

"For myself, I ask no physical violence to be exerted for my protection, and I acknowledge no other government than that of the Most High."



"If by the shedding of *our* blood the lives of our enemies may be saved, let it be shed."  
William Lloyd GARRISON.

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## CURRENT EVENTS

### U. S. Recognizes Chinese Nationalist

The U. S. Secretary of State has sent a note to the Chinese Nationalist Minister in Washington. The note accepts the Nationalist proposal for negotiation of a new tariff treaty to replace the existing pact, which will grant China full tariff autonomy. The U. S. is the first of the major powers to express its readiness to negotiate with the new Government and is thus the first to recognize the new Nationalist regime.

### Importation of Arms to China

Sir Austen Chamberlain in the House of Commons recently gave the statistics of arms imported into China in 1926 as amounting in value to £330,220. These statistics are the latest available and include only the arms imported through the Treaty Ports and not those entering China overland from Russia. The countries from which the arms were shipped though not necessarily where they were produced, are as follows: Germany, Japan, French Indo-China, Great Britain, Sweden, France and the United States. Other countries are also guilty in a lesser degree.

Germany heads the guilty list but that country has recently forbidden the supply, transport and insurance of arms for China.

### Traffic in Arms Prohibited

The Czecho-Slovak munition works have discharged 500 workmen and further dismissals will take place when the workmen's annual leave is over. The dismissals are due to the fact that the factory is not allowed to undertake the supply of arms to China on which it had reckoned.

### Opium Evil as Great as Poison Gas

In Maier's book, *La Cocaine*, he says: "We talk often of the horrors of chemical warfare but we do not think of the much greater danger with which mankind is menaced; namely, the use of drugs which are very poisonous.

"It is still possible, it is not too late to uproot this terrible habit which is only in its infancy."

### Swiss School Teachers Campaign against Militarism

Some weeks ago the school teachers in Geneva drew up a resolution appealing to the Swiss teachers everywhere for the education of youth in the ideals of pacifism. Answers to this appeal are coming in, in spite of the outcry against it in the press. The following are extracts taken from a letter sent by 220 Zurich teachers:

"Dear Colleagues,

"You have had the courage to say openly what a great many of us are thinking and feeling...

"Your resolution is an act of freedom.

"Faithful to your vocation as teachers you have found it impossible to remain silent any longer. Clearly and concisely you have proclaimed the incompatibility between war and learning...

"Your resolution was inspired by your love for your country, and establishes a new bond between us. You have abolished the frontiers of language and canton...

"Your resolution is an educational act.

"It is inspired by the love of children... and respect for human life.

"It is a corner-stone in the work for peace. ...

"How much stronger the pacifist bond which unites other nations and ourselves will become when your proposals are accepted! We shall therefore devote all our energies in fighting side by side with you against war,

in loyalty to our vocation as teachers,  
in love of our country,  
in respect for human life."

### Swiss W. I. L. Offers School Prize

The Geneva branch of the W. I. L. decided to offer 20 francs to the school girls of Geneva for the best essay on the League of Nations. The president and secretary of the group called on the Director of the Girl's High School.

Mr. Duchosal received them very kindly. He was delighted that such a prize had been offered and with the prospect that next year the pupils would be given a prize for an essay on peace.

At the annual ceremony at the close of the school year July 2nd, Mr. Duchosal gave his report on the year's work and spoke as follows:

"We were most pleased to accept, a few weeks ago, a prize offered by the Geneva Group of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, which will go to reward the pupil in the highest form who writes the best essay concerning peace. This year the prize will be added to that given by the Geneva League of Nations Union, but in 1929 it will be quite separate. We have no doubt but that this sign of keen interest in the work of the pupils will be greatly appreciated, not only by those who see peace as necessary for the normal functioning of a school, but also by those who are specially preoccupied with the necessity of instilling in young people an ideal of friendship and sincere international collaboration. As Kant said: "Children should not be educated solely about the world as it is today, but about a future humanity vastly better, in fact, given a view of humanity as a whole.

"This spirit, dear teachers and pupils, animates a great number of your educationalists to-day. You must learn to meet not only the difficulties of the present, but to find joy in bettering all that is bad or insufficient, and devoting some of your strength to spreading the spirit of peace..."

### U. S. School Girl Wins Peace Prize

In the estimation of the judges which included such people as Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and J. G. MacDonald, chairman of the Foreign Policy Association, the best original speech submitted in a national contest on the subject of outlawry of war by the ratification of arbitration treaties was written by Frances Elizabeth Klander of the Friends High School, Morristown, New Jersey. She receives the award of \$500 for a trip to Geneva, Switzerland.

## THE KELLOGG PEACE PACT AND AFTER

Mary Sheepshanks

The acceptance of the multilateral pact renouncing war as an instrument of national policy by the leading Powers, marks, we may hope, the beginning of a series of steps towards the substitution of law for war.

In the first place the so-called "gap in the Covenant" has been closed. For those who are not familiar with the technicalities of the subject we may explain: Art. 12 of the Covenant of the League submits any disputes likely to lead to a rupture either to arbitration or to judicial settlement or to inquiry by the Council, and agrees not to resort to war until three months after the award. Art. 15 lays down that when a dispute is submitted to the Council of the League, if the Council is unanimously agreed, no states will go to war with another state that complies with the decision of the Council. But if the Council is not unanimous in its decision, the states are free "to take such action as they consider necessary"; i.e., go to war. That is the "gap in the Covenant" that leaves room for war.

The Kellogg pact, binding the nations to renounce war, closes this gap. War is no longer to be permitted. The obligation is a moral not a legal one, but if the peoples of the world choose, they may adopt, strengthen, and enforce it.

As war is ruled out, no threats nor display of force, no ultimatums, can be used to enforce political action. In their place there must be peaceful machinery. Legal institutions (presumably the U.S.A. will adhere to the World Court), courts of conciliation, and arbitration, must be developed and generally used.

As military measures are no longer to be taken, disarmament must be begun at once and carried out thoroughly. If we are not going to fight we do not need armies, navies, munitions, war offices, military budgets, or spy services. Naval blockades must go.

Then again foreign policies should be revolutionised. Why does anyone need "strategic frontiers"? These have been drawn regardless of economic or racial realities, simply with regard to future wars. Treaties have been drawn up with a view to possible wars; they will in future be modified. Military alliances too should have no meaning and lapse.

The policy of "protecting" industries which are considered essential in war must go. Ever since the war nations have been afraid of the next war finding them dependent on other countries for food and raw materials and many necessary manufactures; they have therefore started on a ruinous system of putting high tariffs on such goods or even forbidding them to be imported. This very un-economic system has raised prices all over Europe and done great injury to international trade. There never was much sense in it, and now it must be swept away.

The armament makers and big press combines have in the past worked together in sowing discord between nations, rousing animosity and fear, magnifying small incidents and working for "preparedness for war". Now that the nations are forswearing war and agreeing to settle all disputes peaceably these war-mongers will be out of work.

When duelling was the rule between "gentlemen", real and imaginary insults were of daily occurrence which had to be wiped out in blood; when "satisfaction" could no longer be demanded, somehow or other these insults ceased to be offered. If any individual considers himself or herself seriously insulted, he has resort to the law courts.

The Republics of North and South America, who have already agreed to submit all their judicial disputes to compulsory arbitration are now conferring on the machinery to be adopted. Members of the League of Nations have the World Court, and the Security Commission of the League has drawn up sample arbitration agreements.

One objection to disarmament and all that it entails, is already being urged, viz. that Russia is not a party to the Kellogg Pact. But why should it not be invited to join? In any case Russia has declared its wish for general disarmament and its own readiness to comply.

The test of the genuineness of the pact will be the readiness to disarm of those who sign it.

The Disarmament Conference that the world has waited for since the war must now be convened. When the U.S.A., France, Britain, Japan, Italy, Czechoslovakia and Jugo-Slavia agree respectively to reduce their military and naval forces to police forces, the Kellogg pact will have won for itself a title to the thanks of posterity.

## OUR CAMPAIGN FOR DISARMAMENT

We have only heard thus far from eight of our twenty-five sections assuring us that they are entering heartily into this campaign, but we feel sure each week will bring us additional support. We often talk about international action, and wish there were things we could do together, and here is our chance. If each Section by August 14th gets its petitions and memorials signed and sent to its government asking for action looking towards universal disarmament, then we can make an international demonstration here in Geneva early in September. If we have enough signed petitions and memorials we mean to have a pageant or procession. Our idea is to have this demonstration the logical outcome of the signing of the outlawry pact by the Great Powers.

If the Great Powers agree never to go to war, and renounce it as an international policy, we can then go to them and ask that as a sign of their sincerity they at once take some steps towards gradual disarmament.

We do not know how many sections can send representatives to this demonstration, or how many people here will take part in it but we feel even if we have not a large group, if we can make the demonstration a lovely one it will be worth while. We want as many countries in it as possible, with one or two from each country wearing the national costume, where there is one. Then we are planning gaily coloured scarfs and badges for all, with placards and banners. We may have some symbolic figures and music, and we want all the support you can give us in the way of ideas, delegates, costumes, banners, etc.

We are planning to march from International Headquarters to each of the

hotels where the national delegates to the League Assembly are housed. We shall ask for the chairman of each of the national delegations and present to him a copy of the signed disarmament petitions and memorials which you have sent us. We hope to do this during the first week in September.

A little group has been organised here in Geneva to carry on the work but we cannot make a success of it without the help of all of you. This is an international campaign.

Madeleine Z. Doty,  
Chairman Geneva Disarmament Campaign.

## Fanny Garrison Villard

In the death of Mrs. Henry Villard America has lost one of its historic figures and the cause of peace one of its most valiant fighters.

Mrs. Villard was the only daughter of William Lloyd Garrison, whose name is known and loved the world around for his stand against slavery.

He risked death from mobs many times in the struggle for the abolition of slavery. His daughter Fanny, born in 1844, throughout her childhood was his devoted ally in the fight against slavery. She aided her father in the publication of his weekly paper, "The Liberator", and read proof on the articles he wrote. She knew all the great leaders of the movement who frequently came to her father's house; such as John Brown, Wendell Phillips, and George Thompson, the English agitator. It is small wonder that with such a start in life Fanny Garrison Villard became a staunch fighter for all good causes. She threw herself into the suffrage cause, and with Anna Shaw, Mrs. Catt, and others, campaigned the country for suffrage. From suffrage she turned to the cause of peace. In 1907 she was a delegate to The Hague. Later she founded the Women's Peace Society. Throughout the great war she stood firmly against war. She took the pledge never to participate in any war. She made the pledge a requisite of membership into the Women's Peace Society. It was her belief that nothing but a pledge against war would do. It was this that distinguished her Society from the W. I. L. where a pledge is not required. But Mrs. Villard was a warm supporter of the W. I. L. She was a fraternal delegate at the W. I. L. Congress in Vienna in 1921. She supported all organisations that worked for the cause of peace.

Her interests were manifold. For twenty-five years she was president, and for forty eight years manager of the New-York Diet Kitchen Association. Under her leadership the association fought for a clean milk supply and established conferences for the instruction of mothers.

Fanny Garrison Villard is a woman whose name will live. Her father once said:

"I am in earnest—I will not equivocate—I will not excuse—I will not retreat a single inch—and I will be heard."

It was on these principles that Fanny Garrison Villard founded her life.

## British-American Women's Crusade

Mary Sheepshanks

A heat wave in London, even worse than elsewhere, tempted,—even drove,—all the world into the parks and into the country. Ask any political organisation to get up a public meeting late in July and they will tell you the public won't come, unless you get some big star. Nevertheless, after the hottest night for 27 years the vast Queen's Hall was packed from floor to ceiling on July 25th for the great women's demonstration in support of the Kellogg Pact for the renunciation of war. And good as was the speakers list, there were no great popular "draws". Before the last day every ticket had been sold and people were turned away. This wonderful success was due to the immense campaign carried on for months by the British-American women's crusade. In England the movement was led and organised by the British Section of the W.I.L.P.F., which brought together thirty women's organisations and carried on a whirlwind campaign all over the country. The object of this campaign was to arouse the people to the importance of the opportunity presented to them by the Kellogg proposals. Not that the proposals in themselves secured the renunciation of war. As Lady Astor said in the first speech of the evening, the taking of a pledge does not insure the action it promises but it helps an individual to resist certain temptations; it is at least a warning, a starting-point, a declaration of hopeful intention.

The Queen's Hall meeting was a brilliant occasion. The decorations were vivid and made the hall glow with colour. Round the walls and galleries hung the banners of peace organisations and gay summer dresses of the audience filled every corner. The organ played as the people collected, the platform was occupied by well-known people representing all political parties and influential organisations. Madame Drevet and an Annamite girl sat in front. An army of girl stewards from the Girls' Life Brigade showed the crowds to their seats.

Lady Acland (the chairman of the Crusade and previously of the Peace-makers' Pilgrimage) presided and her opening speech was followed by Lady Astor, the well-known Conservative Member of Parliament. The next speaker was Margaret Bondfield, the popular Labour leader and M.P.. She pointed out the evil and danger of the reservations demanded by the British Government.

Miss Ruth Morgan of the U.S.A. spoke for the American women who are promoting the campaign. Mrs. Minden Cole brought the support of Canadian women and Miss Ruby Rich spoke for Australia with dramatic fire. The hit of the evening was Miss C. P. Smuts, who brought a message from her Father, General Smuts. Miss Smuts is a student at Cambridge, a lovely girl, and her speech, simple, direct and dramatic evoked enthusiastic response from her hearers. Pointing to a banner inscribed

"Blessed are the Peace-makers" she said: "That banner was used by English women in protesting against the Boer War, the war in which your people killed my people". Now English and Dutch live peacefully side by side in South Africa. But in South Africa besides inter-national problems, they have inter-racial problems; peace and liberty must be established for all the races who live side by side within the same borders, as well as between states.

Mrs. Jinarajadasa, speaking for India, urged the right of Indians and other Asiatic races to full freedom and self-determination as well as peace.

The last speaker, Nan Stuart Parnell of Ireland, a young girl, almost too young to have realised the war, spoke of youth's desire for peace.

Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, the untiring treasurer of the campaign, who has already raised thousands of pounds, asked for funds to continue the work, as an autumn international meeting is planned. The resolution put by Lady Acland and carried unanimously, rejoiced that the British Empire, together with 7 other nations, had accepted the invitation of the United States to join in signing a treaty mutually renouncing war as an instrument of national policy, and expressed the hope that the result would be to strengthen international co-operation, and hasten the international reduction of armaments.

Then the great gathering rose and sang a verse of "Oh God our help in ages past".

## Address Of Gilbert Murray To the Committee on Intellectual Cooperation

Hendrik Anton Lorentz was until his recent death Chairman of the Committee on Intellectual Cooperation. In opening the plenary session Prof. Gilbert Murray who has succeeded Lorentz expressed his appreciation of his colleague's great work. Those who attended the committee were: Mlle. J. Bonnevie, Professor of Zoology at Oslo University; Sir Jagadis C. Bose, founder of the Bose Research Institute at Calcutta; M. Julio Casares, Member of the Spanish Royal Academy; M. A. de Castro, Director General of the Brazilian Educational Department; Mme. Curie, Professor of Physics at Paris University; M. Kruss, Director-General of the Prussian State Library (replacing Professor Einstein); Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, Director of the Institute of International Education (replacing Mr. Millikan); M. Paul Painlevé, Member of the French Institute, Minister of War; M. G. de Reynold, Professor at the University of Berne; M. Joseph Susta, Professors of General History at the Prague University; M. Aikitu Tanakadate, Professor at the Imperial University of Tokio.

"Lorentz, if I understand history aright, may be said to have presided over one of the great revolutions of human thought. The solid world in which we were educated in the eighties has dissolved beneath our feet. The gelatinous, incompressible ether, the indivisible atom, the indestructible solid matter, the law of gravitation itself, seem no longer to offer a firm basis for our faith or speculation. The comprehensible, or apparently comprehensible world of the 19th century physicist has disappeared... This enormous change—destruction or emancipation, whichever it be—has been the work of many successive researches and discoveries of which the most famous and far-reaching are, I presume, those of our illustrious colleague Einstein. But all through the process from the first stage to the last, originating, assimilating, combining, co-ordinating, a spring of new suggestion in himself and a constant encouragement to the ideas of others, presided the luminous intelligence and serene equanimity of Hendrik Anton Lorentz...

"In his youth he was never immature;

in his old age his mind never stiffened. He never ceased to advance and to understand new ideas. His transformation of a certain well-known equation is described by Eddington as the "culminating point of one phase of electric-dynamic activity and the foundation stone of the next". "I can well remember" he continues, "how exciting was the escape from the old elastic solid ethers with their specific inductive capacities... to this new world of electrons." Sir Joseph Larmor refers to the "fifty years continuous activity" of "this most learned and rapid of contemporary physicists".

"But I am little qualified to understand or even to praise Lorentz' scientific achievement. I have known him chiefly as a colleague and chairman of this Committee. Like the rest of you, I have admired and envied his unflinching command of at least four languages, his rapidity of understanding, his courtesy, patience and humour, and the transparent simplicity and honesty of nature which won the affection as well as the respect of all of us. ...

"The great object for which our Com-

mittee was founded was always near to Lorentz' heart. His own ties of friendship with learned men in all parts of Europe and America, remained for the most part unbroken through the long exasperations of the War... He believed that the common pursuit of the secrets of nature, the common devotion to the great impersonal things of the intellect, had power to lead mankind towards some spiritual brotherhood in which the shouts of contending parties and nationalisms should be silent and even the persecuting whisper of egotism should ultimately sink to rest.

"The President of the Royal Society of Great Britain, Sir Richard Glazebrook, in a paper discussing Lorentz' scientific work, ends by describing a speech of his at the International Research Council in 1926, the speech which led to the issue of a unanimous invitation to all the ex-enemy nations to join the Council, and remarks that "all who heard him realised, if we had not known it before, that Lorentz was not only a great scientist but a great man."

# The Committee on Intellectual Cooperation

Madeleine Z. Doty

## A Plenary Session

There is always a little buzz of excitement when the Committee on Intellectual Cooperation meets in Geneva. There are such big names on the Committee, Einstein and Curie. It is a source of bitter disappointment that this Committee usually meets behind closed doors.

But the great moments of compassion. At least once during the sessions of the Committee there is a plenary meeting to which the public is admitted. Wednesday July 25th was such an occasion.

Many eager youth and stray tourists from all over the world filed in and out of the big meeting room in the League Secretariat to see the exhibit.

It was a hot summer day, the bees hummed outside, the blue lake called, promising coolness in its depths. A beautiful young college girl with a mass of bobbed yellow hair and a sky blue dress leaned against a red plush curtain. Opposite her at a long table sat a plain elderly little woman in the plainest of plain black dresses, with hair pulled tightly back, and a face lined with care and thought. She might have been a farmer's wife but she was Madame Curie. There was a drowsiness in the air. The great ones were not exciting. Not in public but in long hours of solitude and loneliness had they discerned shining bits of truth. The throng moved in and out. At first there was hardly space for standing but by afternoon only a handful lingered. Youth had gone on its way. They wanted something dramatic and there was nothing. The fifteen intellectual experts sitting around the big table were talking common: place things. They discussed how far the material and moral interests of intellectual workers came under their jurisdiction or under that of the International Labour Office.

Madame Curie and Prof. Bonnevie, the only other woman on the Commission, beside several men took part in the debate. Presently Gilbert Murray very gently and with a little smile said: "We discussed all this last year and passed the following resolution (resolution read). I think this discussion may have cleared our minds but we seem to be where we were then". It was very human. Just like one's own committee meetings.

No, these experts in their Committee meetings are not uttering profound or brilliant thoughts, but out of their greatness they are doing simple little things that may in time, if carried, out transform the world.

## A Pamphlet on Education

One of their biggest contributions is a pamphlet on: "The Instruction of Children and Youth in the Existence and Aims of the League of Nations". This title has recently been changed to: "How to make the League of Nations known and to develop the Spirit of International Co-operation". Under the latter title the pamphlet may be had from the League of Nations:

If there is any difficulty in getting it ask your League representative for it or write to W. I. L. Headquarters.

It is a sort of Magna Charta for teaching world unity and cooperation in the schools. All the things that pacifists have been clamoring for in the schools and for which they have been labelled "reds and bolsheviks" and called "unpatriotic" are here set forth.

This little pamphlet recommends:

- (1) Special courses for teachers to qualify them to teach the principles and history of the League of Nations; supplying them with literature, every teacher to be provided with at least a copy of the Covenant and the International Charter of Labour; provision for facilities enabling teachers to attend courses of instruction in Geneva.

- (2) All schools primary, secondary and special schools, agricultural, technical, commercial, military and naval, as well as colleges and universities, are to give instruction in the aims and achievements of the League, including the work of the International Labour Office, the Permanent Court of International Justice and other supplementary organisations and generally in the development of international cooperation.

- (3) It is suggested a day or half-day every year to be set aside to celebrate the achievements of the League in International Cooperation.

- (4) Other proposals are school competitions in the form of the best essay on the League of Nations; school libraries supplied with books and informations about the League; revised school textbooks written in such a way as not to conflict with the spirit of mutual conciliation and cooperation.

## Teaches Cooperation

The pamphlet does not limit itself to instruction in the aims of the League. It says:

"To regard international co-operation as the normal method of conducting world affairs implies far more than mere instruction in the history and work of the League of Nations. Civilisation in all its principal manifestations is a record of cooperative effort from the family, the village and the workshop to the vastly more complex institutions of to-day. To imbue the child with a deep and lasting affection for its family and country remains to-day, as in former times, the first principle of sound education. But a true patriotism understands the patriotism of others; and a recognition of the necessity of omnipresence of co-operation, both within and without the State, must be emphasised in any education that is to fit young persons for modern life."

The pamphlet goes on to say that such instruction cannot be carried out merely as a part of the school curriculum but must permeate all the child's surroundings, and recommends, fêtes, pageants, games and moving pictures that will encourage a mutual knowledge of different civilisations; interschool correspondence, with perhaps the exchange of pictures photographs and postage stamps; translation of foreign masterpieces and national folk tales; studies of different civilisations and any other methods by which solidarity between school children of different nations may be manifest, such as a badge or certificate of international cooperation.

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Other suggestions are interchange of individual children between families; international camps; interchange of pupils between schools of different countries; congresses, and other gatherings.

The machinery suggested to carry out these recommendations is the calling of a National Conference in every country by the Government, of all the educational associations and authorities and the formulation of a program to fit the needs of the country.

## Government Action

Now it is interesting to see what the governments of the different countries did with regard to this pamphlet. But first note that it was submitted to the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations and endorsed by them.

Considerably over a year ago this material was sent out to the different national governments. Replies, however, have only been received from the following countries: Argentine, Australia, Belgium, Cuba, Estonia, Greece, Guatemala, the Irish Free State, Liberia, Lithuania, New Zealand, Roumania, Salvador, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Siam, and Venezuela.

National Committees on Intellectual Cooperation in Belgium, Denmark, Cuba, France, Germany and Great Britain, have made reports; but the truth is, nothing on a national scale has been attempted.

Great Britain is the only country which called a national conference on the matter. At that conference the educational association unanimously endorsed the recommendations in the pamphlet and the teaching of the aims of the League of Nations is likely to be incorporated in all the schools. Elsewhere what has been done is individual and sporadic. Most people have never even heard of the pamphlet. Why is this? Whose fault is it? Have we a right to blame the League saying as we so often do, "the League does nothing".

But what is the League? It is merely a group of men who are representatives of the different Governments. These representatives and their Governments are not likely to push a pamphlet teaching cooperation in the schools when they do not take even the first steps towards disarmament.

## What We Can Do

We, the people, can push it. Just as we fight in our respective countries for our rights, so we should fight to have the principles of the Committee on Intellectual Cooperation enforced. Governments and school authorities can no longer refuse to listen to us when we propose the teaching of cooperation; brushing us aside as "reds" unless they wish also to call the League "red".

Armed with the League pamphlet we are in a strong position and can boldly storm the schools and demand that the recommendations therein be carried out. This is something every one of us can do. If every member of each National Section whether living in village, town or city, went to the nearest school and gave the authorities no peace until the principles in the League pamphlet on Education were enforced we would do much to make, "the League a power in the land".

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

### French Section

This Section at its general assembly, after having heard the report of its delegate, Camille Drevet, on her Mission to the Far East, wrote the French Government earnestly begging it to grant amnesty to the Annamite political prisoners condemned to prison or to hard labour.

The following resolution was sent to Monsieur Poincaré, President of the Council and Minister of Colonies.

"The French Section of the W.I.L.P.F. at its general assembly, June 30th, 1928, after having heard the report of its delegate, Madame Camille Drevet, on her mission to China, demands that the French Government, now that China is about to realise national unity, should form an agreement with the other powers abolishing the unequal treaties and the régime of privileges and concessions.

"This in order to establish between China and the other powers, normal and equitable relations, without which China cannot secure the internal peace and the liberty to which she is entitled."

The same resolution with covering letter was also sent to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Monsieur Briand.

This section also sent letters to the women of China, Japan and the U. S. A. as follows:

### To the Women of China

"The French Section of the W.I.L.P.F. having heard the report of Camille Drevet sends to the Chinese women expression of its fraternal sympathy;

It hopes that China, which is entering on a new phase of her history and realising national unity, will secure the recognition of her rights by the other powers;

It has demanded from the French Government abolition of the unequal treaties and of privileges and the establishment of just and normal relations between France and China;

It is striving to work against the traffic in opium and in arms and for labor regulations;

It congratulates the Chinese women on their intelligent action and is following with the greatest interest the progress achieved in China;

It hopes that the Chinese women will join forces with the women of the Occident in working for rapprochement between the peoples and the international re-organisation of the world on a basis of justice and peace."

### To the Women of Japan

"The French Section, having heard the report of Camille Drevet, sends expression of its fraternal sympathy to the Japanese Women;

It is very much interested in the work of the Japanese Section and expresses the hope that the pacifist women of Japan will create close bonds with the Chinese women;

It feels that active propaganda between the nations is particularly needed to solve, according to the principles of the League, the present problems of the Pacific."

### To the Women of America

"The French Section of the W.I.L.P.F. after hearing the report of Camille Drevet, sends fraternal greetings to the women of the United States;

It congratulates the United States Section on its energetic campaigns in regard to Nicaragua, the Kellogg project, and against military training;

It supports the action of the U. S. Section by upholding in France the Kellogg plan;

It hopes that these treaties, being extended little by little to all states — including the U. S. S. R. — will be the beginning of a new era in the history of international relations, when the peoples of the world will demand disarmament."

### Japanese Section

This section has been busy during the past year in spreading the news of what the other sections of the W. I. L. are doing. Tano Jodai, Honorary Secretary of the Section at an exhibit of women's work held at the Japanese Women's University Tokio had charge of the peace exhibit which showed by pictures and placards the work of the W. I. L. sections all over the world. Tano Jodai says "we got so much good material from America and Europe that we could hardly exhibit it all."

During the nine days of the exhibition 20,000 people attended and the little room allotted to the Women's Peace Movement exhibit attracted the most attention. Pictures of this exhibit have been sent to Headquarters and it is interesting to see hanging on the walls of the peace exhibit room, pictures of the Maison and well-known members of our League, surrounded by Japanese script which gives explanations of the pictures.

This section reports that much interest was aroused among their members by the visit of Camille Drevet and Edith Pye. They had their annual meeting on May 18th and decided to take up energetically the question of the importation of opium and drugs into China and the traffic in arms to China. They are also following the Kellogg proposal closely.

This section is sending two women to the Honolulu Congress; Mrs. Ionneka Gauntlett, and Mrs. Hide Inouye, chairman of the Japanese Section.

### British Section

This section at its Executive meeting of June 12th passed the following resolution in regard to the recognition of the Nationalist Government in China.

"The Executive Committee of the Women's International League, having heard the report of the British Delegate just returned from China, suggests that immediate recognition of the Nationalist Government would strengthen the forces which are working for the establishment of civil government, law and order in that country. It, therefore, urges H. M. Government to take steps towards this without waiting for the action of any foreign powers; to give it the status of other great powers with regard to diplomatic and other arrangements; to start negotiations for revision of the treaties on this basis; and to support any action that China may take in referring difficulties to the League of Nations."

### The Honolulu Congress

Word has come from Jane Addams that preparations for the Congress in Honolulu are progressing well. She says the Japanese Government is sending ten women and the Nationalist Government in China has also made an appropriation to be used in sending delegates. There are also to be large delegations from

Australia and New Zealand. This means that there will be a real meeting of the women of the East and West. Miss Addams herself is by now in Honolulu. In next month's issue we hope to have news of the Conference.

### United States Section

At one of the Thursday teas at the Maison Internationale, Mrs. Philip Kind of the United States, chairman of the Pennsylvania State Branch, told a group which included representatives of thirteen nationalities about peace work in the United States. She emphasised particularly what the W.I.L. had done in cooperating with other peace organisations to secure a reduction in the naval program so that the bill was reduced from 73 to 13 battleships; and because of the discussion and consequent delay, Congress adjourned without even passing this.

Mrs. Kind spoke of the joint peace conference which was held in an effort to get all the organisations working for peace into closer touch and to secure greater cooperation. More than a score of them responded to the call and formed a joint committee.

She described the annual meeting early in May in Washington when the cherry trees were in full blossom and said that one or two members from all the states in which there are groups of the W. I. L. attended. Jane Addams was present at this meeting and participated in the discussions. The first public meeting was a reception to Jane Addams on which occasion she told about the coming Congress in Honolulu and plans for the W. I. L. Congress in Prague. On this occasion Camille Drevet, who had arrived in Washington after her trip through China and Japan, reported on the mission of Edith Pye and herself to China.

During the annual meeting a deputation headed by Jane Addams visited the President of the United States and laid before him several of the things in which the W. I. L. is concerned. They particularly suggested the possibility of demilitarising the southern border of the United States as the northern border had been demilitarised over a century ago, resulting in unbroken friendship between Canada and the United States. It was suggested that the Ambassador of Mexico should be at once written to concerning the immediate demilitarisation of the southern border, thus perpetuating the present friendly relations with the United States southern neighbour, Mexico.

### German Section

This Section sent the following letter in regard to the Kellogg proposal:

To the Minister for Foreign Affairs,  
Dr. G. Stresemann.

The undersigned, representatives of the German Section of the W.I.L.P.F., which has connections in 42 countries and works for international reconciliation, have taken note of the reply of the German Government to the American proposal for a pact to outlaw war. They welcome the allusion to the necessity of the pact being universal, but disagree with the German note that universality is one of the last things to aim, for they are convinced that a pact to outlaw war, in order to be effective, must insist:

- a) that all states shall take part in the negotiations for ratification,

b) that all states without exception shall be able at any time to become contracting parties to the pact.

Discussions with co-workers, who are representatives of smaller or non-sovereign countries, have shown us anew, that the exclusion or temporary exclusion of certain states from the pact, would be a serious menace to peace. The proposed reservations made by Great Britain and France show that the pact can be made to serve imperialistic ends if it is not made, from the outset, binding on all states.

We therefore turn to you, honorable Foreign Secretary, with the earnest request, that, during the coming negotiations on the American proposal, you should lay great emphasis on every state's being given an opportunity to take a stand with regard to the pact and being given an opportunity of signing it.

Finally we declare our conviction that treaties whose aim is to outlaw war will be purely academic, if steps are not taken to ensure complete universal disarmament on land, on sea, in the air, as well as for technical and scientific disarmament.

For this reason we beg you, to use your whole influence, that the proposed World Disarmament Conference should be called as soon as possible and that it should be so constituted as to guarantee, that tangible results shall at last be achieved with regard to the Soviet proposals, in spite of all doubts and technical considerations.

Signed for the Committee of Seven:  
*Gertrud Baer, Magda Hoppstock-Huth, Augusta Kirchhoff, Frida Perlen, Klare Schødon.*

#### Frau Julie Willenz

The President of the Mainz local group of the W.I.L.P.F., died on June 23rd after a short illness. She was a perfect leader for the newly formed Mainz Group because of her personality and method of work. She was a noble woman, of great integrity and kindness, wise and experienced in judgment, and devoted herself to the cause of peace with zeal and unselfishness.

### Bulgarian Section

On May the 16th, this Section had a general meeting at which a report was read and discussed on the relations of the Bulgarian Section to Headquarters at Geneva and to the Sections in other countries.

This Section, in collaboration with the Society "Maika" of which Mme. Karavelova is President, has collected 40,720 levas for the unhappy victims of the earthquakes. This money was remitted to the Relief Committee.

On May 18th the Peace Festival was celebrated all over the country. In the schools addresses were given on peace. The Bulgarian delegate to the International Union for Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations, proposed that on that peace day the Minister of Education direct that lectures on peace be given in all the schools. This was done. At Sofia, at the "Ecole Professionnelle" of the Maika Society, the peace lecture was given by Mme. Karavelova and by the Secretary of the Bulgarian Committee for new Education.

This Section has fixed the date of its annual meeting for September 6, 7, 8, and 9. It was decided that a report on Madame Duchêne's questionnaire should be presented to this meeting and a resolution taken on it.

### Czecho-Slovakia Section

#### German Branch

This Branch announces that a Jewish Group has been formed and has already had several joint meetings with the German branch.

The German branch in collaboration with the Society for Moral Education and the Society for the Emancipation of Women arranged recently a series of afternoon "readings" when all the periodicals received by the three societies as well as those received by some individual members, were read and discussed.

At the beginning of July Miss Sheepshanks, the International Secretary, visited Prague on her way back to Geneva and devoted much time to the women of both the German and Czech groups. Several meetings were held in her honour, and also a joint meeting of the three groups over which she presided and at

which she spoke with deep understanding of the difficult problems that face the women in Czecho-Slovakia with its many nationalities.

During the last month this branch has been very busy with the disarmament campaign proposed by the Irish Section. They have sent out many copies of the resolution on disarmament for signatures.

At the general assembly of the local group in Mildeneichen the Vice-President of the Branch, Martha Neustadt, gave a lecture on the work of the Executive Committee of the W. I. L. and on the work of some of the more important women of the League.

### Books

*The Native Problem in Africa*, by R. L. Buell, London: Macmillan. 2 vols.

The most complete survey of the subject that has yet been made; the object is purely scientific. British, French and Belgian territories are examined in turn.

*Armenia and the Near East*, by Dr. Fridjof Nansen, London: Allen and Unwin.

Dr. Nansen's great work for war prisoners and refugees has been followed by noble efforts for the remnant of the Armenian people; this book contains an account of their history and a practical scheme for their establishment in Erivan.

*Olives of Endless Age*, by H. N. Brailsford. New York: Harper.

How can necessary changes in world organisation be accomplished without war? This brilliant and absorbing book gives some indications.

*Opium*, by J. P. Gavit, Routledge, London.

The best foundation for a study of the problem.

*Whither China?* by Scott Nearing. New York: International Publishers.

An extremely valuable collection of facts on China. The conclusions are more doubtful. Mr. Nearing got most of his facts on China in New York libraries and then went to China hoping for a triumphant revolution only to find the Russian Bolsheviks hastily withdrawing and the Nationalist Government made up of men who had graduated from Harvard, Yale or some other American University.

*A Challenge to Bolshevism*, by D. F. Buxton. London: Allen and Unwin.

## Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

Jane Addams, International President

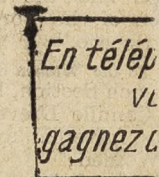
International Headquarters, 12, rue du Vieux-Collège, Geneva  
 Secretary: MARY SHEEPSHANKS.

### 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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