geography, economics and art. The interdependence of nations is to be pointed out and a study made of existing international machinery for the pacific settlement of national disputes. Before closing the Conference announced plans to incorporate the federation and to place it on a \$10,000,000 endowment with a permanent secretariat.

The next meeting of the conference is to be held in Geneva in 1929.

Triennial Congress Cooperative Women's Guild

For the third time the Cooperative Women's Guild held an international congress. This time it was in Stockholm on August 12th and 13th. The representative of the W.I.L. at the meeting was Dr. Naima Sahlbom of the Swedish Section.

The Conferences were held in the Concert House. They were presided over by Mrs. Emmy Freundlich M.P. of Austria, who is president of the «Mothers' International» as it is affectionately called. There were 205 delegates representing 14 countries.

The first session dealt with the subject of «Low Prices or High Dividends». The resolution on the subject embraced the need of cooperative loyalty so as to increase trade and thus gain control over prices and eventually over the standard of life of the workers.

The second session dealt with «The Family Wash», i.e., with the Municipal and Cooperative Washhouses and whether women prefer to do their washing at home or send it to public laundries, showing clearly the desire of women all over the world to lighten the drudgery of washing-day. The introduction of cheap electricity, municipal laundries and labor-saving appliances were advocated.

At a third session the subject was «Food Purity and Food Values». Delegates spoke on the adulteration of foods in different countries and urged an international law in the matter and the establishment of scientific laboratories for the study of the purity and value of all food stuffs.

The report of the president, Mrs. Emmy Freundlich, on the Economic Conference of the League of Nations was accepted and it was urged that a committee of housewives, industrialists and technicians be sent to Geneva to work with the International Committee for the improvement and lightening of domestic work.

The Conference passed a resolution of protest against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti and there was another resolution calling for total disarmament. For the latter resolution see the front page of this issue. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Swedish Guild for their hospitality. During the Conference a most delightful evening entertainment consisting of Scandinavian songs and dances in Swedish national costume was given.

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

Irish Section

This Section has issued the following statement of its views on the military defence of the Free State:

«Ireland's greatest hope of security lies in neutrality and disarmament, for cooperation with the British Empire for purposes of Imperial defence or for the defence of the Irish Free State must involve the Free State in Imperial commitments and entanglements which always contain the elements of war, and which ought to be repudiated by a nation long subject to Imperialistic control. Cooperation for defence constitutes our greatest military danger.

«The Irish Section of the W.I.L.P.F. therefore urges that the Irish Free State should:

1. Secure revision of the Treaty with Great Britain in regard to the clause by which certain ports and other facilities in Ireland are made available to Britain for war purposes.
2. Refuse any conscription to naval defence of the Empire or of Ireland.
3. Refuse any contribution for the purposes of the Imperial defence.
4. Sign the optional clause of the statute relating to arbitration by the Permanent Court of International Justice, to conclude «all in» arbitration treaties with all countries willing to do so.
5. Arrange for the graduate elimination of the Army.»

At the same time that this Section issued the above statement it sent out a questionnaire to all candidates standing at the general elections as follows:

- «1. Would you support a demand that the Free State Government should sign the optional clause of the statute relating to arbitration by the Permanent Court of International Justice, and conclude «all in» arbitration treaties with all countries willing to do so?
2. Would you support a demand that the Free State Government should refuse any contribution to the naval defence of Ireland or the Empire, or any contribution to Imperial defence?
3. Are you in favor of a permanent standing army in the Free State?
4. Would you support a demand for a revision of the Treaty with Great Britain, which would remove the clause by which certain ports and other facilities are made available to Great Britain for War purposes?
5. Are you in favor of a World Disarmament Conference?
6. Would you support the settlement by arbitration of any internal disagreement which threatened to lead to Civil War?»

The Bulgarian Section

This Section has been very active the past year and grown in size. It has redrafted its Constitution while keeping its title of the Bulgarian Section, making itself a Union and thus uniting a number of provincial groups in the section.

The new Constitution making this body a Union was presented to the General Assembly and has been accepted.

This Section has had meetings, lectures and concerts. Madame Karavelov has lectured several times on the Dublin Congress and has made a deep impression by her report.

A piece of land has recently been given this Section which is to be used

for a study colony and a piece of rest. One piece of work to which this Section has given much time is the problem of the Macedonian minorities. Thirty-five cultural societies of Macedonian women have united themselves with the Bulgarian Section and are calling themselves the «Group of Macedonian Women».

At a big conference of this Section on the 28th, 29th and 30th of May, a set of resolutions was drawn up dealing with injustices in the Treaty of Neuilly in respect to Bulgaria and the Macedonian Minority Problem.

These resolutions together with a statement setting forth the conditions in Bulgaria which threaten the peace of the world were sent by the Section to the Headquarters of the W.I.L. The Geneva Office was also asked by this Section to send a copy of this statement and resolutions to the Secretariat of the League of Nations. This was done after W.I.L. Headquarters had submitted the report to Dr. Hilda Clark, Chairman of the Minorities Commission for the W.I.L.

The Bulgarian Section has recently enjoyed visits from W.I.L. members from other lands. Camille Drevet of France and Dr. Hilda Clark of England were both in Sofia for some time. They both speak with appreciation of the work being done. They both say it is extremely difficult to work for peace in Bulgaria under present conditions and report that only through Madame Karavelov and the W.I.L. section is peace work carried on, and that without this group nothing would be done.

The Austrian Section

In the beginning of May the four groups in Austria of the W.I.L. met in Gratz. They were invited there by the Gratz group who did everything for their entertainment. Sociable meals were eaten together in the Schlossberg and there were many enjoyable walks in the neighborhood. Dr. Puchleitner had arranged for both a quiet meeting and a large conference. At the small conference it was decided that each of the groups should have from now on complete autonomy but that they should keep in close touch with each other and send regular reports on the work done in each group. It was decided by those attending the conference to ask the membership at large to appoint Frau Helene Rauchberg and Olga Misar as Consultative Members, these two to impart the W.I.L. news they receive to all the groups. The affiliation fees for Geneva are to be paid by the groups jointly. It was further decided that at the head of the Austrian Section there should be a National Committee with delegates from all groups, consultative Members and two presidents. This Committee is to meet whenever the groups so desire. It was further agreed that a Disarmament Committee consisting of Frau Rauchberg, Dr. Zycha, Dr. Bäck and Olga Misar should be formed and that the members of Parliament, particularly the women, should be asked what they intend to do for peace. Frau Dr. Puchleitner proposed a comprehensive and interesting plan of how statistics on pacifists could be worked out.

The members who attended this conference hope that the arrangements made will enable them to do very useful work for the cause of peace and strengthen all the groups.

ANITA AUGSPURG'S 70th BIRTHDAY

Madeleine Z. Doty.

Anita Augspurg is perhaps one of the best known members of the W.I.L. On September 22nd she will celebrate her 70th birthday. She can look back on a life rich in study, rich in variety of experiences and rich in a purpose to realize high ideals. Like other strong personalities she has known how to form out of a diversity of interests a unity of character.

She was born in the lowlands of Germany near Bremen. She studied at the universities of Zurich and Berlin and later took dramatic training in Berlin and went on the stage.

But more and more her thoughts centered on women's rights. In 1886 she went to Munich and became one of the foremost agitators for Woman Suffrage. The Bavarian Association for Woman Suffrage elected her president. She was the first woman in Germany to claim political equality for women. The whole woman's movement in Germany owes enormously to her for her far-sighted, indefatigable work.

But the woman's movement, absorbing as it was, did not wholly satisfy Anita Augspurg for she is a person ever seeking new knowledge.

In 1893 she took up the study of law and in 1897 took her degree of Doctor of Laws. Then she took up the study of agriculture at a High School in Berlin. Agriculture has always been her special hobby. She, together with her great friend, Lida Gustava Heymann, built a country house «Burg Sonnensturm» in the picturesque valley of the Isar in Bavaria.

In the country she was most truly happy, surrounded by her flowers, dogs, horses and poultry. There she read and studied, trying ever to acquire a deeper knowledge of the real meaning of life.

And always she used the wealth of her knowledge and experience to improve the condition of women.

At the outbreak of the war she took her stand as a pacifist. She was one of the women who in 1915 at the Hague helped found the Women's International League. Throughout the war she fought with the greatest energy and faith for her convictions. She did this even at the risk not only of ostracism but of her very life. At one time both she and her friend, Lida Gustava Heymann, were threatened with brutality at the hands of the young, aristocratic, military group in Munich if they returned to that city.

But these two women never wavered. Together they organized a strong German Section of the W.I.L. which now numbers 70 groups and is achieving much fruitful work for international understanding. Anita Augspurg has in cooperation with Lida Heymann for several years been editing a monthly paper called «Die Frau im Staat». This paper publishes vital and interesting articles on the international and national situations from the standpoint of women and radical pacifism.

It is not too much to say that Anita Augspurg is one of the outstanding personalities in Germany. She has made a real impression on her time. We, her friends, send her warmest greetings on her birthday and wish her many more years in which to continue her gallant fight for peace and freedom.

German Section

The German Section of the W.I.L. is creating a fund for September 22nd under the postal order No. 47635, Frankfurt a/M., Parkstr. 12, Helene Lewison, in honor of Dr. Angspurg's birthday and to be given to her to use as she wishes.

"Hunters of the Reds"

Rachel Davis DuBois.

Rachel DuBois, who has for some years been a valuable member of the W.I.L. and who has attended several of our Congresses at which she has represented the colored people of the U.S., has recently been going through persecution for her beliefs. Military and patriotic organizations taking advantage of the reaction in America are labelling everyone who does not think as they do as «Bolshis» or «Reds». They have gotten out a pamphlet on «How to tell a Red». Among others named in it are Jane Addams and Carrie Chapman Catt.

During an interim in my teaching career when I travelled with such leaders as Jane Addams, studying and lecturing on the causes of war, I must have become a marked woman by the hunters of the «reds»...

When I returned to my profession, it was as a teacher of Civics in the Woodbury, New Jersey High School. Because of my wide contacts... I was able to bring to the School many interesting speakers of different races and nations. One of these, Thomas Que Harrison, was particularly popular with the students, because, he was very young himself and went at his denunciation of war from the viewpoint of one who had seen fighting in the trenches. The students wanted to form a group to follow him and so we started a branch of the Fellowship of Youth for Peace...

From time to time I was called upon to speak on some phase of the Peace question in the community. By this time I saw the deep relation between the question of race and the abolishment of War. On this subject I spoke publicly

and endeavored to cooperate with other teachers in seeing to it that the colored student in the High School secured equal educational opportunities. This incurred much disfavor and started rumors. It was said that I had gone to Jericho, the Negro settlement, and urged them to run a colored man for the Board of Education...

Near Thanksgiving time in 1926 the organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution held a «Red Menace Meeting» addressed by an out of town speaker. False statements were made concerning the Fellowship of Youth for Peace... This false information was broadcasted... I immediately had a talk with Mr. Diverty, President of the School Board. I explained the situation and although the charges against the F. of Y. P. were false, I agreed with Mr. Diverty that the organization in the school should be discontinued. By this move it was hoped to stop unjust criticism. However, all sorts of rumors kept going about town and local organizations, the American Legion and the Sons of the American Revolution, sent identical letters to the Board of Education asking that I be dismissed at once «as a dangerous person in the community». The reasons given were that I was connected with the W.I.L. «a radical organization», and that I had said in 1923 that «we are very radical but must keep our aims submerged and try to get them across under the guise of education». It was then that a member of the Board visited me in my home and asked me to quietly resign. I asked him if the Board had anything against me as a teacher or as a person and on being told, «No, that it considered me one of its best teachers», I said that in that case I considered it my duty not to resign but to claim the protection of the New Jersey State Teachers Tenure of Office Law. I sent a letter to the Board denying ever having made the statement attributed to me by the Legion. But never received an answer. When the time came to re-elect the teachers I did not receive a contract. In the meantime many of my friends in and near Woodbury were interceding in my behalf with members of the Board. Opposition was working also.

All this time I was refusing to give my story to the Philadelphia papers. I felt that since I was protected by the Tenure of Office Law I would «face the music» alone and try to work my way back into the confidence of the people by being the best teacher I could possibly be. Rumors became so numerous, such as «she does not live with her husband» — «she teaches children to disobey their parents» — that I finally wrote the Board asking for a public hearing. When my letter asking for a public hearing was read representatives from the «patriotic» organizations were present...

After a stormy session it was decided to drop the matter, the patriotic organizations saying they had done their duty in furnishing the Board with information.

Public opinion by this time had swerved in my direction, with the Press insisting that even a public school teacher has a right to her opinions. The Board gave the Press the following resolution but did not raise my salary:

«After careful consideration of the matter pertaining to Mrs. Rachel Davis DuBois, the Board feels that, while the evidence, as at first submitted, seemed to be of sufficiently serious character to arouse the interest and investigation of loyal American citizens, the Board is not justified in declaring Mrs. DuBois to have been actuated by unpatriotic motives, nor to have been guilty of conduct unbecoming a teacher».

In the meantime 5 peace organizations of Philadelphia cooperated in printing and distributing an outline program of mine for studying world mindness which has been used in the schools. The Superintendent asked me to prepare a similar piece of work for next year. So I pocketed my professional pride, accepted a loss of money and reputation as a part of the battle scars in the fight for Peace and «carry on» for:

«Dead eyes shall keep watch
You shall not rest nor sleep
For you must do a harder thing
than dying is,
For you must think and ghosts will
drive you on.»

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

Jane Addams, International President

International Headquarters 12, rue du Vieux-Colège, Geneva
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 universal disarmament and for the solution of conflicts by the recognition of human solidarity, by conciliation and arbitration, by world co-operation, and by the establishment of social, political and economic justice for all, without distinction of sex, race, class or creed.

The work of all the National Sections is based upon the statements adopted and the Resolutions passed by the International Congresses of the League.

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