

23 NOV 1936

# PAX INTERNATIONAL

## Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

12, rue du Vieux-College, Geneva  
Switzerland



"Disarmament by collective agreement, by world action, is of vital importance to the entire human race.... Disarmament has now become the first question in international politics at the present day... The Governments will do what the peoples want. If the peoples want disarmament, they can have it."

*Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, M.P.*

Vol. 6. No. 6.

Published monthly (except July)

MAY 1931

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

### Two Events Of Importance

#### INDIA

Gandhi has come to terms with the Viceroy in India and is to attend the coming conference on the Indian Constitution in London. He has been given full power by the "All Indian Congress" to make decisions.

#### SPAIN

The long expected revolution in Spain has occurred. King Alfonso has retired provisionally and a Republican Government has been set up.

### W.I.L. Telegram To Spain

At the conclusion of the Economic Conference of the W. I. L. in Paris, the following telegram was sent to the Spanish Government.

"The delegates present at the International Economic Conference being held in Paris by the W. I. L.—an organization which has affiliations with women in forty countries—greet the Spanish Republic and in accordance with the principles of the W. I. L. desires that the new government should proclaim equal rights for men and women, and liberate the workers from all economic oppression, both social and political, so that democratic Spain may develop along lines of peace, freedom and equality".

### Man Made Wars

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt chairman of the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War in a recent speech made the following comments: "There was a war not long ago, a man's war. All wars are men's wars. Peace has been made by women but war never. Our first conference on the Cause and Cure of War found 256 causes of war..."

"We have concluded that the time has come when the women of the world should tell the men of the world that we are going to put an end to war, whatever they may do. We will tell them that we are tired of the timidity of commissions on disarmament and that we hope something real can be done. Why should men waste their culture in that sort of thing: why not waste it in a way more useful to the general public?"

### International Economics

Miss Amy Woods a member of the U. S. Executive Committee of the W. I. L. has written a very interesting leaflet for the U. S. Section. It deals with war debts and international economics as versus national politics. We give extracts below:

#### EUROPEAN BURDENS

"At present the percentage of the burden of European taxes for internal and foreign debt, including reparations, runs 20 to 25% for Germany, 40 to 50% for France, 55 to 60% for England. Even a small reduction would have a good psychological effect, but a postponement such as a moratorium would only put off, not remedy the evil, and Germany is not likely to ask for a moratorium which would drive capital from the country and place her again under control of a foreign finance commission..."

#### U. S. CHOKING WITH GOLD

"The U.S. Secretary of Commerce, R. P. Lamont, writes of the \$ 307,000,000 of gold delivered in this country as "serving no useful purpose after it had reduced the credit bases

and purchasing power of the outside world"...

"The result of this uneven distribution of wealth seems to be that the U. S. is choking while the rest of the nations face economic anemia.

"Owen D. Young urges the United States to be an easy creditor. He voices what has steadily been growing in our minds—that our politics and our economics are in conflict everywhere..."

#### NATIONAL POLITICS

"Washington Officials are quoted as being "puzzled" that Mr. Young, one of the authors of the German reparations settlement, advocates a readjustment of foreign debts to the United States because of the worldwide business depression. Politicians do not want a cancellation of debts nor even a moratorium which would postpone foreign payments for two years. They have already included these payments in the estimate of the United States budget..."

#### A SUGGESTION

"Suppose, however, we accept the economic truth that the payment of the debts and the reparations cannot go hand in hand with world prosperity, and try the following practical experiment of balancing receipts from foreign debts against expenditure for military defense..."

This would be a practical budget reduction upon which the World Disarmament Conference could base its political discussions...

"While we have been increasing our armaments to protect our shores against a supposititious foe, our private citizens have invested \$16,500,000,000 abroad and citizens of thirty-one other countries have made long term investments in the United States to the amount of \$4,500,000,000.

"World economic interests are too closely interwoven today to allow war to come between two or more members of our international family if we are to continue civilization."

## THE INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The International Executive Committee met in Lille from April 7th to the 13th. The Executive members present were the three chairmen Emily Balch, Gertrud Baer and Clara Ragaz who took turns presiding and Mrs. Cicely Corbett-Fisher, Camille Drevet, Gabrielle Duchêne, Edith Pye, Cor. Ramondt-Hirschmann, and Dr. Naima Sahlbom. The consultative members were: Madame Waner, France; Dr. Augspurg, and Mrs Hoppstock-Huth, Germany; Dr. Clark and Mrs Thoday, Great Britain; Miss Meyer and Mrs van Wulfften Palthe, Holland; Mrs. Lypacewicz and Mrs. von Kummel, Poland; Mrs Hanaukova and Mrs Kalmus, Czecho-Slovakia; Madeleine Doty, U.S.A. Other members present were: Frida Perlen, Germany; Mrs. Bakker van Bosse, Holland; Mrs. Rao, Switzerland and Frau Schmolka from Czecho-Slovakia. The city of Lille, France, was chosen for the Executive meeting in the hope that a branch of the W.I.L. might be formed there. This hope was realized. There was great interest on the part of the population in the activities of the League. A large room in the Hotel de Ville was placed at the service of the League in which to hold its Executive meetings. Further on Friday evening the 10th of April an assembly room was arranged for a public meeting. The Mayor was not able to be present but his representative presided and extended a warm welcome to the W. I. L. On this occasion the speakers were members of the W. I. L. and representatives of other organizations; Mrs. Bakker van Bosse representing the "Woman's Suffrage Alliance"; Mrs. Juliette Rao representing the "Bahai's" and Mrs. Deghilage of Lille representing "The Rights of Man" and Mme Delomel who for some time has been a devoted member of the W. I. L. Those in attendance gave the speakers a warm welcome, particularly to Frida Perlen from Germany. This was interesting and showed the generosity of the people of Lille. For that city was for a long time during the war occupied by the Germans. This fact, however, seemed to make the population particularly anxious to work for peace and for a day when there shall be no more war.

On Sunday morning April 12th, there was a large public meeting in the theatre Sébastopol. Mr. Roger Salengro, Deputy Mayor of Lille presided. He spoke in strong and forceful terms about the need for disarmament and the desire of the people for a world without war. He welcomed the activities of the W. I. L. and all its members. He shook hands especially with Gertrud Baer from Germany, who was one of the

speakers of the morning, saying he was particularly glad to welcome her as a German pacifist to Lille. He then turned the meeting over to Madame Deghilage, who spoke for the people of Lille, and promised that a group of the W. I. L. would be formed in that city. The speakers on that occasion were: Madame Duchêne, France; Mrs. Corbett-Fisher, Great Britain; Gertrud Baer, Germany; Dr. Sahlbom, Sweden, Emily Balch, U.S.A. and Camille Drevet as Secretary.

Beside these public meetings the International Executive held sessions every morning and afternoon in the Hotel de Ville. Most of their time was given to the campaign for Disarmament reported on the opposite page. Some of the other points taken up were as follows:

### INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY

Camille Drevet was elected permanent secretary.

### PAX INTERNATIONAL

Madeleine Doty reported on the *Pax* situation. It was agreed to continue *Pax* until next February, the date of the Disarmament Conference. After that date, if the paper has not secured a sufficient number of subscriptions to carry it in its present form, it may be reduced to a four-paged sheet published by the office.

### OPIMUM COMMISSION

Frl. Heymann reported on the work of the W. I. L. Opium Commission and pointed out that only 8 of our 25 sections had during the past few months carried on any work in this campaign. She presented a memorandum from the W. I. L. Opium Commission which was accepted by the Executive and it was agreed to send this memorandum to the members of the League of Nations, attending "The Conference on the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs". It was also proposed to send a deputation with the memorandum to the Opium Committee of the League of Nations. The deputation to consist of; Emily Balch, Camille Drevet, Mary Sheepshanks and Madeleine Doty.

### MILITARY TREATIES

Madame Drevet spoke of the danger of secret military treaties such as France had with Poland, Roumania and Yugoslavia and which Czecho-Slovakia refused to be party to, expressing itself as unwilling to sign any treaty not registered with the League of Nations. The following resolution was passed:

"1. The W. I. L. P. F. considers that peace can only be assured by general agreements, and not by regional agreements;

2. That the system of military treaties is of the greatest danger to peace as was proved by the experiences of 1914.

3. That all treaties, whatever their object, should be submitted to the consideration of the people who are bound

by them and registered with the League of Nations, and that all secret treaties, whatever their object, should be considered null and void.

4. That the treaties are of concern not only to signatory countries but to all the peoples of the whole world. The W. I. L. therefore expresses the wish that all treaties of this nature at their expiration should not be renewed and urgently asks the W. I. L. national sections to take action with their governments along these lines."

### INTERVENTION IN RUSSIA

Madame Duchêne spoke of the danger of military interventions in Russia, of the intrigues in France tending to that end. She spoke of the article written by Romain Rolland pointing out the danger of intervention in Russia as a menace to world peace. It was agreed to reiterate the resolution passed by the W. I. L. in 1927 and revoked in 1930.

"Believing that the unfriendly attitude of certain Western powers towards the U. R. S. S. and the pressure they are exercising on other Governments constitutes the greatest threat to world peace, the Executive Committee of the W. I. L. P. F., urges the national sections to do their utmost to counteract the intrigues (false news, publication of false documents) whose object is the rupture of diplomatic relations with the U. R. S. S. and to do all in their power to prevent such a rupture.

### POLISH-UKRAINIAN QUESTION

Miss Pye reported on the meeting of the Executive Committee with the Polish delegates who, have decided now to do every thing possible for reconciliation between the Poles and the Ukrainians. Dr. Clark read the text of a resolution to be sent to the "Committee of Three" of the League of Nations, on the Ukrainian question which was accepted.

"This Executive Committee, believing that questions concerning the application of Minority Treaties is not national but an international matter, urges the "Committee of Three" appointed by the League of Nations, Council in reporting on petitions sent in by the Ukrainian Minority in Poland, to consider not only the actual complaints made therein, but the causes of friction on both sides underlying the complaints, including the question of granting to the Ukrainian Minority the autonomy which was provided by the Law passed in the Polish Sejm in September, 1922, but which has not yet been put into effect."

### NATIONALITY OF MARRIED WOMEN

Mrs. Meller's report on the Nationality of Married Women was distributed and read. The Executive considered the appointment of delegates to the Committee of International Organizations, which was to submit to the League of Nations' Assembly proposals on the Nationality of Married Women. It was agreed to appoint Eugenie Meller and Madeleine Doty as delegates, with Emily Balch, Camille Drevet and Mary Sheepshanks as alternates.

## The Executive Committee Plans A Disarmament Campaign

### W. I. L. 1932 CONGRESS

It was agreed that the Congress should be held in a place as near as possible to the Disarmament Conference of the League of Nations and a subcommittee consisting of the three chairmen and the secretary was appointed to choose the place, after the May Council of the League of Nations had decided where the Disarmament Conference should be held. It was further agreed by those present that May, 1932, would be a suitable date for the Congress.

It was agreed that the Congress should be divided into two parts, one reserved strictly for W. I. L. business and the other dealing with the subject of Disarmament, to which latter session other organizations should be invited. It was agreed to send the following letter to other organizations.

"In May 1919, at the time of the Versailles Peace Conference, the W.I.L.P.F. held its second Congress in Zurich.

The W.I.L. has decided to have its 8th Congress in May, 1932, during the Disarmament Conference of the League of Nations in or near the city where that Conference is held.

There is no doubt about the importance of the Disarmament Conference for the future peace of the world. Its failure would be sure to increase the race in arms and the danger of new conflicts and would irreparably discredit the League of Nations.

That is why the W. I. L., which ever since 1915 has put in the fore front of its programme 'Universal Disarmament', decided to organize a world campaign for Universal Disarmament and to make it the subject of its next Congress.

"The W. I. L. believes that it will meet the wishes of an important part of public opinion in different countries if it devotes the last day of its International Congress to a collective demonstration in favour of disarmament and it urges all organizations who possibly can to participate in this demonstration.

"The object of this manifestation will be to demand those reforms, which logically are implied for all states, who have adhered to the Kellogg-Briand Pact.

1. The immediate adoption of such measures as will tend to bring about total and universal disarmament in the shortest possible time.

2. The revision of national constitutions to conform to the new obligations imposed by the Pact and particularly the suppression of the right to declare war and the abolition of conscription.

3. Making a crime the private manufacture of and traffic in, arms and material of warfare.

4. The introduction into education of principles which will develop in the coming generations a spirit favourable to mutual understanding and respect between peoples; conditions which are indispensable for moral disarmament.

"We recognize that in demanding total and universal disarmament', the W. I. L. P. F. is in advance of a large

part of the public opinion. Nevertheless the response given to the disarmament petitions which have been circulated and the number of signatures already collected give us confidence to believe that a large number of organizations and persons sincerely desire to work for 'world disarmament'.

"We invite therefore all the organizations who are in sympathy with these ends to let us know if we can count upon their participation in the demonstration which we are organizing."

### THE DISARMAMENT CAMPAIGN

It was proposed that the campaign be divided into three stages. The first period up to October next should be devoted to making public W. I. L. aims, securing signatures to the petition, etc.

The second period from October to the beginning of the Disarmament Conference should be one of intense activity devoted to holding meetings, securing publicity and continued campaign for signatures to the petition. The third period, while the Conference is in session, should be devoted to passing resolutions, organizing deputations and generally making public the W. I. L. aims and propaganda. It was further suggested that during this period an office might possibly be taken near the place where the Disarmament Conference is to be held, in order to be on the spot and carry on the work more intensively and that in this office there be an exhibition of cartoons on peace and war.

It was agreed that the Maison during this 3rd period should be made a special centre of work and the house given over particularly to those working for the Disarmament Campaign. It was decided to leave the preparation of this campaign to the Commission on Scientific Warfare together with the three chairmen and the secretary, who should have power to co-opt other members. It was decided that in countries, where we have no sections, or where the sections are not doing active work in securing signatures to the petition for Disarmament, that other persons and groups should be utilized to carry on the campaign. It was the opinion of the Executive Committee that a society could not sign the petition for disarmament collectively, but only as an individual, and that all signatures must be counted as individual signatures. Dr. Clark proposed that in the countries where we have sections, that the Disarmament Petition be used as a basis for putting before the public a practical detailed policy for disarmament with a view to influencing the governments. There was great discussion as to what this practical programme should be. The following resolution was accepted:

The W. I. L. as an International organization stands on the basis of total and universal disarmament as an obligation involved in the Kellogg-Briand pact but urges as a first step towards this goal, to be taken within a definite period, that the General Disarmament Conference of 1932 accept a convention for definite and drastic measures of disarmament on sea and land by budgetary and other means, and for international control of civil aviation including the abolition of air warfare."

### PERSONNEL OF CONFERENCE

Madame Duchêne proposed that the W. I. L., should try to exert some influence over the composition of the personnel of the Disarmament Conference. Frl. Heymann proposed that we should edit the W. I. L. resolutions on Disarmament and send them to all the governments.

Gertrud Baer proposed that the W. I. L. should send a resolution to the League of Nations concerning the composition of the Disarmament Conference to the effect that all the countries be represented on an equal footing. The following resolution was finally agreed upon:

"1. The W. I. L. P. F. believes that the principle of equality among the nations should not be simply theoretical but should be insured at the sessions of the Disarmament Conference itself.

2. It believes that all members of the Disarmament Conference ought to take part in the choice of the president, and that in view of the great importance of this choice, it should certainly not be left to a single group of nations or to an organization which does not include all the countries.

3. It believes furthermore that in no case should the president be chosen from among the representatives of countries which have taken a hostile attitude towards disarmament.

4. It believes finally that no person having any interest whatsoever in the maintenance of war should be included in the national delegations and that on the other hand these delegations should include among their number representatives of peace organizations in their respective countries, including women."

It was agreed to ask the National Sections of the W. I. L. when they presented this resolution to their governments to furnish a list of persons who would be desirable as delegates to the conference, taking names from among the representatives of the pacifist sentiment in their country, and further to give a list of persons in their country who, because of their interest in the maintenance of war, should not be included in the delegation. The National Sections were urged to take action in this matter in the very near future, calling on their governments to carry out their demands.

# The W.I.L. International Economic Conference

## THE FIRST DAY

The Conference of the W. I. L. on the World Economic Crisis opened in Paris on Tuesday morning, April 14th, at the Musée Social.

Though the attendance was not large on this opening day and on those that succeeded, this was made up for by the intense interest of those present and the fine discussions that resulted. Mr. Roger Francq, member of the National Economic Council of France, presided at the opening session and opened the meeting by expressing his appreciation of the W. I. L. and saying he was glad to undertake the task for the League. He pointed out that the solution of the economic problems form the basis for peace.

Emily Balch, U. S. A., as one of the three chairmen of the W. I. L. extended a welcome to the speakers and delegates and the audience, in behalf of the league. Madame Duchêne, president of the French Section, also extended greetings in behalf of the French Section. In the course of her remarks she said:

"Today no one can deny that economic questions are the principal causes of war. No one can ignore that Governments are only too often the instruments of political powers and economic interests."

Frau Yella Hertzka, president of the Economic Commission of the W. I. L. said: "One may be astonished that women should interest themselves so intensely in economics, a domain which up to the present seems to have been reserved for masculine brains. But the horrors of the last war, have made women painfully conscious of the relation that exists between economic questions and war and peace... The W. I. L. wishes to fight not only against world economic crises, but also against their causes. That is the reason the programme of our Conference tends to show how each factor of the economic life, rationalization, unemployment, purchasing power and social laws, bring to the economic life either peace or dissension... It is only by recognizing the causes that one can pass on from their study to practical applications and the establishment of economic conditions capable of bringing stability and in consequence a happier life for every individual and for all people."

From the first day of the Conference, it was apparent that there were two points of view as to the solution of the economic problems. One that it could only come through a world organization the other that it might be achieved by free trade.

The first paper of the Conference was that of Prof. Elemer Hantos

of Budapest, who unfortunately was not able to be present, but who sent his paper which was read. The subject was "Peace Made Permanent Through World Economics". One or two paragraphs of Prof. Hantos' paper were as follows: "What we need today is organization which is more fully aware of our economic future, a more systematic distribution of raw material, a more rational organization of our markets, a greater economic improvement of the land; in short, a control of world economics. This control should be realized by a statecraft possessing knowledge of investments, production and markets and capable of co-ordinating the different interests into international organizations."

"Experience which shows that what is really reasonable is also best, inaugurated a sort of world entente of economics, even before that large word "rationalization", became the fashion. The agreements reached in the domain of communications; "The Postal Union, "The International Shipping Pool", "The Railway Trusts" and "The World Information Service" may be cited as measures of rationalization of very ancient origin"...

Prof. Hantos' paper was followed by a talk by Dr. Marschak of Heidelberg on the subject of "Rationalization and International Social Politics". He said in brief: "It is the rhythm of rationalization and not rationalization itself which should be the object of discussion... The regulation of the rhythm of rationalization and the regulation of wages and leisure presupposes an international entente (a politics of credit and a social politics). Such ententes run against great difficulties because they demand, at least in the beginning, reciprocal sacrifices, but these cannot be avoided".

In the afternoon the meeting was turned over to Madame Tumlirova of Czecho-Slovakia who talked on "The Agricultural Crisis". She said there were two conceptions as to the cause of the agricultural crisis. One conception was that it was caused by the political divisions of Europe made after the war which had led to the creation of high tariff barriers. The other conception was that the principal cause of the agricultural crisis was due to the fact that agriculture had not utilized modern economic inventions such as those used by industry. Madame Tumlirova proposed the adoption of the project of the Polish economist Wojewodski for a world cartel, maintained by the creation of an international bank of cereals."

At the conclusion of this speech there was an interesting discussion

led by Dr. Hermann Scheibler who gave a graphic statistical view of the world situation. He said: "the way out points clearly towards international understanding and cooperation. The essence of the world economic problems of today is not "what to do" but "how to do it", namely how to diminish and finally to eliminate those hindrances and obstacles which at present lie in the road towards the establishment of an efficient working mechanism of world economics. This road is identical with that which leads to peace and freedom."

## THE SECOND DAY

On Wednesday April 15th, Yella Hertzka presided and the discussion was opened by Dr. van Dorp of Holland who gave a survey of the World Economic Conference in Geneva in 1927 and the Tariff Conference of February 1930 and of March 1931. Briefly summarized she said: "All countries hope that the others will lower their tariffs, but they refuse to do it themselves. The present economic crisis is caused not by ordinary economic mal-adjustment but by a false commercial policy that paralyzes the usual means of recovery... The solution of the international economic question is urgent and preliminary to disarmament."

In the discussion which followed, Mr. Daudé-Bancel representative of the "Free Trade League", said that producers alone organized and enforced their egoistic desires and that the weak consumers were never able to have their interest defended.

The afternoon session was devoted to the discussion of "Monetary Stability, Miss Berta Heimberg, (German) and Mr. Barral (French) maintained that the stabilization of prices was to be secured by finding a fixed standard of value, instead of gold and by the increased circulation of money through a tax on unused capital.

Mr. P. W. Martin of the International Labour Office, who followed, showed how necessary it is that the rhythm between the power to buy and the capacity to produce should be the same. He said: "Especially in the past five years rationalization in industry has greatly increased the power of production but we are learning that buying power does not increase at an equal rate. Consequently, not all our productive machinery is needed and unemployment results. If rationalization is to raise our standard of living instead of increasing the number of unemployed, there must be some adjustment of the buying power of the people. And that must be done by international agreement since one country cannot do it alone without endangering its foreign trade."

# The Final Day Of The Economic Conference

April the 16th was the last day of the Economic Conference. Madame Duchêne presided at the morning session and opened the meeting by reading the flattering congratulations sent to the Conference by the representative of Great Britain, Lord Tyrell and the American Ambassador.

## INTERNAL COLONIZATION

The first paper of the morning was that of Prof. Frank Oppenheimer in which he said: "The most effective means of controlling unemployment is internal colonization". Prof. Oppenheimer said there were too many persons in the cities and not enough in the country. He said the U. S. A. had always made the mistake of developing its industry at the expense of its agriculture. He deplored the situation in Germany and quoted Ernst Kahn who calculates that the German population, which now numbers 65 millions, will fall to 50 millions in 1975. From 1820 until the war the population in Germany increased from 24 to 66 millions but the rural numbers in the same period fell from 18 to 16 million."

## METHODS OF STABILIZATION

Prof. Oppenheimer's report was followed by the speech of Emmy Freundlich, member of the Austrian Parliament and delegate to the Economic Commission of the League of Nations and a specialist in the cooperative movement. She said: "The lack of a general plan is today recognized by every one, by socialists and capitalists alike." She pointed out that American economists had tried, during the last decade, "to insure economic stability and to establish durable prosperity which would prevent crises", but the severe crisis, which has now developed in American economy, shows that these attempts failed and that the false prosperity was a weak structure destined to break in the end like a house built of cards.

"The American economists before the crisis attributed the strength of their stability to three things, rationalization, an artificially increased consumption to meet production and the formation of cartels and trusts in industry and commerce..."

"But all these measures which had the same end in view, the stabilization of consumption, completely broke down, both in Europe and America.."

She said the cause was due to the fact that there is no such thing as a general plan because political economy is divided into hundreds of millions of enterprises, big and little, and producers, whether they be one person or a group, dispose freely and individually of their products. "How is it possible therefore to apply a general plan if every

trader and every manufacturer can always do what he likes and if the directors of industry can oppose their personal wishes to a world economic plan... "Each state is sovereign, each one considers its social economy its own concern, each one has its particular national ends and sees its freedom only in preventing the economic development of its neighbor. The tariff walls always rise higher in Europe. Each one knows that in following this path the inevitable end is the ruin of Europe. Yet all conferences and all projects, whose object is the economic reunion of Europe, fail and all efforts at stabilization are pushed aside. Each nation can have its own government, its democratic administration, its sovereignty, but they should form together one big community distributing production in accordance with a general plan... The regional economic agreements, which are certainly more than mere commercial contracts, ought to plan out the interchange of products... It is through the cooperative organizations, the grouping together of millions of men, in consumers' cooperatives that the first big aid towards a systematic economic plan will be achieved."

## A RATIONAL ECONOMICS

At the afternoon session Prof. Charles Gide was the president of honour. Mr. Roger Francq, a member of the National Economic Council of France, spoke. His subject was: "The Rationalization of Economy"... He demanded a regulation of production according to needs, the equilibrizing of prices and wages and finally a just distribution through the medium of co-operatives. He said in conclusion: "the following problems present themselves for solution; (1), the problem of the direction and control of economy, (2), the problem of the appropriation of production. These problems are at the same time political, economic and social. The preliminary question which presents itself is as to, whether a solution is possible in a society where the motive power of human action is the pursuit of profits based on the law of competition. It seems today that the principal cause of over production is, beside the absence of organization, the enticement of profits, each manufacturer is seeking to produce more and to gain more, each nation seeks to over produce and to flood its neighbors with its products. Individual profit in its very nature is opposed to the idea of collective organization. One must find another incentive for human activity if one wishes to lay the foundations for a scientific and benevolent economy. Instead of the motive of capitalist

profit, one must substitute the reward of duty in rendering service... The problem today is that of capitalist profit and the exploitation of men by men.

"The economists must choose between two principles which are fundamentally irreconcilable, either to maintain the order of things as they are, characterized by competition and the hunt for profit and see perpetuated those struggles which lead to wars or modify from top to bottom the economic regime, organizing collectively production and distribution, with a view to harmonizing production, demand, wages and hours of work.

"It is to the economists that the task of finding a complete solution and not merely partial remedies is presented. They must search and proclaim the scientific and humane truth whatever may be the interest at stake."

At the end of Mr. Francq's speech there was an interesting discussion. Then Frau Hertzka closed the Conference, thanking warmly the rapporteurs for their interesting reports. The following resolutions were passed by the Conference:

## RESOLUTIONS

"The International Economic Conference of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom holds that

1) Economic Crises can be prevented only through international solidarity in the Economic field.

2) As the initial step the Governments should seek to bring about a European Customs Union the first link of which might be agreements between Germany and Austria.

3) This European Union ought not to be directed against any other economic unit but should be open to all the countries of the world and tend toward the abolition of tariff barriers generally.

4) At the same time the Governments ought to get together and try to secure the stabilization of the purchasing power of money and the rational distribution of credit, in order to regularize economic development.

5) The possibility of these measures succeeding in time depends however on rational economic organization bringing into harmony production, demand and the distribution of purchasing power.

6) The International Economic Conference therefore requests economists, technicians and public authorities to study and to endeavour to establish, economic systems which are nationally and internationally planned.

## Campaign Of National Sections For Disarmament

### United State Section

This Section has begun a huge campaign to secure signatures to the Disarmament Petition. It has the ambitious project of securing \$ 50,000 for its campaign to cover the expenses of organizers, meetings and publicity throughout the U.S. Already it has secured three gifts of a thousand dollars each. As yet it has only 15,275 signatures to the petition but it is planning to run a friendly race with the British Section and be the first to secure a million signatures. Henry Ford has signed the petition for disarmament. This section's programme is as follows:

### DISARMAMENT DAY

The U. S. Section is arranging a nation wide observance of May 18, the anniversary of first Hague Court, as International Disarmament Day. Meetings are to be held in every state to present the importance of the coming Disarmament Conference and the responsibility of the U. S. for its success. Every meeting will be asked to adopt a resolution to be sent to President Hoover requesting him to instruct the U. S. delegates to the International Conferences to work actively toward real disarmament. Ministers throughout the country are being asked to put International Goodwill Day and the Disarmament Conference before their congregations on Sunday, May 17th. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, Dr. Daniel Poling, Mr. James G. MacDonald and others with national radio hook-ups are being asked to speak. Mrs. Glassey of New York and Miss Wier of Mississippi, W. I. L. field secretaries have started on a tour of the south and southwest. They will speak in 20 states on disarmament and the observance of Goodwill Day.

### THE U. S. NATIONAL CONVENTION

The National Convention is to feature disarmament. It will be held in California from June 17-21 and will concentrate on preparation for the International Disarmament Conference and will dispatch a Transcontinental Caravan to carry Disarmament Petitions to President Hoover.

### TRANSCONTINENTAL CARAVAN

From June 21 to October 1. — An automobile caravan will leave California on June 21. On its way to the President, it will travel through 25 states, holding meetings, broadcasting, getting publicity, getting signers to the Disarmament Petitions. It will arrive in Washington October 1st.

### PRESENTATION OF PETITIONS

On October 1st the day the Transcontinental caravan reaches the capitol disarmament meetings with delegations

from every part of the country, will be held in Washington. A Delegation will present Disarmament Petitions to President Hoover.

Later the Disarmament Petitions secured by the U. S. Section will be carried to Geneva and presented to the Disarmament Conference together with Petitions secured by the other national sections of the W. I. L. Great Britain, France, Germany and about 30 other countries.

### British Section

This Section is so well launched on the Disarmament Campaign, that the signatures are rolling up at the rate of about 2 or 3 thousand every day. It now has 360,000 signatures. Of this number 88,000 come from North Wales with a total of 118,000 in the whole of Wales. The slogan of the British Section is "5,000 signatures a day, for the next six months". So many individuals and organizations are now helping in Great Britain that the work moves fast. One third of the inhabitants of several small towns and villages have already signed. The following letter was received by the British Section from Lord Cecil, who was the first British delegate to the Preparatory Commission on Disarmament of the League of Nations. He himself signed the petition:

"My dear Miss Courtney,

"I was very glad to hear of the large measure of success which had been achieved in obtaining signatures to the Declaration for World Disarmament.

"It is of the utmost importance that we should be able to convince the Governments of the world that their peoples are determined on obtaining from the Disarmament Conference a large step in the direction of the complete abolition of aggressive armaments. The Declaration if largely signed here and in other countries will be of great assistance for this purpose and I accordingly commend it to the support of all lovers of Peace.

"With all good wishes and congratulations." (signed) Cecil.

### Canadian Section

The Disarmament Petition is now being circulated in every province in Canada. It has been endorsed by the following national organizations; "The W. C. T. U.", "The Women's Missionary Society of the United Churches" and "The Women's Committee of the Churches of Christ". Forms have also been supplied to over 300 branches of the baptist church.

The United Farm Movement throughout Canada has taken up the work with great enthusiasm. The Farm journals are giving splendid publicity. "The Western Producer",

for example, with a circulation of 40,000 printed the petition in full and from this source signatures are coming in even from the outlying prairie districts.

Various provincial and local groups of Women's Institutes, Councils of Women, Y. W. C. A., Student bodies, Home and School clubs, University Women's Clubs, League of Nations' Committees, Jewish groups and Labour organizations are giving whole hearted support to this work.

The opening public meeting of the Institute to be held in Toronto in May will be on disarmament. Addresses will be given by Miss Agnes Macphail MP, and Mr. Gauland MP.

### French Section

During the Executive Committee meeting at Lille at the two public meetings held in that city nearly all the audience on both occasions signed the disarmament petition. After the Executive meeting the work in France continued with the collaboration of foreign delegates, at Rheims and at Chartres where Madame Duchêne and Madame Wanner had organized conferences, also at Montreuil-sur-Mer and Boulogne where Camille Drevet spoke on Disarmament.

In all these regions the greatest interest was shown for the questions of peace and disarmament. New groups were formed such as the "Champions of Peace" and "Pacifist Combattants".

On several occasions the hostile sentiment of a part of the population was manifest. As for instance on the occasion of the Weingartner affair when numerous protests were raised. But the Weingartner concerts had the greatest success and a banquet of more than 200 persons brought together the friends of peace at this banquet organized by the "League of Pacifist Combattants". The W. I. L. was represented by Camille Drevet.

### A Tour For Disarmament

The Executive Committee has decided to arrange for a series of conferences on Disarmament. Camille Drevet will leave the beginning of May for Athens, Salonike, Sofia, Plovdiv, Varna, Bourgas, Roushchouk, Bucarest, Lemberg, Warsaw, Lodz, Crakow and Budapest.

In each of these cities she will explain the present work of the League for disarmament and try to organize active groups to carry on the work in collaboration with other organizations.

In the course of her journey Camille Drevet will circulate the petition and try to get signatures to the petition and interest the press in the question of disarmament.

### German Section

Gertrud Baer for this Section has sent the following letter to Dr. Julius Curtius the Foreign Minister:

"Now that the German-Polish Commercial Treaty has been ratified by Poland, I take the liberty in the name of my fellow workers, to request you to use all your influence to have Germany ratify the agreement as soon as possible.

"We are quite aware of the present complicated situation with regard to internal political affairs. We know, however, from our international work, that on no account must there be a possibility of a reproach to Germany for delay in ratifying this treaty. The Council meeting in May will give the Polish Government the opportunity of pointing out that she is ready to take up friendly economic relations with Germany and it would greatly harm Germany's prestige in international public opinion, if the agreement had not also been ratified by Germany.

"Without today going into the economic importance of the agreement, we urge you once again, for reasons of foreign policy, to do everything possible so that the first step towards economic understanding with Poland may be taken on our side, and that the Commercial Treaty may be successfully dealt with as rapidly as possible.

### U. S. Section

This Section is concentrating all its efforts on the celebration of the International Goodwill Day, May 18th as disarmament day. Each group in the U. S. has been urged to arrange a big meeting and as a result of the meeting pass a resolution demanding real progress towards disarmament and then send the resolutions to President Hoover. The different branches of the W. I. L. are trying to secure in this campaign the assistance of foreign consuls and groups, educational leaders, ministers and women's clubs.

During the month of February this Section organized a disarmament tour for Miss Emily Balch, the national President of this Section, from Boston through the Middle West. Meetings and luncheons were arranged at Minneapolis, St. Paul, Madison, Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit. She aroused great enthusiasm and was able to obtain important pledges to the disarmament campaign. A big luncheon was arranged for Miss Balch in Newark, New Jersey, by the New Jersey Section of the W. I. L. just before her departure for Europe to attend the International Executive Committee. Other disarmament tours for other speakers were also arranged. Miss Katherine Devereux Blake of the National Board toured New York State during February and March.

The work of this Section grows continually in strength and the weekly publication "The Nation" of February 25, 1931, in an editorial on Nicaragua said:

"But in any case full credit should be given to the W. I. L. and particularly to its Secretary Dorothy Detzer, who has been most active among that small group of citizens in Washington who have been working for the withdrawal of the American armed forces".

### NEW YORK BRANCH

This branch reports 37 new members in March. On March 18th this branch gave a dinner at the American Women's Association Clubhouse to Miss Henni Forchhammer the Danish delegate to the League of Nations since its inception. Miss Forchhammer spoke on "The International Women's Movement." There were many other distinguished people present. Mrs. Florence Hamilton member of the U. S. Executive Board presided. Mrs. J. J. White has been re-elected again the chairman of the New York Branch.

Mrs. Edward Thomas also a member of the U. S. Executive Board gave a farewell party to Miss Balch in New York City the night before she sailed for Europe. Many of the most prominent peace people in the city were present.

### Canadian Section

This Section reports that in December the Edmonton "Peace Study Group" became a full fledged branch of the W. I. L. This group has always done such excellent work that the very best can be expected from it. Canada now has four branches of the W. I. L. Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver and two Peace Study Groups in Brandon and Regina.

The Toronto Branch reports that a Summer School for the U. S. and Canadian Sections is well under way to be held the last week-end of May, 1931. They hope to obtain one of the residences of the Toronto University for the school. The proposed subject for study is "The Economic Basis for Peace".

The Toronto Branch like the Winnipeg Branch has been doing intensive work on the Cadet system; sending a delegation to the Toronto Board of Education asking for a good system of physical education to take the place of Cadet training. Each of the groups are now carrying on an active campaign for the Disarmament Petitions. Toronto has 4,000 names mostly from small groups. It is expected that the W. M. S. and the W. C. T. U. and the United Farm groups will use the petition throughout Canada. The Vancouver League of Nations Society has endorsed the petition and has sent out a letter urging its members elsewhere to also endorse and sign it.

Mrs. Laura E. Jamieson, who for several years has been the very capable and efficient National Secretary of the Canadian Section, is resigning on account of her health. Fortunately a very competent successor has been secured in the person of Mrs. Lucy Woodsworth. She is already well-known as the wife of the M. P., who has been the staunchest supporter of peace in the dominion. She attended the 1924 W. I. L. Congress at Washington and helped to organize the Winnipeg W. I. L. where she has worked ever since.

### Czecho-Slovakian Section

#### GERMAN BRANCH

The following letter was sent to all German Educational Societies in Prague by the German Group of the Czech. Section:

"The date for the League of Nations Disarmament Conference, which has been so long awaited, has now been fixed. Lord Robert Cecil, the great proponent of the League of Nations and Disarmament, declared at the Brussels Conference of the Federation of League of Nations Societies, that the hour had come to decide for disarmament. If the conference were a failure, success would be prevented for a long time to come and all international cooperation would be severely endangered.

"The statesmen and their technical experts will only achieve the success desired by all sincere friends of peace, if the will of the people, which in a democratic age is decisive, impels them to it. The great mass of the people are ill prepared for their task. Considering the extreme importance which the coming Disarmament Conference has for the whole population, we feel it to be the urgent duty of educational societies to make this question better known and understood as widely as possible.

"The undersigned organisation urgently requests the board of your society to arrange a thorough course of lectures on the League of Nations and Disarmament and thus to arouse interest in these vital problems".

### Austrian Peace Groups

The Austrian Peace Organizations including the W. I. L. learning that the Austrian National Council had decided to ask the Government to secure the consent of the Signatory Powers to an increase in Austria's defense forces through general military service on the lines of a Militia System have sent the following protest to the Government.

"The Austrian Peace Organizations protest emphatically against this proposal. They warn against taking any decision which touches the vital interests of the whole people without securing an expression of the people's opinion."

## Opium Memorandum

The following is the Memorandum to be circulated among the delegates to the League of Nations Opium Commission.

*Motto: The League of Nations should be the World Conscience.*

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, which has sections and correspondents in 42 countries, took up the fight against the abuse of narcotic drugs several years ago in answer to an urgent appeal from Chinese women.

It has followed with great interest the negotiations and work of the League of Nations Committees at their various meetings.

It recognises with pleasure that the League of Nations has brought together an immense amount of material concerning narcotic drugs and their abuse and has thus led to the question being taken up actively in ever widening circles.

The W.I.L.P.F. realises with regret however that all the efforts of the League of Nations during the last ten years have not succeeded in preventing the illegal use of narcotics or the abolition of smuggling and this in spite of international conventions providing severer laws and stricter control by the authorities in different countries.

It is evident that in the matter of narcotics, supply regulates the demand; therefore smuggling and the illegal use of narcotics can only be successfully controlled through the limitation of production and manufacture to the amount needed for medical and scientific purposes.

It is very much to be hoped that this principle, which was recognised by the League of Nations in 1927, will finally be put into operation.

Since the representatives of non-producing countries are also to take part in the Conference of May 1931; since it has been decided to deal with the limitation of all derivatives of opium and coca leaves as well as

to control the total amount to be produced, the W. I. L. P. F. believes that it may be possible to awaken the conscience of the participants, so that they will take their stand against the great harm done to mankind by the over-production and smuggling of narcotic drugs, and that they will be alive to the fact that in all questions, whether international, political or economic, the welfare of great populations and not the profit of producers and manufacturers must be the first consideration.

May the May Conference of the League of Nations prove that the League of Nations is what it ought to be: "The World Conscience"; may the Conference finally complete the preparatory work of the preparatory committees and conferences and take such decisions as will prevent over production and surplus manufacture of narcotics and thus abolish the smuggling and illegal use of drugs."

### W.I.L. Summer School

Don't forget the German-Polish summer school from August 22nd to Sept. 9th at the Boberhaus, Loewenberg, Silesia. Loewenberg is a town of the middle ages situated at the foothills of the Riesengeberge. Woods and valleys, castles and ramparts and the near-by mountains offer many objectives for short walks or long hikes.

The Boberhaus itself is a pleasant place for a sojourn with its bright, airy rooms, its park, its gardens.

The W. I. L. purposely chose a place near the German-Polish frontier because a clarification of German Polish problems seems most important for the preservation of world peace.

## ADVERTISEMENTS

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MADELEINE Z. DOTY

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Jane Addams, Honorary President

International Headquarters, 12, rue du Vieux-Collège, Geneva  
Secretary: CAMILLE DREVET.

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