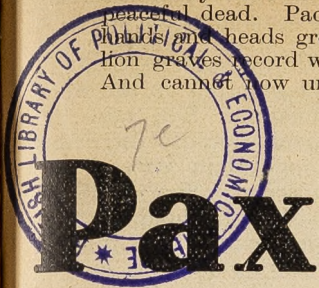


« They have no pact to sign — our peaceful dead. Pacts are for trembling heads grown gray. Ten million graves record what youth has said, And cannot now unsay ».



« They have no pact to sign — our happy dead. But if, O God, if WE should sign in vain, With dreadful eyes, out of each narrow bed, Our dead will rise again ».



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London Naval Conference

COMMITMENTS APRIL 4.

The French Government desired greater "security" in the Mediterranean. Talk of a "formula" between France and Britain to ensure this. The "formula" which Britain agreed to did not increase her military commitments and therefore was un satisfactory.

THREE POWER AGREEMENT APRIL 11.

An agreement between Great Britain, the United States and Japan talked of. The effort to find any basis for a naval understanding between France and Italy has failed.

NAVAL LIMITATION PACT APRIL 22.

On Tuesday the 22nd of April the chief delegates of the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy signed the treaty embodying the results of the conference. The principal points of the treaty are, no more capital ship building until 1936, an agreement on the limitation of size and armament of aircraft-carriers and submarines. This constitutes two thirds of the treaty. The other third is an agreement between the United States, Great Britain and Japan which stipulates the tonnage in each category of auxiliary ships for each of the three

countries; what capital ships each country is to scrap as they become obsolete. There is a "safeguard clause" which provides for further building in case the security of any of the three countries is menaced.

The outcome of the Naval Conference is a great disappointment. "We hoped for a half loaf, then for a slice; we have obtained only crumbs."

Situation In India

GANDHI'S LETTER TO VICEROY

March 6, Gandhi wrote a letter to the Viceroy, announcing his campaign of civil disobedience and setting forth his reasons for it. He said in part: "Before embarking on civil disobedience, ...I would fain approach you and find a way out. I cannot intentionally hurt anything that lives much less fellow human beings... While therefore I hold British rule a curse, I do not intend to harm a single Englishman or any legitimate interest he may have in India... I do not consider Englishmen in general to be worse than any other people on earth. I have the privilege of claiming many Englishmen as my dearest friends... Why do I regard British rule a curse? It has impoverished the dumb millions by a system of progressive exploitation and by the ruinously expensive military and civil administration which the country can not afford. It has reduced us politically to serfdom."

Further on in his letter Gandhi says Dominion status will never be granted to India since it would adversely affect Britain's commerce with India. He says it is no longer a question of argument, it is a question of matching forces, and India by non-violence must evolve a force sufficient to wrest her independence from the unwilling hands of Britain.

The Viceroy replied very briefly: "His Excellency... regrets to learn that you contemplate a course of action which is clearly bound to involve violation of the law and danger to the public peace."

March 12, Gandhi began his march to the sea coast with 79 volunteers. He stopped at villages on the way urging people not to pay the salt tax and violate the law.

April 6, Gandhi reaches Dandi on the seacoast, begins his campaign of civil disobedience by manufacturing or evaporating salt which is a Government monopoly. Gandhi met with no interference though there was a force of police at Dandi.

April 9, Twenty-five volunteers were arrested whilst manufacturing salt at Salempur. Two of Mr. Gandhi's sons have been arrested and sentenced to six months imprisonment.

April 14, Jawaharlal Nehru, the President of the National Congress, was arrested for violating the salt law and sentenced to six months imprisonment. The Mayor of Calcutta Sen Gupta was also imprisoned for seditious utterances. A day of hartal (mourning) was proclaimed by the Congress organisation. Some rough characters not connected with the civil disobedience campaign, took advantage of the hartal to start a riot nine Europeans were injured, the police opened fire, killing innocent people.

April 23, Important Congress leaders in Peshawar were arrested. Demonstrations followed with rioting. Police opened fire killing twenty. Two Royal Gharvali troops refused to fire. The boycott of foreign and especially British cloth is gaining adherents.

April 25, Mr. V. J. Patel, speaker of the Legislative Assembly resigned; in his letter to the Viceroy he finds Mr. Gandhi's campaign justified and intends to take his stand with his countrymen in their struggle for freedom. The British Government has revived the Press Act limiting the freedom of the press. The two platoons of Royal Gharvali Rifles whose conduct was found unsatisfactory during the riot have been removed.

May 3, Mahatma Gandhi has been arrested.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE MEETING

From Wednesday April 23rd through Saturday April 26 the Executive Committee sat in Geneva. Those present were Honorary Vice-president Lida Gustava Heymann, Chairmen Emily Balch, Gertrud Baer, Clara Ragaz; International Secretary Mary Sheepshanks; Executive members, Mrs. Corbett-Fisher, Mme. Camille Drevet, Mme. Gabrielle Duchêne, Frau Yella Hertzka, Miss Edith Pye, Mme. Ramondt-Hirschmann, Dr. Naima Sahlbom, Dr. Anna Schustlerova; Consultative members, Czecho-Slovakia Mme. Illova and Mme. Hanauskova; Denmark, Thora Daugaard and Mrs. Heilesen; France, Mme. Léon Wanner, Mlle. Madeleine Rolland; Germany, Dr. Anita Augspurg and Frau Hoppstock-Huth; Great Britain, Dr. Clark and Mrs. Alcock; Hungary Mme. Meller; Poland, Dr. Budzinska-Tylicka; Sweden, Miss Widegren and Mrs. Waern-Bugge; United States, Madeleine Z. Doty; Visitors Louie Bennett, Ireland, Frida Perlen, Germany; Mme. Sonne-Hald, Denmark, Frau Herz, Frau Schmerber Czecho-Slovakia.

Traffic In Arms

This was the first subject taken up. Mrs. Waern-Bugge gave an extremely interesting report, Mme. Ramondt-Hirschmann gave valuable information on the situation in Holland. Miss Pye spoke of the embargo on arms to China which existed in 1927-28 but had since been lifted. Gertrud Baer proposed that a letter be sent to the International Federation of Trade Unions.

LETTER TO TRADE UNIONS

"The W. I. L. P. F. with centers in 42 countries, after careful examination of the situation, ventures to draw your attention to the fact that the trade in arms to China from European countries as well as from Japan and the United States still continues. In China itself voices are continually raised in protest against the importation of munitions. Again and again European branches of our League together with their comrades in China have denounced the smuggling of arms, as it threatens to prolong the unrest in China and to make the civil war a permanent one and moreover puts great difficulties in the way of those who wish to combat the famine.

It is the duty of all those who are working for world peace to put a stop to the smuggling of arms from countries and ports. It is above all the duty of all those who share in this traffic in as much as they load these munitions on to railways and ships. We are convinced that the workers themselves do not know the freight that they are handling.

We therefore address an urgent appeal to you to point out to the workers, above all to the transport

workers, that they are transporting munitions which are destined for the destruction of their comrades in China and other countries.

We address an urgent appeal to you to join your forces to ours to put a stop to the transport of arms to China. We recognise the great difficulties in the way of the realisation of this object owing to the power of the munition industries and of the capital invested in munitions. We recognise the great difficulties in which millions of workers find themselves owing to the present economic situation. But we are convinced of the firm determination of the European workers to give expression to their solidarity with their Chinese comrades by refusing any longer to transport arms and that they will thus contribute their part in freeing China from the curse of war and famine. We are ready at any time possible to discuss common action in the above sense."

Disarmament

Dr. Sahlbom reported on the work of the Committee on Scientific Warfare in regard to the W. I. L. Disarmament Petition. Miss Sheepshanks reported on the Joint Peace Council which had decided to organise a campaign against conscription and military training of youth. She said the secretary of the J. P. C. felt that their work and that of the W. I. L. would overlap. There was considerable discussion about this but it was finally decided at Dr. Augspurg's suggestion that the two campaigns could be carried on side by side, the people who signed the Disarmament Petition being also asked to sign the manifesto against conscription. Gertrud Baer asked that the Sections be urged to send in reports on what they had done about the campaign against conscription. Dr. Sahlbom asked that the sections be reminded to secure the signatures of eminent persons to the Disarmament Petition. Miss Doty reported on the Naval Conference. Miss Pye proposed a deputation to the League of Nations' Preparatory Disarmament Commission when it finally meets and that the deputation should consist of three people, a mother of yesterday, today, and tomorrow.

Economic Commission

Frau Hertzka reported on the work of this commission. She asked the sections what kind of work would be most useful in their country. Only Germany and Denmark had replied. The Commission proposed the holding of a conference in Paris from January 3-7, 1931 on the gold standard with experts as speakers on the subject. There was considerable discussion over the program proposed by the Commission, but it was accepted with the understanding that there

might be changes and modifications. One title proposed was "Finance as bearing on Peace". The Sections are invited to send in suggestions.

East European Commission

Mme. Drevet reported on the work of this Commission. She said the work was difficult because there was so much nationalism in some of the countries concerned. She said the commission wishes to hold another conference and suggested that a preparatory meeting for this conference be held in Warsaw the end of next September directly before the meeting of the Executive Committee which takes place early in October. It was agreed that Mme. Drevet's work in the Balkans was extremely valuable and should continue.

People Without Nationality

Mme. Meller gave a full report on this subject. After some discussion it was agreed that Miss Sheepshanks in cooperation with the "Committee on People without Nationality" invite members of societies interested in this question to meet in the Maison in Geneva in September and discuss practical steps to be taken.

Indo-China

Mme. Duchêne spoke of the terrible situation in Indo-China, of people being sentenced to death or to forced labor in perpetuity, of the bombing of villages. She asked that a resolution of protest be passed. It was unanimously agreed to draft and send the following letter.

LETTER TO PRESIDENT TARDIEU

"The International Executive of the W. I. L. P. F. meeting in Geneva views with painful astonishment the intense repression in Indo-China which for a year has been growing more intense every day...

"It protests energetically against unusual judicial procedure employed in political offenses and the consequence, lack of fair and impartial treatment. It condemns the bombardment of the villages where the rebels had taken refuge... causing the death of innocent and defenseless victims.

"It calls the attention of the French Government to the public opinion which is aroused by such action, and also to the danger involved to general peace because of the extreme antagonism aroused at this moment of uprising in the Far East.

True to the principles of the right of self-determination so solemnly accepted at the time of the signing of the Paris Pact, the W. I. L. P. F. cannot agree to the theory that the efforts of a nation for liberation are to be classed as crimes.

Consequently, its Executive Committee asks the French Government to immediately grant general amnesty to all political prisoners in Indo-China."

The Crisis In India

Below we give portions of two letters from W. I. L. members in India. They give a picture of Gandhi's non-violent campaign of civil disobedience which he began March 12th by refusing to pay the salt tax and manufacturing salt.

GANDHI'S MARCH.

We are having very stirring times just at the moment...

On the evening of the 11th, nearly 2000 people, or more, went to the Ashram to take part in the last evening prayers...

It was a very impressive hour we spent, listening to the prayers and verses from the Gita reverently recited by the Ashramites who sat there in the open with a bright moon shining on bowed heads and making their plain white Khaddar clothes look like silver...

At 6.20 a.m. Gandhiji and his 79 volunteers met on the road fully equipped for the march. They sang a Sanscrit hymn, and after having been garlanded and blessed by Mrs. Gandhi and other women, those white-clad non-violent soldiers of India armed only with their high motives started on the great march amidst the cheers of the crowd. About 50,000 people followed or escorted that little regiment for the first four miles.

To-day is the 24th day of the march and Gandhi expects to reach the first sea-port on April 6th. He has done the whole route on foot walking every day except Monday which is his day of silence.

All along the route he has been holding meetings exhorting people to spin and wear khaddar; to join his army and to resign government posts. As a result there are about 10,000 volunteers ready, all over India, and 110 men in petty government posts have resigned...

No one knows what is going to happen, but Gandhi's orders are that as soon as he and his volunteers are arrested, fresh bands of volunteers must go to all the other salt areas and start breaking the law... The Government has the army, the guns, the bombs, while India is unarmed. Moreover everyone of these volunteers is under the pledge of non-violence. That means that the police may even shoot at them but they are not to lift so much as a finger...

You will have read the All India Women's Conference's appeal to the women of Asia to come to India to meet in Conference next January. It will be a great thing, women of all the 31 countries of Asia meeting!

Don't you think it would be a good chance to place before the Conference the cause of the W. I. L.? Of course, many of the women of Asia are members, but India herself is not organised. So I thought if you could send a delegate from the League it would be good.

S. Kabraji.

WOMEN IN INDIA.

Dear Sister,

I know not how far you are informed of the rapid march of events in our ancient country—the so-called East wrapped in deep slumber—but I venture to send you an appeal which has been issued by our Women's Society "Râshbuys Stru Sobhâ".

I have been a regular reader of *Pax International* for the last three years, and I cannot help thinking that the action of this one man (Gandhi) six thousand miles away, one who has never been seen or heard at the great international Peace Pacts and Disarmament Conferences, has brought the world nearer to the ideal of your paper than all the great speeches for Peace. Not only International, but apparently Inter-racial as this struggle is, it will not be easy for a large majority of your readers to see it in a detached way. However if they have understood the spirit of *Pax International* as I have, they should see beyond the eyes of flesh and blood...

Nargis D.S. Captain.

AN APPEAL TO WOMEN.

"We appeal to all our sisters to come to the aid of their motherland in this her hour of supreme need. There is none so poor but she can do some service, however humble she may be, and however small the service.

"This struggle of ours is not a fight. It is a prayer offered by Mahatma Gandhi and our India for all humanity. In no age of the history of the world, in no national struggle of any people has so vast a track been opened out wherein women may march in their millions to vindicate the sacred rights of freedom, side by side with men. Hitherto all struggles of the peoples of the earth have been so moulded that the women have only agonised over the death and destruction of their fathers and husbands, sons and brothers far from the plains of slaughter. Mahatma Gandhi, with the help of our ancient land is creating to-day new values for all mankind. Let the women of all countries, and above all our sisters in India realise, that this one act of "a mind, that scales the steeps of air" has liberated all woman-kind for equal service to humanity, side by side with men.

"You sisters of Europe and America have already realised after bitter experience that so long as the ideal of war remains in the mind of man woman must be crushed. The destruction of war, as waged by the so-called civilized world to-day, means woman's freedom.

"In this non-violent struggle of ours, for our country's freedom, this

Satygraha, wherein sacrifice and self-effacement are the only weapons, let all women and especially the women of India, show their age-long tuition in these virtues.

"May our India rise above the horizon of the world, not clad in mailed armour, but wrapped in the soft folds of the saree with a burning love for humanity her only shield."

W. I. L. Action On India

At the International Executive Meeting on April 25th the above appeal was read. Mrs. Alcock of the British Section who has lived in India for 14 years made a report on the situation. She said India had never been a colony nor a self-governing dominion but always a subject country and no member of the W. I. L. could approve of one nation treating another as a subject. That was the point of view of the British Section. She quoted Gandhi who has said: "It is not contact with Britain that has done us harm but the domination of the British". She said one of the necessary conditions for any improvement was amnesty for political prisoners.

Mlle. Rolland for the French Section, proposed the W. I. L. pass a resolution expressing the deep emotion felt at Gandhi's campaign and the hope that this attempts to solve such great problems by passive resistance would meet with success.

Miss Bennett for Ireland spoke of the similarity between the situation in Ireland formerly and that in India now. She felt if this idea of passive resistance failed now it would mean the strengthening of force and militarism. She proposed a W. I. L. delegation be sent to the British Government. The following action was taken.

TWO TELEGRAMS.

To Mahatma Gandhi, India:

"May non-violence achieve success. W. I. L. P. F."

To British-Indian Office, London:

"The International Executive considering Indian situation world problem urges you to try psychological effect of immediate amnesty of all political prisoners. W. I. L. P. F."

W. I. L. DEPUTATION.

It was agreed that the telegram to the Secretary of State for India should be followed up by a deputation to consist of Mlle. Rolland, France, Miss Bennett, Ireland, Mrs. Waern-Bugge, Sweden, and be introduced by a W. I. L. member from Great Britain, who is also, if possible a member of Parliament.

DELEGATE TO INDIA.

It was agreed to send a W. I. L. representative to the All-India Women's Conference next January 1931.

The Traffic In Opium And Narcotics

The W. I. L. organized successful conferences this winter in England, Germany, France, Holland and the United States against the illicit use of opium and narcotics. An international conference on this subject was held in Geneva in April.

On Monday morning, April 28th, in the Salle de l'Athénée, the conference was opened by Lida Gustava Heymann, Chairman of the W. I. L. Opium Commission. She explained that it was on the appeal of the Chinese women that the W. I. L. had taken up the question of opium and narcotics and also because we saw the economic connection between it and war. She said that after every war the traffic in drugs increased but never to such an extent as at present; that manufacturers were coining money at the expense of the public health. She said even governments made money out of the traffic. She pointed out that the League of Nations had occupied itself with this question and secured precious documentation and recognized in principle that there should be limitation to medical and scientific purposes but this was as far as it had gone for many of the League representatives were too closely connected economically and nationally to the question to take effective action. She appealed to the public who were not bound by economic interests to take up this humanitarian fight and deliver the world from this terrible evil.

We give a very brief outline of the reports from different countries.

Edith Pye, Great Britain said that there was practically no problem of drug addiction in England. The situation was otherwise however in some of the British Colonies, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Malay States, Hongkong, Sarawak, British North Borneo and the Mandated Territory of Irak. In all these countries opium smoking and eating is still permitted and the Government has an opium monopoly. The revenue from the sale of opium varies from 32.3% in the Straits Settlements to 0.656% in Irak. Miss Pye said the time had now come when the sale of opium to young people who had never previously smoked ought not to be permitted nor the government allowed to receive revenue from this vice.

Camille Drevet, France said her country was one of those which manufactured narcotics. Since signing the international conventions it has taken certain steps to combat the evil in France but in the Colonies the state of affairs is very different. In Indo-China France has a government opium monopoly. Before the French occupation there was little opium smoking, today it has greatly increased and the income from the monopoly is an important part of the revenue. Mme. Drevet said the French Government tries to put down smuggling

in the colonies but only in order to protect the government monopoly. She concluded by demanding the suppression of the Government opium monopoly in Indo-China and an inquiry into the situation in the French Concessions in China.

Mme. Ramondt-Hirschmann, Holland spoke of the sensation caused by the discovery that enormous quantities of heroine, morphine and cocaine had been exported by the Dutch firm of Naarden to the Far East, and that a great part of these narcotics were for illicit trade. In October 1928 a law was passed providing for intensive control and regulation, since then it is impossible to export narcotics except by license. The sale of opium until 1880 was in the hand of lease holders who exploited the people, then the government took it over introducing the opium "regie". But the illicit trade is a most difficult problem, in a group of islands like the East Indies. Mme. Ramondt concluded by pointing out that where there is a government "regie" the profits form a great temptation.

Lida Gustava Heymann, Germany said that a new law had been passed in Germany which satisfied all the requirements of the International Opium Convention of 1925 but there is still much illicit trade and misuse of narcotics in Germany. She said Germany was a large producer. It imports raw opium which it manufactures into drugs. As far as she knew Germany produced more morphine than any other country in Europe and toxicomania had greatly increased.

Bulgaria and Jugoslavia. — Reports from these two countries, were read.

Helen Hoyt Greely, United States, said the United States was not a manufacturer of narcotics except for its own medical and scientific needs which were strictly limited. She recognized, however that there was a large illicit traffic.

Shin Chi Hu, China said that the Chinese Government had prohibited opium smoking in China but that it was very difficult to control the situation because of the leased territories. In these areas the foreign governments possess opium monopolies presumably for the purpose of gradually suppressing the opium traffic, but just the contrary was the result. In the province of Manchuria the situation was the worst. He said opium was imported from Japan and India.

Ali-El-Ghaiaty, Egypt said his country was flooded with narcotics, that peasants and workers everywhere

had been contaminated. He said Egypt fights against the evil, but international cooperation is needed. He hopes Egypt will soon take its rightful place in the League of Nations.

Shiko Kusama, Japan said the importation, production and sale of raw opium and medicinal opium is a government monopoly in Japan. He felt that there was very little drug addiction in Japan. In the Japanese territories of Corea, Formosa and Kwantung there is a Government opium monopoly, but in the first two named places there has been a great yearly decrease in consumption and Japan hopes soon to abolish the smoking. In Kwantung there is a floating population and the situation is less favorable.

Tarini P. Sinha, India urged the complete suppression of poppy growing and said he felt like a criminal before the Chinese, for his country, however unwillingly furnished opium for China. He said the figures of experts did not give a real idea of the situation in India. According to statistics the consumption of opium per head was slight but the truth was that while in some areas there was no opium consumption, in other spots, industrial centers, the consumption was ten and fifteen that laid down by the standard. He told of mothers who worked in factories feeding their babies opium to make them sleep. When the babies refused to take the stuff because it was bitter the mothers chewed the opium putting the saliva from their mouths on their breasts so that the babies absorbed the drug with the mother's milk. He said that in these areas where babies were fed opium the death rate among them the first year was 466 out of every 1000. He urged that we challenge the conscience of the world and fight not only the manufacturers of drugs but the producers of the raw material.

Medical and Political Aspects

One afternoon was devoted to the medical aspects when Dr. E. Blum-Sapas, Berne, Dr. Alec Cramer, Geneva, and Dr. Gertrud Woker, Berne, presented reports. Another afternoon was given to the political and international aspects with reports by Dr. Justin Zender, Mr. Michel Liais, and Mr. A. E. Blanco. There is no space to give an account of what was said, it must be left to another issue of *Pax*. The papers were extremely valuable. Mr. Blanco who closed the meeting gave an especially brilliant and illuminating account of the whole problem.

Mass Meeting On Opium And Narcotics

On the evening of the 28th of April a large mass meeting was held by the W. I. L. in the Salle Communale of Geneva. Mme. Ramondt-Hirschmann presided and introduced the speakers. She said: "The Conventions of The Hague (1912) and Geneva (1925) are far from having succeeded in conquering the plague. The spectre of opium and its derivatives has spread its horror from land to land and is slowly accomplishing the progressive intoxication of humanity."

Dr. Justin Zender, specialist on the question, quoted figures showing the frightful degree to which toxicomania has attained in certain countries. Dr. Zender said it was difficult to imagine all the obstacles paralysing the action of the League of Nations.

Resolutions Passed By The Conference

Resolution On Opium

This Conference convened by the W. I. L. expresses its condemnation of the continued use of opium for smoking and eating and the use of its derivatives for other than medical and scientific purposes.

1. Demands the inclusion in international agreements under the control of the League of Nations, of the wholesale trade in all derivatives of opium without exception.

2. In order eventually to suppress the smoking of opium in countries where opium smoking is a government monopoly, it demands

a) that opium for smoking shall in future only be sold to registered smokers,

b) that a short time limit be fixed in which opium smokers may register as such, and that after the period has elapsed, no additions shall be made to the list of registered smokers, thus insuring that no young people may in future become victims of this habit.

3. Demands that the above regulations shall be applied to opium for eating.

Resolution For National Sections

The Conference on Opium and Narcotics meeting in Geneva earnestly requests the Sections of the W. I. L. P. F. to take up energetically the fight against Opium and Narcotics, and urge their Government:

1) To make a declaration allowing of no doubt that the Government is prepared:

a) to do everything to help in carrying out the resolutions of the Advisory Commission on Opium of February 1930; b) to allow no consideration of national interest or expediency to interfere with their adheren-

There are so many private interests involved in the industry and trade of narcotics that it is impossible to stop the traffic except by limitation and control of the production.

Mr. G. Gallavresi, Professor of Milan and member of the Central Opium Board of the League of Nations spoke of the unequal and tragic fight which the League of Nations has undertaken against the odious drug traders and their systematic work of destruction.

Mme. Marcelle Capy with clear vision, made it quite plain that the abominable hunger for profit, the cursed craving for gold was the moving factor, though not openly admitted, of the odious traffic in drugs. Do you know, she asked, that almost one fourth of the total revenue of

several mandated countries in the Orient are provided for by the sale of opium which has become a powerful weapon of Imperialism in those countries? Do you know that 786 tons of opium have been declared sufficient for medical purposes for the entire population of the world by a health commission, and that the statistics show a yearly world production of 8600 tons? That one single French plant exported 4349 kilos of heroine in 1928, while the annual needs of the whole world has been estimated at a maximum of 1700 kilos? Will you some day read between lines and see what these figures mean? Mme. Capy ended by branding the exploiters of this vice, who extort riches from misery and coin money from the moral degradation of the world.

ce to such measures as will effectively limit manufacture and put an end to illicit traffic;

2) To take the necessary steps immediately to establish the total annual requirements of their country for medical and scientific needs;

3) To use their influence in the League of Nations so that if possible the Government Conference on Limitation may be called together this year;

4) To instruct their country's delegates to this Conference to support the principle that each country should be free to order the drugs annually needed for medical and scientific purposes in countries of their own choice and that the manufacture be put under international control;

5) That their country may include women experts among its delegates to the Conference.

Resolution To League Of Nations

There is no space for the preamble, summarized it says:

The W. I. L. profoundly concerned at the continued world wide spread of addiction, solicitous of the welfare of millions of Orientals, desirous of seeing a limitation of the manufacture of narcotics to medical and scientific uses brought about with the least possible delay have adopted the following resolutions which are now brought to the notice of the Chairman of the Council of the League of Nations, accompanied by the request that they may be communicated to Members of the Council and taken into consideration:

Resolved, 1) That the Council of the League of Nations be urged to convene the Manufacturers Limitation Conference... at as early a date as possible compatible with the com-

pletion of the necessary preparation to insure its success.

2) That the Council of the League of Nations when convening the Conference on Limitation establish the scope of that Conference in such a manner as to restrict its work to the elaboration of a Convention or Agreement for the direct limitation of manufacture of narcotics and to preclude it from establishing a Convention or Agreement based upon the principle of control.....

3) That the Council of the League of Nations with a view to increasing the probabilities of adhesions on the part of non-manufacturing Governments which will not be invited to take part in the said Conference on Limitation be requested to ascertain the views of such governments concerning the scheme for Limitation of Manufacture.....

4) That the Council of the League of Nations with a view to permitting of an equitable representation of non-manufacturing countries on the Advisory Committee be requested to recognise the principle of parity in numbers between the total of producing and manufacturing countries and countries still permitting the sale of opium in their territories on the one hand and the non-manufacturing countries on the other.

5) That the Council of the League of Nations with a view to creating that enlightened public opinion which has so often been recognised as the League's most valuable ally should allow the public to purchase all documents which have been discussed by the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs when these are not of a confidential nature....

Impressions Of The Palestine Situation

Emily G. Balch

In Palestine diametrically opposed expectations have been aroused, on the one hand by the British decisions to favor the Zionist movement, and, on the other, by the encouragement given by British spokesmen during the war to Arab nationalist aspirations. Thus when Great Britain became the Mandatory Power it inevitably faced a dilemma.

On the Arab side there is fear and a desperate feeling that they are being submerged. The country is small and only a small part of it is usable. The Zionist colonies already occupy much of the best land.

The Arabs feel that the Jews have no intention of merging with the rest of the population, but intend to remain a separate body with separate language and separate institutions.

The Arabs demand self-government based on representation according to numbers. The Jews being so small a minority oppose this demand dreading Arab domination and fearing that immigration and acquisition of land would be stopped or greatly limited.

Thoughtful Arabs are also troubled by the rapidity with which the process of Westernization is going on. They see that it is inevitable but feel that Jewish influence is speeding it up and commercializing the country.

The central point in the consciousness of the Zionist is that he is in Palestine because he has a right to be. He unquestionably has, so far as such a right could be conferred by the British with the formal governmental approval of many of the Allied Powers, of the United States and of the League of Nations. But what of the people of the country who were not consulted?

Zionists speak also of their historic rights but Jewish possession based like Arab possession on conquest, did not last longer than Arab possession has lasted if so long.

The Jewish claim really has an entirely different sort of basis. It exists so to speak in another dimension. It is a desire and a determination so passionate that they exert hypnotic power. They are woven into the psychological texture of the Jewish child. Generations have supported persecution, humiliation and want buoyed up by hope of a return to Zion. Alone among peoples they have had no place of their own and it is not some land but this land that they seek at any cost. A feeling that would seem to be largely based on Biblical promises is at least as strong among the modern colonists who are largely irreligious as among the pious orthodox.

A proof and a measure of what Jews have been made to suffer is the release they evidently experience in Palestine. Here at last they seem to rise to their

full stature. There is much complaint that they are arrogant. If so, is it a natural rebound?

The most sympathetic and the most extraordinary aspect of Zionism is the zeal with which they devote themselves to creating a country which shall be not only the home of a long homeless people but the realization of the just and brotherly community dreamed of by their prophets from Micah to Marx. They eschew luxury and profit seeking. University men and women, break stone, build roads, drain malarial swamps, cart dung and teach school, year after year to the glory of Zion.

They are amazingly free from bitterness in regard to the shooting, killing and looting of last August.

The Jewish case is that 90% of the Arabs are pleased to have the Jews come to Palestine, realizing how greatly they themselves profit, and that it is the small Effendi class who fearing to lose their privileged political status and their economic advantages artificially stir up religious fanaticism by spreading false accounts of Jewish designs on the Mohammedan Holy Places and by working up Arab political feeling.

The bright side is that there are so many among Arabs and Jews alike who are seeking a workable program. While one encounters considerable anti-Jewish feeling among Europeans and Americans in Palestine the Arabs seem to be quite free of the taint of anti-Semitism and to feel a real racial kinship with the Jews.

It is all to the good, too, that Arab spokesmen apparently never dream of trying to undo what has been done in the way of Jewish settlement but only to regulate inflow. Arabs will say that they are quite ready to have Jews as fellow countrymen if they will only be willing to live as fellow Palestinians and accept a government based on equal representation with a guarantee of minority rights.

An alternative proposition from the Jewish side is to work out a constitution under which the different "communities"—Moslem, Jewish and Christian—will have a large measure of autonomy, as is so usual in the East, and be protected against possible tyranny on the part of the majority.

The question of immigration is crucial. What is most to be desired is an objective test of what number of immigrants can be absorbed without causing unemployment or economic pressure. A very real part of the local difficulty seemed to be misconceptions and suspicions.

There are those in both camps who seek to get into touch across the dividing line in regard to non-contentious subjects notably among the workers,

Jews and Arabs, there was evidence of much friendly feeling. Indeed beautiful evidence of this, as well as of the power of sheer humanity to rise above all other considerations, was shown in the kind and generous help given in various instances by Arabs to Jews last August.

We must hope much also from the women of Palestine. It is gratifying that a fine W. I. L. group has already formed in Tel-Aviv with whom I had the pleasure of meeting. Let us hope that Arab women also may be increasingly helpful and that women of both races may work together for mutual understanding.

With all its apparently irreconcilable difficulties it seemed to me every friendly and intelligent individual working on the spot toward cooperation and mutual understanding, might be of real use.

If the W. I. L. P. F. can contribute in this direction it will be an immense satisfaction to all its members and the Executive Committee has decided that the experiment is worth trying.

Mrs. Waern-Bugge of Sweden has been suggested as a person to go to Palestine for a time and try to be of use there in a modest individual way. As usual it is a question of whether money support as well as individual devotion will be forthcoming.

W. I. L. Policy On Palestine

At the executive meeting Miss Pye and Dr. Augspurg, gave brief reports on Palestine while Miss Balch described her recent visit and gave her impressions as related above. The following policy was adopted:

1. The W. I. L. P. F. regards the Balfour Declaration as capable of interpretation in two ways and as therefore one of the sources of the present troubles, and that the narrow nationalistic views present among Jews and Arabs, both those living in Palestine and in other countries are responsible for much of the unrest in Palestine.

2. It looks upon Palestine as the home of both Arabs and Jews and hopes to see both races work together to build up this common home on principles that will secure the safety of the country and will not endanger world peace.

3. It would like to help bring together groups of Arabs and Jews with the object of helping to build up the country on the basis of common institutions, and the establishment of new means of cooperation.

TELEGRAM ON PALESTINE

Colonial Office, London!

"Urge commutation of capital punishment in all cases of Arab or Jewish murders of last August in Palestine.

WORK OF THE W. I. L. NATIONAL SECTIONS

United States Section

This Section carried on all during the Naval Conference an active campaign. It watched its opportunity for action at critical moments. When it looked as though the United States would refuse to enter into a consultative agreement with the four other great powers a letter was sent by the section to President Hoover as follows: Mr. President:

The members of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom have both officially and individually supported you in all your public pronouncements for the reduction of armaments. Trusting in your sincerity, when on Armistice Day you said, "I am in hopes that there will be a serious reduction in navies as a relief to the economic burdens of all people and I believe that men and women throughout the world demand such reduction," we have waited for the concrete evidence which would make these words not merely empty words. Realizing also that complicated situations arise in any conference, which citizens are unable to appreciate without all the facts, we have tried to exhibit that patience for which you had asked. However, the Naval Reduction Conference at London is now entering its tenth week.

A heavy building program for the United States so far seems to be the only serious consideration of our Delegation. We are aware that our country is represented by able and intelligent men, but it would seem from all reports that they have become immersed in technical details and in the tragic and dangerous atmosphere of naval rivalries. We have waited in vain for the daring and courageous leadership, which would cut through and under these tepid efforts, and which alone, it would seem, can save the Naval Conference from failure. From all the reports which have come from London through official and unofficial circles and from the press, it would seem obvious in the event of failure, that the fault will lie primarily with the United States. It cannot be said, however, that this failure will rest upon the American people, who have so persistently urged a strong reduction policy at London. This Conference failure, we believe, will rest upon you, Mr. President, if you fail to support at London the reduction pledge you made before the Conference met.

For our country to refuse to enter into a consultation agreement, such as is provided in the Four-Power Pacific Pact, is surely a reversal of policy. We would appeal to you to consider the seriousness of such a retrogressive step in international

relations, which such a refusal on the part of the United States involves.

We believe that American acceptance of the conference proposals for a consultation pact and for abolition of battleships and submarines would achieve the reduction treaty to which you have solemnly committed yourself and your country. But if those methods should fail, then we appeal to you to sacrifice the parity demands of the American delegation for the sake of reduction.

We beg you to place a bolder reliance on the Kellogg Pact by which this nation and the other nations represented at London have renounced war, and to trust more to the increased security which will come automatically with real reduction of armaments.

The responsibility in this crisis is yours, Mr. President.

Hannah Clothier Hull Chairman.

Dorothy Detzer Secretary.

After this letter had been received by the President, Dorothy Detzer was summoned to the White House where she conferred with the President for nearly an hour. She was not at liberty to reveal the conversation that occurred.

Polish Section

The new elections in the Executive Committee of the W. I. L. Polish Section resulted in a reorganization of the work which as heretofore is being accomplished in cooperation with other peace societies. (Amis de la Paix, Amis de la Ligue des Nations, etc.)

The office of the section is Rue Chmielna 10, m.l., Warsaw.

The Polish Section under the presidency of Mme. Dr. Budzinska-Tylicka is organizing each month a special meeting dedicated to the discussion of international problems. Thanks to the activity of the propaganda commission the number of members is growing, and pacifist ideas are being spread by the press commission. Among the school children another commission is busy organizing cooperation with the Slav minorities by arranging excursions, conferences and correspondence between pupils and teachers.

A W. I. L. Polish home has been founded in Krol-Huta in Upper Silesia and maintains friendly relations with the German pacifists of Bytom (Beuthen). A new branch has been created in Cracow which recently received a visit and held conferences with forty German pacifists. Other branches are being organized in the very near future.

This section is much interested in the work of the Junior Pacifists. A member of the section is cooperating with the "Association des organisations pacifistes de la jeunesse en Pologne", which is uniting eight societies of high school girl and boy students. This Association has or-

ganized several international conferences. One is being planned in the near future in Warsaw. Also an international "Summer School" for the junior pacifists in Poland is being arranged.

The Polish Section of the W. I. L. makes a special point of taking care of pacifist visitors coming to Poland. It has recently welcomed among others Mme. Dr. Elga Kern, member of the German Section, Prof. Francis Delaisi, well-known French pacifist and economist, the Abbé Hoffmann and K. Mayr, German pacifists, all of whom have lectured in Warsaw on political and economic subjects from the international standpoint.

Danish Section

About two years ago an association was formed in Copenhagen representing the five most important peace organizations one of which is the W. I. L., with the purpose of accomplishing certain work too big and too costly for one. This association in the middle of March organized a League of Nations Week in commemoration of Denmark's entrance into the League of Nations. The great success of the conferences during that week proved how useful and even necessary it is to unite Danish peace forces.

The opening session held in the beautiful big hall of the University was crowded as were all the other public meetings that followed. The Rector of the University of Copenhagen spoke first, then the Government head Th. Stauning; the Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr. P. Munch; and Dame Rachel Crowdy, as the official delegate of the League of Nations.

Among the noted speakers from abroad on this occasion were besides Dame Rachel Crowdy, Professor Rappard of Geneva, the Government head of Norway Mr. Mowinkel; Mr. Mannio of Finland, Mr. Lothian Small, general secretary of the Brussels League of Nations Association and a number of the best Danish experts also participated in the conferences, so that not only the history of the League of Nations, but also its manifold activities, political, social and economic were treated.

Special mention must be made of an evening which was dedicated solely to the opium problem, and which was arranged by the Danish Section of the W. I. L. The Chinese Ambassador in Copenhagen, Mr. Tsung Yee Lo gave a short but pathetic account of the situation in China. He was followed by Dame Rachel Crowdy who with all her profound knowledge of the subject gave a most interesting presentation. It was the first time that an attempt was made in Denmark to explain to the public the importance of the opium question.

Summer School At Sofia

The W. I. L. Summer School in Bulgaria takes place between August 20th and September 5th. The Bulgarian Section announces a long list of lecturers who have agreed to speak. Dr. Stefan Mladenow, professor of Slav literature, Dr. Stefan Kirow, president of the "Union pour la Paix" and a member of the League of Nations Union Dr. G. P. Guenov, vice-president of the Peace Union, Dr. Ivan Bainov, Docent at the University, Dr. Ivan Penakov of the Peace Union, and League of Nations Union, Madame Ek. Karavelova, president of the Bulgarian Section, Madame Chichmanova, vice-president; Madame Helene Steyanova, Doctor of Philosophy; Dr. Marthe Chopova, Dr. Rama Ganeva, Madame Tchardafenova, all professors at the Gymnasium, Dr. Zivka Dragneva, lecturer at the University, and Mademoiselle Konikova. Also representatives of the Minority groups will speak. Dr. E. Tadjer and Madame Zilberstein for the Israelites and others for the Turks and Armenians.

The railroad fare from Vienna to Sofia, second class is \$18.90, third class \$12.50. The voyage by boat on the Danube from Vienna to Lom and thence Sofia is considerably cheaper. The National Railroads of Bulgaria will grant 50% reduction to all those taking part in the summer school. Two excursions are planned at the end of the school. They were described in last month's Pax. Expenses in Sofia will be about a \$1.25 or five shilling per day.

There will be lectures every morning beginning at 9 A.M. The afternoons will be reserved for excursions in the environs of Sofia which are rich in natural beauty. For further information write to Madame Karavelova, 10 rue Angel Kantcheff, Sofia.

Tunis Branch

This group was organized in March 1929 and has now been in existence for a year. It has organized several large public conferences. In February this group invited Camille Drevet to visit them raising the money for her expenses. Five meetings were arranged for her at which were large and attentive audiences. Camille Drevet spoke on the following subjects, "Colonisation", "Indo-China", "The Balkan Problem", "The Work of the W. I. L." and "The Social Work for Peace in Scandinavia".

This group has found the press most cooperative, and the "Tunis Socialist" prints every week an article on the activities of the League. This group had eighty due paying members during the last year, nearly all of whom were Europeans or Jews. The Musulmen have heretofore held off from the group but Camille Drevet's visit inspired them, for she is known for her work for oppressed people and now thirty Musulmen have joined this group. The Tunis Branch hopes to raise enough money to send one of the young Tunisian musulmen to the Bulgarian Summer School in Sofia. Camille Drevet was enthusiastic about this project and filled the Tunis group with eagerness to carry it through.

Mexican Section

The United States Section has invited Camille Drevet to go to Mexico this summer as the W. I. L. representative to the Summer School being held there by the Mexican Section.

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