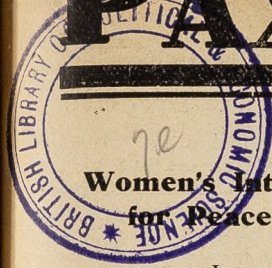


# PAX INTERNATIONAL



Women's International League  
for Peace and Freedom

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



With all our civilization all our humanity  
and all our religion men still are in less danger,  
from the elements than from each other.

*Calvin Coolidge.*

Vol. 6. No. 1.

Published monthly (except July)

NOVEMBER 1930

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Office, 12, rue du Vieux-Collège,  
Geneva, Switzerland.  
Subscriptions to «Pax International» :  
One year fifty cents or 2 shillings.  
International Dues . . . . . \$5 or £1.

## CURRENT EVENTS

### Summary For October

German elections bring great increase in power to both Fascists and Communists. There is danger of a dictatorship. Anti-Jewish excesses in Berlin.

Polish elections almost bring civil war. The government uses methods of violence and intimidation.

Austria forms coalition cabinet with two Fascist in cabinet. Increased strength for Heimwehr and militarism.

Republicanism grows in Spain. There is demand for King's abdication. Many arrests are made.

Revolution in Brazil. Government overthrown and more liberal one set up. This follows revolution in the Argentine, and is the fifth armed uprising in five months in South America.

Franco-Italian naval negotiations break down.

Prominent Germans protest against Russian execution of men of learning.

The British airship R. 101 is destroyed with a loss of 48 lives.

Appalling mine disaster in Germany, 235 men dead.  
Floods in France and Smyrna.

A loan of \$125,000,000 is made to Germany to tide her over the economic crisis.

British Trade Board returns for September show exports lowest this year.

Increasing unemployment in the U. S. numbering from three to seven millions. President Hoover rallies all forces to provide work and food for destitute.

### Great Britain And Palestine

The British Government White Paper on Palestine has just been published. In it the Government states its intention of restricting Jewish immigration and the purchase of land as they believe that any further development of Jewish colonisation for the time being would effect adversely the interests of the Arabs who they say are equally committed to the British care under the terms of the mandate.

This statement has caused great consternation among the Jews.

### Disarmament

The Preparatory Commission on Disarmament of the League of Nations will meet on November 6th in Geneva.

### Indian Women And The Round Table Conference

A statement has been received from the All Indian Women's Association for publication in *Pax*. It seems that Mrs. Subbarayan, one of the two Indian women who is attending the Round Table Conference, on the eve of her departure for London wrote and asked the Association to kindly give her their opinion on any matters regarding women that should be considered at the Round Table while framing the future constitution. The Association replied as follows :

### STATEMENT OF INDIAN WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

"In reply to your letter of the 26th instant we have to state that in April 1930 this Association made it clear to its Representatives in England that the Association would not be in favour of a Representation to the Round Table Conference unless there is a preliminary statement from the Government recognising the claim of India to complete Dominion Status without reservations, the method by which to give effect to this right being the subject to be discussed at the Round Table Conference.

"At meetings held under the auspices of the Women's Indian Association in Gokhale Hall and Ranade Hall, Madras, in May 1930, this Association called on H.E. The Viceroy to 'Make an immediate announcement that the framing of a Constitution for India as a Self-Governing Dominion shall be the duty of the Round Table Conference, this being the essential first step toward restoring Peace and Goodwill in India.'

"In accordance with these resolutions which have already been communicated to our representatives in London and in the present circumstances in which the Round Table Conference is constituted without the inclusion of any of the leaders—men or women—of the majority party of the country and the Government having made no pronouncement such as we asked for, nor any promise, 'To frame a Constitution' as your letter incorrectly states, the Committee has no desire to send the opinions of this Association through you or through any other Indian woman to the Conference."

Signed Dr. Muthulakshimi Reddi, Vice-President ; Committee Lady Sadasiva Iyer, Mrs. M. Dadabhoy, Mrs. Ammu Swaminadhan, Hon. Treasurer, Margaret E. Cousins, Hon. Secretary.

## THE INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY Clara Ragaz

We regret to announce that Miss Sheepshanks after the spring meeting of the Executive expressed her wish to withdraw from the Secretariat, declaring however her willingness to continue her work till November 1st; the Executive had to deal with the question of filling the vacancy.

The Executive first of all expressed its gratitude for the excellent work Miss Sheepshanks had done during the three years of her secretaryship. It acknowledged her great political interest and insight which made her especially fit for this work and which undoubtedly contributed much to give the W. I. L. the authority it possesses today in the political world and in the international peace movement. The gratitude of the National Sections was expressed in different messages sent to the Executive.

As amongst the candidates who were proposed none could have accepted the post at once, and as it was considered necessary to examine still more closely the whole problem, Mme. Camille Drevet kindly agreed to undertake the work for a period of six months, beginning on December 1st, this on the condition that Miss Sheepshanks could be persuaded to continue until then.

Mme. Drevet undoubtedly possesses many of the requisites needed for an International Secretary. She has for many years been closely connected with the work of the W. I. L. and has through her different journeys in the Balkan, in the East of Europe and lately through taking part in the Summer School of Mexico come into personal contact with the special problems of these countries and been able to make personal acquaintance with our co-workers here. On the other hand it is just this work of a travelling secretary that suits her best and that she would not like to give up indefinitely; that is why she prefers considering her engagement as International Secretary as a temporary one only.

### W. I. L. INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee met in Amsterdam from October 11th to the 16th. During the first two days the meetings were held in the Theosophical Building but on Sunday the 12th of October the whole Committee was taken out in a large motor bus to the delightful country estate of the Broese van Groenows at Loenen. The Broese van Groenows are a Dutch family of seven brothers and sisters all of whom have married and have families. To accommodate this large family a beautiful summer home consisting of fifty-two rooms has been built

called Groenouwe. It was possible in this large house to accommodate the entire W. I. L. executive and the van Palthes most graciously and generously made the entire Committee their guests for four days. The spacious and attractive library was put at the disposal of the Committee for their meetings. It is safe to say that never have the Executive Committee had such charming and delightful surroundings in which to carry on their work. A very deep debt of gratitude is due to the Dutch Section, to the van Palthes and to the Theosophical Society for their splendid hospitality.

The Executive Committee consisted of the Honorary Vice-President Lida Gustava Heymann, the two chairmen Gertrud Baer, and Clara Ragaz, seven members of the Executive Cicely Corbett-Fisher, Camille Drevet, Gabrielle Duchêne, Yella Hertzka, Edith Pye, Cor. Ramondt-Hirschmann Dr. Anna Schustlerova, and twelve consultative members, Dr. Augspurg and Dr. Schoedon, Germany, Dr. Clark and Miss Anderson, Great Britain, Miss Selma Meyer and Mrs. van Oosten, Holland, Dr. Budzinska-Tylicka and Mme. Lypacewicz Poland, Miss Widegren, Sweden, Mrs. Meller, Hungary, and Miss Doty, U. S. A.

There were also W. I. L. members present as members of Commissions or visitors, among those were Miss Rinder, Great Britain, Mrs. Perlen, Germany, Mrs. Tapalavitch, Yugoslavia, Mrs. van Krimpen, Mrs. Kuipers and three members of the van Palthe family, Holland.

Some of the most important matters dealt with were the W. I. L. Summer Schools, the Opium Conferences, the Conference on the Stateless, Scientific Warfare, and the Disarmament Petition, the report of the East-European Commission, the Briand-Memorandum, Report of the Economic Commission, the situation in China, India, Mexico, Cuba, Palestine and Samoa, Prisons and official League business.

### ECONOMIC COMMISSION

Yella Hertzka presented her report and the various programs that had been drawn up for a W. I. L. Economic Conference. It was recognized that the economic situation in the world today is extremely serious and that no piece of work which the W. I. L. can do is of more importance than calling an Economic Conference and attempting to throw light on the situation. It was suggested that the conference be arranged if possible for the second week of March and that it be held in London. The final decision on this and the tentative program will be given in the next *Pax*.

### INDIA

It was proposed through a letter from Louie Bennett, Ireland, that the Executive Committee draw up a

statement expressing their point of view on the Indian situation and that all the British delegates to the Round Table Conference be circularized. It was agreed to draw up such a letter and circularize both British and Indian delegates. The letter drafted was as follows:

"The W. I. L., welcoming the fact that British and Indian men and women are invited to a Round Table Conference in order to discuss freely and without prejudice the question of India's future, and to lay down the lines of a settlement which must affect for good or ill the lives of countless millions in India and elsewhere,

"Recognises the position of solemn responsibility in which these delegates find themselves and urges them to remember in their deliberations that they cannot hope to bring about any lasting settlement unless they regard themselves as spokesmen for the millions in India who have shown by non-violent self-sacrifice their devotion to their country;

"And is confident that the principle of self-determination is the only tolerable basis of relations between civilised communities and trusts that the Conference will lead to such an expression of this principle as will avert the danger of bloodshed, bring in a new era of peace and cooperation, and give to India the freedom she desires."

It was proposed that if Jane Addams could not go to India that some other member of the W. I. L. be sent to express our sympathy and understanding. This resolution was amended by Edith Pye who suggested that some one be sent only if the All-Indian Women's Congress meets, and by Yella Hertzka who amended the resolution to provide that the executive must be in accord about the person sent. With these two amendments the resolution was passed.

### PALESTINE

It was agreed that Mrs. Waern-Bugge, Sweden, be sent to Palestine on behalf of the W. I. L. All sections are urged to send in contributions however small, that this undertaking may be jointly financed by the whole W. I. L.

### PRISONS AND NON-VIOLENCE

Camille Drevet reported on the terrible conditions in prisons in some of the Balkan countries and Latin America. She proposed that the W. I. L. executive in emergency cases of torture or trial brought to its notice by the Prison Commission or the sections, should have the right to intervene. It was proposed that a resolution condemning the persecutions in Russia and elsewhere be passed and that a protest be sent to all Governments against the use of violent methods. This was agreed to in principle.

Dr. Schustlerova stated that the Dictatorship in Poland was arresting people suspected of working for the Ukraine, that in Yugoslavia there is

(continued on last page.)

## The Work Of The 11th Assembly

### Mary Sheepshanks

#### PROS AND CONS.

The most important positive achievement of the 11th Assembly was the signing of the *Convention for Financial Assistance*. This ensures that a state threatened with war by another shall be given financial aid: this increases the guarantees of security. The Convention is the work of the Financial Committee and the Committee on Arbitration and Security, who have been working on it for two years and their work was discussed and completed by the 3rd Committee of the Assembly this year and the Convention solemnly and publicly signed. Financial Assistance will be given either, if one of the parties to a dispute refuses to obey the injunctions of the Council of the League, or, if the Council believes financial assistance to one party is necessary to prevent war. The state assisted, undertakes to submit the dispute to judicial or arbitral settlement.

#### THE INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT.

There have for several years been fears that the very high ideals that inspired the League's officials were in some danger; the chief danger lay in the tendency in some quarters towards national governmental influence on the personnel. The 4th Committee of the Assembly after very thorough investigation and discussion has strongly reaffirmed the strictly international character of the Secretariat, which is to be emphasised by a pledge to be taken by officials. Better and more permanent conditions of service have also been established and a pension scheme. The success of the League's work depends greatly on the high standard of the Secretariat which the steps taken are calculated to maintain.

#### PENAL ADMINISTRATION

The efforts made outside the League to get prison reform accepted as an international affair have been successful as reported in *Pax* for October.

#### HEALTH ORGANISATION

In this field international co-operation is achieving great results. The 2nd Committee's report, presented by Susan Lawrence, shows the vast field which has been studied by the League and in which great activity is being carried on. Studies have been made of the radium treatment of cancer, a health survey has been made in certain islands of the Pacific, leprosy is under review; inquiries are proposed into medicinal plants, also extensions of the reports on epidemics as issued from Singapore and inclusion of studies of plague and cholera, a general campaign against malaria is under discussion. Anti-malaria services have been planned at the requests of Bulgaria, Persia and Corsica. A League health mission has been sent

to China to collaborate with the government in planning a general health service. In Greece the health services are being re-organised, and a health survey has been made in Bolivia. Other subjects under study in different regions are: cases of infant mortality, treatment of syphilis (on which conferences have been held with comparison of laboratory methods); the treatment and welfare of blind persons.

#### REFUGEES

The work done by the great Dr. Nansen for Russian, Armenian, Assyrian and Turkish refugees is to be carried to a conclusion by an International Refugees Office under the League of Nations and directed by the eminent Swiss Max Huber.

#### ECONOMIC QUESTIONS

The terrible economic depression which has weighed on all countries during the last year overshadowed all other questions at this year's Assembly. And it is at least an advance on the pre-war situation that representatives of all nations now come together to discuss this world-wide crisis, and that the essential facts are recognised, if not acted upon, that states are interdependent, that economic nationalism is suicidal, that protection is a quack remedy, that international research must be carried on into the causes of depression and that the world gold situation is an important factor.

Unfortunately the recommendations of the 1927 Economic Conference have not been carried out; the Conference held in Geneva last March, which was to organise a Tariff Truce fell far short of its object, the Conference in Paris on the Treatment of Foreigners failed owing to the narrow nationalism of the participating countries. All this reluctance to admit, to employ, to trade with foreigners only adds to economic stagnation. Meanwhile research is to go on in each country and internationally through the organs of the League. The Economic Committee is now sitting. Light must be thrown on the causes of the terrible crisis. It was also felt, as stated by M. Mironesco, that economic antagonism is an actual and serious obstacle to disarmament.

#### TRAFFIC IN WOMEN

This question has perhaps made more progress under the League than any similar question and needs more space than is at my disposal.

#### PREVENTION OF WAR

In all the questions mentioned above there is progress to record. In other questions there is regrettable lack of progress.

Perhaps the most important item on the debit side is the failure to

adopt the Convention to strengthen the Means of Preventing War. The Committee on Arbitration has long been occupied with this important Convention but has not been able to agree on a text. Agreement has been reached on some articles, while with regard to others, two versions are drafted, but general agreement has not been reached. It is impossible to deal adequately with this important subject here. It needs a special article.

#### MINORITIES

It must be considered a gain that this subject was referred to the 6th Commission and fully and openly discussed, but a sharp cleavage was shown between the desire of countries having discontented minorities outside their frontiers, for which Germany was chief spokesman, on the one side, and the countries containing discontented minorities, especially, Poland and Yugoslavia, and who were championed by M. Briand who even said France would oppose any further taking up of this subject. The Swiss and Canadian delegates showed most effectively the ideal solutions found in their countries of the Minorities problem.

The discussion on Disarmament in full Assembly also brought a clash between French and German opinion, M. Briand making what has been described as the worst speech ever made in the Assembly and one that puts back the whole question: this was probably due in part to the reaction against the German elections. Germany, Hungary and the British Empire, on the other hand, made the strongest demands yet made for the carrying out of the Allies' pledges to disarm.

#### SLAVERY

On the question of slavery it was the British turn to enter a very emphatic protest against the refusal of the 6th Committee to appoint a permanent commission of inquiry. It was noticeable that the opposition came from those countries which also oppose the Labour Office proposed regulation of forced labour, viz. France, Belgium, and Portugal, supported by Abyssinia and Liberia where slavery exists. Lord Cecil in refusing to support the report appealed to public opinion to demand that steps should be taken to abolish the curse of slavery which still counts five million victims.

Other very important questions are still the subject of study and negotiation and it is hoped may reach solution next year; the most important of these is the harmonisation of the Covenant of the League with the Kellogg Pact.

# The Post-War Generation

Jane Addams

We give below extracts from an article by Jane Addams in the October "Survey". We regret it could only be extracts.

If throughout the Nineteen-Twenties many of us felt that the spirit of intolerance had spread over our own time, choking free sensibilities and stunting the growth of the spirit, it was because we were able to compare these years with pre-war times...

I will confess that what disturbed me during this period and what seemed most unlike my own youth, was the spirit of conformity in matters of opinion among young people, especially among college students...

Because the effect of war on our social institutions was responsible for a period of political and social sag, did the young people attempting to recapture life, just when democratic advance had been discredited, when political and social changes were inhibited, inevitably push forward their own experimentation into the more intimate areas of life?

...According to English writers, under the post-war conditions young people demanded personal happiness as theirs by right, decried sentimentalism and exalted sex... Have these contemporary young people inevitably gone back to liberty for the individual? Does the pendulum have to swing back and forth from individual to collective effort and does it always seem inconsistent as the two advocates pass each other? Of this I recall a striking instance. We had tried to interest a group of people who through their own journal, had long stressed individual liberty, in the political liberty of the inhabitants of Haiti, which at the moment was occupied by United States Marines. A committee in which the Women's International League had been represented, had visited the island and came back to urge public opinion in favour of self-government of Haiti. "Political liberty", however, seemed of no consequence to this journal, so committed to the liberty of the individual, and as we talked to them about it, we seemed to be speaking two different languages...

The determination to improve the relations between the sexes has been contemporaneous with widespread and sustained efforts in the fields of education and public health and, above all, with a marked increase of concern for world affairs...

Typical of the directness and efficiency put into international relations by the contemporary generation, is the No More War Movement in England with its scathing descriptions of the shattered world which has been handed over to them... Our self-righteousness was pretty well disabled when we were reminded by the Youth Movement that of all the generations

of men who have lived upon the face of the earth, our generation has the least claim to advise the next...

Because of this difference in ideals, and the sense of struggle between them, the two generations inevitably face a period of conflict unless they are open to that conception of social forces which comes from "integration" in the sphere of activities rather than that of ideas...

...This necessity for united action and the belief that mutual interests should take the place of discussion, tend to make co-operation easier than ever before. I recall various demands for action made upon us by the oncoming generation with a challenge not only that something immediate should be done but also with the intimation that owing to our inaction in the past, the present situation had become insupportable...

The "integrating" value of a common effort was illustrated at the very first public session of the W.I.L. Congress in Ireland in 1926 (held in the hall of the National University Dublin which had been placed at our disposal) where both Mr. Cosgrove, the President of the Irish Free-State, and Mr. De Valera, leader of the Republicans appeared as guests. While the two men did not meet on this occasion, that they both remained under the same roof made the adherents of both say that there was something in this peace idea after all. They little suspected that they both came because the League members of the differing factions had been able to work together on the committee of arrangements and each group for the first time had invited its own friends to come to the same place.

There was something about the meeting in this new nation that gave us a direct touch with the spirit of youth with whom all things are possible, and this in spite of the serious difficulties which Ireland was facing. With the W.I.L. itself, as in other international undertakings, two things gradually became evident: that youth was determined to make a new world in which it might live in safety, and that our generation was able to understand their efforts only when we were actually working with them; that a mutual purpose coalesced best through action, and that there was no other basis for genuine understanding...

I had much the same impression of interest centered in actual achievement during the summer of 1929 when our Women's International League Congress met in Prague. Perhaps it was because a remarkable list of peace-loving men at the moment held high governmental office, and that to Pre-

sident Masaryk were added Briand, Stresemann, MacDonald, Hoover, and Stauning of Denmark. Without claiming that these men were or have been pacifists, the young women in our Congress reminded us that it would not be possible in any other period of world history to cite such a group of responsible statesmen so determined to find political expression for better international relations.

The emphasis upon achievement was further demonstrated by the fact that among the delegates who came to Prague, were five members of parliament: Emma Freundlich, the first woman M.P. in Austria and the only woman government representative at the World Economic Conference; Ellen Wilkinson, M.P. from England; Agnes MacPhail from Canada; Helga Larsen from Denmark; and Milena Rudnicka, Ukrainian member of the Polish Parliament, all of whom had rigorously advocated the cause of peace in their legislative capacity...

Always there was this stress upon achievement and I more easily understood the spirit abroad in Europe when a report was given to our W.I.L. Congress in Prague in 1929, from a remarkable gathering of five hundred young people representing the youth movement in thirty-one nations, which had been held in Holland in August 1928. In spite of diverging views and heated discussions, Youth had solemnly decided that they could not afford to ignore the opinions of those with whom they disagreed; and they indicted a certain section of the older generation because they would be ready to go to war whenever national finances permitted, and they also accused them of gross stupidity because they made no serious attempt to understand their adversaries...

All over the world there are many non-governmental efforts to secure better international relations... As Ramsay MacDonald has said in connection with the Kellogg-Briand treaties, the mentality of the people must be transformed from a dependence upon military security to a dependence upon political security, the latter "rooted in public opinion and enforced by a sense of justice in a civilized world."

This is the task awaiting this post-war generation. It will require all their efficiency to accomplish that in which their immediate predecessors so completely failed...

If we continue to unite our unremitting efforts to organize for a more reasonable life upon the earth's surface, we will gradually make possible the utilization of a new dynamic.

# The Traffic In Narcotic Drugs

## The League Of Nations Opium Commission

The Advisory Commission on Opium met on September 22nd and sat every day for a week. Some interesting points were brought out. The enormous amount of surplus manufacture of narcotics over and above that needed for scientific and medicinal purposes was stressed, as for example the figures in the annual report of the Egyptian Government for 1929 showing that in a population of 14 millions there are a half million addicts. For the population of Egypt the estimated legitimate consumption of the three drugs morphine, heroine and cocaine should amount to about 15 tons whereas the actual illicit consumption amounts to more than 60 tons.

It was further pointed out that in Japan there is a large amount of cocaine produced over and above the legitimate exports and the internal consumption. In fact, it was stressed that there is a great illicit traffic in most countries. The reports brought out the fact that the more stringent regulations now being put into effect frequently resulted in driving narcotic factories from a country which is a member of the League of Nations to one which is not. The manufacture of heroine for instance has been started on a big scale in Turkey. Within the last year and even within the last weeks there have been large seizures of heroine manufactured in Turkey which was destined for India. Also it was found that the moving spirit behind these factories erected on the shores of the Bosphorus, were not Turkish but French nationals, only the factory buildings were the property of Turkish owners.

There was strong opinion expressed that the limitation of manufacture when put into force will not be sufficient unless there is also limitation of the growth of the raw material. A recommendation was made but not passed that the illicit traffic in narcotics be considered and treated as an international crime. The advisory committee however showed a realization of the seriousness of the problem and a desire to achieve practical results. A long resolution was elaborated and prepared as to investigations to be made by the different Governments that light might be thrown on the illicit traffic. The two most valuable were (a) asking Governments to make known their method of disposal of seized drugs. (It seems China is one of the few countries that destroy them while in a number of countries they are sold at auction, or resold to local manufacturers, or distributed to hospitals, and frequently find their way back to the illicit traffic.)

(b) Asking Governments to make known the approximate number of persons in their country who are drug addicts (curious as it may seem there has been as yet no attempt on the part of the advisory committee to obtain information on this matter).

The date of the preliminary conference on the Limitation of Manufacture was set for October 27, in London. This conference has been convened by Great Britain and is a preliminary meeting of the drug manufacturing countries, i.e. France, Germany, Great Britain, India, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Switzerland, Turkey, Russia and the U.S.A. This conference is to settle the specific questions of the distribution of supplies of drugs between different countries, for the legitimate trade. That material then goes to the Advisory Committee who prepare a draft convention on the material, which then is submitted to the Council. This draft convention or outline of a plan will then be the main item on the agenda of the big Conference on the Limitation of Manufacture of Dangerous Drugs. This final conference is to be held in May 1931 in Geneva. All the States members and non-members of the League of Nations are invited to be present.

All W.I.L. members who possibly can should try to be in Geneva in May and attend this "Limitation of Manufacture" Conference.

## W.I.L. Opium Commission

This Commission of the W.I.L. met in Amsterdam on October 9th. Lida Heymann as chairman presiding. The chairman pointed out that the Conference on the Limitation of Manufacture of Dangerous Drugs of the League of Nations had been postponed because of the lack of necessary material and is now only to be called in May 1931. After discussion the following program of work was suggested for the W.I.L.

(1) That all sections of the W.I.L. be asked to urge their governments to send the material needed from their country on opium (i.e. fill out the questionnaire of the Advisory Committee on Opium etc.) to the League of Nations so as to make the May conference possible.

It is recommended that the W.I.L. sections not only write their Governments about this matter but that personal interviews be secured, and an effort be made to find out just how the opium material is being compiled by the respective Governments.

(2) W.I.L. Sections and local groups are urged during the coming winter to hold meetings and to present the opium problem to the public and

expose the conditions in regard to the illegal traffic.

(3) The result of this propaganda, if the sections and local groups take it up vigorously and make a success of it, is to be submitted to the League of Nations before the May Conference. If for some reason or other, the material secured is not of sufficient importance, then the Executive of the W.I.L. or the W.I.L. Opium Commission will submit a report and resolutions to the May Conference of the League of Nations.

Two other proposals for work made by the W.I.L. Opium Committee were:

(a) To find out and expose the private and illegal sales being carried on in narcotics. To work for the abolition of the unrestrained sale of narcotics to China which at present occurs in many places.

(b) To attempt to interest the Balkan women, especially those in Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, in the fight against opium. If however the W.I.L. members in Bulgaria and Yugoslavia prefer to have the Executive take this matter up then the members of the W.I.L. Opium Commission are to submit a report and petition to these Governments.

## W.I.L. Opium Report

the report of the W.I.L. Opium Conference in Geneva last April is ready. It contains all the papers delivered on that occasion and comprises most valuable material.

How valuable some of the papers in the report are is shown by the fact that the International Education Association with an office in both New York and Geneva and a publication in both English and French has reprinted in full the paper of Dr. Alex Cramer on "Narcotic Manias and Narcotic Addicts" which is to be found in the W. I. L. Opium Report. Moreover, the International Narcotic Education Association says in the October issue of its publication, *Narcotic Education*:

"The decisions taken by the (Dec.) Council (of the League of Nations) were of the utmost importance and it must be noted that they were favourably influenced by the resolutions adopted by the conference of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the text of which is to be found in another place (in this publication)."

These facts speak for themselves and no W. I. L. member proud of the W. I. L. should be without a copy of the report in her possession. Copies of the report "Opium And Noxious Drugs" may be had from Geneva Headquarters, 12 rue du Vieux-Colège, Geneva. Price 2.50 Swiss francs.

# The W. I. L. Conference In Mexico

In September *Pax* we gave Camille Drevet's impressions of her month in Mexico. Since then we have received reports of the speeches made at the W. I. L. Conference. We feel the readers of *Pax* will like to hear more about our Mexican friends.

## The Conference

The W. I. L. group in Mexico City numbers about a hundred members, but beside this group there were representatives from twenty states of the Mexican federation who attended the conference. The Mexico City group is made up largely of teachers who possess an international spirit which they put into their educational work. The chief problems which this group is engaged in at present are (a) the Indians who live under miserable conditions, (b) the present economic crisis, (c) the relations between Mexico and the U. S. and the demilitarisation of the border between the countries.

The Committee of Arrangement for the Conference consisted of Senora Clemencia Ostos de Kiel, Senora Josefina Mandragon de Angeles and Senorita Maria Elena Ramirez.

About twenty-five delegates came from the United States. Mrs. Kathleen Jennison Lowrie was the chairman of arrangements for the U. S. The speeches were delivered in Spanish and English. Among the American speakers were Dorothy Detzer, Bessie Kind, Lilian Herstein and Judge Florence E. Allen, while for Mexico Senorita Luz Vera spoke on Peace for the Indian, Elena Torres on Civil Peace, Maria del Mar on the Artistic Movement, Rossa Torre on Inter-American Economic and Political Relation, Dra Antonio L. Ursuo on the Cooperation of Women in International Peace Work. Those who spoke on education and peace, were, Maria T. Garcia de G., Rosaura Zapata, Guadalupe Cejudo, and Senorita de la Luz, Gravas. Many interesting things were touched on in the speeches which it is not possible to bring out in this short space. One interesting point was made by Lilian Herstein in her report. She said that an Argentine by name Calvo first enunciated the important principle that nations should refrain from the use of military intervention for the purpose of collecting public or private debts, and she ended her talk by saying: "it is destructive of world peace for any nation to come with an army to the financial rescue of its investors in foreign lands."

There is no doubt that this Conference was valuable in creating understanding. One American, Emma M. James writes: "I think we understand the Mexicans, their fears and grievances better far than before. There are many problems here. The American Colony holds itself aloof. But the Conference did a great work toward creating a deeper friendship and understanding."

## Addresses Of Welcome

We regret there is only space to give extracts from two speeches. The addresses of welcome were given by Camille Drevet (France) in the name of the International, Kathleen Jennison Lowrie, U. S., who said that the U. S. Section had looked forward to this opportunity of knowing personally the Mexican women who are part of our great international organization; Elia Maria Aban who gave the salutation for the delegates from Yucatan saying: "The Mayab women your sisters from the beautiful land of the pheasant and the deer, from the land of legend and mystery send you an affectionate and sisterly greeting through us."

Senora de Martinez Garza, Mexico said: "You did well, my sisters from other countries to choose our land for this spiritual adventure..."

My woman's intuition and my Indian heart tell me that this assembly with its promises will bear fruit in glorious realities... It does not matter that this Congress has not been given great importance in our country, that this theatre in which we are meeting has been big enough to hold those who sympathize with the peace cause... It does not matter that we are only a few who have undertaken this work. The great liberating movements have always been at first moral and then afterwards physical achievements... The power of moral force cannot be measured. It is the weapon woman must use. The work of love, understanding and union is in her hands. The call of the present hour to women is to unite all human beings in a deep desire for brotherhood. We shall not do this through protocols... through pacts through establishing peace by armed intervention... We must work with all the strength of our being to make war a crime... and educate the young and coming generations in the principles of tolerance, respect and sympathy for all.

We must widen our spiritual vision and combat prejudice and fanaticism in order to acquire a higher view of life. The boundary lines which limit countries disappear as we lift our eyes away from petty things to things of importance...

Let us begin then, to weave the magic net of good will and sympathy for the world, and may we have the strength of the tempest, and the great waves of the sea so that with the might of the unleashed elements we may cry "Let there be Peace!"

Let us gather to us the warm and vibrant voice of youth that we may

say with its optimism and faith "Let there be Peace!"

And with our souls filled with prayer let us unite our voice to those of all the mothers of the world and say with them both as a lullaby and prayer "Let there be Peace!"

## Mexican Section Activities

MRS. G. U. DE JOSEPH

It is scarcely two years since the Women of Mexico began to awaken to the great ideal of Peace. Naturally the work done in such a short time is only a beginning, the sowing of the seed, for we have not yet found ourselves.

The nature of Mexican women like our race in general is plastic and adaptable because of the mixture of two vivid and emotional races, the Indian and Spanish. Idealism such as are embodied in the principles of the W. I. L. are quickly taken up.

For all the shortness of time the Mexican Section of the W. I. L. has taken the following steps:

During education week teachers from the Mexican Section lectured in the schools on the subject of friendship towards children of other nations, urging the interchange of correspondence and that visits be made to the foreign schools in the country. The Hymn of Peace has been studied in the schools and a special children's festival was arranged by Miss Rosaura Zapata, the 14th of July at San Jacinto. The Educational Committee of the Mexican Section is composed of splendid teachers, the chiefs of whom are the Misses Rosaura Zapata, Delia Palacios and Guadalupe Cejudo who have carried through an extensive educational peace campaign in all the schools from the Kindergarten to the High and Normal Schools and even in the Night Schools and Parent-Teachers Associations...

Through the influence of the above mentioned teachers the Secondary Schools appointed delegates to this Congress of the W. I. L. Two of our best lecturers are giving a series of Peace lectures to large audiences...

The Section is getting into contact with all the Women's Organizations in order to establish cooperation both in individual and collective work. It is trying to establish branches of the League in every section of the National Territory, and so unite more closely Mexican women...

The section counts on the good faith and courage of its women to help it carry out this extensive and intensive program. Our slogan is a phrase taken from Juarez: "Respect for the rights of others is peace".

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

### New Zealand Section

The following letter has been received from this group:

"I had a letter written to send to you by the last mail to tell you the joyful news that compulsory military training has been suspended here and all prospective training camps dropped for the time being. The exception is that our secondary school boys are still compelled to train. As the Defence Department is keeping rather a large staff of officers and non-commissioned officers on the active list, I presume this is to give them something to do, otherwise they would have to train each other. This has not been accomplished by agitation... it is simply a matter of economy as our Government is very hard up. Also being a minority Government it is depending upon Labour to keep it in office. The latter has always objected to compulsory military training so the Parliamentary Labour Party has given the Government (which answers to the English Liberals) clearly to understand upon what terms it will keep it in office, and one of these conditions is the abolition of boy conscription. Consequently we peace people are rejoicing. Nevertheless we shall have to watch the militarists as the battle is not won yet."

This Section has also been very busy in looking into the situation of Samoa which is a Mandate of New Zealand. They have been trying to get directly in touch with the Samoan people and prepare a list of their grievances to send to the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations. In a letter to Headquarters they say:

"We are acting strictly on your advice in regard to the petition on behalf of the Samoans. If all goes well it should be in Geneva by the end of October. A clergyman here who saw a lot of "Tamassese" while he was imprisoned in Auckland, is also sending a petition signed by some of the professors of the University, so that the members of the Mandates Commission may get a better knowledge of the actual state of things than they have had before. The Administrator (of Samoa) has just published his report and those who know Samoa say it contains a foul libel on the morals of the women of the community there. I am sending a copy of the *Samoa Guardian* which contains some uncomplimentary criticism of the report. The Government has already seized and burnt one issue, and they may keep others from going out of the country, especially to Geneva."

Another piece of news which the New Zealand Section sends us is that the Section has gone back to the old non-party basis and has dissolved

partnership with the Auckland Women's Labour Party, so that they are now an independent and non-political group. This does not mean that those who are now in the W. I. L. have given up their labour ideals, but simply that the Section is now open to women of all parties to join.

The Section also reports that Miss Eleanor Moore, the Chairman of the Australian Section, passed through Auckland on her way to the Pan-Pacific Conference and the New Zealand Section had the pleasure of her company at afternoon tea on the day the vessel was in port. The Section say: "She is delightful and we hope to see more of her on her way back."

### French Section

As already related in the September *Pax* the Lyon Branch of the W. I. L. arranged an interchange of school children between Lyon and Dresden. The happy visit of twelve French children to Dresden has already been told. We now hear that thirty German children from the Dürerschule Dresden have been spending a month in Lyon. They were received on their arrival at the station in Lyon by little French children bearing great bunches of flowers. There were also present to receive them representatives of the Municipality and the different parties of the Left and the German Consul stationed at Lyon. The children were the guests of members of the W. I. L. and the Municipality. One day they were officially received by Monsieur Herriot and five municipalities organized manifestations of friendship in their honour. A mass meeting terminated the holiday of these little guests arranged by the W. I. L. at which the question was put: "What has the W. I. L. done for the rapprochement of the nations?" and the reply was: "Let the children of Dresden and Lyon answer this question."

### Irish Section

Two members of the Irish Section, Mrs. L. O. Kingston and Miss Rosamund Jacob, attended a conference on India called by the Fellowship of Reconciliation in England. The following message was conveyed to the Conference from the Irish Section:

"We believe in the solidarity of humankind. We consider racial arrogance a deadly sin. We deny the right of any nation to conquer and exploit another. We therefore hold on principle that Great Britain has no moral right to maintain her rule in India except by general consent of India's people and we protest against the use of violence to maintain that control.

We believe that Mahatma Gandhi's rejection of the method of war and his valiant attempt to displace it with methods of non-violence, mark an

epoch in the social advance of humanity. To his non-violent movement we give our definite support."

### Haitian Section

The following letter has been received from Madeleine G. Sylvain, member of the Haitian group:

"The execution of the Hoover Plan is going on. The decree fixing the legislative elections on October 14, has been promulgated. The political situation is still very strained, and the competitions numerous.

"I had the pleasure of meeting Miss Balch personally during her sojourn in Haiti several years ago. She herself has encouraged me to take a more active interest in social work, and shortly after her departure I founded with several friends an association of young girls 'The Pupils of St. Antonius' for the relief of child misery. We have at this moment a charity home where we can place about hundred children. As you see, the Haitian woman follows in the footsteps of the feminists of the world"

### Hungarian Section

The Hungarian Section of the W. I. L. have sent the following letter to the editor of *Pax* in regard to the review of Sandor Kémeri's book on her experience in a Hungarian prison:

"In September issue of *Pax International* a review on a book written on Hungarians Prisons was published. We wish to state that the conditions described in that book refer to the sad and troubled times which prevailed in 1920-21. Although we know that everywhere there still remains much to do to reform prisons the acknowledgment of which was proved lately by the League of Nations, we believe that the Hungarian Prisons on the whole are not worse than in many other countries."

### Czechoslovakian Section

A letter from this section deplors the demonstrations that have occurred in their country against aliens. Mrs. Hanauskova says in a letter: "We regret very much that a small number of pseudo-Fascists should have damaged the reputation of the entire population and made our work for peace far more difficult. I enclose a copy, of the protest which we have published in the press;"

"The W. I. L. of Czechoslovakia protests vigorously against the undignified explications of so-called patriots of their attack on alien property, which is detrimental to the whole population.

"We declare we are against the performance of the immoral Brack films in whatever form they may be given.

"We beg that our nation may not be condemned because of the greed of certain interested individuals."

## W. I. L. Executive meeting

(CONTINUED FROM 2ND PAGE)

every kind of political persecution, that in Italy, Yugoslaves have no proper trial and are being executed, and she therefore proposed that the W. I. L. officially ask the W. I. L. Sections and members to work to prevent their governments and officials from abusing and misinterpreting the laws and to report at the next executive what they have done and how successful they have been. This proposal was accepted.

### PAMPHLET ON EUROPEAN FEDERATION

Lida Gustava Heymann proposed as a result of Gabrielle Duchêne's report on the Briand Memorandum concerning a federated Europe, that written opinions of competent members in the different sections be secured on the subject of Federation and that these opinions be compiled in a pamphlet. This proposal was accepted and Lida Gustava Heymann and Camille Drevet were appointed to carry out the work.

### PAMPHLET ON W. I. L. RESOLUTIONS

Gabrielle Duchêne reported on the work done in compiling the W. I. L. resolutions. It was agreed to appoint a committee of three to arrange for the printing of the resolutions in French, German and English.

### Pax International

Madeleine Doty reported on *Pax*. She stated that the principle that everyone who receives *Pax* pay 2.50 francs yearly for their subscription has been accepted by the Europeans, in accordance with the resolutions passed at Prague, and the money from Europe is coming in very well, but in the case of the very large number of national members i.e. 9,000 who receive the paper in the U. S. the payment is made not by individuals but in a lump sum by the U. S. Board who find it difficult to meet this obligation. A resolution was passed to the effect that unless the U. S. Section could see their way to paying for all copies of *Pax* they receive at the rate of 2.50 francs

yearly for each subscription the paper was too costly to carry on in its present form.

It was agreed that Madeleine Doty be given six weeks leave of absence to go to America and talk the matter over with the U. S. Section. To make Miss Doty's trip possible it was agreed that there would be no January *Pax* that instead of skipping the July issue the January issue would be omitted this year.

At Madeleine Doty's request it was further agreed that a Finance and Advisory *Pax* Committee be appointed to assist her, to consist of B. Bradfield (England), Martha Mundt (Germany) and Madeleine Rolland (France).

### «The Sin Of Christianity»

This is the title of a book by G. J. Heering, publishers Leopold Klotz Verlag, Gotha, Germany. This book is a joyful surprise, first by the mere fact of its appearance; for countless faithful ones have been waiting for a long time for such a protest of Christianity as this is against war, and secondly because of its contents, for the author feels it is his mission to express his conviction that participation in war and hence participation in murder through responsibility for the war, represent the sin of Christianity. O.M.

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