

E
ALS

LIBRARY
OF POLITICAL
ECONOMY

286
S 665

BRITISH LIBRARY
OF POLITICAL AND
ECONOMIC SCIENCE



LONDON SCHOOL OF
ECONOMICS AND
POLITICAL SCIENCE
10, PORTUGAL STREET,
LONDON WC2A 2HD
Tel. 01-405 7686

BRITISH LIBRARY
OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE
(London School of Economics)

HEADING

TITLE & VOL. NO.

EDITION

CLASS MARK

DATE OF PUBLICATION

J X

BOOK NUMBER

1907

. W

STAFF
Date issued

RESEARCH STUDENTS
Date due for return

God has made us neighbors —
let justice make us friends.
Senator Borah.

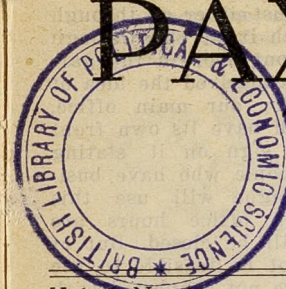
Good thoughts are no better than
good dreams unless they be executed.
Emerson.



PAX INTERNATIONAL

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
Published monthly (except July)

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



Vol. 3. No. 1.

NOVEMBER, 1927

CONTENTS

News and Comments.
Danger Spots to Watch.
Good Tidings for Pacifists.
Our Delegates Sail for China.
Messages to Chinese Women.
New Offices for Headquarters.
Madeleine Z. Doty.
A Soldier Poem. R. W. Stewart.
Occupied Haiti. Emily G. Balch.
International Events of Importance.
Mary Sheepshanks.
Work of the National Sections.
Must Kill Enemies to be Citizen.
Mrs. Catt Attacks Pacifist Slanders.

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

DANGER SPOTS TO WATCH

Discontent of Racial Minorities

Lithuania and Poland.

The Lithuanians complain that their teachers in Poland are persecuted, and have appealed to the League of Nations. The Poles complain of similar treatment of their kin in Lithuania.

Hungary and Roumania.

There is a dispute between these two countries concerning the rights of the Hungarian minority in Roumania, and the matter is under consideration by the Council of the League.

Macedonia and Jugoslavia.

The Macedonian minority complain of oppression by the Yugoslav Government, and the Macedonian comitadjis have committed outrages to avenge themselves on the Yugoslavs and call attention to their grievances. The murders committed threaten to cause war between Bulgaria and Jugoslavia, which is said to be the object of the Macedonian comitadjis who want autonomy for their people.

Germans and Italians.

The Tyrolese of German race are under Fascist rule and are not protected by the Minorities Treaty. Their language, culture and freedom are suppressed. This persecution rouses the indignation of all the German race in Central Europe.

GOOD TIDINGS FOR PACIFISTS

Education for Peace.

The chief teachers' organizations in Great Britain have signed a memorandum entitled «The Schools of Great Britain and the Peace of the World». The object of this statement is to encourage the teaching of the subject of the League of Nations in the schools. It declares that it is essential that children and young people before leaving school should be informed about the League of Nations and the Covenant and the recent growth of international cooperation.

A Children's International.

Fifty English school children, fifty French and fifty German, both boys and girls, between the ages of 12 and 16, have formed a children's international. The idea originated with Miss Gilpin, head mistress of the Hall School, Weybridge, and the first meeting was held under her direction during the first fortnight in August at the Château de Bierville, Boissy-la-Rivière. The object of the first meeting was educational, the idea being to show children the value of learning languages and becoming familiar with the customs, literature and music of other countries.

English Liberal Party for Disarmament.

The entire English Liberal Party has put forth a most interesting program, which they say they will stand by if returned to Parliament. It is as follows:
«1. To sign the undertaking, framed by the League of Nations, to refer all international disputes of a legal character to the League's Court of Justice at the Hague.

«2. To enter into general or particular treaties of arbitration providing for the peaceful settlement of other disputes.

«3. To reduce our own existing armaments, which are beyond the needs of the present situation, and specifically to repudiate any policy of entering into a competition in naval construction with the United States of America.

«4. To press forward the action which is contemplated for codifying and defining the principles of international law.»

This manifesto is signed by Charles Hobhouse for the National Liberal Federation, by Margaret Corbett Ashby for the Women's National Liberal Federation, by Kingsley Griffith for the National League of Young Liberals.

DELEGATES SAIL FOR CHINA

On October 28th at noon our delegates, Edith Pye (England) and Camille Drevet (France), sailed from Marseilles on their great adventure. They were full of hope and enthusiasm and eager to carry our message of friendship to Chinese women. The International Secretary, Mary Sheepshanks, and the editor of «Pax International», Madeleine Z. Doty, went to see them off. They waved the delegates a last farewell as the steamer sailed out of the harbor. It was a gorgeous day. The Mediterranean was bluer than the sky, the air was soft, there was hardly a ripple on the water. Our delegates stood side by side on the top deck of the steamer drinking in the beauty of the scenery. It was their first journey to the Far East and they were both thrilled. The Cap St. Jacques, on which they sailed, is a one cabin boat, not large but clean and attractive. It is a freighter carrying cargo and not very rapid but it puts in at interesting ports on the way. If you will get out a map you can follow our delegates on their adventure. Their first stop is Port-Saïd and from there they have promised to send us back a letter. The other ports are Colombo, Singapore and Saigon.

They are landing at Saigon to spend a week or more in Indochina studying conditions under French rule. Mr. Duong van Giao, the Indochinese who spoke for us at our Summer School this year, went on the Cap St. Jacques and will give our delegates every aid during this first stage of the journey. From Saigon, our friends sail to Shanghai, reaching there towards the end of December. Mrs. Grover Clark, the U.S. representative to China, who is already in Peking, will go to Shanghai with a group of Chinese women and receive them.

Mrs. Grover Clark, our U.S. delegate, besides looking after a home and two children is co-editor with her husband of the «Pekin Leader», the one English newspaper, perhaps, that is liked by the Chinese because of its attitude towards the Chinese and its stand for non-intervention. Mrs. Clark speaks Chinese, so our delegates can converse directly with Chinese women without the need of an interpreter.

Edith Pye, our English delegate, is a Quaker. She is a nurse by profession and did splendid work nursing women and children in the war zone in France. For her heroic services the French Gov-

OUR DELEGATES TO CHINA

(Continued)

ernment made her a Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur. Later she went to Vienna during the period of distress and starvation and did relief work there. She has great courage and compassion and tolerance.

Our other delegate, Camille Drevet of France, as we have already written in «Pax», is a teacher and journalist. She has always taken a strong stand for peace. In the recent fight against the new Conscription Law in France she wrote in her paper «The Voice of Women» as follows: «Women, we cannot accept that which we have not voted for. We do not want to co-operate in this fratricidal struggle. Let us have courage to resist this barbarism! A friend wrote me this morning: 'If only twenty women would pledge themselves to resist war in case of mobilisation and to offer themselves to the bullets, I should join them.' Today we create this group of women pledged not to do war service, who will accept prison and death rather than break this pledge. If you wish to join us sign and send us this simple declaration: 'I promise not to do war service and to resist mobilisation, even if it endanger my life' (signed) Camille Drevet, Collette Reynaud.» A week later this pledge was signed by four other women.

Thus our three representatives, editor, social worker and teacher make a strong delegation. We can rest assured that we have put our message to Chinese women into capable hands. And the people at home who raised the money to carry out this mission should be given credit for their share.

The U.S. Section raised the funds necessary to cover the expenses in China incurred by Mrs. Clark. Also this Section has raised \$600. to cover the expenses of our delegates on their return trip across the United States. Other contributions are as follows:

British Section	\$2,000.
Loaned by Headquarters	800.
Individual contributions	245.
Raised by Emily Balch	100.
German Section	181.
Danish Section	88.
Swedish Section	69.
Irish Section	48.
Swiss Section	36.
Australian Section	25.
French Section	17.
Canadian Section	15.
Austrian Section	5.
Bulgarian Section	4.
Dutch Section	3.
Belgian Section	2.50
Czecho-Slovakian Section	2.50
Polish Section	2.—

£728 or \$3,641.—

This sum is sufficient to cover the expenses of the delegation but we hope contributions will continue to come in. We had to take all of the Reserve Fund at Headquarters to enable the mission to start. We want to replace this money if possible, otherwise we will have nothing in hand to meet another great emergency when it arises.

Messages to Chinese Women.

Our delegates are carrying messages from different countries to the women of China. Already the English, German, Czecho-Slovakian, Polish, Irish, Bulgarian, Netherlands and Swiss Sections of the W.I.L. have sent in greetings

for our delegates to take with them. We have also received the following message from a million working women in England to the Chinese women:

«The Standing Joint Committee of Industrial Women's Organizations sends greetings to our sisters, the women of China. We speak on behalf of more than a million working women organized in the Labor, Trade Union and Cooperative Movements. We are struggling here against great poverty and much preventable misery but we recognize that the women in China have still greater burdens to carry. We watch with deep sympathy your struggle for national independence and relief from cruel economic and industrial conditions. We are so far away from you that our knowledge of the progress of your cause is very imperfect and we hope that the visit of the delegation which bears this message to you will help to enlighten us. We know that in the sympathetic understanding and active co-operation of the workers of all nationalities lie the hope of happiness for the mothers of all countries.»

Besides the greetings a leaflet giving the aims of the W.I.L. and the purpose of the delegation is being printed in Chinese for distribution. Then the delegates are taking a hundred «Pax» badges. It is hoped other greetings or emblems for the Chinese women will be sent in. Send such greetings to Geneva Headquarters.

NEW OFFICES FOR HEAD-QUARTERS

Madeleine Z. Doty.

We are to have new offices though we are not moving out of the Maison. The work has grown so rapidly, there are so many people who come to see us, particularly during the summer months, that it has grown more and more difficult to have our offices right in the middle of our living quarters. People don't distinguish between the house and the office. They are apt to use the office as a tourist bureau for travellers. They forget that the secretary cannot work ten or fourteen hours a day, including Sunday, without dying of fatigue.

It has become a serious matter how to solve this problem. We want the Club-house open to all at all times. But it isn't right to consider the secretary a permanent fixture and a professional entertainer. When her office hours are over, she wants to be human, curl up in a big chair and read a novel, or climb a mountain or go to a concert. She doesn't want to be a walking encyclopedia on peace literature and the League of Nations. She lives in the Maison, it is true, but she pays her board like the rest of folks, and like them wants a good time when work is finished. Yet many important people turn up in Geneva after office hours or on Sunday. They are perhaps passing through and can come no other time. The W.I.L. needs these people and wants to see them. The Club-house, of course, is open to them. But this is hardly enough. But in the summer when so many people come, if the secretary saw them all, she would never have one moment to herself let alone time for work. To meet this contingency it is hoped a member of the Executive or some officer of the W.I.L. who is thoroughly familiar with our work and with the activities of the League of Nations, will

come and stay in the Maison during the busy months and entertain visitors.

Meantime we have evolved a scheme to protect the Secretary. There is an ell to our house which has a nice large room with three windows. Over a year ago money was sent to put steam heat in this room, which we call the «garden room». The difficulty about it as a bed room is that you must either go through the kitchen to reach it, or else through its own private front door in the garden. Now we have conceived the idea of using this room for our main office. Then the office will have its own front door with a nice sign on it stating office hours. All people who have business with the League will use this entrance, and when office hours are over, the office will be closed. But of course, it would not be feasible to use this room if it were not connected with the house, so we are cutting a door through on the second floor which will make it adjoin the Secretary's private office. This will ensure the Secretary privacy and yet she can be reached instantly. The room adjoining the Secretary's private office is to be her bed-sitting room. This makes a very complete arrangement, but such changes cannot be made without money. Fortunately the landlord approved of our cutting the door through to the «garden room» and offered to pay half. Then the Boston Branch of the W.I.L. sent a gift to the Maison of \$57. This has made it possible to cut our door. But now that that is done, we can't stop. We simply must do over the offices. We haven't said anything about their dingy walls and woodwork because we thought our Club-house ought to be made lovely first. But now that our living rooms on the first floor are all fresh and new, and several of our bed rooms as well have been done over, our shabby old offices can't be born. It won't cost much to do them over, about \$40 a room. Now that Christmas is so near, perhaps some good friend will feel moved to make us a Christmas gift. The Secretary, Mary Sheepshanks, promises that if you do, she will receive you whether you arrive at 6 a.m., or at midnight, or on Sunday.

A Soldier's Poem

A private in the U. S. army has written the following poem calling it a plea for peace.

Rain in the blackness, stabs of flame
in the blackness.
Whines and groans in the blackness.
Remember? Remember again.

Rockets at dawn. Shells, come and gone,
Mists in the dawn.
Cheers in the dawn.
Remember? Remember again.

Stillness at noon. Curses in the stillness
of noon.
Writhing bodies at noon. Still bodies
at noon.
Remember? Remember again.

Flashing shovels at twilight. Prayers at
twilight.
Dry-eyed men at twilight. Soul-twisted
men at twilight.
Remember? Remember again.

Time will pass. Crises will rise.
Remember! Remember again.

R. W. Stewart.

Occupied Haiti

Emily Balch

As our delegates to China are starting off it is well to recall another mission of friendship undertaken by our League. The W.I.L. was asked by its Haitian Section to look into affairs in Haiti. In response to this request a committee of six was organized and sailed for Haiti, February 19, 1926. Emily Balch was a member of the expedition and as a result of her journey has recently edited and is the chief contributor of a book entitled «Occupied Haiti». This book is now being widely reviewed in the U.S. It comes out strongly for national independence and the evacuation of Haiti in the near future. We give extracts from this book below. A copy of it may be had from the U.S. Section of the W.I.L., 522 Seventeenth Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C.

Occupation of Haiti.

«Haiti was invaded first by the Spanish, then the French and finally became a French possession. But in 1804 the colored population of Haiti, both the freedmen and the slaves, rose in revolt and drove out or killed the French whites, and Haiti became an independent country... But there continued thereafter to be a marked division between the mass of the country folk and the so-called elite, who lived in towns and spoke French... and the history of Haiti came to be the history of revolutions. It was a particularly barbaric outbreak in 1915 which furnished the pretext for sending U.S. marines to quell the disorder...»

«The U.S.S. Washington arrived under the command of Admiral Caperton. A force of U.S. sailors and marines was landed, and the city was policed. Revolutionary bands were disarmed and order was restored.

«But the American forces did not leave when this had been accomplished. They interested themselves in the election of a President by the National Assembly.»

The Treaty.

A treaty between Haiti and the U.S. was then forced through the legislature.

«In order to force the ratification, the U.S. Admiral Caperton shut off the payment of salaries to the Haitian Government Officials. On the eve of the final vote, U.S. Secretary of the Navy, Daniels, ordered Admiral Caperton to state to the Haitian President Dartignave and his cabinet that if the Treaty were not ratified, the United States has the intention to retain control in Haiti until the desired end is accomplished, and that it will forthwith proceed to the complete pacification of Haiti.»

«Subjected to these threats, Haiti ratified the Treaty...»

«Article XVI states that the Treaty shall remain in force for 10 years, (i. e. to May 3, 1926), and for a second 10 years, «if, for specific reasons... the purpose of this treaty has not been fully accomplished». The Americans have insisted on the Treaty continuing in effect for the second ten years.

«Under the Treaty's provisions the United States has taken control of the following services — Finance, Gendarmerie, Public Works, Agriculture, Health and Sanitation... Whether by oversight or design the Departments of Justice and Education and the Post Office were left in Haitian hands, a fact that one often hears regretted by Americans in Haiti...»

«The American powers over Haiti are in reality almost complete. American approval is needed for the enactment of laws, the revenues of the country are collected under the supervision of Americans and the budget is drawn up by the American Finance Advisor.»

Conditions in Haiti.

«The population is somewhat over 2,000,000, about 210 inhabitants to the square mile. The average value of the products consumed by the peasants is \$20 a year per capita. The average laborer's earnings are 20 cents a day. The value of a home outside the city is from \$10 to \$25. There is hardly any industry... There is only very primitive agriculture. Plows and wheeled vehicles, carts or barrows are almost unknown. Little more is grown than the people eat. Coffee, which grows wild or with little cultivation, is the chief product and furnishes the chief source of income... The population is chronically underfed, anaemic and subject to hookworm and tuberculosis... Land cannot be cultivated on a large scale because most of the peasant occupants have no documentary titles. Land is not taxed...»

«One of the first changes to follow the American Occupation was the opening of land ownership to foreigners.

Some Haitians believe that the crux of the whole American policy towards Haiti was the desire to open up Haitian land for foreign land speculation.»

Education.

«On paper, school attendance is obligatory and universal and education gratuitous. In practice the overwhelming mass of the population is illiterate. The last report of the High Commissioner estimates the literate at five per cent of the population, and most of these are in the cities, and especially in Port-au-Prince...»

«There is great unhappiness among Haitians as to the educational situation under the Americans. Neither the Treaty nor anything else gives the Americans the right to interfere with education, except as they can do so through controlling payments, but this control is effective in a negative sense...»

In this connection the following letter received from a group of teachers of Port-au-Prince and directed to «the distinguished members of the Delegation of the International League of Women» is interesting:

«We beg you to make propaganda in your papers for the benefit of the suffering teachers in the rural schools of Haiti. In many of the rural schools the Directors receive \$6, and the teachers \$4 per month, which is less than is received by a street-sweeper or an under-director of road building. In the Republic of Haiti there are 400 teachers in the Rural Schools who receive from \$4.00 to \$6.00 per month. We ask you ladies, if it is possible for us to do conscientious work... with such meagre remuneration.»

A Haitian Viewpoint.

The following expresses what some Haitians are feeling:

«A special form of civilization was being created in Haiti, a social expe-

riement was being worked out. The negroes of old Haiti and the sons of the French colonists of the 18th century were developing a social order and shaping customs and ways inherited from the most civilized people of the world... There is nothing in the history of Haiti that calls for shame or concealment. It is the story of painful gropings, of the uncertain steps of a little country, the difficult adolescence of a young nation. I know they throw the history of Haiti in our face — its long tissue of revolutions and massacres. Yet the American war with Cacas killed more people than 10 or 20 revolutions put together... The present regime, an American occupation with a false façade of Haitian government, is a pretence and a lie.»

Conclusions.

«The impression is that the directing officials of the present American administration are honest, able and aiming to serve the people of Haiti, and that cruelty, abuse of personal power and violence seem to have been substantially stopped, and the whole tone of the administration immensely improved over what it was at certain periods since 1915.

«The determining element in the situation, however, is the fact that it rests on force. This affects its character throughout. It tends to make the Occupation officials high-handed, careless of the law, and, above all, contemptuous. It makes American rule deeply repugnant to all Haitians who still prize the independence that they have suffered so much to win and maintain.»

Recommendations.

1. A restoration of independence and self-government as soon as it is practical to evacuate.

2. Pending independence the following interim provisions:

a) The appointment of a Commission of Haitians and Americans to work out a program for the transitive stage.

b) The holding of elections in 1928.

c) Modifying the electoral law so as to secure secret and free voting.

d) When the National Assembly is elected the opportunity for interpellation in parliament of American officials concerning matters affecting Haiti.

e) The demilitarization of the American administration and the withdrawal of the marines.

f) Replacement of American non-commissioned marine officers in the Gendarmerie, by trained Haitians. If Haitians not available, then U.S. commissioned marine officers.

g) Instruction to U.S. officials to respect all Haitian court decisions.

h) The abolition of imprisonment without trial and the granting of the right of Habeas Corpus.

i) Instructions to U.S. officials to show the same courtesy and respect to Haitians as would be shown to people of a white race.

International Events of Importance

Mary Sheepshanks

The International Labour Office and Maternity Care.

International action continues to penetrate more and more into every department of life. Last month we reported the League of Nations' organisation of world wide efforts to repress the traffic in noxious drugs and to abolish commercialised vice; this month there is progress to report in the sphere of care for maternity. It is noteworthy that in industrial countries maternity mortality has not decreased as other mortality has done; infant mortality is still too high and great efforts are needed to reduce the number of still births. In England no improvement has taken place in the rate of maternal mortality in the last fifteen years. Every year 3000 to 4000 young women die in childbirth. The case is no better in other industrial countries. One wonders what action Trade Unions would take if any risky occupation with millions of male workers showed no improvement in its mortality rate for fifteen years, and the technical experts agreed that the excessive mortality was preventable. Millions of working women injure their health and that of their infants by performing heavy industrial work right up to the time of childbirth and immediately after.

A remedy for this state of things was proposed at the Washington Conference of the International Labour Organisation, which drew up the draft convention on Maternity Protection. Twenty two women took part in the Washington Conference as advisors. This Convention provides that in industrial or commercial undertakings a woman shall not work during the six weeks following her confinement, and shall also have the right to leave her work six weeks before confinement on production of a medical certificate stating that her confinement is expected within six weeks. During her absence from work in accordance with these provisions, she shall be paid benefits sufficient for the full and healthy maintenance of herself and her child, provided either out of public funds or by means of a system of insurance, the exact amount of which shall be determined by the competent authority in each country, and as an additional benefit shall be entitled to free attendance by a doctor or certified midwife. It is also provided that nursing mothers shall be allowed half an hour twice a day during working hours to feed their baby. Moreover a woman may not be dismissed from her work for absence for a longer period owing to illness due to pregnancy or confinement, until her absence exceeds a period fixed by the governmental authority in each country, (so that it is not left to the employer to fix).

The forward step that we now have to record is the ratification of this Convention by Germany which was announced at the meeting of the I.L.O. Governing Body in Berlin. Up to now the Convention has only been ratified by smaller countries or countries where few women are employed in industry.

Germany is the first of the great industrial states to ratify and thus to guarantee «benefits sufficient for the full and healthy maintenance» of mother and child.

The protection of childbirth from all avoidable risks is an urgent social necessity. The bearing of children is the greatest service rendered to the community and those who perform it have a right to the conditions essential for its proper performance. For the time being it interrupts industrial work. But this interruption, for the purpose of performing a duty to the State, should be provided for by the State. If a man is withdrawn from his civil occupation for state service, he is housed and clothed and fed at the public expense.

Women's all important functions as propagators of the race demand favourable conditions for their proper exercise. In spite of all the lip service rendered to the Mother and the Child, in spite of the sacred pictures, hymns, poems, songs, which show humanity's real deep feelings, the lot of the mass of working women is such as to make this natural event a time of privation to be dreaded. Some years ago the Women's Co-operative Guild of Britain collected from their members their personal accounts of their experiences and published them in a little volume: «Maternity», a cruel and bitter picture of preventable suffering. Well-to-do women who can afford rest and care at this time should consider the needs of the mass of women and never rest until decent conditions are assured for all. Naturally this convention provides only for one bit of reform — but such as it is it should raise the level throughout the world. In backward countries it will, if honestly applied, mean great relief to the industrial woman worker.

It is demanded and welcomed by the representatives of the women workers themselves, and that is the criterion that should be applied to every suggested reform or protection for any class of workers. It is not a dole to the weak, but a more than earned payment for double work which only women — as in this respect at least the stronger sex — can perform.

The International Conference of Women Workers affiliated to the international federation of trade unions, meeting at Paris July 29 and 30 and consisting of sixty delegates from fourteen countries passed resolutions in favour of the ratification of the Washington maternity convention.

In Britain the National Conferences of Labour Women have repeatedly demanded the ratification of the Washington Maternity Convention and the extension of its provisions to women who are not in employment as well as to those in industry and commerce, and that the ratification be followed by effective legislation.

Hitherto only Spain, Italy and Bulgaria have passed legislation to carry out the provisions of the Washington Convention. Greece and Roumania have «ratified» but done nothing to make the ratification effective. One great advantage of international action is that once a law is passed under the provisions of the covenant of the League of Nations and registered with the International Labour Office, it is difficult to repeal or alter it (as may be done with legislation passed by a Labour Government which later goes out of power) but this also leads to reluctance

to signing. Germany will certainly carry out the terms of the Convention to the full. Hitherto its provision for maternity has been amongst the best, for the Insurance laws provide for payment for ten weeks, there is also a nursing benefit and medical treatment as well.

The Austrian and Norwegian systems are similar to the German, but the allowance is 60% of the wages. In nearly all cases provision is made through an insurance scheme. Mexico and Russia have a different method. In Russia women on manual work may not work for eight weeks before or after, and in offices for six weeks before and after, a woman gets full wages and a supplementary benefit for nursing and for the child. This applies only to employed women. In Mexico, too, the employer must pay the women full wages. Great diversity exists in all the various countries and the object of an international convention is to level up the more backward countries and provide a fixed minimum of care and support.

Our recent International Executive agreed to support the I.L.O. in so far as its action did not conflict with the W.I.L.L.P.F. principles, and while many of our members are opposed to protective legislation on the ground that it prevents equality between the sexes, still we can surely in the case of maternity maintenance believe that the German Government in ratifying the Washington Convention on maternity, in accordance with the demand of the women workers, has taken a step along the path of international co-operation to improve the conditions of the workers.

Congress on Population and Migration.

This Congress met at Geneva September 3 and discussed the organisation of international migration, growth of population from the biological point of view, food resources and population, variations in fecundity and sterility, and other social questions. M. Albert Thomas reported the increasing number of international agreements on migration and presented several conclusions to the congress:—

- 1) Migrations, though not a panacea for overpopulation, offer an important remedy;
- 2) unless international solutions are found for migration problems, new wars will ensue;
- 3) national and traditional streams of migration must be considered;
- 4) the interests of peace must come first in any solution;
- 5) a central scientific international institute must be created to study the international aspects of migration.

It was decided to create a permanent international organisation.

League of Nations' Summary.

The League of Nations' Secretariat has published its monthly summary for October 15th containing the summary of this year's Assembly. We shall be pleased to forward this summary to readers who forward 60 centimes Swiss.

Erratum.

In Oct. «Pax» under the announcement that Herr Strösemann had signed the Optional Clause «providing for compulsory arbitration for all judicial disputes», the important word judicial was omitted.

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

British Section

Arbitration.

During the summer months this Section carried on an active campaign for arbitration. There were pilgrimages instituted, not pilgrimages to London, but pilgrimages out through the country, urging on the country folk the acceptance of an «all-in-arbitration» treaty or charter. The Manchester Branch of the W.I.L. report on their pilgrimage up and down the villages of Cheshire and South Lancashire as follows:

«Each day three or four cars filled with our members quietly left Albert Square armed with ammunition consisting of an enormous number of leaflets and pamphlets and at a late hour every evening we returned home full of hope and encouragement and thankful to have had a share in the job. Sometimes we were among lovely little Cheshire villages and groups of cottages, finishing the day at a busy little town, with an open-air meeting. Sometimes we were in the industrial areas of South Lancashire; sometimes among what, for lack of a better term, we call the middle-class population.

«We went from house to house, giving out leaflets and pamphlets of which we had a very good and varied selection, explaining who we were, and talking about world peace and arbitration. We had no rebuffs. The literature was taken eagerly. Lady Acland's pamphlet 'Can we rid the world of war' was often received with a heartfelt 'Ay — if we only could.' It was not an unusual experience to be asked for another 'paper' to be given to a friend.

«At a mining village three members held an impromptu children's open-air meeting; they crowded round the car in large numbers, varying in age from 8 to 14 years. They were divided into groups, and a leaflet published by the League of Nations Union was read through carefully to the children, and explained to them line by line.

«The open-air meetings held each night were very encouraging, and here we were joined by some of our men friends, who helped us greatly in speaking...»

«Everywhere our resolution was carried unanimously, with the exception of one solitary vote against it!...»

«One member said of the expedition: 'I feel as if I had been blind not to realise before how ready people are to think Peace, and how pitifully few people there are yet to help to do it.'»

Education.

Another piece of work the British Section has undertaken is in connection with education. They have organized competitions for boys and girls for the best leaflet on International Friendship. The design for the head of the leaflet must convey an idea of friendship between boys and girls of all lands or be a peace symbol or a suitable motto with attractive lettering. The suggestions for topics for the leaflet itself are: «How can we settle our quarrels with other countries without going to war.» «What boys and girls all over the world can do to prevent war.» Prizes are to be given for the best leaflets. The Education Committee has also decided to make a campaign against war films. Material

has been gathered showing that the production of war films is on the increase and it was decided the effect of these films on children was bad and to campaign against them.

Mandates.

This Section has gotten out a very valuable little leaflet on Mandates which can be had from the British Section for 1d each. It gives a list of the mandatory powers and the mandated areas. The leaflet points out the responsibility of the League of Nations for the mandated areas and quotes from Article 22 of the Covenant which says: «to territories inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the well being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in this Covenant.»

The leaflet then considers (a) how the League has carried out its responsibility, (b) how the Mandates system works, (c) what our duty is.

United States Section

Arbitration.

This section has done some energetic work for arbitration. They were very much pleased over Briand's proposal for an «all-in-arbitration» treaty between the U.S. and France. At the annual national meeting a letter of thanks was sent to Briand, promising him support for his proposal and a copy of the resolutions passed at this meeting were also sent. Then a copy of the Briand letter together with the resolutions was sent to the President of the U.S. This section has started a campaign to secure 300,000 signatures to an Arbitration petition which reads as follows:

«Whereas, Arbitration as a substitute for war has on innumerable occasions demonstrated its capacity to adjust conflicting claims of the utmost importance, where there was a will for peace and;

Whereas, M. Briand, Foreign Minister of France, proposed on April sixth, agreement between France and the United States to outlaw war, therefore, the undersigned do hereby respectfully petition the President of the United States to take the initiative in negotiating treaties with all other Governments, beginning with France and Great Britain, providing —

1. For arbitration of all pecuniary claims and other legal issues arising out of alleged injury to person or property, and —

2. For the submission to arbitration, conciliation or mediation of all other disputes which diplomacy may fail to settle, thus outlawing war so far as the contracting parties are concerned.»

When a sufficient number of signatures have been secured, to this petition a delegation will present them to President Coolidge. 82,000 signatures had already been secured at the end of September.

At the Women's World Fair in Chicago, the Chicago Branch of the W.I.L. had a booth. Their exhibit stressed arbitration. 1,450 signatures to the Arbitration petition were obtained in one week. The Chicago Branch then wrote a letter to Briand telling him about the petition and sending him a copy. In due course a reply was received from Briand thanking the W.I.L. for their efforts and expressing interest in their resolutions.

This section is not only trying to secure the adoption of an Arbitration Treaty with France but it is also working with the British Section of the W.I.L. to secure an «all-in-arbitration» treaty between the U.S. and Great Britain.

Nicaragua.

At the time the American marines in Nicaragua dropped bombs on the rebel forces killing some two hundred, Dorothy Detzer, the Executive Secretary sent daily telegrams to President Coolidge requesting him to recall the marines and put an end to the unwarranted interference of the U.S. in the domestic affairs of a friendly neighbor. These telegrams were placed in the hands of the press and given publicity.

New Branches.

Anne Martin, the Regional Director for the Far West, reported that two new groups had been organized in Phoenix and Tucson. There is great opposition in the State of Arizona to far reaching pacifism, so hardly had these groups been organized before they were subjected to bitter attacks but they met these courageously and successfully.

Possible New Sections

Lida Heymann and Anita Augspurg, who recently made a trip through Palestine and Jugoslavia, report the possibility of forming sections there. They say:

«In Palestine, that is in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, correspondents were secured who declared themselves ready to do propaganda work for the W.I.L. Articles on the W.I.L. are now being published in the daily papers, women's support and interest are being enlisted, and it is hoped to send a national delegate to our next Congress.

«In Jugoslavia several supporters were gained, in Belgrad, Ragusa and Split. Articles about our League have appeared in daily papers in Dalmatia. The German Section gave a money grant to a Serbian woman, Mme Miloyevitch, for the Summer School at Gland. Since her return she has been lecturing on the work of the W.I.L. It is hoped that the foundation of a Yugoslav Section will soon be possible.»

In Memoriam.

The National Board of the United States Section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom wishes to put on permanent record its sense of loss in the death of Vilma Glücklich. Her stay with us in Washington at the time of the 1924 Congress still seems recent. We recall her constant cheerful presence, her unflinching desire to be of service, preferably in the least conspicuous ways, her never flagging devotion to the great cause to which she gave herself.

We trust that a never failing succession of equally zealous workers will continually replace those whose places become empty, but new faces do not make us cease to miss those we have loved. We extend our sympathy to all Vilma Glücklich's many friends and comrades.

Must Kill Enemies To Be Citizen

Rosika Schwimmer, well known to all pacifists for her ardent fight for world peace, has recently applied for citizenship in the United States.

Her application has been refused. The Court put the hypothetical question: «If in time of war she saw an enemy soldier about to take the life of an American soldier would she kill the enemy?»

Madame Schwimmer replied that she would take nobody's life even to save her own, but said she would gladly warn the American soldier of his danger. The Court was not satisfied with this reply and the citizenship was denied. The matter, of course, will not be allowed to rest here and an appeal will be made to a higher court.

It is hardly conceivable that America will permit it to be established as law that a woman must consent to bear fire arms and kill all so-called enemies in order to be a citizen of the United States. It is to be recalled that Roger Baldwin, a conscientious objector in the U.S. who served nine months in prison rather than bear fire arms and kill his fellow-men, applied last December for a passport to Europe and it was granted. At the time he applied he was asked if he would defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies. Mr. Baldwin wrote the State Department and said that if this meant to defend the Constitution with force of arms, he was of course unable to do so. He received a most enlightened reply which said that the oath of allegiance does not necessarily involve the physical defense of the Constitution, and was asked to sign the following oath: «I will support the Constitution of the U.S. and will so far as my conscience will allow defend it against all enemies foreign or domestic.» This oath Mr. Baldwin signed and his passport was granted. If the conscientious objection of a male citizen to bearing arms is recognized by the U.S., it can hardly require of its female citizens that they shall bear arms. This would indeed be making the U.S. a feminist country with a vengeance.

Madame Schwimmer has had a long hard struggle over her passport.

The upheavals in her native country, Hungary, have made it impossible for her to secure her rights there. During the Karolyi Government in Hungary, Madame Schwimmer was Minister to Switzerland, but when that Government fell and the Communists took control, Madame Schwimmer not only lost her post but also her passport privileges. Later, the Hungarian Government went from left to right then the reactionary Horthy forces took control and again Madame Schwimmer was denied passport privileges. She lived for a time in Vienna and obtained papers from the Austrian Government that permitted her to travel to America. In 1921 she took out her first naturalization papers in Chicago where she has lived ever since. In 1926 she applied for full citizenship. The Naturalization Director, feeling doubt about Madame Schwimmer's response to question 22 in regard to bearing arms, carried the matter into court. Judge Carpenter, before whom the matter was heard, said even before trial in the presence of witnesses: «You can tell Madame Schwimmer, unless she is willing to give the last drop of her blood in defense of her country, she will not get her citizenship through this court.» Under these circumstances it is small wonder the application for citizenship was denied. But, as has been said the matter will be carried to a higher court. The American Civil Liberties Union is helping Madame Schwimmer in her fight.

Mrs. Catt Attacks Slanderers of Pacifism

There is a continuous campaign in America against liberals and pacifists. Military circles and certain women's organizations label men and women who are giving their lives to service, as reds and bolsheviks. Jane Addams, as a member of the W.I.L., has come in for her share of attack, and recently Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt has even been maligned. Now Mrs. Catt is a good fighter. She is not to be downed and when a woman's organization known as «The Daughters of the American Revolution» began to sling mud and say that Ultra Pacifists

stood for abolition of government, patriotism, property, inheritance, religion and the family, Mrs. Catt rose up in her might. She took the different pacifist organizations, including the W.I.L., which had been labelled as ultra-pacifist and red and showed their objects. In «The Woman's Citizen», the paper of the League of Women Voters, she has quoted at length from the Congress Reports of the W.I.L. and made our program quite plain. In her closing remarks on the W.I.L. she says in regard to Jane Addams:

«If I didn't know Jane Addams, I'd take the evidence of Newton D. Baker (former Secretary of War), Democrat, and President Coolidge, Republican, as to her integrity, rather than the wild ravings of such a pamphlet as the D.A.R. have circulated...»

«The fact is that Miss Addams is one of the greatest women this republic of ours has produced. She has given her life to serve others. She knows no selfish thought. You slap her on the right cheek; she only turns the left. Sticks, stones, slanders, you cast upon this highest product of American womanhood and not a protest passes her lips. She is the kind of Christian who might have been thrown to the lions and would have gone cheerfully. The literature distributed by you persuades the uninformed to believe what is not true about an honorable citizen.»

Next W.I.L. Summer School

The British Section have expressed their willingness to undertake the next summer school. They are to try and arrange to hold it in Oxford during the last week in July and the first week of August. If it cannot be held in Oxford, then they will try to arrange for Cambridge. The subject for the school now under consideration is: «The Economic Bases of New Forms of Government». Of course, in this connection both Fascism and Communism will be considered. Better make your plans now to go. The National Sections are asked if they can each guarantee a number of students or if they will guarantee the expenses of one student.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

Jane Addams, International President

International Headquarters 12, rue du Vieux-Collège, Geneva
Secretary: Madeleine Z. Doty

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 £ 1.00 a year
Cable Willif



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