

No March Pax, April Issue As Usual

"You cannot make peace with documents. Peace must be made in the hearts of men."



"God has made us neighbours. Let justice make us friends."
U. S. President-Elect Hoover.

PAX INTERNATIONAL

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

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CURRENT EVENTS

Land Armaments

Germany has nearly 700,000 fewer soldiers to-day than in 1913 (though the former Chief of the Reichswehr has just admitted that he has sought to develop the Reichswehr as the skeleton of a much larger potential army); in the territory that was once Austria-Hungary there are a quarter of a million fewer soldiers than in 1913; and Soviet Russia, Poland, and the Baltic Republics combined fall 278,000 short of the Czar's army before the war. But France, Belgium, Great Britain, Spain, Greece and Rumania at the last available reports all showed increased armies; and Italy and Jugoslavia, which were for a time below the 1913 level have recently enlarged the armies to an appreciable extent.

Transformation Of Warfare

In an address by Capt. Brunskog of Stockholm at a public meeting in that city, he demonstrated convincingly that the conquest of the air has produced a complete transformation of the methods of warfare. War is now waged in the air with the object of destroying the enemy's cities and industrial centres including the civil population. Hence the problem now is the protection of the civil population, a problem that until now has proved unsolvable.

PAX INTERNATIONAL

There are only eleven issues of *Pax* a year. Ordinarily there is no July number, but as the W. I. L. Congress occurs in August this year, we have decided to publish a July *Pax* and we are therefore suppressing the March issue.

Poison Gas

Dr. Hilton Ira Jones, of the U. S. A., a research chemist, said recently in a talk he delivered in Chicago on a new poison gas called casodyl isocyanide: "One sniff of it would kill a man; a lot of it would destroy armies as a man might snuff out a candle". He was reluctant to talk about this matter because the Government does not wish the subject discussed. He felt that the nations of the world are not eager to use this poison in the next "war to end war" because it always kills. He said: "I believe that they are seeking a gas that will incapacitate men and not kill them." This is partly denied by Major General A. A. Fries, Chief of the U. S. Chemical Warfare Service. He admits the Government is seeking a gas that will incapacitate rather than kill men, but denies there is an attempt being made by the Government to suppress discussion of poison gas. (*American Nation*, Jan. 9th.)

Arbitration Treaties

Sweden leads all other countries in arbitration and conciliation treaties. She has signed 28 with 22 different States. Next comes Switzerland which has 20 treaties with 19 States; Denmark has 14 with 11 States; Germany, 12 treaties, Finland, 10; Belgium, France, Poland, and Italy, 9 treaties each; Norway, 7 treaties with four States: Denmark, Finland, Sweden and Switzerland.

Twenty American Republics have signed the multilateral treaty for compulsory arbitration and conciliation in the Western Hemisphere. This is a milestone in the Pan-American movement. Unfortunately only seven of the nations signed these American treaties without reservations, among them Brazil, Peru and the United States. The others weakened the treaties, by exempting from compulsory arbitration in certain cases, all financial claims; others exempted all questions arising from happenings which occurred before the signing of the treaty.

Tension Over Opium

At a meeting of the Opium Committee of the League shortly after an exposure of illicit traffic in drugs a very tense situation arose between China, England and Japan showing how closely related this whole subject is with the peace of the world.

Mr. Wang King Ky, the Chinese representative, presented to the Commission a long report on China's attitude towards the subject of opium and narcotics. He said the young educated people of China see it as a political-social matter. He spoke of the military expedition of Japan into Shantung; of the opium war with England and the diplomatic treaties imposed, saying: "The diplomatic treaties are the cause of the evils imposed on us after the 'opium war' and the conflict with a great power... was the starting point for the general intoxication of the Chinese people." In closing Mr. Wang King Ky made the following proposals: 1. the complete prohibition of opium-smoking in the territorial possessions of the great powers in the Orient; 2. That until complete prohibition had been carried out the foreign violators of the law should be turned over to the local Chinese courts to be dealt with; 3. That within the concessions and territories leased to the great powers and until their early return to China, the powers should accept the collaboration of the Chinese police in suppressing illicit traffic; 4. That the great powers which have not yet revised their laws so that the sale of morphine, heroin and cocaine is restricted to medical and scientific purposes, should at once organize an effective control to prevent leakage: that is sign Article 9 of The Hague Convention; 5. That the commission of inquiry proposed recently by Great Britain should be enlarged in scope and an investigation made into the production and manufacture of drugs in all countries.

This paper of Mr Wang King Ky caused intense excitement. The representatives of Great Britain maintaining that it dealt with political matters not related to opium and ought to be suppressed and not published in the minutes, but Mr. Wang King Ky held his ground. The Japanese representative proposed the suppression of the political passages in the paper. But the Chinese representative would not agree to this. Finally Portugal's suggestion to publish in the minutes without comment was accepted. (Ed.)

THE ATTACK ON THE W. I. L.

MADELEINE Z. DOTY

In December *Pax* we told of the attack on the W. I. L. P. F. by the "Entente International against the Third International". We explained that the International Entente had published a document containing a chart showing the organisations supposed to be directly affiliated with Russia. The Komintern was placed at the head of the chart and from it were lines to other organisations. The W. I. L. was one of the organisations named. After our name was the word "cells" in brackets. We have had a conference and much correspondence through our attorney with the Entente International with the following result.

The Entente International Backs Down

The Entente writes to our attorney, Mr. Albert Picot: "But your clients fear, you say that the readers will interpret the chart on page 31 in a way in which it is not intended and will interpret from it that League is affiliated with the Komintern: I do not think this fear is well founded since as I have already told you the chart is clearly explained on page 24. In any case the office of the Entente is most desirous that its meaning shall not be interpreted falsely and that there shall be no misunderstanding of the matter which it has printed in its last report. Consequently I am authorised to say that the citation of the League on page 31 of its charts should only be interpreted in relation to the explication on page 24. The League may of course make use of this declaration."

Now the explanation referred to on page 24 is to the effect that the word "cells" after the name of an organisation means that the organisation has persons in its midst who spread bolshevik propaganda, but not that the organisation itself is bolshevik. On page 24 it says: "The W. I. L. is as indicated by the Entente the object of a 'noyautage' (infiltration) because of which certain influences at variance with its ideals are carrying on propaganda in its midst."

But no organisation with thousands of members all over the world can be protected from the views of the bolsheviks. Nor should we wish to be. We want to listen to the voice of all men. If we cannot hear every kind of view expressed and yet steer a straight course we are not much of an organisation. We stand for peace; we are against every kind of war, civil as well as international. We stand for freedom; we believe in liberty of speech and press, in the right of every man to govern himself. With these principles the Russian Government at present is not in accord. We deeply regret this. We regret that because of our different view points it is impossible to have a branch of the W. I. L. in Russia but since this is so we cannot tolerate that the Entente International by associating us with the Russian Government should impute to us principles for which we do not stand.

What Is The International Entente

But who and what is the International Entente which feels at liberty to attack anybody they see fit and judge their morals? That is an interesting question. Please note that as yet we have not been able to get the names of all their executive members though we have asked for them. They issue documents without the name

of a single individual as responsible, simply saying they are printed by the Entente International and give as an address the number of an office building in Geneva. But there is no office of the Entente in this building. After careful inquiry you find that the attorney who represents them has an office in the building. In conference with the Entente we elicited the fact that among others there are three Swiss and one Russian on the Executive Committee. The chairman or president is a Monsieur Théodore Aubert who was the attorney for Conradi who shot and killed Worowsky, the Soviet delegate who came to attend a meeting of the League of Nations at Lausanne. Monsieur Aubert succeeded in getting Conradi acquitted. It is evident the Entente International feels kindly to White Russians but not to Red Russians. We should like to know much more about this organisation. Why are they international? What real national sections have they? Who finances them? We understand Monsieur Aubert has just been in America where he raised a lot of money.

The Nature Of The Attack

It may interest and amuse our readers to know of some of the facts given by the International Entente as evidence of our bolshevik tendency. Briefly they are:

1. That Madame Gabrielle Duchêne who is the Vice-President of the W. I. L. went to Russia last year and since her return has spoken in favour of Soviet Russia.

2. That Madame Duchêne is on the board of the Anti-Imperialist League as a representative of the W. I. L. and the Anti-Imperialist League is a communist organisation having many communist members.

3. That Madame Roland Holst of Holland who is a member of the communist party (she has since resigned from the party) spoke for the W. I. L. at a large public meeting.

4. That the W. I. L. paper *Pax International* treated Russia severely in 1926 but since 1927 has maintained a disquieting silence; that *Pax* has protested against the militarism of other countries but not against that of Russia; that *Pax* denounced the French war films but did not protest against the Russian films which incite to civil war; that *Pax* denounced the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti but passed over in silence the execution of 20 hostages by the Russian Government; that in October 1927 *Pax* published a resolution which denounced as dangerous the attitude of Western powers, and the pressure they brought on other countries in favour of a break with Russia. In short, that the paper has protested against every thing except the terror of the Soviets and the Red Army.

Reply To The Attack

To this overpowering and amusing evidence that the W. I. L. has bolshevik tendencies our attorney, Monsieur Picot, replied at length. There is only place here to recount very briefly what he said. He began by denouncing the attack saying:

"The 'Entente' seems to think that the accusation which it has made is not as serious as that inferred by the League because after the name of the League the word 'cells' has been added in parenthesis. This way of looking at it is entirely

erroneous. All readers who had not been informed about the meaning of 'cells' would infer from the statement as made that the League was a member of a group of organisations for the bolshevisation of the intellectuals and that it had direct relations with the department for agitation and propaganda of the Komintern."

To the specific charges he replied:

1. Mme. Duchêne is a woman of great independence of character but she is not a member of the Communist party and she denies that she advocates these doctrines. She made a journey to Russia in October 1927 taking advantage of an invitation of a group of workers to travel through that country at reduced rates.

In her investigations she did not touch on any political questions and limited her visits to asylums, maternity hospitals, day nurseries, hospitals and schools. On her return she gave several lectures in which she stated what she had seen but she did not make any political propaganda nor did she touch on any political problem.

2. It is true that Mme. Duchêne is a member of the Anti-Imperialist League and that she is one of the Vice-Presidents of the W. I. L., but she is not on the Anti-Imperialist League as a member of the W. I. L. It is however to be noted that the Anti-Imperialist League is not a communist organisation though it has communist members. Therefore one is not affiliated with the Komintern because one follows the work of the Anti-Imperialist League's Congress and endeavors to take stock of their purposes.

3. It is true the German Section of the W. I. L. at a meeting which discussed colonial problems heard an address by Mme. Roland Holst who was once a member of the Communist Party, but that is no proof that the League is affiliated with the Komintern or has a Bolshevik agent in its midst. The W. I. L., whose principle it is to hear all sides of a question invited Mme. Roland Holst as it invited Monsieur Cavaliere Vilari to speak at one of its sessions. But because it invited the latter to speak does not prove that it is affiliated with Fascism.

4. As to the disquieting silence of *Pax International* in regard to Russia. In August 1927 *Pax* protested in an article against arming Russian women. In the September issue of 1928 *Pax* reported a lecture given at a summer school held by the British section of the League where the teaching was that Bolshevism is a danger to peace and tends to create class wars.

At Lyon on September 25th, 1928, the Executive Committee passed a resolution calling for the liberation of political prisoners and for the return of certain Tolstoian exiles to Russian territory.

If perhaps *Pax International* has printed less about Russia than other countries it is that the paper's reports are to a great extent confined to the activities of the sections of the League and that each section deals with the peace problems of its own country.

But all the activities of the W. I. L. are public. *Pax International* prints publicly its programme. The finances of the League are open for inspection at Headquarters where it can be seen that not a penny has ever come from Russia. The W. I. L. has nothing to hide and nothing to fear.

International Conference On Modern Methods Of Warfare

Mary Sheepshanks

The Frankfort Conference has aroused very great public interest and support. The large list of distinguished names from all countries on the General Committee, the eminent scientists who read papers, and the large number of organisations, national and international of all shades of opinion who sent representatives, showed the importance attached to the Conference, and this was borne out by the space given to it in the European press and the favourable comment it evoked.

Very little time was spent on formalities, it being decided from the outset that the conference was one for scientific study. Accordingly after brief but cordial words of welcome had been spoken by Dr. Sahlbom (Sweden), by Frau Thea Wolff, the Frankfort chairman, by the Bürgermeister Gräf, by Town Councillor Frau Alken and by the President of the Peace Society, the Conference settled down to work. During two days and a half papers were read by scientists and technicians from France, Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Great Britain and Poland.

THE LECTURES

The following extracts give some of the leading points:

Captain Brunskog (Sweden), in his paper on the Transformation of Methods of Warfare described modern warfare as now being motorised or mechanised, e.g. by tanks, and still more by aeroplanes. Small States have 100 to 200 aeroplanes, big States 1000 to 3000. These aircraft include planes for scouting, attack, chasing, torpedoing and transport, and the weapons that they use are firearms and bombs. The bombs are poison, incendiary or explosive and also contain means of spreading bacteriological infection. Night bombing planes with silent engines can evade all detection. A single bomb can destroy 10 to 20 buildings, and the incendiary bombs cause fires which cannot be extinguished. The area over which such air squadrons can fly is now 500 kilometres. So that taking Germany as an example, aeroplanes from France and England on the one side, and from Poland on the other, could reach any part of Germany. Against such attacks no defence is possible. Army and navy can be rendered powerless. The practical defencelessness of towns against air attack was convincingly shown by the recent air manoeuvres over London, after which the deduction was made by the air authorities that all that could be done was to retaliate on the towns of the enemy. In conclusion, Captain Brunskog summed up: "Unless war is abolished within a few years Europe is condemned to destruction. War is not a product of nature; it results from human will, and can be abolished by human will."

Professor Lewin, the great German toxicologist, said that as a life student of poisons he was horrified at the adoption of gas in warfare, not only because of the new type of suffering caused by it, but also because of the general disastrous effects it must have on human civilisation. From the earliest times poisoners have been considered the worst and most cowardly of murderers and have been punished with special severity. Now floods of poison gas are to be poured in

clouds over the countryside, and from them no escape will be possible. In exemplifying the new forms of suffering caused by gas, the Professor showed diagrams of the effects on the lungs, and said that those affected died sixty times over in the agonised struggle to breathe.

Dr. Hojer of Sweden described the pathology of poison gas, and gave in detail the effects of the various gases—of those affecting the skin such as lewisite, which burns all the exposed surfaces, affecting the eyes and frequently causing blindness, and of the chloric gases which affect the lungs and bronchial tubes causing fatal infections including tuberculosis. Thirdly, the arsenic gases, which destroy the nerves, and the fourth group including phosgen, which chokes and causes intense pain. No opiates can be used to relieve the suffering. A gas war is a war of cowards: the day of war heroes is over. "Modern war will be a war of men against children, mothers and invalids, who cannot defend themselves."

Francis Delaisi showed convincingly the inseparable interweaving of war and peace industries. This has two sides to it. On the one side, peace industries, such as steel, cellulose, which is used so much for artificial silk, phosgen and other elements used in the manufacture of dyes can be easily turned into the manufacture of explosives and poison gas. On the other side, the very fact that the same industries can be used for either peaceful or war preparations makes it less profitable to use them for war, where there is so much more waste than for peaceful consumption, and this argument may appeal to the capitalists. Another striking point made by Prof. Delaisi was that in future the soldier will not have the incentive of feeling that he is protecting his home and fatherland, and this incentive alone has enabled soldiers to endure their sufferings. In future, home, family and fatherland will be destroyed behind the front.

Dr. McCartney of Edinburgh, in speaking on Chemical Industry and Chemical Warfare, pointed out that on the whole the State depends on private enterprise for all forms of munitions. Chemical industry produces quantities of material in peace time that can easily be adapted to war purposes. It would be difficult, perhaps impossible to control the entire chemical industry. Moreover, chemical work can be carried on in secret. Any check on it is therefore impracticable. The general deduction again is that the only satisfactory way to get rid of chemical war is to get rid of all war.

Dr. Budzinska-Tylicka of Poland gave a vivid and impressive description of her experiences in a Polish field hospital and the terrible effects of the first gas attacks. The Red Cross has proposed elaborate precautions for the protection of civilians, such as special shelters and instructions in the use of gas masks and other protective equipment. But the wholesale introduction of such measures would lead to a permanent state of fear and panic.

Dr. Gertrud Woker of Berne, who has been one of the leaders in calling attention to the gas war danger, gave details of the uses of various poisons in warfare

and confuted the claims of certain scientists that it was a humane method of carrying on war. She concluded by quoting Marshal Foch's forecast of the next war: "Poison bombs spread deadly fumes that penetrate every mask and kill in a few minutes. Inextinguishable phosphorus bombs burn the flesh to the bone... Thousands of aeroplanes pour incendiary bombs on towns and villages..."

Herr Nestler, who was a German gas officer in the war, made a deep impression on the audience by the detailed descriptions of the elaborate methods used by disciplined troops in adopting protective apparatus; e.g., it took him one whole day with the help of skilled officers merely to fit the gas masks to about 1,600 men; three sizes of masks were provided. For the civil population, if an attempt were made to provide them with masks, two each would be necessary, and these would need constant supervision to see that they were in good condition. Every town and village would have to have a gas protection centre and gas drill. It would take several years to manufacture the necessary masks. The costs would be colossal—for Germany three milliards marks (£150,000,000, \$600,000,000). As to the necessary discipline, this would be quite impossible to enforce upon a civilian population. He described the fearful isolation of the soldier shut up in a mask, unable to talk, or drink, or smoke, while exposed to the most frightful danger. Nothing but the most iron discipline could support such conditions. Then imagine a family—mother and children—in a gas attack, having to put on this apparatus.

Dr. Steck, Chief of the Swiss Federal Centre for Protection against Poison Gas, showed lantern slides illustrating the elaborate apparatus for gas protection provided by the Swiss Federal Government. Dr. Steck confined himself mainly to technical explanation of protective devices without drawing deductions, but it was perfectly evident from the type of apparatus shown as being used by a trained staff, that such elaborate equipment could not be adapted for a large civil population.

Dr. Sasek led the Conference on to slightly different ground. In considering the position of chemical warfare in international law, he gave a careful analysis of legal enactments since the Petersburg Declaration of 1868, which declared that no weapons should be allowed which "unnecessarily increased the sufferings of the combatants". In 1899, at The Hague, it was forbidden to use poison weapons or projectiles from airships. This prohibition was in force in 1914, but was, of course, disregarded. At Versailles the Germans were forbidden to manufacture or use poison gas, but there was no general prohibition of poison gas, and in fact most States are now preparing for gas war, and chemical factories have increased greatly. The Armaments Commission of the League of Nations declared gas was inhuman, but does not forbid experiments in poison gas in laboratories. International law has, so far, not made any clear and uncompromising prohibition of poison gas war. The lecturer recommended a pact renouncing gas war.

Modern Warfare And The Protection Of The Civil Population

Gabrielle Duchêne

The conference at Frankfort organised by the Commission on Scientific Warfare of the W. I. L. P. F. has awakened great interest in all countries and in all sorts of circles. Coming as it did at a psychological moment, it is already by many considered as an historical event.

It is interesting to note that it was women who took the initiative, and women who organised this conference: Dr. Woker and Clara Ragaz (Switzerland), Frieda Perlen (Germany), Mary Sheepshanks (Great Britain) and Gabrielle Duchêne (France).

About three hundred members took part in the conference. Besides there was a good general public and fifty-eight press representatives who followed all the work. Seventy organisations, for the most part international, but with widely different view points, showed their interest by addressing messages of sympathy to the Conference or by sending delegates, or observers.

The following persons took part one after the other in the general discussion: Lehmann Rüsbuldt of the German League for the Rights of Men; B. de Liège, of Holland, of the International Bureau Against Militarism; a German social democrat, W. Münzenberg; a Deputy in the Reichstag who represented the International Workers Aid, W. Lypacewicz; an agrarian Polish delegate, Mme. Tehernitcheff; a young Russian working woman representing the Russian Textile Syndicate which has three million members of whom 10% are women, and Jeanne Chevenard, a delegate from the French C. G. T.

Madame Duchêne opened the discussion and stated plainly that this was not a place for advocating one or another doctrine, or denouncing one form of war as worse than another or sanctioning a

certain solution. She said the matter in hand was an objective inquiry into modern methods of warfare for the purpose of presenting irrefutable evidence by experts of scientific standing which would give strength and authority to those who denounce the perils.

Course of Lectures

The lectures given were remarkable for the exactness of the data, and the richness of the technical information furnished convincing scientific evidence concerning the terrible and destructive powers of modern science and the horrible effects it can produce on human beings.....

To sum up, all lecturers were unanimous in recognising that in another war destruction, carried on in an undreamed of scale would extend to the cities and to the civilian population, that no real protection was possible, and all were in common accord with the declaration of Prof. Langevin (prevented by illness from coming to Frankfort) that "it is against war itself we must fight".

Resolutions

In closing the following resolutions were adopted, only nine voting against: "After examining the irrefutable testimony of technical experts, we have come to the following conclusions:

"1. That there is no effective protection against the methods of destruction which science has put at the service of war.

2. That the agreements entered into by the Governments, prohibiting these methods do not offer any guarantee of protection because the nations have already morally broken their agreements by preparing the material necessary for this form of war.

"3. That the next war in extending its

destruction to the civil population will be a war of simultaneous extermination of the people and threatens to destroy all civilisation.

"Therefore, convinced that with the new methods of warfare there is only one way of assuring the security of nations and also persuaded that the race in armaments will lead in time to ruin in all countries, we recommended as an urgent duty:

"1. To make known to the masses the seriousness and extent of the danger which threatens them;

"2. To put the public on guard against the illusion that effective protection is possible;

"3. To persuade them by these means to take an interest in peace problems and to seek out and fight not only the political but the economic causes of war whose importance is constantly increasing;

"4. To remind the Governments who have solemnly renounced war that total disarmament ought to be the first step to follow, without which the Paris Pact might seem to be a diplomatic manoeuvre to mislead the peoples;

"5. To create a strong public opinion in favour of demanding that all disarmament proposals and in particular that of Soviet Russia be examined, with the least delay by the special commission constituted for that purpose.

"In consequence of the foregoing:

"We demand that committees be formed in all countries to fight against war preparations, which shall group together all organisations and people who have decided to take this stand, and that a particular appeal be made to the workers, who more than anyone else can bring powerful pressure to bear on the Governments."

WORK OF W. I. L. NATIONAL SECTIONS

British Section

This section has had a busy winter. In November it held its seventh annual Fair. It beat all records in success both financial and otherwise. £200 was raised.

This section has already been stated in *Pax*, is directing most of its efforts to a General Election Campaign. The object of this campaign is to reach as many of the new women voters (there are five million of them) as possible and bring before them the importance of international affairs and get them to use their vote in furthering the cause of international peace. The British Section is cooperating with the British-American Women's Crusade which comprises many women's organisations, all of whom are campaigning for the election.

The British Section has appointed Miss Agatha Harrison as organiser. She has visited branch groups of the section and finds them eager to cooperate. Deputations to Parliamentary candidates are being arranged. A leaflet gotten out by this section says: "The women of Great Britain will have the 'biggest say' at the coming General Election. We have the chance of securing that the next House of Commons shall consist of members who are in dead earnest about proving our good faith in this matter of Renunciation of War, and who are pledged to action that will afford that proof... No woman ought to give her vote to any candidate until she knows for certain where that candidate stands on this question."

Beside the deputations to candidates, a series of questions are being submitted to members of Parliament and prospective candidates. The leaflet is headed "Make the Kellogg Pact a Reality". The questions are:

I. Kellogg Pact.
"Seeing that in signing the Kellogg Pact we have renounced war as an instrument of national policy, will you urge that this principle should be strictly observed in every dispute with other countries, without reservations?"

II. Optional Clause.
"Will you vote and speak in favour of Great Britain signing the optional clause of the Statute establishing the Permanent Court of International Justice...?"

III. Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.
"Will you vote and speak in favour of the British Government accepting the obligation to settle all international disputes by peaceful means?"

IV. Disarmament.
"Will you urge upon the Government to insist at the Preparatory Disarmament Commission that reduction as well as limitation of all armaments are required of members of the League, and to make definite proposals for this purpose?"

"Will you do all in your power to urge the calling of the International Disarmament Conference in 1929?"

V. Evacuation of the Rhineland.
"Are you in favour of the immediate evacuation of the Rhineland, seeing that in Article 2 of the Pact of Paris we have undertaken not to seek settlement of international disputes except by peaceful means?"

In addition to all the campaign activities for the coming election, the British section is also carrying on other work. A small sub-committee has been appointed to organise a Conference on Minorities in London. This conference is primarily intended for serious study and not for propaganda. It will be held on March 21st and 22nd.

Miss Edith Pye during the last three months has delivered 30 lectures on China and broadcast an address from Glasgow.

The North Wales Women's Peace Council, a large and influential body, has become the North Wales Branch of the British Section.

The annual Council meeting of the section will be held on March 19th and 20th, at Denison House, London.

Polish Section

Sophie Domska

Sophie Domska née Woynilowicz, the vice-president of the Polish Section, passed away the 5th of December, 1928. The Section has suffered a great loss for. Sophie Domska was an eminent person devoted to social work and especially to the cause of peace. She was essentially a woman and possessed great charm as well as a strong character and great intelligence.

Sophie Domska was born in 1883. After graduating at a high school in Poland she went to Paris to study science at the Sorbonne, then she studied Polish literature at Lwow and later went to Geneva to study economics and social science.

Being essentially a woman, she married. Her husband, who was a publicist and editor for the popular progressive party, after the liberation of Poland, became a remarkable politician and was elected to Parliament as a representative and in 1921 became a minister and was the author of the "Treaty of Riga" concluded between Poland and Soviet Russia. The social and political works of Sophie Domska are too numerous to be given here but the most remarkable was the one on the question of migration. It was due to her untiring efforts that the Society for the Protection of Emigrants was organised and she founded a foyer for emigrants at Warsaw with a day nursery for the children where milk was distributed and medical care was given to the peasant mothers who were awaiting their departure for America or other countries. Also the widows and orphans of soldiers who were killed in the war received her special care.

Sophie Domska was a delegate from the Polish Section to the W. I. L. Congress in Dublin in 1926. She moved the resolution declaring all restriction on free and peaceful migration to be against the principles of peace and freedom and a menace to morality through the enforced separation of families. This resolution was unanimously passed by the Congress and thanks to the efforts of American members has had beneficial results.

Sophie Domska was elected by the Congress chairman of the Commission on Migration. In 1927 she was sent by the Polish Government to Geneva to attend the Conference for the Protection of Emigrants. As a consultative member of the Polish section of the W. I. L., she attended the International Executive meetings in Liège and Geneva in 1927.

Sophie Domska was a model mother. She leaves behind her two little children whom she loved devotedly. This rare spirit passed away after long and terrible suffering which she bore with perfect serenity. All honor to her memory.

Budzinska-Tylicka.

Canadian Section

(Vancouver Branch)

This group arranged the middle of November a big all day peace conference. A joint committee was formed and other groups invited to join until nineteen organisations were represented.

The subject of the Conference was Education for Peace, and the programme consisted of a series of Round Table discussions in which a great many took part. There was an attendance during the day of over a hundred people, the majority being women though there was a fair proportion of men, and many more came to the evening meeting. Everyone expressed the greatest satisfaction with the whole affair and it was decided to hold such a conference annually.

The Conference was an experiment, nothing of the kind ever having been held in Vancouver before. There was no attempt at the meeting to draw conclusions but rather to discuss problems most in need of study or solution. The first Round Table discussion revealed what the various groups were doing already in educating for peace and with this start the subsequent discussions were entered into with greater freedom and frankness. The W. I. L. was paid some fine tributes, members of other groups honoring the position the W. I. L. had attained. There was a Literature display to which 10 groups were invited to contribute but the W. I. L. exhibit was far the most conspicuous both in quantity and quality.

Then there was the Educational Exhibit of school children's work from various countries. This was very interesting and some of it very beautiful. Mrs. Jamieson says in a letter: "The Vancouver W. I. L. would like to express thanks through *Pax* to all Sections and groups who sent material for the exhibit and literature."

Some of the topics discussed at the Round Table Conferences were "Problems of the Pacific", "Pros and Cons of the Kellogg Pact", "International Security", "The Attitude of the Rising Generation". Three resolutions were passed, one on Disarmament following the wording of the Resolution sent out by the Irish Section of the W. I. L., another urging that the Canadian Government sign the Optional Clause immediately after the next Imperial Conference (having agreed not to until then) and that Great Britain and the other Dominions do likewise; and a third resolution urging the Department of Education to revise the text books used in Schools to conform with the policy adopted by the World Education Association.

The Vancouver Branch feels that the Conference was one of the most valuable pieces of work they have initiated and believes that other communities in Canada will follow their example. They have already had many inquiries about it, which is very encouraging for in Canada the question of peace does not rouse enthusiasm.

Sixth International Congress

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

Hague 1915	PLACE: PRAGUE, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.	Washington 1924
Zurich 1919	DATE: AUGUST 23rd TO AUGUST 28th INCLUSIVE.	Dublin 1926
Vienna 1921	SUBJECT: HOW TO MAKE THE KELLOGG PACT A REALITY?	Prague 1929

TENTATIVE PROGRAM.

August 23.
Evening Session. Reception of Delegates.

August 24.
Morning Session.

1. Opening address by Jane Addams.
2. Appointment of Committees on Press, Resolutions, Credentials, Nominations, Minutes, Finance, Future Work, Constitution.

3. Section Reports: Anne Zueblin.
Afternoon Session.
General Disarmament: Andrée Jouve, Captain Brunskog; International Disarmament: Olga Misar; Arbitration, Conciliation and Judicial Methods of Settling Disputes: Kathleen Courtney; Economic Effects of Disarmament: Monsieur Delaisi.
Evening Session.

Public meeting on Disarmament.
Speakers: Agnes McPhail, M.P., Canada; Gertrud Woker, Switzerland; Lucie Dejardin, Belgium; Dorothy Detzer, U.S.A.; Gertrud Baer, Germany; Czech speaker.

August 25.
Morning Session.
Report of Credentials Committee.

Report on Headquarters:
Mary Sheepshanks.

Report on *Pax International*:
Madeleine Z. Doty.

Report on Finance:
Mme. Ramondt-Hirschmann.

Report of Standing Committee.
Report on Modern Methods of Warfare Conference, East European Conference.
Afternoon Session.

Development of Machinery of Peace.
Pacific methods of settling international disputes. Internal disputes and their international aspect; social and industrial. Speakers: Anna Kethly, Emmy Freundlich.
Discussion: Duchêne, Illova, Bennett, Budzinska-Tylicka.
Evening Session. Reception. Speeches.

August 26.
Morning Session.
Second report of Credentials Committee.

Report of Constitutional Committee.
Discussion.

Afternoon Session.
Pacific methods of settling internal disputes. Political disputes: Yella Hertzka,

Austria; Ellen Wilkinson, M.P., England.
Racial disputes: Speakers from Asia, China, India, Turkey and America.
Minorities: Mme. Rudnycka, Ukraine.
Evening Session. Congress Business.

August 27.
Morning Session.

Reports of Committees ad hoc.
Reports on Resolutions and Finance.
Elections. Presentation of Resolutions.
Discussion. Vote.

Afternoon Session. Free.
Evening Session.
Subject: Changes in International Relations Without War.
Speakers: Agnes McPhail, M.P., Canada; Emily Balch, U.S.A.; Mme. Bakke van Bosse, Holland; Mrs. Larsen-Jahn, Norway.

August 28.
Morning Session.
Resolutions continued. Future Work.
Reports and discussion.

Afternoon Session.
Discussion on "Changes".
Evening Session.

Subject: "World Without War".
Speaker: Salvador de Madariaga.

Austrian Section

ROSA MAYREDER

The President of the Austrian Section, Rosa Mayreder, celebrated her seventieth birthday on the last day of November. Not only women, but the best and most distinguished men paid their tribute of heartfelt admiration and respect. Rosa Mayreder is a Viennese. Rebelling against traditional views as to women having but one career, she studied painting. Although her success in this field was great, she felt driven to poetic and philosophic expression. Her marriage in 1881 to the architect Prof. Mayreder, gave her the deepest happiness through the harmony and mutual understanding it brought. At that time she was in the midst of the women's struggle for equal rights, was President of the Austrian Women's Union and fighting for truth and justice...

In 1905 appeared her "Kritik der Weiblichkeit", a book that carried her name far beyond the frontiers of Austria and Germany. Here, on a theological basis she shows the differences between men and women, and by her fine analysis of facts and far reaching criticism of traditional prejudices she points the way to the ideal type of human being. This type combines the finest traits of masculine and feminine and expresses most profoundly the purely human...

In this book Rosa Mayreder anathematized war. She calls fire arms the most cowardly weapon that man has ever wielded...

In *Mensch und Menschlichkeit*, she shows clearly that true humanity is to be found in man's dominance over his wild beast instincts. If this fails, man can become a degenerate animal, as was shown in the war, for no other living creature destroys its own species...

To conclude in Rosa Mayreder own words: "In considering the spiritual progress of mankind, we must give a place to internationalism, which has developed to such an extent since the war."

Dr. Marianne ZYCHE.

The W. I. L. Summer School

The Hungarian Section has accepted with great pleasure the task of organising the summer school for 1929. They feel this task an honour as well as a great responsibility. They have already decided on the locality.

On the Danube, near Budapest, is a little settlement called Lepence, and in it is a cottage which has been enlarged to a summer boarding house and weekend resort. This can be had for the school. Lepence is only a half hour's distance from Visegrad, famous in Hungarian history as the residence of King Matthew, the great and just king of the Renaissance. The ruins of the king's famous castle are on top of a mountain proudly overlooking King Solomon's Tower which lies below on the slope of the hill and where the unfortunate monarch was imprisoned by his brother.

Lepence as well as Visegrad is surrounded by romantic woodcovered hills and the environs are the favorite excursion of tourists visiting Budapest. It is an all year round resort. In winter people come to climb and ski, in summer to boat and bathe. From early spring to late autumn there are communicating trains, steamboats, autobuses and motor cars between Budapest and Lepence. Beyond Visegrad, an hour's distance by motor bus, is the residence of the Hungarian Catholic Archbishop of Esztergom. In Esztergom is the ancient dome of the old cathedral where the Hungarian kings were crowned. The old part of the town and its picturesque surroundings afford many delightful excursions.

The Hungarian Section is now busy securing first rate lecturers among their compatriots who can speak French, German and English, and also with the aid of International Headquarters securing the aid of foreign lecturers. The next number of *Pax* will print a preliminary programme of the Summer school so that those who are planning to attend the Prague Congress may also arrange to go to Lepence.

Illicit Traffic In Drugs

The Advisory Committee on Opium and Dangerous Drugs of the League which has been sitting during January in Geneva presented at one of its sessions a startling exposure of illicit traffic. It seems that a firm in Holland, the Naarden Chemical Company, has been receiving a large supply of morphine, heroin and cocaine and then reshipping these drugs to different parts of the world. By far the largest quantity about two thirds of the whole amount was shipped to China, the main port of entry being Shanghai. The amount exported by the Naarden Co. during two

years is as follows: 955 kilos of morphine, 3040 kilos of heroine and 90 kilos of cocaine. The heroin exported was roughly enough to supply the medical needs of the whole world for one year. But it is not only the firm of Naarden in Holland which is involved in this illicit trade but firms in many other countries as well. Roughly about 60% of the drugs received by the Naarden Chemical Factory for re-shipment was sent from Switzerland. Other countries which shipped narcotics to Holland were Austria, France, Germany and England.

Of course, every country will contend it only manufactures narcotics for medical needs. But if this is the case there should be certificates for all imports and exports of drugs and these certificates listed and open to the public. Then it will be possible to see the huge amount manufactured in excess of medical needs and do something to stop it. In the case above related most of the drugs were imported and exported under bills of lading describing them as pharmaceutical products, medicines, perfumeries, glycerine, talc-powder, etc.

(Ed.)

League Puts Ban On Morphine Derivatives

When the Geneva Convention was drafted cocaine and all its derivatives were declared illegal except for medicinal purposes. But this was not the case with morphine. Its derivatives, with the exception of heroin, were not debarred. But all the meeting of the Health Committee of the League of Nations this fall this fact was taken under consideration and the following resolution was passed:

"The Health Committee:

"Decides to inform the Council of the League of Nations, in conformity with Article 10 of the International Opium Convention of February 19th, 1925, that "dilaudide," on the one hand, and benzoyl-morphine and the morphine esters generally are narcotics capable of producing harmful effects similar to those produced by products envisaged by the Convention, and that they should, in consequence, be brought within the scope of the Convention."

This resolution was in due course presented to the Council of the League, who endorsed it. Unfortunately the fact that the League has banned morphine derivatives does not insure the acceptance of that verdict by the world.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

Jane Addams, International President

International Headquarters, 12, rue du Vieux-College, Geneva
Secretary: MARY SHEEPSHANKS.

WHAT THE W. I. L. P. F. STANDS FOR:

It aims at uniting women in all countries who are opposed to every kind of war, exploitation and oppression, and who work for universal disarmament and for the solution of conflicts by the recognition of human solidarity, by conciliation and arbitration, by world co-operation, and by the establishment of social, political and economic justice for all, without distinction of sex, race, class or creed.

The work of all the National Sections is based upon the statements adopted and the Resolutions passed by the International Congresses of the League.

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