

PAX INTERNATIONAL

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Peoples' Mandate to Governments

We are determined to end war. War settles no problems. War brings economic misery, needless suffering and death to us and to our children.

Every Government in the world has signed the Covenant of the League of Nations or the Kellogg-Briand Pact, or both, and has thus renounced war in international disputes.

To meet the present threat of complete world chaos

We Demand that our Governments in common action to fulfil their International Pledges
Stop immediately all increase of armaments and of armed forces
Use existing machinery for peaceful settlement of present conflicts
Secure a world treaty for immediate reduction of arms as a step toward complete world disarmament
Secure international agreements founded on recognition of world interdependence to end the economic anarchy which breeds war.

As we sign this mandate, people in countries throughout the world are signing it with us, united in the determination to secure world peace.

LAST DATE FOR SIGNATURES : MARCH 15th, 1936

JANE ADDAMS INTERNATIONAL PEACE FUND

Jane Addams has left a great inheritance to all lovers of peace. Her last public utterance was a plea for peace. Let us remember, now, that she is not lost to us or to our cause; rather her going unites us in a more determined effort to carry forward the work so near to her heart.

Plans are in progress to create a fitting memorial to her in the form of a "Jane Addams International Peace Fund" in which we shall all want to share individually and collectively. We must make it adequate and worthy.

Immediate contributions to this fund are earnestly solicited. They may be sent by check or postal order, payable to the Womens International League for Peace and Freedom, to 12 Rue du Vieux Collège, Geneva or to 532 Seventeenth St. N. W., Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

Hannah Clothier Hull,
President U. S. Section W.I.L.P.F.

TURN THE OTHER WAY

What the Peoples must demand of the Governments

At the moment of writing the world is holding its breath awaiting developments in the Italian-Ethiopian dispute. We are all conscious that the very foundations of civilised life are shaking, yet in this hour of crisis we hold to our belief that the way of war can never be the way of justice or of right, for war, in whatever guise it comes, is still a crime against humanity. The world is in travail, but who shall dare to say what manner of child shall be born of that travail? Yet two things seem clear in the confusion. Whatever the outcome may be, there will be a renewed outcry from the vendors of death for more and more arms. Already governments are looking to their armouries. The U. S. A. is building ships, Britain is building aeroplanes. We must be ready to meet that outcry by a united demand from the peoples "to stop immediately all increase of armaments and of armed forces".

The second thing that has become apparent in the last few weeks is the alignment of public opinion behind the League of Nations. And this has been not only in support of using "existing machinery for peaceful settlement of present conflicts", but also in the growing recognition that the control and

distribution of natural resources is a fundamental peace issue which must be examined in the light of reason, and in relation to the needs of the human family, if we are to take away the occasion of wars. As women we are so largely concerned with the wise use of the wealth of the world within the minute scale of our resources, for the wellbeing and contentment of our families, that we have a special responsibility at this juncture. We can bring the weight of our experience to bear upon our Governments, asking that they should without delay set about an examination, on an international scale, of the world's resources for the well-being and contentment of the family of mankind. Hungry men and hungry nations do not make for peace but for war, and the way of war is sterile. It creates nothing, but passing leaves behind a legacy of hate and confusion, and a burden of arms which hinders the nations from entering into a new relationship.

We must demand of our Governments that they "turn the other way" and dedicate themselves to finding and implementing effective means "to end the economic anarchy that breeds war".

Barbara Duncan-Harris.

VIGOROUS WORLD CAMPAIGN FOR PEOPLES MANDATE TO END WAR

Meeting in the tense atmosphere of Geneva on September 12th, the International Executive Committee set to work to make the Peoples' Mandate an effective instrument with which to rally the forces of peace. The results are briefly as follows:

Two Committees of Action have been set up; one to be organised by the United States Section to deal with the Americas and the Far East; the other, elected by the International Executive, to deal with Europe and "the rest of the world". Each Committee will have a majority of W. I. L. P. F. members on it but the co-operation of other men and women will be sought at every stage of the campaign. It must be a Mandate of peoples. Emily Balch was asked to help coordinate the work of the two Committees if, and as, occasion might arise.

The text of the Mandate as provisionally adopted and as printed here was confirmed by the International Executive Committee, with the understanding that if a National Section found it important to make slight alterations in the preamble this might be done subject to the authorisation of the appropriate Committee of Action but that in no case were the four demands to be altered.

It was agreed that the method of getting support for the Mandate might naturally differ in different countries. Signatures of individuals, declarations from organisations, resolutions from

meetings and from all kinds of groups are to be sought. A Section may, if it desires, confine its work to obtaining declarations from groups or it may collect both individual signatures and group adhesions, provided the possible overlapping is made clear in the recording of signatures.

The campaign in all countries should be pressed with all possible vigour during the next six months. Mass meetings, peace speakers at group meetings, circulation of the Mandate in churches, universities, trade unions and all kinds of organisations—every means of arousing and of expressing public opinion—are urged. The collection of signatures is to end on March 15th.

The plan, at present, is that an International Deputation of outstanding men and women shall then go to the principal capitals of the world. National Delegations in each country visited will receive the International Deputation and with them present the Mandate from the people of that country to government leaders and parliamentary bodies. The International Deputation will then come to Geneva to present the Mandate from the people of the world to the League of Nations.

A gift of \$ 500 from an "unknown friend" in the United States, announced at the opening of the Executive meeting, was allocated to the Mandate Campaign to start the work in Europe. It was agreed by the Executive that money for the Mandate should be kept entirely separate from the regular funds of the

W. I. L. P. F. It is of course expected that each Section will make every effort to pay, itself, expenses within its own country.

The Jane Addams International Peace Fund is being raised on both sides of the ocean and is counted on to bring in important financial resources.

All who can do so are asked to contribute now without waiting till all details as to appeals and organisation are worked out. If each signature to the Mandate can be accompanied by a small contribution (like sixpence or ten cents) it is surprising how much can be got together in this way.

PEOPLES' MANDATE EUROPEAN COMMITTEE

Katherine E. Innes (Barbara Duncan-Harris, Alternate) of Great Britain, Lola Hanouskova of Czecho-Slovakia, Dr. Sahlbom of Sweden, Thora Daugaard of Denmark were elected members of the European Committee. Others will be appointed later.

Camille Drevet was elected Organising Secretary for Europe and she will establish the headquarters of the European Committee in Paris the beginning of November. After Nov. 1, she can be addressed at: 17 Rue Dr. Jacquemaire Clemenceau, Paris, France.

The British Section is working on bringing together a representative Honorary Council, is approaching national organisations and issuing an appeal for funds.

Hungary is already working and other Sections are making their plans.

THE MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE W. I. L. P. F.

The International Executive Committee met at the *Maison Internationale*, September 12-16, during the session of the XVI Assembly of the League of Nations.

Of the 12 elected members all but three were present and there were Consultative members from nine countries. Every one seemed to feel that it had been an uncommonly good meeting. It was tentatively agreed to meet next on April 16, probably in Prague.

It need not be emphasised how much Jane Addams was missed. One evening was devoted to an intimate and informal gathering in her memory.

It was decided to stay in the *Maison Internationale* for one year more at least but without, for the present anyway, using it as a hostel.

Emily Balch is, with great regret, leaving Geneva the middle of October. After this date the Headquarters work will be carried on by the office staff, under the immediate direction of the Chairmen.

The November-December number of *Pax* will be edited from London instead of from Geneva.

The resolutions passed were interesting and will be important in proportion as they are given publicity and, especially, as they lead to action.

Much time was given to the Peoples' Mandate to Governments and the conclusions come to are reported on another page.

The present world situation and our attitude to questions growing out of it were presented as follows: *Far East*, Dorothy Detzer; *Europe and Abyssinia*, Gertrud Baer; *Refugees*, Edith Pye; *Civilian Defence against Air Attack*, Dr. Sahlbom; *Abolition of Military and Naval Aircraft and Internationalisation of Civil Aviation*, K. E. Innes; *Nationalisation of the Munitions Industry*, Dorothy Detzer.

The last question was referred to National Sections for further consideration as was that of a boycott, especially a boycott against Germany.

The discussion of the political situation was crystallised not only in a series of resolutions (p. 4-5) but in votes on a series of specific points of policy which will be found in the minutes of the Executive Committee for the morning session of September 16th.

The W. I. L. P. F. took part in various deputations to the President of the Assembly, M. Benes. One, consisting of our own members only, was intro-

duced by Lola Hanouskova: among the subjects presented, total disarmament was cogently urged by Gertrud Baer (see p. 5). It was represented on a deputation of the Liaison Committee of Womens International Organisations by Edith Pye who presented the *Refugee problem* and on a deputation from the eight womens international organisations, presenting *Equal Nationality and Equal Status of Women*, by Madeleine Doty, Lola Maverick Lloyd and Eugénie Miskolczy-Meller. The President of the Committee which is preparing a convention to prevent terrorist crime received another small W. I. L. P. F. deputation consisting of and the Hon. International Secretary one of the Chairmen. M. Carton de Wiart tried to reassure them that such a convention will not threaten political liberties.

That economic problems underlie both the present depression and such international conflicts as the Manchurian and the Ethiopian is clear enough. This found partial expression in one of the resolutions passed and more fully in a statement later worked out by a larger group, in which W. I. L. P. F. members took part, and which is printed on page 3.

Womens questions were reported on as follows: *The Status of Women before the XVI Assembly*, Madeleine Doty, *Nationality*, Lola Maverick Lloyd, *Open Door Conference at Copenhagen*, Thora Daugaard.

It was decided to try to utilise the Paris Exposition in 1937 for an impressive presentation of the cause of peace, with a special pavilion. A Committee was appointed to make the necessary enquiries as to possibilities, financial and other, and to take the first steps.

RESOLUTIONS

International Executive Committee:
Sept. 12-16, 1935

Ethiopia

The W. I. L. P. F. asks the L. o. N. 1) to uphold the guarantee of complete independence and territorial integrity to Ethiopia,

2) to oppose the idea (a) of turning Ethiopia into a mandated territory or a protectorate, or (b) of dividing it up into zones of influence controlled by the Great Powers, or (c) of dividing it up under the camouflage of economic or administrative concessions.

Sanctions

The W. I. L. P. F. reaffirms its policy as stated at its Congress at the Hague in 1915 when it went on record as "urging the Governments of all Nations to come to an agreement to unite in bringing social, moral and economic pressure

to bear upon any country which resorts to arms instead of referring its case to arbitration or conciliation".

Disarmament

Realising that all efforts to bring about reduction and limitation of armaments have failed up to the present time, the W. I. L. P. F. repeats its belief that only total and universal disarmament will bring about that world peace which alone guarantees security for all the peoples of the world.

Therefore we ask the President of the Assembly to place on the Agenda of the Council of the League of Nations the proposals in this sense made to the Preparatory Disarmament Committee by the delegates from the U. S. S. R.

Civilian Defense against Air Raids

This Meeting recommends to the National Sections to intensify their campaign against the militarisation of the civil population and against illusory precautions against presumed air-raids, which are complements to preparations for bombing attacks on other peoples.

We urge women in all countries to unite in opposition against being in this way absorbed by the war machinery and thus accepting the war idea as a dominant factor in daily life.

The League of Nations in Danger

Since its founding, in 1915, the W. I. L. P. F. has been a pioneer advocate of a League of Nations conceived as a universal association of peoples. The L. o. N., un spite of its failures, weaknesses and mistakes, nevertheless remains the only instrument for the pacific solution of disputes and today it is in grave danger.

Two great powers, Japan and Germany, have by their own volition withdrawn from the League, and fascist Italy, pursuing a veritable campaign of black mail, is threatening to follow their example.

Certain other governments, supported by the public opinion of part of their own people, seem disposed for the sake of bringing Germany back into the League or of preventing Italy from fulfilling her threat of leaving it, to surrender to the demands of these countries, even those demands which are in complete opposition to the fundamental principles of the L. o. N.

Deeply conscious of the gravity of the situation, the W. I. L. P. F. continues to desire an all-inclusive L. o. N. but at the same time it considers that the League and international law are seriously endangered by Governments which in theory and practice are in absolute opposition to the letter and spirit of the Covenant and which systematically tread

The Swedish Section feels that the crisis calls for emergency action which should be combined with the People's Mandate Campaign and that the three Scandinavian Sections and the Finnish Section should collaborate for a common peace-day in the northern countries not later than Armistice Day (Nov. 11).

They suggest that the church bells should ring for half an hour in every community while women are meeting to accept a declaration for peace and that women's processions should be arranged, perhaps silent processions like those which have been so very successful in Holland and other countries.

All womens organisations should cooperate in order to get as wide a basis as possible.

Demonstration must express in an unmistakable way that the people no longer *petition* but *demand* that Governments abandon war. People must not sign and forget. They must never rest till peace is truly secured.

THE PEOPLES MANDATE CAMPAIGN IN THE UNITED STATES

The Peoples Mandate Campaign in the United States was launched on Jane Addams' birthday, September 6. More than 50 meetings were held throughout the country and an international broadcast connected Europe and the United States.

The meetings were of every character—from a large open air meeting in Chicago to small groups in the homes of W. I. L. members everywhere.

In Chicago, Miss Addams' home city, representatives of many groups took part in the meeting before the statue of Abraham Lincoln in Grand Park. Men, women and children of 20 countries, in national costumes, carrying their national flags, made a colourful setting for the speakers. A feature of this meeting was singing by the chorus of Hull House.

In New York, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt was the principal speaker at a meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Felix M. Warburg and in City Hall Plaza a tree was planted in honour of Miss Addams, while City officials and officers of the New York W. I. L. P. F. paid tribute to her.

Hannah Clothier Hull, National President, opened the international broadcast by saying: "The highest tribute we can pay to Jane Addams is to launch this campaign on her birthday." She then introduced the speakers.

Dr. Alice Hamilton, of Harvard Medical School, honoured Miss Addams as

"a great pacifist who saw war as an anachronism at a time when every one else was blinded by nationalism and partisanship". The Hon. Caroline O' Day, Member of Congress, said it is imperative that public opinion all over the world be mobilised for peace. Pearl Buck, novelist, declared war must end "because people know its terror and futility". United States Circuit Judge Florence Allen stated that the only solution to the peace problem is for no nation to place itself "above the moral law" and Dr. Mary Woolley, Member of the American Delegation to the Disarmament Conference, called upon governments to stop all increase in armaments and work together to build up civilisation.

The broadcast from Europe was opened by Gertrud Baer, International Chairman. The Dowager Marchioness of Aberdeen, International President of the International Council of Women, speaking for 40 million members, congratulated American women on making Jane Addams' birthday the signal for an intensive world peace campaign and Madeleine Rolland of France appealed for America's help. Mrs. Israel Zangwill, Treasurer of the Womens Peace Crusade of England and Mrs. Linda Littlejohn of Australia, President of the Equal Rights International, also spoke from Geneva and Dr. Maude Royden spoke from London.

The broadcast was arranged through the courtesy of the National Broadcasting Company of the United States. Mary Moss Wellborn of the United States Section who has been in London and at Geneva Headquarters for several weeks, assisting with preparations for the Mandate Campaign, was in charge of the broadcast from Europe.

The United States Mandate Committee now plans special Mandate activities during Armistice Week. On Sunday, November 10, it is planned to have the Mandate circulated in churches of all faiths and to have special sermons and radio broadcasts. During the week booths for signatures are to be established in hotels, department stores and other public places. Speakers on the Mandate are to appear before all kinds of meetings. "Neighborhood groups" are to meet to forward the Mandate Campaign in many cities. It is expected that millions of signatures to the Mandate will be obtained in the United States during Armistice Week.

Mabel Vernon,
Campaign Director, U.S. Section
532 Seventeenth St. N.W.,
Washington D.C.

ECONOMIC REMEDIES FOR POLITICAL UNREST

Resolution adopted by members of the International Consultative Group in Geneva, Sept. 24, 1935

Convinced that the success of the League in preventing recurrence of armed conflict depends in large measure upon finding an international solution of present economic and demographic problems, particularly those of densely populated countries,

Believing that as a result of scientific and industrial progress it has become possible to produce every kind of product in quantities fully adequate to the needs of all nations,

This Meeting of the International Consultative Group.

Urges the governments of all nations to take co-operative action to adjust the present economic and financial crisis and to bring about the restoration of world trade and purchasing power, particularly by (a) the lowering of trade barriers (b) the abolition of exchange controls, and (c) the re-establishment of stability to the exchanges;

1) Recommends the present Assembly to consider what steps should be taken to this end having regard to the collaboration of non-member States;

2) Recommends that the Council request the Economic Committee of the League, in co-operation with the Mandates Commission and any other Commission of the League concerned, to prepare a reasoned report together with definite proposals directed to the eventual extension and effective application of the principle of the open door to colonies and all mandated territories, so that non-colonial powers may have access to colonial markets without discrimination, subject to international guarantees protecting the rights of native peoples;

3) Recommends further that the Council appoint a representative world resources board to make a survey of the quantity and distribution of the world's food and raw materials, and of the economic needs of the nations, and to suggest methods (including migration) by which the needs of all countries can be met.

Adopted for submission to delegations at the Sixteenth Assembly of the League of Nations, and for communication to the Press.

THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE AND CARL VON OSSIETZKY

Dorothy Thompson Lewis, the wife of Sinclair Lewis the novelist and herself a well-known writer, is Chairman of the U. S. Committee to try to get the Nobel Prize for Carl von Ossietzky.

Resolutions (continued)

under foot, in their own countries, the most elementary principles of law. This danger remain until these countries, by returning *nationally* to the legal principles which have hitherto been universally recognised as of the essence of a civilised State, have proved their readiness loyally to accept their legal obligations *internationally*.

Starvation of Jews in Germany

The W. I. L. P. F. draws the attention of the Chancellor of Germany, Adolf Hitler, to the increasing sense of horror and condemnation among civilised people, at the treatment of the Jewish race in Germany, for which he is responsible.

Not only are they deprived of citizenship but in some places, especially in smaller towns and villages, means of existence are being denied to Jewish men, women and children who in consequence are actually starving.

Such inhuman treatment disregarding elementary human rights, definitely lowers Germany in the eyes of the civilised world.

Minimum Code for Prisoners

The W. I. L. P. F., which since its foundation has consistently worked for humanity and justice, is glad to support as a minimum the four points put forward by the Howard League for Penal Reform as follows:

1) That the L. o. N. should request all its member governments to state categorically whether they accept the Standard Minimum Rules as applying to all sane persons, whether convicted or not, held under any kind of arrest or detention by the State;

2) That all States which do accept the Rules, wholly or in part, should be asked to publish them, with the details of their acceptance, as a government publication, in their own official language or languages;

3) That the L. o. N. should address to the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission a formal request for their views as to the best way of ensuring that the governments they represent should in future actually observe the Standard Minimum Rules in their treatment of all persons under arrest, detention or imprisonment;

4) That the L. o. N. should request the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission to extend the existing Standard Minimum Rules so as to deal with such questions as Imprisonment without Trial.

Control and Distribution of Natural Riches

The Executive Committee of the W. I. L. P. F. urges the L. o. N. to under-

take forthwith an examination of the material resources of the earth and the just and rational distribution of the natural riches of the world with a view to satisfying the needs of all men.

It further asks that a conference of all nations should be called immediately to consider the needs of the various nations of the world and the problems of control, exchange and finance arising therefrom.

DISARMAMENT

Address by Gertrud Baer on the occasion of the Deputation to M. Benes, President of the Assembly, September 16, 1935

Since its foundation by Jane Addams the W. I. L. P. F. has stood for total and universal disarmament. In 1915 this seemed utopian, the empty phantom of women moved only by sentiment and remote from political realities.

In 1918-1919 universal and total disarmament was the slogan of all who were trying to win the favour of the mortally weary masses.

When the Disarmament Conference opened in 1932 Governments were glad to make use of the women to arouse some popular interest in the Conference in the face of the all-powerful influence of the munitions industry.

The Disarmament Conference attempted only partial solutions, for it had to take into account political and economic interests. It reached an *impasse* and the world is arming more feverishly than ever. Today certain people hope to achieve the illegal rearmament of Hungary, Austria and Bulgaria and to legalise it as that of Germany was legalised. Equality of armaments should mean the equal obligation of all to *disarm*, not to rearm. Without total disarmament a tranquil Europe is impossible.

Today the peoples are being driven into new wars. Mr. President, the excitement of the masses in some countries has seldom been so great since the revolutionary years after the war. The workers, the proletarianised middle class, cannot understand how Governments which never have enough money for the unemployed and children and the sick, can find more than enough financial means to carry on wars.

Spontaneous action in Scandinavia, Holland, England, France, America, are symptoms of a sudden development forward, of a complete readiness, in almost all circles, for full disarmament which ought to be taken advantage of. We, who feel that we share the responsibility for the shaping of events, come to you today under the impression of this

development and the weight of this responsibility. If the imminent danger of a new world-war is to be averted there is only one way open—the way of complete and all-round disarmament.

We beseech you to use all your authority to have the Russian proposals to the Preparatory Disarmament Commission taken up *now* and seriously discussed. The man who opens a way for the movement of the masses, which is growing with amazing speed, will be their leader. May this pressure of the masses induce the statesmen to achieve the first decisive step towards total disarmament, which offers what is perhaps the last chance for the maintenance of peace.

THE PEACE AND DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE OF THE WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

This organisation under its new name, is proposing a fresh campaign of three years and Mary Dingman is returning to Geneva to devote herself to it.

The Committee is sending out to its mailing list copies of the Peoples' Mandate to Governments. It is also considering the request of the Executive Committee of the W. I. L. P. F., to organise a Conference in Geneva for the discussion of Internationalisation of Civilian Aviation.

The often very interesting communications of this Committee will be sent to anyone registering as a "Friend of Disarmament" and sending 5 Swiss francs to the Committee at 6, rue Adhémar-Fabri, Geneva.

MESSAGE FROM THE EMPRESS OF ETHIOPIA

The Empress of Ethiopia, in a radio broadcast from Addis Abeba on September 10, appealed to the women of the world to do everything in their power to prevent war. The Empress spoke on the invitation of the W. I. L. P. F. The broadcast, arranged by the National Broadcasting Company of the United States, was the first to be made from Ethiopia.

Miss Caroline Singer, speaking from New York City, introduced the Empress. Miss Singer is a member of the New York State Board of the W. I. L. P. F. and a friend of the Empress.

In her appeal the Empress said "With the threat of war weighing upon us we feel that women throughout the world have the imperative duty of making their voices heard in the firm, united demand that the horrors of useless bloodshed and overwhelming ruin shall not be."

TO THE NON-JEWS OF EUROPE

The terrorist regime of the "Third Reich" which, behind the walls of prisons and in concentration camps, is physically and mentally torturing to death its thousands of victims — Communists, Socialists, Pacifists, Democrats, Catholics, Protestants and Jews — has now in addition begun once more to wreak its blind racial hatred upon all who are guilty of the "crime" of not belonging to the race or religion of the clique at present in power.

In the heart of Europe pogroms are engineered and "civilised" Europe is silent.

Streicher, the editor of the *Stuermer* and the leader of Anti-Semitism, is honoured by Hitler with special distinctions and "civilised" Europe is silent.

"Civilised" Europe is silent because it is an accomplice. It is an accomplice because by providing important loans and credits, commodities and raw materials, and thus contributing to Germany's armament and war potential, it strengthens and stabilises the reign of terror.

"Civilised" Europe is an accomplice when, in order to induce the rulers of Germany to consent to return to the League of Nations and the Disarmament Conference, it glosses over and tolerates their crimes.

These new pogroms have revealed afresh the true basis and character of the Hitler regime. It stands before the judgment of history marked with the brand of Cain.

We appeal to the small and constantly decreasing number of those in Europe who are capable of suffering with those who suffer and whose indignation and horror at this persecution of helpless victims will not let them rest.

We appeal to those who have not yet become completely passive and inactive, spiritually unable either to hear or speak — to those who in spite of everything have maintained their inner independence and incorruptibility.

We appeal to those who are anxious to preserve their own countries from a similar terrorist government and to protect their fellow-citizens of a different religion from a similar dreadful fate; to all those who realise that the terrible consequences of such brutal acts of violence in the heart of Europe must only too soon make themselves felt throughout the European countries and that if peace is indivisible so is right and so is wrong.

We appeal to those who still have the courage and the freedom to do so to speak out and to join us in expressing public execration of all pogroms, open or secret, and of the hideous shame to

civilisation which Hitler has brought upon Europe. Help its victims by openly taking a definite and unmistakable position and keep yourselves from being accomplices in this crime against civilisation and against mankind by refusing to keep a guilty silence.

When recently a fresh wave of Anti-Semitism broke out in Germany the W. I. L. P. F. issued the above appeal which has been widely copied in the press.

ARCHIVES OF PEACE

Friends of Jane Addams and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom should know that the bulk of her books, letters, papers and manuscripts pertaining to peace and international affairs were placed by Miss Addams, in 1930, in the fire-proof vaults of the Swarthmore College Library. It was her wish that they should be made available for use of students and research workers.

Since the death of Miss Addams the papers have been sorted and examined, and valuable material of historical interest has been found. From the letters on file, it is apparent that quantities of other material may be in existence. She had correspondents all over the world and wrote often in long hand without keeping copies of her letters. Books and printed matter she sent to friends and acquaintance far and wide.

It is hoped that some of these letters and other material may now be added to the collection in the Swarthmore Library. Particularly it is desired to find some copies of Miss Addams' books — now out of print — "Women at the Hague", "Peace and Bread in Time of War", "Newer Ideals of Peace", etc.

Cooperation in the furthering of this project will be greatly appreciated. Kindly send material and information to Hannah Clothier Hull, Swarthmore College Library, Swarthmore, Penn, U. S. A.

"STOP PRESS" NEWS

A Consultative Conference of representatives of women's organisations is convoked at our Geneva Headquarters for October 16, "not to take binding decisions but in this grave hour to talk over together what it is possible to do and how to bring into harmony as much as possible the efforts of those who are disposed to take action".

The meetings will be held in the Maison Internationale in the morning and the afternoon. Clara Ragaz, Gertrud Baer and Gabrielle Duchêne will attend for the W. I. L. P. F.

The organisations invited to be re-

presented include the following: International Council of Women, World's Young Women's Christian Association, International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, World Union of Women for International Concord, League of Mothers and Educators for Peace, World Committee of Women against War and Fascism International Federation of Business and Professional Women, League of Jewish Women, European Federation of Soroptimist Clubs, World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, International Co-operative Women's Guild, International Federation of University Women, The National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War, Women's Polish Organisations, Association des Femmes Slaves, European Action Committee for the Peoples' Mandate to Governments.

The invitation went out in French and more briefly in English. The French letter reads as follows:

"Dans les graves circonstances actuelles, nous avons conscience que les femmes ont un rôle particulier à remplir.

Le devoir de sauver l'existence des êtres auxquels elles ont donné la vie leur impose d'être au premier rang de ceux qui luttent pour sauver la Paix.

Déjà le sang coule en Ethiopie; des femmes, des enfants ont trouvé la mort sous les bombardements; le nombre des victimes militaires grandit de jour en jour, d'heure en heure.

Demain, par le jeu des intérêts politiques et économiques, d'autres puissances peuvent se trouver entraînées dans le conflit.

Tous les amis de la Paix doivent donc intensifier leur action sans perdre un instant.

Et, pour que cette action atteigne le maximum de puissance, il est nécessaire de coordonner les efforts tentés de toutes parts.

C'est pourquoi nous avons estimé qu'une consultation entre organisations féminines s'imposait.

Nous vous demandons donc instamment de déléguer une ou plusieurs représentantes de votre organisation à la Conférence consultative que nous organisons dans le but d'examiner en commun les possibilités d'action des organisations féminines et ce qu'il conviendrait de faire pour harmoniser, autant que possible, les efforts de celles qui sont disposées à agir; ceci, bien entendu, sans que cette conférence cherche à prendre des décisions d'un caractère obligatoire.