

PAX INTERNATIONAL



**Women's International League
for Peace and Freedom**
International Office
12, rue du Vieux-Collège, Geneva,
Switzerland



“ From that creeping thing in the dust
To this shining bliss in the blue!
God give me courage to trust
I can break my chrysalis too! ”

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Reports Worth Reading.

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CURRENT EVENTS

Evacuation of the Rhineland.

May 12. In the course of a private talk at Geneva between Briand (France), Henderson (Great Britain), Dr. Curtius (Germany) it was agreed that the evacuation of the third Rhineland zone would be speeded up. This presumably binds France to final evacuation June 30th.

Death of Dr. Nansen.

May 13. The sudden death of Dr. Frithjof Nansen occurred at the age of 69. His Polar Expedition first brought him into prominence but his greatness as an international personality stands out beyond all else. He did splendid humanitarian work in the League of Nations particularly to help prisoners of war, refugees and famine sufferers.

European Federal Union.

May 18. Monsieur Briand has put forward his plan for a European Federal Union which welds 26 nations together in an Economic Federation. It parallels somewhat the League of Nations.

Mussolini's Tusca Tour.

May 20. In the course of this tour Mussolini made fiery speeches for militarism. One sentence reads as follows: "To-morrow morning you will see here a very imposing military review. It was I who asked for this, for though words are very beautiful things, rifles, machine-guns, ships, aeroplanes, and guns are more beautiful things still."

Crisis in India

May 6th. After Gandhi's arrest, 80 year old Abbas Tyabji was made leader He announced a raid on the Dharsada salt depot. To prevent this he was arrested.

May 12th. A manifesto by the Viceroy announces that the Round Table Conference on Dominion Status for India will be held in London on October 20th next.

May 14th. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu made leader of the volunteers plans raid on salt depot.

May 17th. Calcutta, a cart carrying several barrels of liquor overturned. Police pelted with stones who opened fire, hundred wounded—First woman arrested Mrs. Charopadlyoya sister-in-law of Mrs. Naidu.

May 19th. Bombay 415 arrested, in four hours siege on salt depot. The volunteers snatched salt from salt pans and ran away.

May 21st. 2500 Gandhi volunteers attacked salt works at Dharasana. An eye witness says: "Preparations began at 4 A.M. with prayers. The famed poetess Mrs. Sarojini Naidu made an impressive speech urging non-violence. The volunteers then formed in columns carrying ropes and wirecutters... About 400 native police guarded the bob-wire entanglements enclosing salt pans. The police were armed with lathis and about 25 carried rifles... The volunteers made efforts to reach the salt pans... The police charged with their lathis belaboring the nearest ones. The amazing feature was the non-resis-

tance of the volunteers. They simply dropped in their tracks... The crowd gasped sometimes cheered as the volunteers fell. Some victims were bleeding profusely, others had fractured arms and wrists."

During the morning Mrs. Naidu who was directing operations was arrested and led away. Between 200 and 300 volunteers were wounded in the attack.

Mr. V. J. Patel was made leader of the movement.

May 23rd. One of the greatest Swaraj demonstration in history in Bombay. A vast procession was organized by commercial organizations to protest against Gandhi's arrest. When the procession reached the centre of the city it encountered about 200 policemen, including 50 men with rifles. The procession halted. The Gandhi volunteers worked frantically to prevent the yelling milling crowd advancing on the police and causing bloodshed. It is estimated that more than 100,000 persons jammed the streets. The volunteers acted in the role of police. The leaders formed a cordon with linked arms and forced their own supporters back. Finally the crowd became quieter and sat down facing the police. After four hours amid terrific outbursts of cheering the police withdrew. Then the procession continued to march through the city. Afterwards a mass meeting was held at which representatives of fifty Bombay mercantile associations passed resolutions in favor of a general boycott of British goods.

May 26th. Wadalia. More than 100 volunteers accompanied by a mob of 30,000 attacked the salt works. After three hours struggle 96 arrests were made, and scores were injured. Hundreds invaded the salt works and carried away large quantities. The total of arrests in Wadalia numbers 700. The prisoners are concentrated in a tenement building surrounded by electrically charged bob-wire.

A LAW TO PROHIBIT WAR

On April 13th there was a hearing before the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate, on the Frazier Amendment to the Constitution. This is the third time that Senator Frazier has introduced this amendment which if carried would make war illegal. The Women's Peace Union originally conceived of the idea of getting such a law passed by Congress and at their request Senator Frazier of North Dakota took the measure up and has fought valiantly for it ever since. The amendment reads as follows:

"War for any purpose shall be illegal, and neither the United States nor any state, territory, association or person subject to its jurisdiction shall prepare for, declare, engage in or carry on war or other armed conflict, expedition, invasion or undertaking within or without the United States nor shall any funds be raised, appropriated or expended for such purpose."

While there is not much likelihood of this measure being passed in the near future, the introduction of this bill year after year is a fine piece of propaganda. This year the bill was treated most seriously while the first year of its appearance it was greeted with ridicule. Representative men and women spoke at the hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee and urged that war was man's greatest collective sin and demanded total independent disarmament by the United States, declaring that war for any purpose was wrong and no longer to be tolerated by intelligent responsible citizens. The organizations represented at the hearing were the Women's Peace Union, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Fellowship of Reconciliation, War Resisters International, Women's Peace Society, Friends' Service Committee and the Pennsylvania Committee for Disarmament. The two speakers for the W. I. L. were Dorothy Detzer, the National Secretary of the U. S. Section, and Katherine Devereux Blake, National Board member.

Miss Detzer said in part:

"At its International Congress in Prague last summer the W. I. L. voted that all our National Sections should work to amend their respective national constitutions so that they might be brought into harmony with the principles of the Kellogg Pact, which the governments of our countries have signed and ratified. It is our conviction that Senator Frazier's Amendment would bring this needed change to the United States Constitution... War is now morally obsolete and by the adoption of this amendment it would become constitutionally obsolete... We are convinced that the method of war is not

only inhuman and unjust, but is no longer effective, if it ever was. In business life men are constantly evaluating their methods. They discard those ways which no longer work in a modern world. We believe that the passage of this amendment would tend to bring our government institutions up to date... We are paying now approximately a million dollars a day for our Army and a million dollars a day for our Navy... A battleship costs between 35 and 40 million. This amount would build two permanent universities the size of Columbia... The appropriations for the Army and Navy jointly this year is approximately 814 millions... The members of my organization pay taxes. We want this tax money to go to the furtherance of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. We are no longer willing that our money should be expended in instruments of death. War is no longer a gentleman's game. Nor is war the rising of army against army. Wars of the future must be directed against the civil population. We remember that in 1918 it was proudly said that Americans do not make war on women and children. If America should undertake a new war it would have to do this cowardly thing for the methods of modern war are not brave. The business of gassing babies can hardly appeal as a gallant or courageous undertaking. We should like to hurry the day when our government will base its defense not upon armaments, but upon its just dealings with other nations. This, we contend, is the only adequate defense that any nation can realize."

Miss Blake said in part:

"It seems trite to quote the Declaration of Independence that all men have the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—yet, under our present Constitution, which provides for an army, the strongest and the healthiest men can be drafted into the service, losing at once their liberty and often their life... All efforts to make war unprofitable are shown to be unconstitutional. You can conscript a life, but not wealth. How strangely twisted a viewpoint. Yet this viewpoint must continue so long as we have an army. What we prepare for we have... The real way to end war is to end preparedness. Without an army and navy there can be no war. We in America should know the value of unarmed borders. There are jealousies and rivalries among our states, yet their differences are settled amicably—they have no state armies with which to fight. Our northern frontier, disarmed in the time of the bitterness that followed the war of 1812... has shown vividly that when guns are removed peace ensues. The unarmed border between Chile and

Argentina with the colossal statue of Jesus crowning the Andes on the highway from one country to the other has kept the peace for years...

In some ways the most telling instance of the power of disarmament is the fact that because Germany was disarmed and had no gunboats to terrify the Chinese with a threat of force, the Germans in China were safe and able to carry on their business and live as usual during the revolution when all the other Europeans and the Americans were hiding and running away. Security comes as a result of peaceful intentions. Terror is induced by armaments...

Let us end the army and the fears it creates and fosters. A new world is around us, new friends await us, and new and thrilling adventures in the field of science. Let us have done with the savagery of a bygone age. I appeal for the passage of the amendment."

Council Of The League Of Nations.

The fifty-ninth session of the Council met in Geneva from May 12th to 15th. Of the 14 State members of the Council seven were represented by their Foreign Ministers. The greater part of the session was devoted to the preparation of the work of the next assembly which will open September 10th. Some of the decisions reached by the Council were:

ON OPIUM: to increase the number of members on the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium by adding seven non-manufacturing countries, among others Egypt and Mexico, and the provisional selection of December 1st as the date of the Conference for the Limitation of Drug Manufacture.

ON TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN: the creation of organisations extending the enquiry into the traffic in women and children in the Eastern countries and the acceptance for that purpose of a gift of \$125,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation.

ON PALESTINE: the approval of a Commission which is entrusted with the final settlement of the question of the Wailing Wall. The Commission is to be composed of three non-British members.

DISARMAMENT: Monsieur Grandi (Italy) and Monsieur Briand (France) had several confidential talks during the Council Meeting but did not succeed in getting together on the question of Naval Disarmament.

Pax International.

This is to remind you that there are only eleven issues of Pax a year. As July is vacation time there will be no Pax that month.

Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence Visits South Africa

This winter Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, one of the founders of the W. I. L., has been spending several months in South Africa. She returns the middle of June. The W. I. L. asked her to do what she could to organize a section of the W. I. L. in South Africa. We have corresponding members there but no section. We are happy to report that Mrs. Lawrence's trip is already bringing us in requests for Pax International, and information as to how to organize local groups and a section.

Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence has travelled extensively this winter in South Africa and every where she went she was called on to speak to large meetings, and over the radio. All her talks have been widely reported in the South African papers. She has had a great reception and her accounts of her journey and the beauty of South Africa are thrilling. Her last letter describes Pretoria. She says: "Pretoria is the most lovely garden city in the world. It lies in a cup of mountains which completely encircle it and present a perfect sky-line. All the houses lie embedded in gardens and foliage. The hundreds of cypress trees are especially impressive; they rise into the radiant sky like spires, their sharp outlines standing dark against the sky at sunrise and sunset. All the streets and boulevards are planted with the jacaranda tree which has a beautiful foliage each leaf being like an ostrich feather. At present it is green but in September and October before the leaves come these trees are covered with great clusters of blue flowers so that I am told the whole city is embedded in blue as though the sky had fallen to earth. At present there is a wealth of creeper and shrub called 'Golden Shower', it bears clusters of deep orange flame colored blossoms... These with crimson canna, immense dahlia, crimson and purple salvia, geranium and dwarf purple verbena flood the place with color.

In addition to natural beauty Pretoria has the most beautiful state building I have ever seen. Before the Union of the Provinces of South Africa, the Transvaal had an immense reserve of treasure. The Volksraad decided to spend it on erecting a building as the Union Administration Headquarters and on making a road through the Johannesburg and Pretoria. The building cost one and a quarter million and if it had cost double and treble the sum the result would have justified the expenditure. It occupies a terrace on the Western hills and might have grown up from it. It is built of the red hard sandstone which is the native rock and of grey granite. It is semi-circular; a beautiful colonnade and semi-circular court joins the two solid wings of masonry. Though in one sense nothing in the world can ever be compared to the Taj Mahal yet in the sense that it takes your breath away, it can be compared with it."

If Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence found delight in South Africa the country seems to have been equally delighted

with her. The Johannesburg Star, one of the leading newspapers of South Africa, which devoted two columns to a speech of hers, says:

"Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, a famous figure in the militant suffrage movement in Britain before the Great War, speaking in St. Mary's Parish Hall last night made a stirring appeal to the women of South Africa, who are about to become enfranchised, to direct the full force of their energies towards the attainment of international peace. She receiving an ovation."

EXTRACTS FROM MRS LAWRENCE'S SPEECH

"I look to the time when the women of South Africa will make their entrance upon the international field, to work out with men and women the evolution of the world's history. This vote for which we have worked is symbolical, and it is but the beginning of our striving. So you women of South Africa, be strong and courageous when you enter into your enfranchisement. Do not go in as mere followers of a blind tradition. Do not be camp-followers of the men's parties. (Laughter.)

"Women and men represent two points of view. Humanity is one, but it is manifested in two parts. The women's point of view is to endure and have a regard for human development, and the reason why our human development lacks is because men have played their part in the world and women have not pulled their oar in the boat..."

"Ours is a world-wide evolution, and I should like to tell you what women have done in the international field for international peace. Women bring an entirely new point of view into the world with regard to war. It has been the most sacred tradition throughout the ages that men should serve their country by fighting for it, by taking lives. But the patriotic duty of women has been something quite different. It has been woman's duty not to take life but to lay down her life, if necessary, in order that new lives should come into the world. And women have now to come to the forefront of the world and destroy the menace of war which, if it persists, will destroy the human race.

"During the Great War the mothers of all the belligerent nations met together in 1915 at The Hague and pledged themselves that they would never rest until nations found some other way of settling disputes than by slaughtering their (the mothers') children. Just a few weeks ago a

tribute was paid to the mothers' work during the session of the Naval Conference in London. A delegation of women from all countries was received by Mr. Ramsay Mac Donald and his colleagues, and the British Premier said to the women: "Words can never be found adequately to express the obligation we all feel to the women of the world in preparing the way for this conference."

"Mr. MacDonald spoke but the literal truth. Internationally organised women have been the pioneers of the Naval Conference and other steps taken towards peace. We have prepared and are preparing the way for this great and absolutely essential change in the world. All through the war women were working in their various countries.

"In order that humanity may be saved, war must be banished from the world. I hope that men and women working together, in their different ways and with their different views, will accomplish this very many-sided but absolutely essential ideal. Forty three nations are affiliated with the Women's International League, twenty seven have nationally organised sections and the headquarters are in Geneva. The great peculiarity about the League is that it is internationally born. Another characteristic is that the League realises that peace and justice are twin terms, Siamese twins, which cannot be separated, so that we are out to fight injustice and oppression of the weaker nations wherever we find it.

"I invite women of South Africa to join the Women's International League.

The 35 years' working experience of my life has brought me to the conclusion that the circumstances and vital conditions of life about us are fluid, and also that the one great creative principle is thought. I believe that just as it has been possible in the past, in the face of enormous difficulties and age-old traditions, to achieve women's enfranchisement, so it is possible to banish war in spite of the enormous root it has taken in human history.

"It depends upon us; upon the clearness with which we visualise the ideal. It depends upon the faith we bring into our activities; upon the capacity for sacrifice which we are able to evidence; upon the courage, independence and attitude which we are able to maintain. If these things are there, then the spirit of God working through human evolution is on our side, and in the strength of that spirit we can accomplish all things."

Independence For Haïti

In 1915 the United States entered Haïti and has maintained military occupation of that land ever since. The excuse for this was the chaotic condition of the country, revolutionary uprisings, and the fear of foreign intervention, but when these dangers were past the United States still continued its occupation.

W. I. L. DEPUTATION TO HAITI

In 1925 the Women's International League received a petition from certain of its Haitian members asking the W. I. L. to look into conditions in Haïti. The International Executive asked the U. S. Section of the W. I. L. to take this matter up. This was done and on February 19, 1926, a committee of six consisting of two W. I. L. members, Emily Balch and Zonia Baber, two colored women, a Professor of Economics and a representative of the Fellowship of Reconciliation sailed for Haïti. Some of the recommendations made by this Commission as a result of their investigation were as follows: (a) Restoration of independence and self-government as soon as affairs can be gotten in a shape to make it practical, (b) General interim provisions, such as the appointment of a Government Commission to go to Haïti and work out a programme; the re-establishment in 1928 of a Constitutional Government, with popular elections and secret balloting; the demilitarization of the American administration and the withdrawal of the Marines except for a small body for possible emergencies; the replacement of Americans by trained Haitians; the selection of persons to be sent to Haïti who are without race prejudice. Besides these there were proposals for interim provisions in regard to finance, health and education and land policies.

REVOLUTIONARY UPRISING

This last winter feelings could no longer be suppressed. There was a spontaneous uprising which began among the University students. In December 1929 the newspapers reported that five Haitians had been killed and twenty wounded. The next news was that U. S. battleships had rushed reinforcements. In January President Hoover was besieged both by individuals and associations to take action on Haïti. The U. S. Section of the W. I. L. sent letters both to the President and the Senators urging the appointment of a commission to Haïti. Emily Balch had an interview with President Hoover giving him her impressions.

After some delay President Hoover appointed a Commission of five men. He said: "The primary question to be investigated is when and how we are to withdraw from Haïti".

U. S. GOVERNMENT COMMISSION

This Commission arrived in Haïti the end of February and began its work the 1st of March. There was some feeling among the Haitians that this Commission would be like other government commissions and that it was useless to testify before it. But a happy incident occurred. Mr. William Allen White, one of the Commissioners was standing at the entrance of his hotel when a parade of Haitian women passed. One of the women, an aged negress dressed in black, stepped in front of him and said: "Please Commissioner deliver us." As she bowed Mr. White also bowed and grasping her hand kissed it. For a moment there was quiet—then a roar of cheers went up and cries "Long live the Commission!" From this time on testimony was given readily.

At the end of March the Commission returned to the United States and their report was published. It is gratifying to see that while the Commission does not go quite as far as the Committee organized by the W. I. L. their recommendations are almost identical.

The Commission found that racial antipathies lie behind many of the difficulties,

That the Treaty Officials did not seem to take into account that their work would be completed by 1936; and that the preparation for the political and administrative training of Haitians for the responsibilities of government had been inadequate.

The Commission also found that: "Little by little the American Occupation has extended its intervention in the financial operation of Haïti until 60% of the revenues are now spent under American supervision, a situation never contemplated by the treaty...". To summarize, the Commission called for an end of domination, reestablishment of a free constitutional government, restoration of the ordinary international relations that prevail between independent countries, and the writing of a new treaty, made without compulsion. The U. S. Section of the W. I. L. has written a letter of great satisfaction and approval to President Hoover on the work of the Commission but they make two criticisms. They say:

"We regret that the new Minister is charged with the duty of negotiating agreements, providing for less intervention in Haïtian domestic affairs, and wish it had been suggested that in future the United States should abstain from any intervention whatsoever... We are sorry that at this date it is thought inadvisable to withdraw all the Marines and trust this may be a step in the early future."

LETTER FROM HAITI

"Dear Editor: I am an ardent reader of Pax International. My mother has been a member of the W. I. L. for some years but, unfortunately, the Haitian Section has not been well organized, as feminism and the idea of association are not as yet greatly developed in our country. "Nevertheless I wanted to send this message of sympathy and thanks for the patient interest you have taken in our country. You will certainly have heard of the general strike of the students in Haïti.

"Since October last, the students of the Central College of Agriculture conducted by Americans have been on strike absenting themselves from the lectures to protest against certain American University regulations which had been imposed. When the Government refused to adjust the matter the students of the School of Agriculture appealed to the students of the other universities that they should go out on strike with them. Thus most of the youth of the country were united in one big pacifist protestation. At the end of a month the professors and employees of the School of Agriculture and also the professors of the rural and industrial schools joined the students' protestation. The authorities fearing that all the Administration would follow suit declared martial law. Arrests were made and some peasants killed who had marched out without arms in protestation.

These events have resulted in the sending of a Commission of Inquiry by President Hoover. What was at first but a simple students' strike has gradually transformed itself into a collective sentiment of all the country which demands the liberation and independence of Haïti...

On Sunday, March 2nd, the women for the first time in their lives joined in a great patriotic manifestation.

At one of the principal churches in the capital, there were prayers for two hours, fifteen thousand women marched through the streets, carrying banners and placards bearing inscriptions imploring the help of God for Haïti. They passed the residence of the Commission and deposited their banners at the foot of the Statue of Dessalines, the founder of Haïti.

The manifestation was a wonderful movement of national solidarity, all the women joined, young, old, rich and poor without any distinction... A women's association has now been formed in favor of national liberation. The Haïtian women have waked up at last, they want now to participate in public affairs and soon we hope to organize a real group of the W. I. L. *Madeleine G. Sylvan.*

Children And The Reconciliation Of Nations

German Children.

Martha Freund-Hoppe.

Very promising international relations have been established by the W. I. L. One instance of this is that in 1928 sixty children from Saxony were invited to Belgium and entertained there. The main credit for this undertaking is due to Lucie De Jardin of the Belgian Section, Liège, the first woman member of the Belgian Parliament. Also, thanks to her self-sacrificing devotion, a similar invitation was extended in the summer of 1929 to the children of the Durerschule Dresden. The children were accompanied by a professor and received historical instruction. Through pictures they were shown the destruction wrought by war in Belgium. The children visited thirteen cities in Belgium. On their return home they jointly wrote a book of 300 pages, illustrated with pictures giving an account of their journey. Through the hospitality of Belgium to the German children, the idea has now grown up of the exchange of classes between the two countries and this plan is being worked out.

A further development of this idea is being carried out in an exchange of school children between Dresden and Lyon to take place this coming summer. The professor of the Durerschule Dresden was invited to Lyon to deliver an address on April 7th before a large meeting arranged by the Lyon Branch of the W. I. L. On this occasion a special lecture was given outlining for parents the details of the proposed exchange of children. This lecture was also broadcast.

The Dresden children are looking forward eagerly to their visit. The invitation from Lyon was printed on a large card and illustrated by a little French boy shaking hands over the Rhine with a little German boy. The route of the journey was drawn out giving the most important places. The Dresden children wrote articles, made drawings and mounted photographs for the International Exhibit held in Lyon by the W. I. L. branch in April. The theme of the Exhibit was "The Reconciliation of Nations; Presented in Picture and Word by School Children". In this exhibit the children have expressed their point of view on the question of War and Peace. They have made symbolic drawings of war victims of all nations describing them as "Our brothers". These children know that for the money spent by Europe on the Army and Navy in 1925 there would be enough to build 3627 schools each costing two million marks, besides many modern well equipped homes, while there shool does not even possess a reception room.

French Children.

Léo Wanner, the chairman of the Lyon Branch writes:

"There were two big events in Lyon in April, one an international exposition of school children's drawings, the other a big public meeting presided over by Monsieur Herriot and at which Dr. Melchior of Dresden lectured on the new direction taken in education in the "Durerschule" Dresden; based on the idea of international intellectual cooperation and the rapprochement of the young generation. As a result our group has organized a peace contest among the high-school children in Lyon. We have collected money for a prize which will be given for the best composition. Our example has been followed and two official prizes of money are also being offered, so that we now have the support of both the municipality and the University. I am now organizing similar campaigns in Grenoble, St-Etienne and Dijon, with Dr. Melchior's assistance."

In a later letter she again writes: "I met Dr. Melchior last summer in Dresden when he discussed with me the possibility of the exchange of school children. This summer one or two classes will come from Dresden to Lyon and Grenoble while we will send to Dresden one class from Lyon and one from Grenoble. The exchange will last for one month. On the 11th of next November in connection with our peace day celebration our group will put forward the question, "What has the W. I. L. done to bring nations together?" This will be answered by the school children who have returned from their sojourn in Dresden, who will set forth what that trip has meant to them. We wish this idea could be taken up in many countries by our W. I. L."

English Children.

Miss Ethel Woodall of the Manchester W. I. L. branch writes:

"Have you a little space in Pax to state that letter exchanges have been commenced between elementary school children in Manchester and Dresden? Great interest and enthusiasm has been aroused and the various letters are being shown around to the parents and friends. One English school magazine has printed some of the German letters."

Hawaiian Children

The schools in Hawaii have just been holding a contest for the best essay on the Paris Peace Pact. It has been won by Mow Lan Ho of the Tolani School, Honolulu. Mow Lan as the writer of the best essay is entitled to two awards, one a framed, full color reproduction of the signature pages of the original treaty and from the Hawaiian Branch of the

W. I. L. three books "Between War and Peace", by Florence Boeckel, "Disarmament" by Salvador de Madariaga, and "The League of Nations" by John S. Bassett. The winning essay in Hawaii has been forwarded to Washington to be entered in a National Contest. The winner of the National Contest will receive a free vacation trip to Europe this summer.

Mexican Children.

The National Headquarters for "World Friendship among Children" in New York has just received a large shipment of goods from Mexico. It consists of forty eight separate cases, each case containing pottery, leather work and other arts of Mexico. A case is to be sent to each one of the 48 states of the United States. These cases are the return gifts made by the school children of Mexico to the children of the U. S. in acknowledgment of the 25,000 friendship school bags sent by the school children of the U. S. to the children in Mexico.

The "Friend Ship" For Children.

This ship is at present at Charing Cross Pier in London and will this year carry 4000 children for a holiday to different castles in Germany which have been placed at the disposal of the children by the German authorities. Monsieur Briand who went over the ship recently has agreed to make similar arrangements for a children's holiday in France next year.

The Children's Museum.

The Children's Museum was the happy inspiration of Miss Regina M. Bloch a well known writer. It is now in process of formation in London. The real idea back of the Museum is to teach children that their fellow beings all over the world are their brothers and sisters, by showing them that toys, fairy tales, and other delights are similar in all races, black, white and yellow. The Children's Museum will contain dolls in National costumes representing all countries and all periods, and also toys, costumes, books, pictures, scientific and educational models from every land. There are to be lectures on the exhibits and subjects of interest to children and child lovers. There is to be a children's orchestra and chorus and entertainments of various kinds; marionettes and a Punch and Judy show. The Museum will contain a children's theatre, a dance and concert hall, a cinema, folk-lore, and fairy-tale rooms, a children's reading room and an exhibition room for children's paintings and handicraft and art work. For information about this splendid enterprise write to Mrs. Dawson, 8 Queens' Garden, Lancaster Gate, London W. 2.

Three Events Of Importance

An International Summer School

The W. I. L. is very rich this year in possessing two summer schools, one in Bulgaria and the other under the direction of the French Section, to be held at Ribeauvillé, Alsace from the 25th of July to the 10th of August.

Ribeauvillé is an Alsatian village lying between the plain and the mountains and has an altitude of 920 m. It is a delightful spot for a summer holiday. In the circular describing the school it says: "At the moment when the world is suffering so intensely from a lack of unity, when nationalism increases and menaces the peace of the world, when people in official circles are beginning to talk of a United States of Europe, it seems an opportune time to discuss 'A Federal Union and Peace Among Nations'". Eminent personalities in all fields and from different countries have been invited to speak, among others Francis Delaisi, Roger Franco, Charles Brun, Peter Bender, René Schikalé, Alfonse Paquet, Frau Kirchoff and Prof. Kalidas Nag (University of Calcutta.)

The School opens on Friday July 25th with a reception by the Mayor of Colmar, Monsieur Hertzog and a visit to this ancient town.

On Saturday July 26th there will be the opening session of the school in the Municipal Theatre of Ribeauvillé under the Chairmanship of the Mayor, Monsieur Charles Hofferer.

Conferences will be held every morning either in the Municipal Theatre or in an open-air theatre. The afternoons will be free or reserved for discussions which will always be held when possible out of doors.

Two excursions have been planned.

On Sunday the 10th of August the closing of the school will take place in Strassbourg where an official reception will be given by the Municipality. In the evening there will be a big public meeting at which there will be addresses by people from different countries.

On Monday the 11th a delegation will be received by the W. I. L. group at Metz, Lorraine.

TERMS FOR SUMMER SCHOOL

Registration fee	\$.30
Enrollment for 2 weeks (including lectures, receptions, fêtes, etc.)	12.00
Enrollment for one week	8.00
Entrance fee one lecture25
Entrance fee for one day50

The price for board and lodging in the hotels ranges from \$1.00 to \$2.00 a day. The Hôtel Bellevue is the most expensive, the next in price Hôtel de la Pépinière. There are six other small hotels. For reservations write direct to the Syndicat

d'Initiative de Ribeauvillé, the first moment possible.

SCHOLARSHIPS

The French Section is receiving from all over requests from young students for scholarships or financial aid so they may attend the summer school. The French Section is doing all it can to raise money for this purpose but it is quite unable to meet the many appeals and therefore begs most earnestly the aid of all other sections and generous friends. Please send money for scholarships to Mlle Y. Garreau, 2 rue Gaston de Saint-Paul, Paris (16^{me}). For information about the Summer School, if desired in French write Mlle Garreau. English and Germans wishing information write Mme Léo Wanner, 7 Quai Tilsitt, Lyon (Rhône) France.

Inter-American Conference

Under the auspices of the W. I. L. an Inter-American Conference is being held in Mexico City, Mexico, on July 10, 11, and 12. Members from South America, Central America, United States and Canada have been invited to join with the Mexican Section in holding this Conference. The conference will be conducted in two languages, Spanish and English. The three women in charge of arrangements are Mrs. Clemencia Ostos de Kiel, Mexico, Mrs. Kathleen Lowrie, U. S. A., Mrs. Laura Jamieson, Canada.

Mme. Camille Drevet, France, has been invited by the U. S. Section to attend this conference and speak on the international work.

THE CONFERENCE PROGRAM

July 10, Subject: Women's Responsibility to the Peace Movement, (Sponsored by U. S. Section);

Morning — The History of the W. I. L. The W. I. L. as an instrument for Constructive Nationalism.

Evening — Women Work for Peace.

July 11, Subject, Inter-American Relations-Cultural (Sponsored by Mexican Section);

Morning—The School and International Understanding. Exchange Students and Professorships;

Evening—Mexico's Contribution to Education;

July 12, Subject, Inter-American Relations—Political and Economic (Sponsored jointly by Conference,

Morning—Needed Changes in Arbitration Machinery. Economic Relations—The Calvo Doctrine;

Evening—Making the Kellogg Pact a Reality.

Those wishing to attend this conference are requested to pay their registration fee of \$3.00 and register as early as possible with Mrs. Kathleen Lowrie, 2934 W. Grand Blvd., Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A.

All-Asian Conference Of Women

A group of representative women in India comprising such names as Srimati Sarojini Naidu Indian poetess, Mrs. Hamid Ali prominent Muhammedan leader, Mrs. Rameswari Nehru, a Kashmiri Brahmin, Mrs. Srimati Protima Devi, noted artist and daughter-in-law of Dr. Rabin-dranath Tagore, have sent out an invitation and an appeal to the women of Asia to come together in Conference in January 1931. The invitation reads in part as follows:

"We the undersigned representatives of the women of India... believe the time has come when women representatives of the various countries of our common continent, Asia, can derive much benefit from meeting together.

Each continent has its own distinctive characteristics, which should be fostered for the enrichment of human unity. Behind the vast and varying divergences of life in Asia there is a fundamental cultural unity —In the extremes of honor and of serfdom accorded to its womanhood Asia is one...

In our opinion it is fully time that we Oriental women should make a determined effort to understand one another and develop among ourselves a spirit of Asian sisterhood, with the object of preserving all that is valuable in our age-long national and social cultures and of discriminating what is best for us to assimilate from outside Asia...

With this object in view we take the initiative in placing before our sisters in Asia a proposal that an All-Asian Women's Conference should be held in 1931... If you are in favour of this project, we shall esteem it a high privilege if a Delegation up to the number of ten women from your country will accept the invitation to attend such a Conference. The same number of Delegates is being invited from each of the thirty countries of Asia. We shall also be very happy if you will at the same time accept our hospitality for such Delegates during their stay in India... The women of Lahore, Punjab, have offered to make all arrangements.

Sisters in Asia: We hope that a warm response of welcome will rise in your hearts to this call to bring together our scattered communities and our Oriental cultures for the service of Asia and the world...

We shall also welcome all suggestions regarding methods by which the Conference can consolidate the common ideals and aspirations of Oriental womanhood as an essential factor in the growth of international understanding, world peace, and the regeneration of humanity. For information write Mrs. M. E. Cousins, Pantheon Gardens, Egmore, Madras, India.

WORK OF THE W. I. L. NATIONAL SECTIONS United States Section.

During the last months this section organised a radio talk every week. Mrs Dill, the wife of Senator Dill, who is a member of the U. S. National Board of the W. I. L. and the chairman of the W. I. L. Radio Committee succeeded in getting a national "hook-up", i.e. connection with 75 big radio stations in the U. S. for a half hour period from 6.30 to 7 every Saturday evening. It is estimated that at this hour from thirty to forty million people are reached. The announcer of the Broadcasting Company introduces Mrs. Dill to the radio audience telling them she is Chairman of the Radio Committee of the W. I. L. an organization which has national sections in 26 countries. Then Mrs. Dill introduces the speakers. Some of the speakers arranged for by the W. I. L. were Senator Borah, Senator Walsh, and Judge Florence Allen.

Besides radio talks this section has arranged a series of fine lectures. It planned a tour throughout the United States, from coast to coast for Kathleen Courtney, the chairman of the British Section of the W. I. L. and also arranged for lectures for Lady Clare Annesley, another member of the British Section. Miss Courtney, who has only recently returned from America, says of the U. S. Section: "It is practically impossible for the U. S. headquarters to be in close personal touch with its branches; letters from Washington may take nearly a week to reach the more distant places, and a meeting of the national board means days and nights of travel... The arrangement of a speaking tour such as that planned for me is a big business... Everywhere one finds the same problems due to the difficulty of covering huge distances and if I have learned anything in America I have learned never to forget the fact of geography".

THE CALIFORNIA STATE BRANCH of the U. S. Section held its first State Conference on March 1st. On this occasion the 8 local branches in California affiliated to form a State Branch. Miss Courtney was present and gave a talk on the international work of the League. The Conference sent two telegrams, one to President Hoover and one to Secretary Stimson in London urging drastic reduction in naval armaments.

THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE BRANCH organized an Emergency Committee on the London Naval Conference the end of February. It turned all its resources to the aid of this committee and all during March made propaganda for Naval reduction. It obtained a memorial signed by 1046 citizens selected for their representative character and coming from 170

cities and towns. Some of those who signed were, the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, 23 members of the Legislature, 12 Presidents of Colleges, 220 College Faculty members, 83 Superintendents of schools, 14 lawyers, 26 prominent physicians, etc.—This Committee also held a successful Naval Reduction mass meeting in the Old South Meeting House in Boston, March 11th.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE BRANCH'S most recent activity has been getting out propaganda for May 18, the International Good Will Day. As it came this year on Sunday this Branch prepared a leaflet on "Material Suggested for Religious Programs Emphasizing Peace and World Friendship." This leaflet was sent to clergymen and Sunday schools all over. This Branch has previously gotten out leaflets for Armistice Day and Commencement programs which have been widely used by teachers. On April 9th this Branch held a Round Table Conference for Educators and Teachers on "The Development of an International Point of View."

THE HAWAIIAN BRANCH has united in Honolulu with the League of Women Voters and the University Women in forming a study group on International Relations. Some of the subjects given particular attention were the conditions in the Caribbean countries, in Haiti and Samoa.

British Section

This Section held their annual council meeting on April 8th and 9th at Denison House, London. They passed a series of effective resolutions on the following subjects: "The General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes", "Disarmament", "Disarmament and Security", "Amendments to the Covenant", "Chemical Warfare", "Officers Training Corps", "Minorities", "Armenians in Turkey", "Palestine Mandate", "Trusteeship in East Africa", "Forced Labor", "Aspects of Marriage and Domestic Service in Africa and the East", "Slavery of Women and Children", "Opium Smoking", "India", "Egypt", "Revision of Aliens Order of 1920", "Membership". As there is not space for all these we give below two which are particularly timely.

INDIA. This Annual Council of the W. I. L. urges that the British Government, in order to show that it is in earnest in its intention to grant Dominion Status to India, shall: (1) Provide that the Indian members of the Round Table Conference promised by the British Government to formulate a constitution on a Dominion Status basis, shall be nominated by the Indian Legislative Assembly;

(2) Grant an amnesty to all political prisoners;

(3) Ask the Simon Commission to present its report at once.

EGYPT. This Annual Council of the W. I. L. welcomes the presence in London of an Egyptian Delegation possessing the full confidence of the Egyptian nation. The Council earnestly hopes that the negotiations now taking place will result in a permanent treaty of friendship based on a full recognition of Egypt's rights as a free civilised nation. The Council welcomes the prospect of seeing Egypt a member of the League of Nations at an early date.

Austrian Group.

YOUTH GROUP

This group was founded in the spring of 1926. It is a branch of the Mayreder Group of Vienna. It is a group of young people who are trying to familiarise themselves with the important problems of the day for they feel the question of peace enters into all phases of life. They have studied social problems, land reform, League of Nations, Pan-Europe, problems arising between France and Germany and Italy and Germany. The history of the W. I. L. and its international activities have been studied. Also much thought has been given to political problems, the question of Russia and India, Bolshevism and Fascism, and the political situation in Austria. Various newspapers and magazines are read and reports delivered followed by discussions. Sometimes entertainments are arranged. Once there was a Folklore Soirée and last May there was a spring festival, with songs and dances of different countries. Occasionally pamphlets are printed and distributed. One was distributed at Parent Teachers meetings, another was an appeal to University girl students. A third "Is War necessary?" was distributed to all the schools in Vienna. Occasionally members of this group make speeches to school children on "What our young people can do for Peace".

At present this group has taken up action on 'Toys as a means of Education. They are planning a campaign on this subject next fall before Christmas with public lectures and exhibits. They have put questions to the principal Vienna toyshops on this matter and asked for their cooperation.

This group is anxious to get in touch with youth groups of the League in other countries. Like all budding young things they are short of funds. It would be fine if money for scholarships could be sent them so that one of their members could attend the French Summer School of the W. I. L. in Ribeauvillé and another the Bulgarian Summer School of the W. I. L. in Sofia. Dr. Zycha is the Chairman of the group, the Secretary Dr. Marianne Gary, Marxergasse 2, Vienna.

German Section.

The following interesting letter about Marcelle Capy's speaking trip in Germany has just been received from Fräulein Gertrud Schottländer, the chairman of the local group in Mainz. As Marcelle Capy knows no German she always speaks in French but the audience rarely wants her translated.

"Marcelle Capy is just starting her sixth trip through Germany and is lecturing this time on the topic 'The Bridge Across The Rhine'. Her first evening May 5th here in Mainz was a big success which is all the more remarkable as Mainz is still occupied by the French, and it is obvious that under the weight of militarism friendly relations among members of both nations is almost impossible.

"However, Marcelle Capy, with her brilliant eloquence and her radiant enthusiasm succeeded in creating a real unity. Spontaneous applause from both French and Germans frequently interrupted her fascinating talk and we have great hopes that from now on the road has been opened for future friendly cooperation."

New Sections And Groups

The Tunis group which was a branch of the French Section is to be admitted as a national section provisionally.

A group in Syria wishes to form a section. They have interested several organizations in the plan. It was agreed to keep in touch with these women and point out to them that a section consists of individuals who are members and not organizations.

A group in Tel-Aviv, Palestine wishes to form a section. It was agreed that this group be considered as a corresponding branch as it is impossible to recognise a group as a section in any given country as long as it represents only one part of the population.

Groups in Luxemburg and Cuba

have applied for membership as sections and have been accepted temporarily as corresponding members with the possibility of admittance as National Sections later.

Reports Worth Reading.

German Opium Report of the conferences against the traffic in opium held by the German Section of the W. I. L. in the leading cities of Germany during the winter is now published. It contains splendid reports written from the political, economic and medical standpoint. It gives a survey of the conditions in various countries and points out the remedy for this evil. The report is attractively bound. Price Mk. 1.20. It may be had from Martha Rohn, Herfurthstrasse 6, Berlin-Steglitz.

Occupied Haiti is the report of the Committee who went to Haiti at the instigation of the W. I. L. to study conditions there at first hand. It gives the background, the political history of the occupation, and present conditions. It is written and edited by Emily Greene Balch. The Writers' Publishing Company, New York. Price \$1.20 or 6 Swiss francs.

Cutting Ice is an attempt to state concisely the idea that underlies war resistance and to give a brief survey of the War Resisters' International. The progress the War Resisters are making and the way they are "Cutting Ice" is told by H. Runham Brown, price 6d (post free 7d) published by the War Resisters International, 11 Abbey Road, Enfield, Middlesex, England.

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