

That harmony is a sham which is merely a glossing over of realities, we must state our difficult issues clearly and compose them through what has come to be called creative discussion.



Not compromise but a new solution born of good will and pooled intelligence.

Jane Addams.

PAX INTERNATIONAL

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

Published monthly

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

Vol. 4. No. 10.

SEPTEMBER, 1929

CONTENTS

New Executive Committee.
Story Of W.I.L. Congress At Prague.
Memorial Service For Dr. Aletta Jacobs.
Opening Address At Prague Congress.
Jane Addams.
Social Festivities At Prague.
Economic Status In Central Europe.
Milena Illova.
Future Work For W.I.L. Sections.
Resolutions.
Political Action On :
China, Russia, Serbia, Bulgaria,
Austria and Palestine.
Conference On Opium In London.

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

THE STORY OF THE CONGRESS

The W.I.L.P.F. Congress opened in Prague on the evening of August 23rd, with a big reception. But a day or so before that date the delegates began to arrive. It is always trying to arrive in a strange city but particularly so when the language is utterly unknown and even the letters of the alphabet unreadable. Fortunately some Czech ladies, and Czech boy-scouts met all the arriving trains, and the delegates were assisted with their baggage, and the unreadable addresses told to Czech cab men by our Czech friends, and eventually everyone was housed.

The large Agricultural College in Prague, Dum Zemedelsky Osvety as it was called, was placed at the disposal of the Congress. On the ground floor was a large assembly room where the congress meetings were held. On other floors were the Information Bureau, the Press Bureau and committee rooms. A huge room used ordinarily as a school room was devoted to multigraphing copies of speeches and reports, and nearly enough material was turned out there to make a pathway of paper quite around the world. On the top floor of the Dum were something like thirty five bed rooms where about fifty delegates found shelter, while the other delegates with fatter pocket-books stayed at comfortable hotels near by. But no one who roomed in the Dum regretted it. It took us back to our college days.

New International Executive

HONORARY PRESIDENT
Jane Addams.

CHAIRMEN
Emily Balch, U. S. A.
Gertrud Baer, Germany.
Clara Ragaz, Switzerland.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE
Cicely Corbett-Fisher and Edith Pye,
Great Britain; Camille Drevet and Gabrielle Duchêne, France; Yella Hertzka
Austria; Agnes MacPhail, M.P., Canada; C. Ramondt-Hirschmann, Holland; Dr. Naima Sahlbom, Sweden; Dr. Anna Schustlerova, Czecho-Slovakia.

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY
Mary Sheepshanks.

EDITOR PAX INTERNATIONAL
Madeleine Z. Doty.

There was much gay visiting in the late evening and great larks over the fact that we were all securely locked in at night like young students and had often great difficulty getting in or out.

The official delegates to the Prague Congress numbered 171 with an addition of 25 alternates, four fraternal delegates, and nine representatives from countries hoping to form new sections. Besides these there were numerous visitors so that the average daily attendance at the open meetings was about two hundred. The public evening meetings were held in a large hall directly across the street from the Dum and the attendance then went up to five or six hundred. There were 26 countries represented as follows : Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Finland, Great-Britain, Hungary, India, Ireland, Lithuania, Netherlands, Esthonia, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Jugo-Slavia, Sweden, Canada, Switzerland, Ukraina, United States and Mexico. The countries where the W.I.L. has sections and which were unable to send representatives were Austria, Greece, Haiti, Italy, Japan and New Zealand.

Among the delegates were numerous women holding public office. There were six women members of parliament : Ellen Wilkinson, England; Agnes MacPhail, Canada; Emmy Freundlich, Austria; Helga Larsen, Denmark; Lucie DeJardin, Belgium; Milena Rudnycka, Ukraine. Madame Kirpal, Czecho-Slovakia. Two

W.I.L. delegates who attended the Congress were delegates to the League of Nations Assembly : Agnes MacPhail, Canada, and Madame Ciurlioniene, Lithuania.

On August 24th at 9.30 a.m. the first session of the Congress began with Jane Addams in the chair. Miss Mary Sheepshanks read greetings from National Sections not present and from different organisations, and persons. Miss Addams then gave the opening address. In her speech the key note of the Congress was struck. It glowed before the delegates like a beacon light in all the conflict of opinion and hectic days that followed. There was a restlessness in the atmosphere at Prague which came perhaps from the different national minorities trying to adjustment themselves to one another, or perhaps from the critical situations in the world at large; the tension between China and Russia, the uprising in Palestine, the Serbo-Bulgarian crisis the threat of civil war in Austria, or perhaps from the developed personalities in the W.I.L. who found it difficult to adjust to one another, or perhaps it came from all these things. What ever it was there a restlessness, like the murmur of a sea before a storm. The noise and roar of the street outside penetrated into the hall and found an answering echo. But Jane Addams speech brought new understanding those words of hers, "not compromise but a new solution born of goodwill and pooled intelligence" kept ringing in our ears.

Cherished and pet projects were relinquished for the sake of "pooled intelligence". At the end of the Congress a little center of inner peace and quiet had crept into the restless sea. This was illustrated by the fact that the Poles the Ukrainians and Germans held meetings together and planned common work and the German group and Czech groups in Czecho-Slovakia met and agreed to form one National Section for Czecho-Slovakia, and sent a deputation to Jane Addams to announce the fact.

The greatest moment of tension during the Congress came over the amendments to the constitution, which involved a question of representation.

Up until now the W.I.L. has been directed by an International Executive Committee of nine, chosen without regard

FUTURE WORK FOR THE W. I. L. SECTIONS

At the opening session of the Congress a Committee was appointed to draw up a plan for future work. Miss Anne Martin, U.S.A. was made chairman of the Committee which comprised the following members: Gertrud Baer, Germany; Camille Drevet, France; Agnes McPhail, Canada; Dr. Schustlerova, Czecho-Slovakia; Frau Wiechowski (German Branch), Czecho-Slovakia; Mme. Léo Wanner, France; Mme. Salesnyak, Miss Mathilde Widegrem, Sweden; Miss Trotter, Scotland; Mme. Hanauskova, Czecho-Slovakia; Mrs. Helesen, Denmark; Ellen Wilkinson, England. On the last day of the Congress the report on future work presented was adopted by the Congress with a recommendation that it be referred to the Executive Committee for further consideration and elaboration.

REPORT ON FUTURE WORK

The aim of this report is to make some concrete suggestions to the Congress for future political action. It is in no way an attempt to cover the work in all fields... We feel sure that our League through its international committee and its national sections will continue ingeniously and ardently to develop all means of educating public opinion against war. In the endeavour to demilitarise the minds of children and of adolescents, to substitute ideas of persuasion for those of force, and in all possible books and public prints to glorify the adventures of creative efforts for peace, rather than those of war, our work will of course go on as long as the need exists.

But concurrent with this educational work we see the need of well-informed and zealous political work, both nationally and internationally. Such work as will indeed make the Kellogg Pact a reality in our generation, which has with the recent ratification by Chili, become law for fifty nations.

The lines of political study and activity we suggest are:

1. Popular education concerning the Kellogg Pact and its implications.
2. Work for the withdrawal of the interpretations of the Pact (concerning defensive war) put forward by the Governments before signature.
3. Work for the release of all those prisoners who, in spite of the Pact, are still imprisoned for refusing military service.
4. Abolition of all laws of Conscription. Amendments to National Constitutions so that they will express the principles of the Kellogg Pact. Such as, the amendments that have been proposed in the German Reichstag and introduced in the Congress of the United States (outlawing war as a method of settling disputes).
5. Continuance of work for pacific settlement of disputes by acceptance of machinery which would make the Pact effective, for example, securing the adherence of nations to the General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, as proposed by the League of Nations Assembly in 1928.
6. Campaign for disarmament, nationally and internationally, to culminate in a disarmament week to be carried out simultaneously by all the national sections.
7. Intensification of work across frontiers by creation of new sections and

cultivation of friendship between neighbouring states. This work to be followed by constructive political action.

8. An active campaign in those countries where it is necessary against Anti-Semitism.

9. Organisation of an international conference to deal with the problem of opium and dangerous drugs.

10. Co-operation with other organisations already working for an international charter for political prisoners.

11. Recognising that a world community is in process of forming we recommend the study of methods of obtaining international control of waterways, aviation, chemicals, oil and other raw materials, where national control is a source of danger.

12. We believe that a very important factor in making our educational and political work effective is an increased membership in all our national sections. Every new member secured for the Women's International League, every new group formed, is a new focal point, and may become a radiating centre for education and for influencing our national governments, as well as a new source of financial and spiritual strength to the League itself. We recommend that as an aid to the national sections in increasing their membership the Geneva Office should prepare and publish a series of simple leaflets for the use of such sections as are unable to publish their own literature.

Let us make it our object to double our membership before the next Congress in 1932, and so double the vigour with which our work is carried on. We may by this means be an influence in making world peace a reality not in the future, but in our own time.

Executive Committee And Future Work

After the Congress adjourned the Executive Committee considered the foregoing report on future work and agreed to recommend it to the national sections with the following additions.

POLITICAL PRISONERS

For carrying on this work a committee was appointed consisting of Dr. Anita Augspurg, Miss Gertrud Eaton, Mme. Camille Drevet and Dr. Malinska. The resolution of the French Section on Political Prisoners was given to this Committee for consideration.

DISARMAMENT CAMPAIGN

It was agreed in principle that a polyglot petition for universal disarmament should be circulated by national sections in their respective countries for signature and that each person signing be asked to contribute something if only a mite to the campaign. It was agreed that the money secured be used by national sections and headquarters for a disarmament campaign, which should culminate if possible in a big international disarmament demonstration every where on the anniversary of the signing of the Kellogg Pact namely on August 27th. It was further agreed that the Commission on Modern Methods of Warfare be used to set this programme in motion and that national sections be requested to send in suggestions for the campaign to Dr. Sahlbom, Sweden.

ANTI SEMITISM.

A commission was set up on this sub-

ject with Frau Kirchhoff, Germany, as convenor and with power to select other members of the commission.

OPIMUM COMMISSION.

It was agreed to make the *ad hoc* opium committee consisting of Lida Gustava Heymann, Germany; Edith Pye, England; Mme. Ramondt-Hirschmann, Netherlands; Camille Drevet, France; Clara Ragaz, Switzerland; Madeleine Z. Doty, U. S. A., and Thora Daugaard, Denmark, a permanent commission to deal with the opium problem, and with power to fix the date and place of the opium conference which is to be arranged for in the month of January.

FUTURE WORK

It was decided that there should be a permanent committee on future work and Miss Anna Martin and Mrs. Manicus-Hansen were appointed. All National Sections are asked for suggestions for future work.

RESOLUTIONS

Political Action

PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES.

"This Congress holds that the acceptance of the obligation to settle all international disputes by peaceful methods is of paramount importance not only as a means of preventing war, but also because it is the foundation upon which the security of the world community can be built up. It urges all the National Sections to work unremittingly for the substitution everywhere of law for war, so that the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy may be made a reality."

MINORITIES

"The W.I.L.P.F. recommends its national sections to request their governments:

1. To include the protection of minorities in the fundamental laws of the country in question.
2. To take steps within the League of Nations to improve the present system and to have international protection of minorities made of general application."

This resolution after being passed by the Congress was referred to the Minority Commission of the W.I.L.

CONTROL OF WATERWAYS AND AVIATION.

The two following resolutions on waterways and aviation were recommended back to the National Sections for study with the idea of later taking action on them.

International Control Of Waterways.

"This Congress believing that waterways which are needed for the commerce and communications of many nations should be under international control urges the Governments of the States Members of the League of Nations to bring before the Assembly of the League a proposal to place such waterways under the control of the Transit Organisation of the League..."

International Control Of Aviation.

"This Congress noting the difficulties which have arisen in discussions on the proposals for disarmament owing to the fact that civil aeroplanes can easily and rapidly be adapted to military purposes and that the development of national air services is for the same reason causing suspicion and fear... calls upon the Governments of the world to enter into negotiations with a view to establishing the international control of civil aviation."

Opening Address Of W. I. L. Congress At Prague

Jane Addams

It gives us great pleasure to hold our Sixth International Congress in this beautiful city of Prague whose traditions are so in line with our purposes. The world has long believed that the Slavs, especially the agrarians, have shown a will to peace unique among the peoples. We recall that the Bohemian brethren long ago rejected the use of force by state or church and proclaimed the ideal of universal peace as their fundamental doctrine. A distinguished Czech, Comenius, built up a pan-human conception of education so renowned that other countries tried in vain to detach him from Bohemia in order to secure his services as an educator.

The President of Czechoslovakia was the first of the remarkable list of peace loving men who at the moment hold high governmental office. To President Masaryk we add Briand, Stresemann, MacDonald, Hoover, and Stauning of Denmark. Without claiming that these men are pacifists, it can be said it would not have been possible in any other period of the world history to cite such a group of responsible statesmen as so determined to find political expression for better international relations. And this list may easily be increased even from those nations hitherto committed to the use of force. The President of Mexico after the recent assassination of the presidential candidate might so easily have seized power through the use of the army, but he preferred to commit Mexico to the civilized method of election and thus reversed her old habit of violence.

It is impossible to give even a summary of the advances and the disappointments to the cause of peace since our last Congress in Dublin in 1926; from the entrance of Germany into the League of Nations only a few weeks after our meeting, to the contemporaneous attempts to compose the difficulties between China and Russia by an appeal to both nations to refrain from war because of their pledges under the Kellogg Pact. We are to consider that new instrument for peace

the Kellogg Pact in its many bearings in an afternoon session and indeed throughout this Congress. But perhaps quite as important as the political development is the marvellous extension of the radio and television by which people can see and hear one another all over the world, and the great air journeys such as the magnificent one now just completed by the Graf Zeppelin.

A delegates conventions such as we are opening this morning, is ordinarily held to appraise progress, to inspire morale, and to agree on policies. In addition its delegates renew spiritual and social contacts and make new ones among those who are like-minded. All this we hope to accomplish here but, first we must realize that as our League was organised during the war when a clear statement of ideals and an unswerving devotion to them was the paramount obligation of its members, we may easily become inflexible. New social conditions have emerged since the war, with varied changes and shifts of emphasis in different countries and we must remember that the great value of an International Congress is to discover an underlying trend through all of them, to set our national experiences into a world perspective, to so understand a general situation that each may respond to her own portion of it, in a larger and finer way. We hope for the emotional glow which will give a fresh interpretation of the purposes of our beloved League, which will clear our vision and tap new sources of spiritual energy; and we hope to maintain a co-operative rather than an argumentative attitude towards differences of views, to secure real freedom of expression of conflicting ideas and thus to obtain a self-determined adjustment.

That harmony is a sham which is merely a glossing over of realities. We must state our difficult issues clearly and compose them through what has come to be called creative discussion, the result of which is not compromise but a new solution born of good will and pooled intelligence.

Social Festivities At Prague

It was with great interest that the W.I.L. delegates flocked to the city of Prague. Its architecture is mediaeval in character and full of beauty and charm. It was aggravating to have to sit at all day sessions of a Congress when one longed to explore the wonders of this fascinating town.

The Czech and German Groups in Czecho-Slovakia combined to entertain their guests and were most lavish in their hospitality and had arranged many delightful events.

The first evening Friday August 23rd, there was a big reception at the Spolensky Club. Three or four rooms were thrown together and here delegates were given an opportunity of meeting one another and their Czech hostesses. On Sunday evening August 25th, the Czecho-Slovakian Section gave a reception in the City Representation House. First there was some delightful singing by a Czech Teachers Choir which called forth much enthusiasm and applause. Then the

company moved into an adjoining room where tables had been spread and a delightful supper was served. On Monday afternoon the 26th, the Mayor of Prague received all the members of the Congress in his official suite of rooms at the New Library. The Mayor and many of the city councillors both men and women shook hands with the delegates and an afternoon tea was served. This occasion was of special interest because of the unique interest and beauty of the library which was more wonderful than any palace. On the following day Tuesday the 27th, there was another charming tea, this time out of door on a hill side at the Kinsky Garden from which point there was a magnificent panorama of the city. This tea was given to the W.I.L. delegates by the Czech National Council of Women. Madame Plaminkova who is the only woman Senator in the Czecho-Slovakian Parliament received us and made a charming little speech. On Thursday the

The League has led a very active life during the three years since the Dublin Congress. We shall hear during these coming days of the very successful mission of two of our members to the women of Indo-China and of China: we shall have a report a full one, I hope, of the brilliant congress held in Frankfort last year on the modern methods of warfare in relation to the civilian populations. The technical as well as the ethical side of the situation was ably presented and we congratulate those having it in charge but especially Prof. Gertrud Woker of the University of Berne and Professor Sahlbom of the University of Stockholm for the scientific standards they maintained. We shall hear of the two journeys made by Camille Drevet in the new Baltic States, and later into the Balkans in preparation for the East European Congress held so recently in Vienna which resulted in sympathetic, straightforward discussions of the vexed situation in which so many of the women found themselves. They were grateful for comradeship and eager to become members of the old and new sections of the W. I. L.

I should like to say a word about the Conference called in Honolulu last summer by the Pan-Pacific Union to which women came from all the countries bordering upon the Pacific Ocean. There was about this conference and about the session of our own League held after it, a sense of reality, a consciousness of woman's ancient role of food producer versus the primitive one of food gatherer of men which restored at least to my mind the confidence which I had lost during the war, that the work of women is nurture and production and must in the end prevail over the mechanistic tendencies of society which make for destruction.

President Masaryk has said: "In a true democracy, war and revolution will be obsolete and inadequate, for democracy is a system of life. Life means work and a system of work; and work, unostentatious work, is peace." In this lies our salvation!

29th a farewell dinner was given in the Restaurant of the Engineers Building. By this time every one had gotten to know each other and it was a very jolly occasion. Talk flowed hard and fast. At the end of the dinner the women who were members of the parliament were called on for short speeches and told what they thought women in parliament could do for the cause of peace. Then came singing by the German Singverein, a celebrated choir of Czech men and women which was received with great enthusiasm.

The generous hospitality of the Czechs will not soon be forgotten. Beside the numerous teas and receptions there were always waiting autocars and buses to show those lucky delegates who could escape, the beauty of the city and its well developed social institutions. It is with deepest appreciation and grateful hearts that we thank the Czecho-Slovakian Section for their many kindnesses and their splendid hospitality.

The Economic Status In Central Europe

Milena Illova

There were many brilliant speeches given at the Prague Congress. There is no space in *Pax* to print them all. We are printing a part of Milena Illova's speech on the economic situation of Central Europe for it deals with conditions in Czechoslovakia and seems therefore in view of our Congress in Prague particularly appropriate. Milena Illova was a host in herself at the Congress, she was on duty from early morning to late at night and was never too tired to answer questions and give information with the utmost good cheer.

For those who wish to make a careful study of economic and social questions it is instructive in more ways than one that this Congress should take place in a country which in itself illustrates these questions. With regard to industry, Czecho-Slovakia is mainly dependent upon good international relations which afford her export facilities. Her central position, which has given her the eufemistic title "the heart of Europe", shows clearly that the heart reacts upon all weaknesses of the body and in its turn it is affected by them...

I have used Czecho-Slovakia as an example because 60% of the total industry of the former Austria-Hungary is to be found here; because the country has worked its way with great rapidity out of its initial difficulties; because it contains almost all the necessary conditions for the development of industry except, ocean transport, and also because it has to fight against every possible economic difficulty. But what might be said of Czecho-Slovakia is approximately true for all the countries in Central Europe and in the Balkans. As a striking symptom of the new economic status in these countries I should mention the tendency to industrial independence and self-sufficiency. Each one of these small countries has tried as far as possible to avoid importing manufactured or semi-manufactured goods and has advocated the starting of new industries in its own country which should supply the home market. This is considered the first step to industrial independence. During the years immediately following the war in all these countries, factories were started with the purpose of preventing the import of goods from neighbour countries which formerly supplied the demand. The governments supported this policy. It is no secret to those who have studied the economic conditions of these countries that this line of action has not made for financial equilibrium. But besides the financial loss incurred by these new industries which had at first to be artificially supported, we find that this economic policy raised serious problems in international relations.

During the years 1919 to 1924 many new industries were started; in Bulgaria 165, in Jugoslavia 422, in Roumania 1230, in Hungary 1354; this shows roughly how the Central European and Balkan States tried to insure their economic independence which they considered necessary for their political independence. It cannot be disguised that political uncertainty and the doctrine learnt in the world war that in case of war countries have to fall back upon their own resources for food and munitions largely contributed to convince these countries of the necessity of this policy of economic self-sufficiency. The military stand-point was an important factor also in the matter

and must not be overlooked. A way of insuring this economic self-sufficiency was looked for and as has been already stated was found in the starting of enterprises which should cover home needs, although the equipment of factories and the greater part of the raw materials had to be brought in from abroad. Besides the lack of raw materials there was also a lack of skilled workers. To begin with, these industries were only carried on, on a modest scale and were not adapted for mass production with rationalised methods. Therefore the overhead costs were high and the selling price correspondingly so. A lowering of cost of production was then sought by a lowering of wages and the result of this was that the purchasing power of the workers who also represent the great mass of consumers was lowered... Wages in Central European and Balkan countries reached such a low level that great industrial countries with modernised methods rightly complained, when goods from these countries were imported, of social dumping...

If we now look at the effect of this economic policy on political conditions we shall find that in all the Central European and Balkan States governments are in power who are in close relation with big business interests and banks, and in most cases are supporters of their capitalist policy. These governments are therefore naturally hostile to a healthy consumers policy with the result that in international affairs the wishes of the capitalist circles prevail even when it is contrary to the interests of the mass of the population. As an example we may mention the sugar industry in Czecho-Slovakia. In order to protect home production, steps were taken to prevent any foreign competition that might lower prices...

The narrow and shortsighted view of this economic policy becomes clear if we remember one of the motives at the base of it and which is very conspicuous, namely that of nationalism which regards all import of foreign goods as damage done to the home nation. We ought not to find it difficult to understand this attitude. Central Europe and the Balkans are still fighting the unfinished world war. The downfalls of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy created political enmities; between Roumania and Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia and Italy; Bulgaria and Jugo-Slavia, etc. All of these states feel their mutual economic dependence and yet their greatest effort is to cut themselves off from each other. Whereas their real interest lies in a more effectual protection against the powerful industrial cartels and bank trusts of the Western countries...

Protective tariffs against foreign countries may result in home prices which measured against world prices are not

too high but even seem low. But for the home country, measured by the wages of large masses of the people, they are impossibly high. The ever recurring wage struggles which can only be carried on in certain countries show by their demands the miserable low level of wages. In countries with a dictatorship either professed or concealed such as Jugo-Slavia, Hungary, Roumania, etc., the wage struggles are suppressed. But even in Austria and Czecho-Slovakia the results of strikes show the political supremacy of employers. Of the wage struggles carried on in 1928 in Czecho-Slovakia only a very few were successful, whilst the others ended with retaining the old tariff or with a lowering of wages. This proves a complete lack of comprehension of the needs of a healthy economic policy. The standard of the working classes is limited to the bare necessities of life, food, clothing and housing. Any consumption beyond this point is out of the question in the case of the vast majority of the working class.

In spite of this there is now demand that home consumption be stimulated. A solution of the economic situation is being sought. It is sought for by mass production which will cheapen the price of goods, but the cost of this cheapening is to be paid by the workers. New technical equipment costs money and the entrepreneurs do not want their profits diminished... Imported articles which are produced on a lower wage rate inevitably encourage the entrepreneurs in that country where the goods are imported to a lowering of wages. The tension in economic and therefore in political life is increased and the prospect of a pacific arrangement is diminished. We must not be led astray by the declaration that there is quiet in political conditions at home. This declaration is deliberate. The working class movement in Roumania, Bulgaria, Jugo-Slavia, Hungary and Poland is kept down by force. In Austria and in Czecho-Slovakia the working class with its highly developed organisation and numerical strength is in opposition to the government but is not in a position to take any initiative. A change in the present economic situation can only be brought about through a change in political conditions. It is necessary that an arrangement should be arrived at between the productive powers at home without great disturbances of national and international economy. The political consolidation of the working classes will ultimately triumph over the dictators and those who strive for absolute power.

An international common effort of the co-operatives and last but not least the overcoming of unhealthy economic nationalism will open out ways for a new economic order based on conciliation and international friendship.

PRAGUE CONGRESS

Continued

to nationality, and two consultative members from each nation having the right to vote once a year. Many in the League had come to feel they wanted fuller representation. They wanted the executive increased to twelve and the consultative members always given voting rights. There was real conflict of opinion between those who wanted this change and those who didn't. Feeling ran high. It was a tense moment when the vote was counted. The amendment increasing the executive committee to twelve was carried.

The amendment giving consultative members voting privileges was 91 for, 65 against. But the victory of the 91 was short lived for Madame Duchène arose to point out that an amendment to the constitution required a two thirds majority; that 104 votes were needed to carry the day. It was a hard moment for the 91 who had fought long for the change. Then Mrs. Biddle Lewis of the U. S. A. came to the rescue in good Quaker fashion, and urged that defeat be taken cheerfully, with friendship and good feeling, and a round of applause testified to the innate good will of W. I. L. members. Jane Addams breathed a sigh of relief when the debate on the "wretched constitution" was ended. Said she, with a little smile: "I almost feel like saying thank God we're through with the Constitution."

The Congress was divided up into public and private meetings. There were eight private sessions in the six days which dealt strictly with W. I. L. business. There were three public afternoon sessions and one evening session in the Congress hall when delegates and visitors discussed how to make the Kellogg Pact a reality. At Saturday afternoon's session August 24th the subject was "Disarmament and the Machinery of International Peace".

Laura Puffer Morgan, U. S. A. presented the different aspects of the Kellogg Pact. Captain Brunskog, Sweden, dealt with modern warfare and disarmament. Major Lefebure, England, treated the matter of international control of civil aviation and Kathleen D. Courtney gave an excellent paper on arbitration, conciliation and judicial methods of settling disputes.

On Sunday afternoon August 25th, the subject was "Machinery of Internal Peace". On this occasion the pacific method of settling internal disputes both social and industrial, and the international aspects of these disputes was discussed by Gabrielle Duchène, France; Milena Illova, Czecho-Slovakia (see paper middle page). Ellen Wilkinson, M.P., England; Emmy Freundlich, M.P., Austria; H. Sonne-Halde, Denmark, and Olga Misar, Austria.

Monday afternoon August 26th was a continuation of the subject of the day before. The first group of speakers dealt with the pacific settlement of political disputes and were Yella Hertzka, Austria, Milena Rudnyeka, Ukraine, A. M. Wiechowski (German Group), Czecho-Slovakia, Dr. Irena Malinska Czecho-Slovakia.

The matter of racial dispute was next considered and the speakers were Mrs. Adda Hunton, U.S.A., Miss Irene Ho, China; Miss S. Paranjypte and Mrs. Chattopadhyaya, India.

On Thursday evening August 27th the subject for debate was "Changes in International Relations without War".

Miss MacPhail, M.P., Canada, gave an excellent paper on the pacific relations of Canada and the U. S. A.. Then came Rosika Schwimmer, Hungary, who illustrated her points with the story of her struggle for citizenship in the U.S.A.. Léo Wanner, France, dealt with the financial situation; Dr. Augspurg, Germany, spoke for Ministries of Peace, instead of Ministries of War as a way to create a change in international relations; Mr. Lehmann-Russbuldt, Germany, gave concrete facts as to why such changes were needed if we did not want war. This ended the Congress meetings. But during the Congress there were two large public meetings to arouse opinion in Czecho-Slovakia. One came the evening of the first day Saturday August the 24th, and dealt with "Disarmament", the other meeting came next to the last day on the evening of August 28th, and had for a subject "World Without War".

In the meeting on Disarmament there was quite a little stir of excitement. Some foolish young militarist person had thought to break up the meeting by scattering red pepper about. The poor audience was seized with fits of sneezing and coughing. But Jane Addams who was presiding remained imperturbable and the audience, realizing that a practical joke had been played, overcame the irritation in nose and throat and the meeting went serenely on.

There was much enthusiasm over the speeches each of which was translated into Czech by Milena Illova. The speakers were Dorothy Detzer, U.S.A.; Agnes MacPhail, M.P., Canada; Dr. Gertrude Woker, Switzerland; Marcelle Capy, France; Frau Auguste Kirchhoff, Germany; and Dr. Anna Schustlerova, Czecho-Slovakia.

The public meeting on a "World Without War" on August the 28th, went off without mishap and was even more crowded than the previous one. The speakers were Emily G. Balch, U. S. A.; Gertrud Baer, Germany; Dr. Budzinska-Tylicka, Poland; Lucie Dejardin, Belgium, and Mme. Pechmanova and Frau Kirpal, M.P., Czecho-Slovakia.

There is not space in this issue to tell of the report of the national sections or the fine work done by the referents and commissions. These must wait until the October issue of *Pax* when a digest of the reports will be given, in particular that of the Economic and Minorities Commissions and the names of referents and people appointed to Commissions will also be given.

Memorial Service For Dr. Aletta Jacobs

Just before the opening of the Congress word came that Dr. Aletta Jacobs of Holland one of the founders of the W.I.L. had passed away. On Sunday morning August 25th, a memorial service was held in the Congress Hall. Haendel's Largo was very beautifully played by three violinists. Then, after the Quaker fashion, there was a few minutes for silent thought and prayer. Miss Addams then spoke, giving a little account of Dr. Jacobs' life saying in part: "Dr. Aletta Jacobs was a pioneer in medicine, eugenics and suffrage as well as in peace work. She was particularly free

from racial prejudice and it was she more than any one else who was responsible for calling The Hague Conference in May 1915, which resulted in the founding of the W.I.L. Dr. Jacobs has been present at all W.I.L. Conference and added much to them by her presence and words.

"I feel bereft not only of a warm friend and some one whom I have deeply loved but also of someone who has had a large influence in my daily life."

Mme. Ramondt-Hirschmann gave a brief biographical sketch of Dr. Jacobs who was born in 1854 and was the first woman medical student in Holland. She said: "Dr. Jacobs was particularly interested in the suffering of women and worked for the emancipation of women along many lines. When war came she made it clear to women that they must not engage in any form of war work. Her greatest interests were working for peace and working for women's rights. She continued her work right up to the end of her life. She died on August 10th after a life devoted wholly to the service of humanity. Her influence spread far beyond our Dutch frontiers."

Miss Kathleen Courtney, England, said in part: "Most people do not live to see the success of their work. They live through the crucifixion but do not see the resurrection. To Dr. Jacobs it was given to see the success of many movements in which she had been a pioneer. Her work will follow her, it is for those of us, who are left to see that it is pushed to its furthest point."

Madame Duchène for France and Lida Gustava Heymann for Germany also added words of appreciation. Fraulein Heymann ended her tribute by saying: "We loved her not only for her great work but also for her personality, for being just what she was. In 1914 when war broke out the German women wrote to the neutral countries asking for their help in starting a campaign against war. Only from Dr. Jacob in Holland did they get a promise of assistance. She wrote: "we will do what we can!"

At the close of these remarks there was more lovely music and then quite unexpectedly and suddenly one of the members of the Youth-Movement, Marguerite de Goijen who was one of the organisers for the first world congress of youth for peace, last year at Ommen, Holland, rose and with tears in her eyes asked to be allowed to say a few words in behalf of youth. She said: "To you old grey haired leaders never has youth been so drawn as at this moment, and I wish to say in behalf of youth and in the words of Dr. Jacobs, 'we will do what we can' to carry on your great work."

Aletta Jacobs Fund

A fund was started in the name of Aletta Jacobs. Mrs. J.J. White began it with \$50. Miss Addams added another \$50. The U.S. Section of the W.I.L., which had raised over \$300 from its members present at the Congress as a tribute to Jane Addams, placed this sum in the fund. At the moment the fund amounts to \$410. But it is hoped there will be many contributions to it from other countries.

The Fund will be used to carry on the W.I.L. work in which Dr. Aletta Jacobs would have been particularly interested.

Emergency Political Action

CHINA RUSSIA CRISIS.

It was agreed by the Congress to send the following telegrams to the two countries involved.

To China.

"The Women's International League appreciate efforts already made by National Government of China for peaceful settlement dispute with Russia, carrying out the long history peaceful aims of Chinese people. Urge further efforts to keep peace of world and so fulfil promise of Kellogg Pact."

To Russia.

"Realising that the present Soviet Government has continuously declared a position in favour of complete disarmament and its opposition to war and remembering its restraint in former trying international circumstances, the Women's International League have faith that Russia together with China will find a way to settle the present difficulty, in the spirit and letter in which they signed the Kellogg Pact."

DELEGATION TO RUSSIA

"Be it resolved that a "Committee of Three" be appointed to arrange for as large a delegation as possible of active representatives of W.I.L. in all Sections which shall visit Soviet Russia."

The purpose of the delegation shall be to form round table discussions with Russian women and act as a sort of peace mission. The carrying out of this resolution is to be left in the hands of the executive committee.

SERBO-BULGARIAN CRISIS.

"The Congress of the Women's International League, assembled at Prague, views with the greatest concern the threatening situation on the Serbo-Bulgar frontier and the fact that in the villages which have been cut in two by the frontier there are constant assassinations.

"The Congress urges the States Members of the League of Nations to bring this situation to the notice of the 10th Assembly under Article 11 of the Covenant in order that, if necessary, an Interna-

Pax International

There was a unanimous vote to continue *Pax International*. It was agreed it was impossible to do without an international paper, that it creates a link binding sections together. Within the next few months the paper will change its form slightly. The type will be enlarged and other minor improvements made. A financial scheme for the support of the paper is being worked between Geneva Headquarters and the National Sections.

tional Committee of Inquiry should be appointed and that all possible measures should be taken to promote the pacification of the region."

After passing this resolution, it was agreed it should be sent to the Bulgarian and Serbian Governments and to the 10th Assembly of the League of Nations. It was further suggested that Miss Wilson who had just returned from Sofia and who was going to Geneva should approach the press and the delegates to the League of Nations concerning the matter.

CRISIS IN AUSTRIA.

"The Sixth International Congress of the W.I.L. has learned with great regret and anxiety that civil war threatens Austria.

"This not only endangers the existence and welfare of a highly cultured and much beloved nation, but might also lead to international trouble, culminating in a world war.

"The establishment of any kind of dictatorship could not avert the grave international consequences which would follow an Austria civil war. Moreover the liberal achievements of a democratic republic would be demolished.

"At this critical moment the Congress appeals to the Government of Austria and to the leaders of the responsible parties not to leave anything undone to keep the peace and to use all their authority to call a conference at which the leaders of both parties may formulate a plan for the disarming and disbanding of the armies of both parties.

"The Congress resolves to send a personal delegation to the Government and to the leaders of both parties in Austria to put before them the above Resolution and to plead for its immediate fulfilment."

After this resolution was passed, a delegation was chosen consisting of Emily Balch, U.S.A.; Milena Illova, Czecho-Slovakia; Dr. Naima Sahlbom, Sweden; Lady Clare Annesley, Great-Britain. The delegation left immediately after the Congress for Vienna to carry out their mission. Yella Hertzka (Austria) went on ahead to arrange for the reception of the deputation.

CRISIS IN PALESTINE.

Frau Kirchhoff, Germany, proposed that a telegram be sent to the British Government in regard to the situation in Palestine. A committee of three was appointed consisting of Frau Kirchhoff, an English woman and an American, and the following telegram was sent:

"Women's International League for Peace and Freedom assembled in Prague representing 26 countries is most deeply distressed by the situation in Palestine. Urges the British Government to bring pacific influences to bear on the Arabs and Jews so as to prevent further bloodshed and to do everything possible to bring about a solution satisfactory to both sides."

Opium and Dangerous Drugs Conference

The British Section of the W.I.L. is holding a Conference on "Opium and Dangerous Drugs" in London on November 13th. The conference will consider the present position and possible remedies in regard to the illegal traffic in dangerous drugs.

All members of W.I.L. Sections are cordially invited to attend. For further information apply to the Secretary, 55 Gower Street, London W.C.

This is the first of a series of conferences on Opium and Dangerous Drugs in different countries which will culminate with a big international conference on the subject in Geneva, Switzerland, during the third week in January.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

Jane Addams, Honorary President

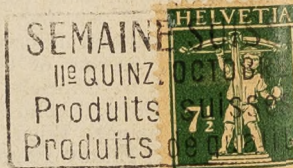
International Headquarters, 12, rue du Vieux-Colège, Geneva
Secretary: MARY SHEEPSHANKS.

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.

International Dues — \$5.00 or £1 a year.
Cable Willif.



London S. E. 18.
Woolwich
71 Rectory Place
Mr. C. H. Grinnings