

To Jane Addams.
 Name forever blest
 To a kneeling host,
 In our hands bringing
 Tokens of remembrance
 Too great for offering.



Name forever praised
 By a silent host,
 In our hearts, ringing
 Paeans of thanksgiving
 We have no voice to sing.
 Rho Zueblin.

PAX INTERNATIONAL

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

Published monthly (except July)

International Office 12, rue du Vieux-Collège, Geneva, Switzerland.

Vol. 3. No. 8.

JULY, 1928

CONTENTS

Current Events.
 Back in Geneva, Emily Green Balch.
 Springtime at the Marison
 Coming Events Cast Their Shadows,
 Mary Sheepshanks.
 A Campaign for Disarmament.
 Reflections on My Journey,
 Camille Drevet.
 Peace Pipes and Opium Pipes,
 Gertrude Seymour.
 Work of W. I. L. Sections,
 British, Irish, Belgium,
 German, Swedish.
 Swiss Women's Exhibit.
 W. I. L. Summer School.

Editor Madeleine Z. DOTY.
 Office, 12, rue du Vieux-Collège,
 Geneva, Switzerland.

Subscriptions to «Pax International»:
 One year fifty cents or 2/6.
 International Dues \$5 or £1.

CURRENT EVENTS

Spain Reenters League, Brazil Refuses

Spain has accepted the invitation of the Council to reconsider its withdrawal from the League and to become again a member. The talk about Geneva however is to the effect that Spain has agreed to return to the League because she has had the assurance that Spain while not openly given a permanent seat on the Council will forsooth be continuously reelected and thus virtually have a permanent seat.

Brazil has evidently not been given any such assurance for she has refused to return to the fold and says:

"The Government now responsible for the policy of Brazil, duly considering the subject, both from the political and from the moral standpoint, reviewing all the documents of the case, with the sole purpose of being loyal to the duties and responsibilities of this country, find no determining factor for altering, under such delicate circumstances, a situation which had already been clearly defined, since the contingencies which brought it about are nowise changed."

Outlawing War

Mr. Levinson, the author of the outlawry plan in a letter to us concerning the proposal to renounce war says:

"The Kellogg proposal is gaining ground so fast that I feel confident that within the next few months the treaty will be signed. After the treaty has been signed a code will have to be prepared ultimately and all of the points that are now brought up can be easily covered without injury or menace to the treaty itself...

"The big thing is to have a complete disavowal and abolition of war as a method of settling disputes. This treaty being paramount all other treaties will lie dormant ...and in time be atrophied. Likewise in reasonable time drastic disarmament will logically follow abandonment of the war system.

"The simple outlawry treaty should be signed and it should be adopted and ratified by the League of Nations itself. Then if the treaty is carried out in good faith, which it will be, we will have the basis for the re-opening of the question of the United States entering the League.

Government Peace Department

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt in a speech delivered recently put forward the proposal for a Department of Peace to promote the interests and ideals of peace in the same way that the War Department now prepares for armed conflict. Mrs. Catt said: "Successful and effective disarmament will come sooner if the approach is through another avenue than disarmament... War is an institution and peace is not. It is merely the negative of war. There is no power to support it. Peace can neither conscript men nor money. My solution of the disarmament question is to proceed by a movement to build up a peace institution, that will be positive not negative... Put the peace institution under the Department of State and develop that department into an active power for peace... Let the new peace institution be endowed with some of the 82 cents per dollar now going to the war institution. Give the State Department a publicity Section through which to educate the public... Keep the Peace Department going on until confidence in the positive aggressiveness of peace produces in all advanced countries the sense of security, as it certainly will. Disarmament will follow as quietly as barnacles drop off a ship in fresh waters. Why have armaments when war has gone out of fashion?"

International Labour Conference

On May 30th began the 11th Session of the International Labour Conference in Geneva. There were 46 nations represented with a total of 148 delegates and 190 technical advisors. The significance of these conferences and of the work of the Labour Office of the League of Nations is not everywhere realized. The resolutions passed are not always startling or radical; it often seems that the progress made is very slight, but a great international organization consisting of representatives of Governments, employers and employees is surveying the world of labour, and labour conditions in one country are being compared with labour conditions in another. The position of the labourer in backward countries where the worker is hardly more than a slave is contrasted with conditions in more enlightened countries. A new universal standard is being created. Those who fall below it are being made to feel ashamed.

The two main subjects of discussion at the Conference were Minimum Wage and Prevention of Industrial Accidents.

Only on the first of these questions was a definite decision reached. The second question was the subject of a preliminary discussion, and according to the custom of the Labour Conferences will come up next time for definite action.

By a vote of 76 for, 21 against, the Conference passed a resolution for a Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery in all countries. This resolution or convention is to be presented to all countries for ratification. The countries are to determine for themselves after consultation with employers and employees to what industries the minimum wage shall apply. The minimum wage determined upon is obligatory on both employers and employees and can not be lowered either by individual or collective bargaining.

The State is to supervise the law on Minimum Wage and see that it is enforced. Every worker to whom the Minimum Wage is applicable and who has been underpaid, may collect through the courts what is due him.

The States are to report each year to the International Labour Office giving a list of industries to which the minimum wage is applicable and showing how the law has been enforced and the results.

BACK IN GENEVA

Emily Greene Balch

Miss Balch was our first International Secretary; for three years she lived in Geneva, started our International Headquarters and opened the Maison.

After six years I am again at Geneva enjoying the place, the people, and the activity that goes with being here. When I attended the Executive Committee meeting in March I was not living in the Maison but now that I am back again after some weeks of pleasure travel and some of busy campaigning for the Renunciation of War in England, Ireland and Wales, I am again for a little while under its hospitable roof as of old. The dear old rooms were never so attractive as I find them now, nor the garden so lovely with its roses, red, white and pink, and its stands of mauve iris and yellow day lilies.

The fiftieth meeting of the Council of the League of Nations opened the day after my return and Miss Sheepshanks had asked me to do what might prove possible in her absence in the way of presenting to the Council Members our concern over the importation of munitions to China and in regard to the traffic in arms generally. It was hoped to get together a representative deputation but it ended in my going alone to Signor Rosso from Italy and M. Prokopy from Finland. I used the opportunity to talk with them not of traffic in arms only but also of the Chinese situation as a whole and of the Kellogg proposal as well. They appeared cordially interested and sympathetic. In spite of the alteration in the situation in China it is to be hoped that members everywhere will continue work for stopping the exportation of munitions to China and will push the matter of ratifying the Treaty on Traffic in Arms. Our Chinese friends lay special weight on the prevention of insurance on exported arms and it is satisfactory that our Welsh members got their own Member of Parliament to take the matter up with the British Government with the result that the great English insurance companies have agreed to refuse such insurance.

Another matter on which I was asked to bestir myself was the question of asking governments claiming reparation payment from Bulgaria to grant a moratorium on account of the losses through the earthquake. I have had an interesting interview with Bulgarian financial authorities and Miss Sheepshanks is sending out detailed information to our friends in all the countries directly concerned. The British Section has already acted in this matter.

The annual conference of the International Labour Office has also been going on, while I was here. As Miss Berta Hamilton, who volunteered as Head of the House while Miss Hattinga was having her vacation, is a student of labour questions and as important visitors to the Conference have been staying at the Maison, there has been a great deal of coming and going of interesting people from many countries including India, culminating in a reception at the Maison to women Delegates to the Conference, with a discussion of the relation between

the peace movement and the labour movement.

It is interesting to note that at the Labour Conference meetings the seats were fitted with apparatus to make it possible to listen to a simultaneous translation of the speech in progress in the language desired instead of to the actual speaker. It is estimated that this apparatus will save 5 whole days of translations (besides untold weariness) at the next meeting of the Conference. Might it be possible for us to have this service in use at our Prague Congress next year? Here is a delightful gift for some rich friend of the W. I. L.

Since I was last in Geneva the ugly but useful building of the International Labour Office has been built on the Lake shore beyond the Park of Mon Repos and the building of the new hall for the Assembly of the League has been definitely decided on and planned.

For the rest there is little change but one feels that with the passing of the first flush of early days, the League is entering a less enthusiastic era with traditions already much more fixed.

It is the period of Chamberlain and Poincaré and, except for the fact that Germany is now a member, one feels a certain let-down in the tone of things.

It is perhaps most of all the stalemate in regard to disarmament that causes a sense of bafflement and the Kellogg proposal meets too much scepticism in continental Europe to change this.

It is not surprising that this is so but it may be that just as in July, 1914, we did not know that in effect world war had broken out so we shall later realize that in July 1928 we failed to understand that with the renunciation of war by Governments, world peace is "breaking out".

America states that its purpose is the abolition of war and if the Governments sign the Kellogg treaty without reservations, they will have bound themselves to more than they perhaps intend. It is for the peoples to require of them the next steps which are logically implied in the Treaty—peaceful settlement of all disputes and, above all, effectual steps toward the actual disarming of the Nations, beginning, in continental Europe, with abolition of conscription.

If the international atmosphere seems rather stale at present, it is to be hoped that the Assembly will bring something of the freshness and vitality and constructive statesmanship that are needed and that this will be followed by such election results in the United States and in Great Britain as will give a powerful forward impetus.

The League is the expression of the Governments and the Governments are the expression of the peoples that choose them and control them (if they choose to) and as the mood of the peoples changes the League will reflect it.

This ever growing responsiveness of political authorities to public opinion is a marked sign of our time and this gives us, of the W. I. L., increasing courage. It is more evident what an advantage, not to say necessity, is our office in Geneva.

SPRINGTIME AT THE MAISON

With the spring come the days of brilliant beauty in Geneva. The sky and lake have the dazzling blueness of the Italian sky and water, the trees

and grass the luscious greenness and freshness of England, the flowers are a riot of color and the birds sing with intoxicating madness. The little garden at the Maison in the middle of the city reflects much of this beauty. And this year like last there were many people coming and going and much of interest. Miss Sheepshanks had her vacation during the latter part of May and the first of June but she had left instructions that in accordance with a resolution passed at the last Executive, we should try to make the Maison more and more a social centre. Miss Hattinga who is in charge of the house-keeping end of the Maison, also had her vacation at this time. But in her absence one of our staunch Canadian W. I. L. members, Berta Hamilton came to take command. Thanks to Miss Hamilton and the efficient office staff work and gaiety went on as usual.

On May 18th there was a Young Peoples Party. A group of about fifty young people from different nations living in and around Geneva gathered together for talk and song. English, Irish, and Scotch folksongs were sung.

On May 21st, there was an evening reception for Frau Emmy Freundlich, member of the Economic Consultative Committee of the League of Nations, member of the Austrian Parliament and President of the Women's International Cooperative Guilds. She spoke on "World Economy and Peace". There was a large attendance at the meeting, much lively discussion and it was a late hour before people reluctantly went home.

On May 24th, there was an afternoon tea for Gertrude Seymour who for several years has been making an intensive study of the Opium situation. She is perhaps the only person who has sat through all the sessions of the Opium Commission of the League of Nations since it opened its doors to the public in 1923. Miss Seymour gave us in outline the story of Opium. Dame Rachel Crowley, Director of the Social Section of the League of Nations, was present at the meeting and joined in the discussion afterwards. Some valuable suggestions were made as to the way the W. I. L. might help in the campaign against narcotics, and thus respond to the appeal made to us by the Chinese women.

On June 7th, there was a tea for Emily Greene Balch who had come back to Geneva and the Maison for several weeks. She spoke on the "Kellogg Proposal" which aroused much interest, and there was great joy among those who had known and loved Emily Balch when she was International Secretary and lived in Geneva, at her return.

On June 17th, there was an evening reception in honour of the Women Delegates to the International Labour Conference. During the evening short speeches were made. Emily Balch presided, Mrs. Else Lüders, Oberregierungsrat, member of the W. I. L. and Government Advisor of the German Delegation to the International Labour Conference, spoke on "Labour and Peace". Other women delegates were asked to say a few words about Labour and Peace in their countries. The delegates present were Miss Stafford, Government Advisor, Ireland; Miss Kjelsberg, Government Delegate, Norway; Dr. Wasniewska, Workers' Advisor, Poland; Miss Hesselgren, Government Delegate, Sweden.

Coming Events Cast Their Shadow Before

Next Congress In Czecho-Slovakia

Mary Sheepshanks

Prague Re-Visited

As readers of *Pax* know, it is now decided that our next Congress will meet at Prague in 1929. All congresses need long preparation beforehand, accordingly I paid a flying visit to our Czecho-Slovak Section the first week in June to discuss preliminary arrangements. I had been in Prague on a woman suffrage lecturing tour in 1913, but great changes have since then taken place in the ancient (and modern!) capital of what was then called Bohemia. Fortunately the need for and love of change and modernisation have so far respected the beauties of the old city, and what city has greater beauties to show?

After my European tour of 1913 I, had decided that Prague was one of the most beautiful and attractive cities of the continent, and this impression was confirmed during my recent visit. The splendid situation on the Moldau with its many bridges, the beautiful wooded hills and slopes, the shady gardens and bright flowers, give a gay and woodland appearance to what is amongst other things, a great industrial town. Then on the summit rise the glorious Hradcany, the cathedral towers, the castle: below them, the little medieval street of the alchemists where the little furnaces were used in the effort to create gold; and lower again on the hill-side the beautiful palaces and squares of Renaissance times. On the other side of the river in sharp contrast, great modern avenues filled with motor cars, with chains of red trams, with gay shops and hurrying

crowds,—a little bit of Chicago! Though neither Chicago nor any other city offers its tram travellers the free use of illustrated papers as Prague does!

The vigorous Czecho-Slovak Republic, which this year is celebrating its tenth anniversary, is tackling its social problems energetically. The narrow crowded streets round the ancient synagogue have been swept away and rebuilt, though the historic synagogue itself is of course preserved, and everywhere new building is going on. In spite of this it is very difficult for many to find a dwelling. The over-crowding so prevalent all over Europe since the war has here been accentuated by the influx of Russian refugees, who in Prague were kindly received and helped both by the Government and by individuals. Hundreds of young Russians were enabled to carry on their university studies, special buildings were created for their use. They, in their turn, contribute to the Slav culture of this new Slav capital. German culture also contributes now as for centuries past to make Prague an interesting international centre. The work of German architects can be admired side by side with that of Czechs. A fine German theatre gives the masterpieces of German music and drama. A happy fellowship of Teuton and Slav would make Prague an ideal centre. Though that happy consummation has not yet been fully achieved there is no reason why it should not take place after time and goodwill have allayed racial rivalries and historic bitterness. We hope that our W. I. L. P. F. may contribute its mite to establishing cordial co-operation

and warm social relations between the different races.

Our Congress

But now to business! Our Czech, German and Jewish Groups are forming a Congress committee and sub-committees for hospitality, press and general arrangements. They are taking steps to secure a suitable building for the Congress meetings.

It is also proposed that three or four speakers should visit the Balkan countries before the Congress and hold meetings in various countries. This tour will probably be in May. It was not considered feasible to hold a Congress in the Balkans next year but this speaking tour will do some of the propaganda work and will strengthen existing sections and form new ones. The Balkan countries continue to have very special problems and to contain highly explosive material. It is necessary for European peace that these problems should be peacefully solved. Meanwhile it is necessary that all sections should begin to collect funds for Congress expenses, and it is hoped that special sums will be set aside to pay the travelling expenses of delegates from distant countries. How good it would be if we could welcome a group of women from China, and other groups from India and Indo-China, as well as our section in Japan. Now is the time to follow up our delegates' visits to these countries by bringing their women over here to get into closer touch with our movement. Those who have read the interesting articles of Edith Pye and Camille Drevet in "*Pax*" will, we hope, start in each section special funds for continuing this work.

A Campaign For Disarmament

Every Section of the W. I. L. has already been notified of this campaign. But it is hoped all organizations which stand for peace will join in the movement. The campaign was inaugurated by the Irish Section, with Louie Bennett Chairman. In Ireland a Liaison Committee was formed and a program evolved. It was felt that a decision would be reached at the next Assembly of the League of Nations in September as to the proposed Conference on World Disarmament and as the League is made up of representatives of different Governments, it is the Governments of the world that will make the decision in the matter. Now therefore is the time to impress on all Governments that public opinion of the world is in favour of disarmament and the renunciation of war. Tuesday August 14th, 1928 is the day for a great demonstration. Below is a synopsis of the program of the Irish Liaison Committee.

Program

1. A flood of Resolutions and Memorials to be presented by its own people to every Government whose State is a member of the League of Nations, and to the Governments of the United States of America and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.
2. A common form of Resolution to be adopted on a convenient date, before August 14th, 1928, by every association, society, union, council or other organized body or group in a given country.
3. The common form of Memorial to be prepared and signed by prominent individuals in any and every walk of life, and by informal groups of unorganized individuals, as, for example, the staff of an office, the members of a household, or the inhabitants of a village street.
4. The Resolution and Memorials to be presented to the respective Governments on TUESDAY, AUGUST 14th, 1928, with all the publicity their immediate promoters can achieve.

5. For the sake of forcefulness and rapidity it is suggested that organizations generally will adopt the common form of Resolution or Memorial even if the broad terms in which it has been sought to express it do not quite do justice to their particular interests.
6. The movement is not to bear the label of any creed, class or group. Its success depends upon every member or official of an organization and every private individual, whom the *Idea* reaches, constituting himself or herself an organizer and proceeding to advance the scheme as far as possible. The press is relied upon to render the immense help that is within its power. It is anticipated that organisations and individuals in each country will be glad to help by the preparation and circulation of copies of this synopsis, and by providing the small fund necessary for the campaign.
8. The following common form of Resolution or Memorial directly states

the object and appears to avoid contention as effectively as is possible in such a case:

Memorial

The ... (Name and address of organization in the case of a Resolution.)

I (We), the Undersigned (in the case of a Memorial), *demand* (demand) *that the Government of* *shall forthwith take the necessary action, in conjunction with other Governments, to give effect to a Renunciation of War and to institute measures for speedy Disarmament.*

(Signatures, etc., and addresses in the case of a Memorial.

(Date)

9. The peoples are sovereign. It is not for them to plead. Let enthusiasm cause "the air to tremble with the beat of minds in unison", proclaiming their will:

RENOUNCE WAR AND DISARM!

Reflections On My Journey

Camille Drevet

Camille Drevet remained in America several weeks after Edith Pye left. She tells of the visit to New York, the meetings arranged there by Mrs. John J. White, chairman of the New York Branch and the hospitality extended to her by Mrs. Geller; of her journey to Philadelphia and the meetings and hospitality arranged by the chairman of the U. S. Section, Mrs. Hull, and by the Pennsylvania group; of the visit to Washington and the reception by Dorothy Delzer, Secretary of the U. S. Section; and finally of the National Board meeting which gave her an insight into the activities of the American Section. After her arrival in France she summed up impressions of her trip.

Under a grey sky and over a grey sea the S. S. "Paris" took me back to France. The sea was a little rough and I was neither sick nor well and could not work. But I saw in my mind's eye all the scenes, all the towns I have traversed in the last seven months.

Indo-China with its penetrating charm, ancient and fascinating China, Japan, so orderly, well policed and delicious, and America overflowing with young life, generous and idealistic America which I have come to know and appreciate. The world is immense, especially the oceans. But everywhere men are really brothers in their struggles, torments and anguish. Europe, to which I am returning, is old and divided into little compartments. It is out of date but we love it because of its charm derived from the past. The poles of life are surely Russia and America and in a few years China will become a center

to which the world will turn.

Everywhere in the world, money, material wealth, concentrated, organized, and protected by cannons and arms, menaces the peace of humanity. Everywhere it causes wars and conflicts. But against the interests of a few men, the mass of the people is slowly rising. Public opinion is awakening. The hour of the peoples approaches. The peoples themselves have the right to seek solutions to the great problems.

And our small group of women works among men and among women to clarify public opinion. Let us work unceasingly that the peoples' will to peace may be created and fortified.

The women of all countries need to unite. The Chinese women need us and count on us. We brought them the message of sympathy of the W. I. L. If we didn't see enough, understand enough,

learn enough—realize that we were only two women of limited capacities.

This mission has opened new horizons for our League. I know that Edith Pye in England sees an immense field of work opening before her. Here in Paris, for several days, Indo-China has been presenting itself to me. Students and young Annamite women are waiting for me. My mind is full of vast projects, my heart overflowing with vast desires. Let us work together to achieve a little true justice and solidarity.

Thanks to you, dear comrades of all countries, we saw and learned much. May the knowledge that I gained by your help, aid your international work.

More than ever I realize the usefulness of our League and the necessity of being united in a spirit that tries to be international, universal, human.

Peace Pipes - and Opium Pipes

Gertrude Seymour

Because of the Chinese women's appeal to us to help them suppress the traffic in illicit drugs sent into China, we have asked Miss Seymour, one of our W. I. L. members living in Geneva, who has made an intensive study of the question, to outline it briefly for us.

Was the appeal of those women in Shanghai addressed to Mademoiselle Drevet and Miss Pye as representatives of a company of women organized internationally and therefore having a certain political influence? Or did they discern in the very basis of organization of the W. I. L. some principle, some quality, to which such an appeal could logically be directed? Perhaps both? If their challenge is to our political influence, why, opium has been declared "a purely political matter"; no humanitarians need apply. If they reply upon our perceiving the intimate connection between wars to come and failure to keep faith in the matter of drug control, then surely it is ours to learn, if we do not already know, that intimate connection and to use our knowledge in earnest response to earnest appeal.

1. Opium and War

Opium has been listed as one of the raw materials "necessary to the prosecution of war".

That is, opium is the raw material from which must come the morphine, etc., for use in the army medical service. But government stocks for this purpose are expressly provided for in international conventions. So that it is strange objection, surely, that greets every proposal to limit production (that is, to restrict cultivation of poppy plants), "We must not risk having too little on hand in case of war!" Meantime, while we wait for the war, what becomes of the tons produced in excess of what we need for ordinary civilian medical service?

2. Opium and Labor

Opium and its derivatives play a conspicuous part in the production of other raw materials "necessary for the prosecution of war". Rubber for instance; and tin.

During the First Conference of the League of Nations, 1924-5, when opium in Far Eastern "possessions" was under discussion,

it was argued, "Suppress opium and you'll get a labor shortage. Coolie labor is needed for various enterprises, government or private; coolies are mainly Chinese; Chinese smoke opium; ergo, no opium, no coolies." And this even though it was shown that from 60% to 85% of the coolies learned to smoke opium after their arrival in the Colonies.

3. Illegal Trade

The tons of narcotics smuggled all over the world are available because of unlimited cultivation of opium poppy and coca plant.

The Conference in 1924-5 just referred to, failed to secure agreement on this point of "limiting production." Even where some reduction in areas actually under cultivation has been made, methods of intensive agriculture insure greater crops than before—and safeguard revenue nicely. Two remarkable statements have recently been made publicly: a. That the revenue of Shanghai from drugs is fully \$20,000,000 annually. b. That while claiming to be endeavoring to suppress smuggling, governments are deliberately stimulating the consumption of opium sold in government shops.

4. Big Supply Available

The tons of narcotics smuggled all over the world are available because of the "impossibility" of limiting manufacture to amounts needed for medical and scientific purposes.

Of course, this very limitation is what the nations promised to arrange, in that first Opium Convention, of 1912. They promised the same thing again in the convention of 1925. Yet listen to the chorus of objections: We must have supplies in case of war; or, Factories could not pay expenses on only the legitimate trade—to say nothing about profits; or again, Heavens! if you restrict manufacture, you'll presently curtail production, too—preposterous! Note again, here is a bit of ingenuity: granted that a certain drug is hampered by an international

convention—add a pinch of something that will change the formula of that drug. By and by, you can add a second pinch to neutralize the first one, and get back your original morphine or whatever it is, after it has safely passed the inspectors...

5. Moral Effect on China

"When the people of China realize which nations are sending such quantities of drugs into their country, the effect is going to be very serious for the economic interests of those nations." (Statement made during the latest meeting of the Opium Committee, League of Nations, by the English Assessor.)

Recall the warning given by the Chinese Delegate at this same meeting, that just as long as drugs were smuggled into China, just so long would there be misunderstandings between foreigners and the Chinese People (See *Pav* for May, 1928)* Recall, too, the equally solemn words of the First Delegate of China at the Conferences already mentioned, of 1924-5, that when the Chinese people were convinced that Western Powers disregarded the moral and physical welfare of the thousands of their fellow countrymen employed in Colonies, "they, the Chinese people, would be moved by a profound moral indignation." Translate this subdued diplomatic language, and what have you?

Finally, read Article 15 of that First International Opium Convention, signed at The Hague in 1912 and realize that there and then nations having treaties with China promised, to take measures preventing the smuggling of opium, morphine, cocaine, etc., into China.

That Article 15 includes also China's share. Will the members of the Chinese Section not tell us more of just how they are working now in such difficult conditions, and what they plan to do in the near future?

* For reference reading see last page.

WORK OF W. I. L. NATIONAL SECTIONS

English Section

This section has been working very hard on the British-American Women's Crusade in support of the Kellogg proposal to renounce war as an international policy. It organized a tour for Emily Balch of the U.S.A. in Great Britain. Miss Balch spoke many times, travelling through England, Wales and Ireland. Beside these meetings the section arranged other meetings on the same subject and petitioned Government officials to secure the signing by the British Government of the U.S. proposal. As a result of the campaign, this section reports considerable progress has been made in the last month. The reply however that the British Government made to the U.S. Government was not an unreserved acceptance of the Kellogg proposal and the Crusade Council therefore decided to adopt the policy expressed in the following resolution:

"This meeting of members of the British-American Women's Crusade welcomes the general support accorded by H. M. Government to the proposal made by the United States...

"This meeting, however, urges upon the Government that the proposed treaty be accepted without reservations, seeing that it is clear that it would in no way conflict with our obligation under the Covenant of the League and the Locarno Treaty. It believes that such acceptance would clear the way both for the general reduction of armaments and for the extension of all-inclusive pacific settlement."

This resolution is now being presented at all meetings organized under the Crusade.

On July 25th there is to be a final monster demonstration meeting in Queen's Hall. It has been decided to make this meeting a British Commonwealth of Nations Demonstration, and to invite one speaker from Britain and one from each of the Dominions and India, for the Dominions are accepting the Treaty without reservation. General Smuts has been asked by cable to come over from South Africa. Mr. Dandurand of Canada and the High Commissioners of Australia and New Zealand have also been approached with invitations. Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence as treasurer of the Crusade is raising thousands of pounds to carry on the work.

Beside the active part the British Section has taken in this campaign it has also arranged many meetings for Edith Pye since her return from China. Miss Pye beside speaking several times in London has spoken at meetings in Manchester, Birkenhead, Liverpool, Bangor, Preston, Lancaster, Newcastle and Croydon, and requests have come in for meetings from Brighton, Tunbridge Wells, York, Worcester, Cheltenham and Kensington. The following resolution on China was passed by the British W. I. L.:

"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 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 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."

This section has also been very busy making final arrangements for the W.I.L. Summer School which is being held this year under the auspices of the British Section, at Westhill Training College. Bookings for the first week are now pretty well complete but there are still openings for the second week.

Irish Section

The Irish Section has had a much appreciated visit from Miss Emily Balch and have had from her a clear exposition of the Kellogg Peace Proposals, and an interesting account of peace activities in U. S. A. Branches of the W. I. L.

The recent visit to Dublin of Miss Henni Forchhammer, Danish Substitute Delegate to the League of Nations, who was conducting a lecture tour in Great Britain, gave them also the opportunity of hearing her speak. The Section organized a public meeting which was addressed by her on the subject of "Traffic in Women in Children", and at which the following resolution was passed and forwarded to the press and the Government parties:

"That in view of the danger of the increase of commercialised vice in Dublin, notwithstanding the temporary success of efforts made to check same in recent years, this meeting of citizens calls upon the Government to promote legislation amending the Criminal Amendment Act, 1923, in order to deal drastically with those guilty of trafficking in women and girls; that we want further that the recommendations of the Poor Law Commission be embodied in legislation; that the age of consent be raised to eighteen years; that juries considering such cases should contain women and that the present law which gives the man every loophole of escape be amended by legislation in harmony with progressive ideals and such as obtain at present in other countries and especially Great Britain and Northern Ireland."

Belgian Section

The Brussels Branch of the Belgian Section had a most interesting meeting recently when a young Chinese writer, Mr. Hou, spoke on the Chinese woman. Mr. Hou said that in very ancient times the women had had every right in China, but later woman lost her rights; when the Chinese settled down and led a stable life and tools were invented, man became the master. Only the male child could inherit. But little by little things improved and to-day Chinese women can vote, educate themselves, follow a profession; they have moral liberty and in many cases physical liberty; they can choose their husbands. But the women want still more, and on November 20th 1927 a feminist congress was held at Nankin where the women expressed their desire for complete abolition of concubinage, prohibition of prostitution, prohibition of the sale of children into slavery, new legislation allowing women to inherit, and the right to take part in the Kuomintang.

German Section

This section has engaged in many activities. Because of the proposed conference of the W. I. L. to be held on Modern Methods of Warfare it has conferred with scientists and professors in regard to poison gas, etc. It arranged a lecture tour for Dr. Gertrud Woker on this subject. Meetings were held in Offenbach, Frankfurt, Leipzig, Braunschweig, Hildesheim, Karlsruhe, Rastatt, Goppingen and Constance.

Other lectures arranged by this section were one for Emmy Freundlich, Austrian Member of the Consultative Economic Committee of the League of Nations, who spoke in Bremen and three for Gertrud Baer, the Secretary of the German Section, who spoke in Wittenberg, Dresden and Berlin.

Other work of the section was to raise money for a scholarship to send a Belgian W. I. L. member to the W. I. L. Summer School in England. They have also sent petitions to their Government appealing against the oppression of China, and for the suppression of traffic in arms. A letter was sent to Herr Stresemann urging that women be represented on the League of Nations Economic Commission.

This section has had representatives at a great many of the meetings of different organisations, such as the German Friedenskartel and organisations opposing German colonies. It published and distributed 30,000 pamphlets entitled "No more Colonies". It also published and distributed 30,000 pamphlets against corporal punishment.

This section is campaigning against the separation or segregation of men and women voters at elections. It sent the following letter of protest to the Government:

"The undersigned appeal to the Home Secretary and the German Reichstag:

"To have the clause of the Government regulations of March 14th, 1924, concerning segregation of the sexes at the elections, revised.

"The undersigned are convinced that this clause is contrary to Article 125 of the Constitution which guarantees the secret ballot.

"The undersigned appealed on May 4th, 1928, to the competent authorities to issue a decree forbidding segregation of the sexes at elections. Such a decree was not issued and in the elections of May 20th, 1928, in some communities the sexes were segregated and in others voted together.

"The undersigned and countless men and women protested at this procedure. They consider such election methods to be a violation of the secret ballot. They are of opinion that if elections are conducted by separating the sexes, one sex is contrasted with the other and deductions drawn from the statistics thus available, will deprive one sex or the other, in small communities, and even individual voters, of the protection of the secret ballot.

"The undersigned hope that the paragraphs of the Government regulations concerning voting which have regard to segregating the sexes at elections will be revised so that the secret ballot according to Art 125 of the Constitution, will be secured to all sections of the population and this questionable method of voting will not be repeated at future elections."

Signed Committee of Seven German Section.

Swedish Section

This section has been carrying on a campaign against militarism. They have been much stirred by a pamphlet by Major Bratt pointing out the ineffectiveness of arming as a method of defence. This pamphlet the Swedish Section has distributed by thousands all over the country. They have been aided in their campaign by another officer, Captain Brunskog who has been lecturing on the same subject.

Two very interesting "interpellations" were made in the Diet during May. The first asking for an accounting in the matter of the exportation of arms to China by a private plant. The Swedish Section made an investigation of the whole matter and presented an appeal to the Government asking that the exportation of all arms and munitions including the material for the manufacture of the same, be prohibited. They also asked for a speedy ratification of the convention regarding governmental control of the traffic in arms.

The second interpellation in the Diet was made by Mr. Lindstrom of the Labour Party who asked the War Minister (or the Minister of Defence as he is called) if he would start an investigation as to the methods to be used in defending the country in case of attack. Mr. Lindstrom pointed out that "defence", according to Major Bratt and Captain Brunskog, was impossible either by new additional armament or by those at present in use, and he contended therefore that the only rational proceeding was disarmament. The Minister gave an evasive answer saying the Government had promised an examination of the matter. The debate over the whole thing was very hot and for the first time in the Swedish Diet the question of Disarmament was discussed as practical politics.

Shortly after this debate the Liberal Party held a meeting to prepare a manifesto for the general elections to the Lower House early in September. One of the W. I. L. members who is also a member of the Liberal Party spoke strongly about the Defence Program. If her suggestions are accepted in the final manifesto, the Liberals will go in for an all round thorough going examination of the

whole military system. They will oppose the appropriations of the Diet to the "Landsturm", the volunteer rifle and sport clubs, which tend easily to turn into a masked military movement.

The Labour Party Congress which met a few days after the Liberal Party also took up this whole matter and will put it on their manifesto.

Meanwhile the Swedish Section has sent an appeal to all the political parties asking them to put this matter of "defence" and its "value" on their manifestos.

It is not likely that the Conservative and Agrarian parties will heed this request, but the other parties hold the majority in the Diet. The Swedish Section feels confident that if the matter is brought up in the Diet the result will be to show that defence is both "ineffective and futile" and therefore the only logical conclusion is disarmament.

The Swedish Section is sending out a questionnaire to all candidates to the Diet just before elections asking the three following questions:

1. What stand are you prepared to take in regard to a thorough going investigation of the whole military system?

2. What stand will you take if it is proved that armaments in their present form and shape are futile?

3. If it is proved that our present armament is futile what stand will you take in regard to the reduction of armaments, as an indispensable necessity in guarding our neutrality?

This campaign against militarism is not the only work of the Swedish Section. They have recently secured considerable publicity for the W. I. L. in newspapers and magazines. In one magazine, the *Svenska Journalen*, there was a long article full illustrated giving pictures of the Maison, members of the Executive Committee, and a picture of our Good Will Mission in China. Miss Widegren, chairman of the Swedish Section, suggests an exchange of photographs between the sections and thinks that with pictures we might get much additional publicity.

On May 18th, the Swedish "Peace Day", the "Peace-flower", the white *Narcissus Poeticus*, was sold in the streets bringing in money for the cause.

Swiss Exhibit of Women's Activities

This exhibition, "The Saffa" as it is called, has been organized by the Swiss women and it is the first one on a national scale. It is intended to show the work done by Swiss women in the different departments of life, and the value of that work in the life of the nation. About 4,000 women have announced exhibits so that the original plan for the Exhibition building had to be much enlarged. The Swiss Section of the W. I. L. has of course its booth and will present through charts, maps, pictures and books the work of the Women's International League. The exhibit begins on August 26th and lasts a month. The women of Switzerland hope through this exhibit, to win an acknowledgment of the importance of women's work and thus secure for themselves full citizenship and universal suffrage.

W. I. L. Summer School

A few vacancies remain in the Summer School. Seize the chance and go. An unusual opportunity for studying new forms of Government: Socialism, Fascism and Bolshevism. Do you know what the Government of the future should be? Is your mind clear on the subject? Take time now to read, discuss and think things out, amidst delightful companionship in charming English country from July 27th to August 10th. Wire or write your desire to attend—Secretary British Section, Women's International League, 55 Gower Street, London, England.

The July "Pax"

Ordinarily we do not publish a July "Pax" but as we failed to get out a January issue last winter we are printing this issue instead.

Reference Reading on China and Opium

League of Nations, Report of the First and the Second Conference, 1924-5.
League of Nations, Lists of Seizures of smuggled drugs, since 1922.
Monroe: China—a nation in Evolution.
Moon: Economic Imperialism.
Redfield: Dependent America.
Van Wetum: The Opium Question (article in *Vragen des Tijds*, Mei, 1927; translation in W. I. L. library).

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.

International Dues — \$5.00 or £1.00 a year.
Cable Willif.



London S.E. 18.
Woolwich
71 Rectory Place
Mr. C. H. Grinnings