

"Say not the struggle nought availeth,  
The labour and the wounds are vain:  
The enemy faints not, nor faileth,  
And as things have been they remain.



"For while the tired waves, vainly breaking,  
Seem here no painful inch to gain,  
Far back through creeks and inlets making  
Comes silent, flooding in the main."

# PAX INTERNATIONAL

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## DANGER SPOTS TO WATCH

### Hoch der Premier Mussolini!

Mussolini made a speech in the Italian Parliament flaying the efforts of Pan-Germans to hinder the Italianization of the South Tyrol, extracts of which are as follows:

"Let Pan-Germans remember that Italy is ready if necessary to carry her banners beyond her present frontiers but beack—never. \*\*\* The German anti-Italian agitation is nefarious and ridiculous. \*\*\* I call it ridiculous because Germans have thought to frighten our young proud Fascist Italy which is not in the habit of being afraid of anyone! \*\*\* Our new formula is this: 'We exact the payment of two eyes for the loss of only one eye and of a whole set of teeth for the loss of only one tooth.'

"We will apply rigorously, methodically, obstinately, with a system of cool tenacity which is typical of Fascismo, all our laws to the Alto Adige. \*\*\* The present boundary of the Brenner Pass is a frontier traced by the infallible hand of God."

### Sugar Plums in Mexico

A set of new laws has been proposed in Mexico which whether retroactive or not, very nearly annul the future possibility of an alien's acquiring in Mexico any of the "rights of exploitation" upon which many non-Mexicans fattened in the past.

If these laws pass most of the land owning corporations will have to be organized with at least 51% of the stock in Mexican banks. "All natural mix-

tures of the carbons of hydrogen (i.e. petroleum, etc.) are vested in the nation" and their transference to foreigners is so restricted as to leave most of the profit in Mexican hands.

In short if the laws come into effect and are retroactive, hundreds of millions of dollars worth of "foreign owned profit" will dwindle in value before the prospect of endless litigation in the Mexican Courts.

Will the U. S. feel it must intervene in the interests of the Great Powers who have holdings in Mexico, and if so with what result?

### Conscription for the United States.

A universal draft law is now before Congress. The United States Army is trying to put over conscription on American citizens. The Assistant Secretary of War declares: "If this programme of ours goes through we will not only be safe from attack, but will be practically in a position where we can dictate peace to the world."

This was Germany's idea in pre-war days, "peace by preparedness". Did it save Germany or bring peace to Europe?

### England and Mosul.

The Irak Treaty has been ratified by the British Parliament. England is now committed to defend a "strategic frontier" in the heart of a back continent against an unwilling Turkey.

"Wider still and wider shall thy bounds be set."

There is, so one enthusiast says, enough oil in Mosul to pay for the whole war. Also Irak is one of the roads to India.

### France's War in Morocco.

The war still continues with the Riffs. Abdul-Krim, through the good offices of Captain Gordon Canning, agreed to ask for terms and to accept autonomy. But the French Government in the person of M. Briand refused to negotiate. The Red Cross is not allowed in the war zone in Morocco on the ground that this is not a war but an insurrection and so the Riffians have to do without medical aid.

### Poland's Place in the Sun.

Poland is clamouring for a permanent seat in the Council of the League. There was a report going around that the Polish Government was given to understand that it would get no support from Great Britain if it reduced its armaments to the extent now contemplated.

Query: Shall Poland be used by Britain and France as "a cordon sanitaire"?

## GLAD TIDINGS FOR PACIFISTS

### Germany Enters the League.

The Council of the League was convened for an extraordinary session of the Assembly on March 8th to consider Germany's application for admission to the League and a permanent seat on the Council.

The Great Powers with permanent seats are Britain, France, Italy and Japan.

### The Quakers and the Japanese.

The American Friends Service Committee has formed a plan to bring to the U. S. for study, one hundred and fifty Japanese students. This number corresponds with the number of Japanese that would have been entitled to come to the U. S. under the quota if the United States had not passed a law prohibiting all Japanese immigration.

### A Peace Trip to Haiti.

At the Executive Committee meeting of the W.I.L. in Innsbruck last July 1925, a letter was read from the W.I.L. Section in Haiti urging that a delegation of American women be sent to Haiti to study the political situation there and the relations existing between the U.S. and Haiti.

The U. S. Section took the matter in hand and on February 17th Emily Greene Balch and Zona Baber of the W.I.L. and Grace Watson of the Fellowship of Reconciliation together with several others, sailed for Haiti to undertake this mission.

### Peace Propaganda for League.

The Carnegie Endowment in July will invite a large party of teachers of International Law to visit Paris, the Hague and Geneva so that they may study the chief International organizations at work.

### Bulgarian Amnesty.

An Amnesty Bill has been passed in Bulgaria and 6,325 persons will be benefited thereby.

### Anti-Militarism in Schools

The Board of Education in Cleveland, Ohio has voted to abolish Military Training in all their High Schools. The Ohio State University has made the course optional.

### No More War Toys.

New York Herald, Paris, March 3rd:

A delegation of women including members of the Womens' International League for Peace and Freedom called at the Toy Fair now in progress at the Hotel Breslin, New York, and informed the manufacturers who are exhibiting their wares, that there is a world wide movement among women to boycott all war toys such as tin soldiers and imitation guns.

## PHILOSOPHERS OR MARTYRS

Madeleine Z. Doty.

We are a mixed group, we of the W.I.L. We come from many countries, many faiths, and are nurtured by different traditions. We have to remember this. For what is hard for one is easy for another. There are countries to-day where the very title of our League with its Peace and Freedom makes it difficult to be a member. Italy, for instance, does not want Peace and Freedom. Ever since the Executive Committee in Paris and our passionate discussion over the "Object" of our League, I have reminded myself of this. We are an International body. We cannot base our decisions on what is good for ourselves, our country, but on what is good for all. Yet it isn't easy to find a course that doesn't compromise on principle and is broad enough to include all.

Personally I have been torn with indecision. Perhaps my struggles will help clear other minds. I set them down for what they are worth.

Ever since I was a kid I naturally turned to the Left and to the heights. I always wanted to get on top of things. I wanted to be a Joan of Arc and when I read about the French Revolution, I thought how great it would be to live through a Revolution. But now I am wondering if an International body can ever play the role of martyr. A martyr has to travel alone and an International body cannot travel alone. It has to take a middle course between left and right. Or let me put it in another way. First, what is it we of the League want? What is our belief?

We want a world where all mankind will live in peace and happiness. We believe in a world controlled and run by spiritual force instead of physical force.

This ideal can be visioned as a mountain summit. We who fight for peace are marchers to the summit. Down in the valley is death, disease, disaster and war. All eyes are turned to the summit. But a few martyrs who have already climbed far up the mountainside, see the summit as a rugged, stony cone, a steep and desperate place to climb. They declare there is no other way to the top. They wish to blazon the rocky crag as the summit and warn none to come who are not ready to face death. These are the martyrs.

There are others who also see the summit and that bleak and barren stone mass. But they know that obstacles once reached are sometimes easier to master than seen at a distance. That it is better to dwell on the beauty of achievement than the hardship of the road. That the mass of mankind walk slowly. That to arrive at the summit with the mass of mankind still in the valley, is to leave the world still in a state of disaster. The summit of the mountain is still the goal, they do not pretend the half way house is the summit, but neither do they say the rocky crag is the summit. Rather they say, come we will get up on to the mountain side, the summit is our goal, if we do not reach it in this generation, the next will, provided we make a brave start. They know that some walk very fast, some very slowly, that a middle gait is the way to lead a great army onward. For to bring the mass out of the valley on to the mountain will bring success. We cannot triumph without our brothers. This is not a compromise on principle, but a compromise on method. The people who

talk thus, who keep the goal clear but possess tolerance, understanding and sympathy, these are the philosophers.

Besides the philosophers there is the mass of mankind, whose vision is limited, who mistake the half way house for the goal or who say the half way house is good enough, all that is practical. These folks are not to be despised. Better far to walk a little way up the mountain, or even to be headed that way, than to cling to the valley with its disease and death.

All these folks are needed for the W.I.L. We should rejoice when they walk with us.

As an International body the course seems clear. As Internationalists we must be *philosophers*, not *martyrs*, compromising not on *principle* but on *method* if by so doing it becomes more helpful to the majority. As individuals we may be martyrs. We need martyrs to urge us on, martyrs content to remain in the League and travel alone.

Personally, I am willing to change the wording of our Object provided we express the idea that we are against all wars of every kind and against all violence. This is not a compromise of principle but of *form*. It seems to me much more important to do something effective against U. S. Imperialism in Haiti and England's Imperialism in the East or France's war in Morocco, or the tragic suppression in Bulgaria and Italy than to stick to any particular words. We who would be martyrs, let us act rather than talk, let us climb the rocky crag. It will be far more effective than struggling over words.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING IN PARIS

On February 6th there was a meeting of the Executive Committee and the Consultative Members of the W. I. L. in Paris. This meeting lasted a week and there were 18 members present.

Those of the Executive Committee present were, Gabrielle Duchêne, Vice-President (France), Catherine Marshall, Vice-President (England), Lida Gustava Heymann, Honorary Vice-President (Germany), Vilma Glücklich, Secretary Executive Committee (Hungary), Gertrud Baer (Germany), Lucie Dejardin (Belgium), Marguerite Gobat (Switzerland). The acting International Secretary, Madeleine Doty (America), was also present. The Consultative members were: Léonie Lafontaine (Belgium), Andrée Jouve (France), Jeanne Mélin (France), Frida Perlen (Germany), Kathleen Courtney and Mary Chick (Great Britain), Dr. Aletta Jacobs (Holland), Louise Bennett and Miss Chevenix (Ireland), Dr. Budzinska-Tylicka (Poland), Esther Beskow (Sweden).

The two Vice-Presidents, Mme Duchêne and Miss Marshall alternated in taking the Chair. The meeting had been called to prepare the programme for the Dublin Congress but before this was taken up, two days were devoted to a consideration of the "Object", the famous Object which was formulated at the Washington Congress.

There has been much division of opinion over this Washington Object. The Executive Committee recognized in taking up the discussion that the decision passed by a Congress are final and not to be changed until the following Congress and that the Executive Committee as a body could take no initiative in the matter. But the feeling was that since so many representatives of different sections, holding conflicting views on the

Object, were present, the ground might be cleared by a frank discussion and some way of conciliation be reached before the Congress, so that the programme need not be dominated by the discussion of the Object.

Some Sections, notably the German, French and Dutch Sections, like the Washington Object extremely; other Sections, the British, the Scandinavians, including Norway, Sweden and Denmark, the Polish and a large part of the American Section find it difficult to work with. Many other sections also have strong opinions pro and con. The chief paragraph in the "Object" which has caused much discussion is the opening one which says:

"The W. I. L. aims at binding together women in every country who oppose all war and all preparation for war, whether offensive, or defensive, international or civil."

Before the discussion began, Miss Marshall pointed out that it has never been the way of our League to attach more importance to form than to spirit.

Miss Courtney (England), said that the British Section takes the wording literally and finds it difficult to use it and at the same time support schemes like the Geneva Protocol, which in the last resort provides for military sanctions.

Mrs. Beskow (Sweden) said the position of the Scandinavians was that set forth by Miss Courtney. They could not work with the present wording without losing a great part of their members who number at present 10,000 in Denmark alone, that it made work in the Baltic countries and Finland impossible. They must be ready to admit and educate people who are interested in pacifism but are not prepared to go as far as the Washington Object.

Frau Perlen (Germany), said she would regret very much if, after having been the advance guard of the peace movement, we were now to take a backward step. We are not a school for making pacifists.

Mme Jouve reminded the Committee that the French Section came into being during a "defensive war" (so-called) and opposed the war.

Madeleine Doty (America), said the portion of the American Section which criticizes the Washington Object, differed slightly from the British and Scandinavian Sections. She did not think for one minute that Miss Addams went back on our principle of opposing all war of all kinds, even so-called defensive war, but that a too specific statement of the Object, made it impossible for some sections to carry on work. She reported that Miss Addams and Miss Balch were therefore in favour of returning to the wording of the Object as drawn up at Vienna.

Lida Gustava Heymann (Germany), felt it would be disastrous to go back on the Washington Object and to come home from Dublin with a new one. We should be getting left behind by all the world.

Dr. Budzinska-Tylicka (Poland), said the Polish Section objected to the inclusion of "Civil War" as well as of "Defensive War", because Civil war might be understood to include strikes. She said she found nothing in the Object which said we were opposed to all violence or stated that we worked for Internationalism.

Miss Chevenix (Ireland), said that the inclusion of "Civil War" had helped the work of the Irish Section. She thought it necessary to be quite definite in our Object.

# FIFTH BIENNIAL INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS

THE HAGUE 1915

ZURICH 1919



VIENNA 1921

WASHINGTON 1924

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM  
Executive Committee Jane Addams, President, U. S. A.

Gertrud BAER, Germany; Emily BALCH, U. S. A.; Lucie DEJARDIN, Belgium; Gabrielle DUCHÊNE, Vice-President, France; Vilma GLÜCKLICH, Honorary-Secretary, Hungary; Marguerite GOBAT, Switzerland; Yella HERTZKA, Austria; Catherine E. MARSHALL, Vice-President, Great Britain; C. RAMONDT-HIRSCHMANN, Recording and Financial Secretary, Holland; Lida Gustava HEYMAN, Honorary Vice-President, Germany.

PLACE - NATIONAL UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS, EARLSFORT TERRACE, DUBLIN, IRELAND.  
DATE - July 8th to July 15th 1926, inclusive.  
SUBJECT - NEXT STEPS TOWARDS PEACE.

The Fifth Biennial Congress of the League holds its meeting this year in Ireland. The League is rejoicing over the fact that the authorities of the National University in Dublin have very graciously consented to allow the League the use of the University Buildings for the Congress.

The members of the Irish Section who have charge of all the arrangements in Ireland are as follows:

Miss Louie Bennett; Miss H. S. Chevenix, B. A.; Mrs. M'Clintock Dix; Mrs. Marie Johnson (hostess); Mrs. Lucy O. Kingston and Miss Rosamund Jacob (Honorary Secretaries); Miss Molyneux; Miss Mills; Mrs. J. Richardson, B. A.; Miss M. Stephens; Miss G. Webb.

### Preliminary Programme Next Steps Towards Peace.

Under this topic come first the things that cause war.

Exploitation and Oppression.

a) Imperialism, Economic and Colonial  
b) Relations of Minorities and Majorities

c) Militarism

Then the things that do away with war.  
Non-Violence.

a) Cooperation  
b) Conciliation and Arbitration  
c) Democratic Control  
d) Disarmament

Under the head "Next Steps Towards Peace" each National Section is to prepare a report stating the conditions in their respective countries which are likely to cause war, and giving their suggestions as to the immediate steps to take to make war impossible. These reports are to take the place of the usual reports on the local activities of the National Sections. The reports are not to be longer than 5000 words and must be sent to the International Headquarters at Geneva before June 15th. Each report must have a resumé or summary. These summaries are to be read by the respective representatives of the National Sections at a public session of the Congress and must not take more than five minutes to read. Two and a half minutes will be allowed for each of the two translations French and German of the summary, so that each section will occupy a total of ten minutes. If as many as 18 out of our 24 sections prepare reports and read their summaries it will occupy three hours or one entire session of the Congress.

Further a digest and comparative study is to be made of the reports sent in and Miss Addams is to be asked to make a

speech on this material at the end of the session at which the summaries are read. She is to bring out the principal points set forth and to indicate the common programme, if any, that has been evolved.

Also these reports can be presented in full, by the National Sections which have prepared them, to the special Commissions which will take them up in detail.

After these reports have been given, the things that cause war - Imperialism, Relations of Majorities and Minorities and Militarism - will be discussed in detail. There are to be three Commissions to cover these subjects.

The second part of the programme is the answer to the first part; it deals with the way out, the way to end war:

No more violence, cooperation, democratic control, conciliation, arbitration and disarmament. There will not be a Commission on these topics, but a Committee will be appointed to receive resolutions covering these subjects and these resolutions will be read and passed upon the last day of the Congress.

### Tentative Agenda

Executive Committee Meeting July 6th, 7th, 8th.

All sessions of the Congress will be held in the National University Building, Dublin, Ireland.

Jane Addams, International President, presiding.

July 8th, Thursday, 8.30 P.M.

Reception to Delegates.

July 9th, Friday, 9.30 A.M.

Opening of Congress. Appointment of Commissions.

July 9th, Friday, 2.30 P.M.

Public meeting of Delegates. Reports on "Next Steps Towards Peace".

The morning sessions will be devoted to the Commissions, the afternoon sessions to the public meetings of the delegates, and the evening sessions to public meetings and entertainments. There will be one large public mass meeting. Also the Irish Section are planning one evening of Irish Songs and Dances.

On Thursday, July 15th, at a closing session, the resolutions will be presented and passed upon. The new International Executive Committee will be elected.

Meeting of the new Executive Committee, July 15th, 17th and 18th.

### Delegates

With Voting Power.

1. Executive Committee.
2. Consultative Members - two from each National Section.
3. Twenty Delegates from each National

Section and ten alternates. All Delegates must be members of National Sections.

### Speakers for the Congress

Each National Section is requested to send in the names of two speakers who can speak on some one of the topics chosen for the Congress. These names will be submitted to a sub-Committee of the Executive Committee and the final choice of speakers made from among them.

### Accommodations

There are several fair sized hotels and small ones located around St. Stephen's Green in Dublin. These hotels are all within walking distance of the National University. The prices range from the moderate unpretentious hotel or pension at £ 3.3 per week for room and board to the higher priced ones at £ 6 or £ 7 a week.

Write to W. I. L. Headquarters in Ireland stating just what you want in the way of accommodations and they will be secured for you. Address:

Mrs Kingston, W. I. L. Headquarters  
18 Eustace Street Buildings, Dublin, Ire.

### Ocean Travel and Railway Fare

2nd Class or Cabin fare, across Atlantic	£	\$
	30.	
3rd Class fare single Queens-town to Dublin	1.	2. 3.
10 days board in Ireland	4.	13. 0.
Fare Dublin - London via Holyhead	2.	6. 3.
Two days accommodation in London with meals and tips	1.	9. 0.
2nd class fare London - Paris via Dieppe	1.	13. 0.
Two days accommodation with meals and tips in Paris	1.	0. 0.
Fare 2nd class Paris - Geneva	1.	4. 0.
5 weeks Summer School at Gland, Switzerland, at £ 2 a week	10.	0. 0.
Fare 2nd class Geneva - Cherbourg, breaking journey one night in Paris	2.	0. 0.
2nd class fare Cherbourg - America	30.	0. 0.
	85.	7. 0.
Extras, laundry, tips, sight seeing	14.	13. 0.
	Total	£ 100. 0. 0.

From the Continent to Dublin the cheapest way is via Paris, London. Fare Paris to Dublin by cheapest route £ 3. 19. 3. For further details apply:

The Wayfarers Travel Agency  
New York City: 45 West 34th Street.  
London: 33 Gordon Square, Bloomsbury.

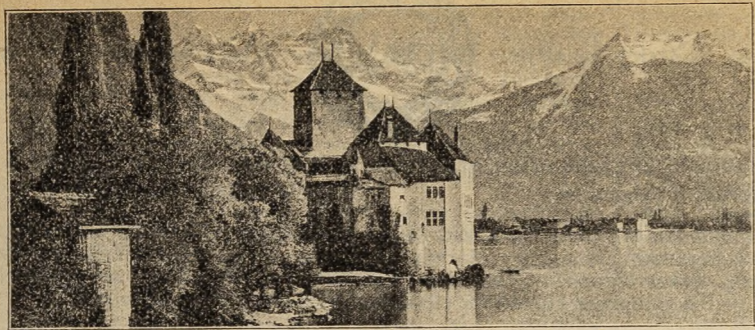
For Further information about Congress address M. Z. DOTY, International-Secretary 12, rue du Vieux-College, Geneva Switzerland

# International Summer School

## Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

For men and women  
of all Nationalities

Young people  
especially welcome



The Castle of Chillon on the Lake of Geneva near the Summer School.

Place — Fellowship  
School, Gland  
Switzerland

Date — July 26th to  
September 4th 1926

### A TRAINING SCHOOL FOR PEACE WORKERS

This year the W.I.L. summer school is to be housed at the Fellowship School at Gland situated on the Lake of Geneva, 17 miles from the town of Geneva, and the League of Nations. The grounds comprise 4½ acres sloping down to a secluded bathing beach. There are three houses, two chalets and every facility for boating and bathing and outdoor sports including a tennis court. The afternoon sessions will be given over to outdoor sports and excursions, or if there is an afternoon session then there will be a picnic supper and an evening on the lake.

#### Lectures

Lectures will be given at the school by the following members of the W.I.L.: Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, International President; Emily Greene Balch, formerly professor at Wellesley College, member of the Executive Committee of the W.I.L.; Marcelle Capy, author of *L'Amour Roi*, French member of the W.I.L. will lecture in French, Gertrud Baer, German member of the Executive Committee of the W.I.L. and many other will lecture in English and German. Other speakers are Professor Barany of Sweden who is trying to establish a University for training in International politics and Professor Langevin of France, who will lecture on Scientists and Peace. Other speakers will be announced later. All lectures will be translated into French, German, and English, and given in the three languages if desired.

#### Price of Tickets

For the whole course, six weeks, to members	£ 2.—	Sw. Fr. 50.—
To non-members	2.10	60.—
For two weeks course, to members	1.—	25.—
To non-members	1.5	30.—

#### Accommodations

**The Fellowship School at Gland**  
Camping out, living in tents, bathing in the lake, rates, including board — 4 Swiss francs a day.

Those wishing to camp out, please bring one heavy blanket, six towels and a mackintosh.

Three people in a room, cot-beds, very simple accommodations, with board — 6 to 7 francs a day.

#### Sanatorium or Rest House

Ten minutes walk from the school. Lovely grounds and every convenience. Board and room, (one or two in a room), 60 to 100 francs a week, without medical treatment or the electric baths.

#### Pensions at Nyon and Geneva

Three miles from Gland, situated right on the lake, is the charming village of Nyon with boarding houses and hotels. Pensions - board and room, 7 to 10 francs a day.

Hotels - board and room from 10 to 30 francs a day.

#### Excursions

Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Visit to Voltaire's home at Ferney, to Madame de Staël's Chateau, to the Castle of Chillon. Trips around the Lake and to the mountains in close proximity: the Salève with a view over the Alps. Chamonix (Mont Blanc) and Zermatt (Matterhorn).

#### Lectures in Geneva

The following courses can be taken in connection with the work at Gland and constitute part of the course of the Summer School. Students may take one or all of these courses.

**International Affairs.** This is a course arranged by Professor Alfred Zimmern extending from July 12th to September 24th. There is an advanced course running for a month and weekly courses which are elementary and descriptive. Students particularly interested in the study of international affairs are welcomed to these courses. Lectures are given by leading men and women from different countries, such as Professor Bouvier, University of Geneva, Professor Félicien Challaye of Paris, Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ireland, Professor Manley O. Hudson, Harvard University, Sir Michael Sidler, K.C.S.I., Oxford, Professor Beni Prasad, University of Allahabad, Dr. Alexander Rossmann, Wiesbaden, Germany and many others. Professor Zimmern will also lecture, and every week give a resume of the course. Most of the lectures are in English, but there will also be a course in French. There is an extra charge for this course of 20 Swiss francs to W.I.L. members for the monthly course and 25 francs to non-members. Weekly courses are 10 Swiss francs.

**Lectures on the League.** The Non-Partisan League of Nations Association of New York will conduct a course of lectures on International Affairs. This is an intensive study of the League of Nations. Experts from the League will speak. The course begins August 15th and lasts one week. Fee is £ 2.

**The League of Nations.** Officials of the Secretariat will personally conduct parties of students of the

Summer School through the various departments of the League and explain the work. The International Labour Office of the League will set aside a special day for the instruction of students in that department.

**Assembly of the League of Nations.** Students who attend the Summer School and take Professor Zimmern's courses will be able to secure tickets of admission to the 7th Assembly of the League of Nations which opens September 6th, 1926.

**University of Geneva.** Summer School extending from July 5th to August 28th, two four and six weeks courses in French.

French Language and Literature (advanced course).

Practical French (elementary course).

Fees: One series of 2 weeks, 50 Swiss francs or £ 2, or 4 weeks, 90 Swiss francs or £ 3.12.

The Library of the University will be open to all students of the Summer School.

**J. J. Rousseau Institute.** Vacation course, two weeks, August 2nd to 14th under the direction of Professor Claparède, Director of the School. Courses in Experimental Psychology, Problems of Education, etc. Lectures conducted in French.

Fees for the entire course, 2 weeks, 50 Swiss francs or £ 2.

#### Ocean and Railroad Travel

Tourist or third class fare on ocean steamers New York to Cherbourg, United States Lines,	£ 17. 10. 0.
Fare third class Cherbourg to Paris	9. 0.
Two days accommodations with meals and tips in Paris	1. 0. 0.
Fare third class to Geneva	14. 0.
6 weeks at Summer School at 7 francs a day	12. 0. 0.
Tuition at School for 6 weeks	2. 0. 0.
Professor Zimmern's course	1. 0. 0.
3rd Class Geneva - Cherbourg, breaking journey one night in Paris	1. 3. 0.
Tips, laundry, meals on train, extras	6. 14. 0.
Fare return America	17. 10. 0.
Total	£ 60. 0. 0.

For further information about travel apply to

The Wayfarers Travel Agency,  
New York City: 45 West 34th Street.  
London: 33 Gordon Square, Bloomsbury.

Miss Courtney (England), said the discussion showed that different things are desirable and necessary in different countries, therefore let us have an International Formula, something we can all accept, something which will make it possible for the British Section to work under.

Catherine Marshall then asked if the sections present who wished a change in the Washington Object could agree on an alternative Object which could be presented at Dublin, for consideration.

Dr. Budzinska-Tylicka had brought with her a draft of a new Object. Much of this proposed new object was well liked and a sub-Committee, consisting of Kathleen Courtney, Mary Chick, Esther Beskow, Dr. Budzinska-Tylicka and Madeleine Doty was appointed to draft an alternative Object using the Polish suggestions as a basis for work. The sub-committee then evolved the following Object.

#### Proposed New Object.

The Object of the W. I. L. P. F. is the creation of international relations based on mutual cooperation in which all wars shall be impossible.

It aims at uniting all women:

1. who condemn any sort of violence, exploitation and oppression,
2. who combat the political, economic and social causes of war,
3. who seek to secure the peaceful settlement of all conflicts,
4. who work for the education of the young generation in the principles of cooperation and mutual understanding.

This new wording of the Object was then submitted for consideration but no agreement was reached between those asking for a revision and those who wished to retain the Washington wording.

Lida Gustava Heymann, Gabrielle Duchêne and Andrée Jouve found a great part of the wording in the suggested new Object acceptable and they thought it might be used as a basis for discussion but they felt that they could not in any way commit the French and German Sections to the new wording. It was therefore agreed to circulate this draft of a new Object to the National Sections, first securing, if possible, its ratification by those sections whose representatives had formulated it, i. e. Great Britain, Scandinavia, Poland and America. (Great Britain and Poland have endorsed it as sections but word from the U. S. and Scandinavia is still to come.)

After the decision had been reached on the Object, the matter of a "Summary" to be used on all literature which goes out from the International Office until the date of the Dublin Congress, was next taken up. At present we have been using either the full Washington Object or a digest of it on all material that goes to Germany, an English summary on the English "Pax" and a French summary on the French "Pax". It was agreed that it was not at all satisfactory to have different formulas for the different languages as we are an International body and should have the same formula on all literature that comes from Geneva. The discussion grew intense at this point for those who wished the Washington Object revised do not wish to have it printed on the "Pax" in full or on other literature which they wish to use for propaganda purposes. The German Section, however, insisted that nothing but the full text of the Washington Object would be satisfactory to Germany. After considerably more discussion it was suggested that a "Summary" on which all could agree should be used on the "Pax"

and all other publications where the text of the Washington Object is too long to give space to it and that in the case of the German "Pax" a leaflet containing the Washington Object should be inserted in Pax until the date of the Congress. This agreement carried a vote of 10 for it with Frida Perlen voting against and Gertrud Baer abstaining from voting. Both still felt it would be better to print the Washington Object in full in "Pax". The following is the summary to be used on all literature until the Congress. It is not to be called the Object but:

#### What the League 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 the solution of conflicts not by force or domination but by the recognition of human solidarity, by world cooperation, and by the establishment of social, political and economic justice for all, without distinction of sex, race, class or creed."

When these matters had been settled the programme for the Dublin Congress was taken up. Miss Doty reported that thirteen National Sections had voted in favour of "Next Steps Towards Peace" as the main topic for the Congress. The German Section, the Hungarian Section and the Political Group of the Austrian Section still clung to their topic of "Non-Violence". The French Section did not care much for the title of "Next Steps Towards Peace" but was willing to accept it. Some of the difficulty in the matter of the subject has arisen from the unsatisfactory translations. It was found that there could be a broad translation in French and German which made the title more satisfactory and "Next Steps Towards Peace" was then unanimously accepted.

After this the various suggestions made by the different national Sections of topics to discuss were considered. It was found that those having the greatest number of votes were Imperialism, Economic and Colonial; the Relations between Minorities and Majorities, and Militarism. It was decided that it was essential to limit the Congress to two or at most three topics. With this in view the following plan was then worked out. The main topic "Next Steps Towards Peace". Under this the things that cause war, Imperialism, Minorities, Militarism. These topics to be discussed pro and con in three Commissions. The second half of the programme was considered as an answer to the first part, namely the way to cure war. The topics under this were to be Cooperation, Conciliation and Arbitration, Democratic Control, Disarmament. These topics, it was felt, we all more or less agree upon and, therefore, there need be no Commissions but merely a Committee appointed to receive Resolutions on these topics and speakers chosen to lecture on these subjects. The further details of the Congress as worked out are shown in the programme on the centre page. The Committee was much impressed and deeply grateful for all the Irish Section was doing to make the Congress a success. They were particularly delighted at the news that the National University in Dublin had consented to let us use their building for the Congress. The Committee finally adjourned on February 12th and a cable was sent to Miss Addams telling her that the plans for the Dublin Congress had been successfully carried through.

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

### Bulgarian Section

It is with great joy that we are able to give some news of the Bulgarian Section of the W.I.L. That country has been enduring such terrible suffering during the past months, and such a reign of oppression that it has been difficult to get letters to and from that country. Through an English committee organized to give relief to Bulgarian Widows and Orphans, we have been able to get some information. Lady Clare Annesley, an English member of the W.I.L., was one of the members of the delegation to visit Bulgaria. This delegation was, at first, informed by the Foreign Minister, Mons. Kalfov, that they could not enter Bulgaria and give aid. His point of view was that if money were given to relieve the distress of the families of Communists it would constitute a danger to the state.

Finally the delegation was given permission to ask the Bulgarian Red Cross as a neutral body to form a small committee, including the British delegates, to undertake the task of relief.

It will be remembered that last April a bomb was thrown in the Cathedral at Sofia and many people were killed. It was claimed that the bomb was thrown by communists. The report of the Delegates of the situation since that time is as follows:

"From two thousand to five thousand people have suffered death or imprisonment or have fled. The government figure for executions is twenty-five, while one hundred and fifty are under sentence, which the King so far has refused to confirm. Many hundred are still awaiting trial and many hundreds more have disappeared. This term "disappeared" covers those who have been murdered by unauthorized persons who, usually in the form of ex-officers corps, carry on terrorist work. Some may still be living, but in hiding, but notice of the death of the greater number has already been given. It is said by members of the Agrarian Party that they have definite proof of the disappearance of two thousand of their members. Such figures are not forthcoming in regard to the Communists. But in addition to those who are officially known to be connected with either party, a very large number have disappeared who have no political connections whatever.

We can very well believe this report of the delegates for to our certain knowledge the son-in-law of one of the members of the Bulgarian W.I.L. Section, has been a victim. The son-in-law is one of the persons who disappeared and was later found murdered.

Under these conditions it is a wonder that any work at all can be carried on for Peace, therefore we feel very proud to have had a letter from Madame Jennie Bujilowa-Patteff, who is still struggling bravely to work for Peace. She has had the courage to speak before big assemblies of Bulgarian women.

In her speech, at the Nineteenth Congress of the Union of Bulgarian Women, Jennie Bujilowa defined the cause of the present misery. She said men forget that they should work for public welfare. She said she could not understand how it was that capital punishment is still allowed to exist today. The scholars and great thinkers, the sages and masters have all opposed capital punishment, and when humanity was dying with hate and misery, the

voice "love one another" gave it new hope. She said :

"Every mother who has felt the movement of life germinating, who has felt the pains and suffering of birth, must be against murder, war and capital punishment.

"The voice of the mother calls for love, life and truth."

The following newspaper item appears in "Le Travail", Saturday, February 27, 1926 :

"The papers in Sofia are publishing a moving appeal from the wives and mothers of those victims of Bulgarian repression whom the Government of Liatcheff has classified among the list of "disappeared".

The wives and mothers have made repeated visits of inquiry to the President of the Council and now say :

"We protest energetically at what has happened and announce publicly that our husbands and sons are innocent. The Bulgarian Government must tell us what has happened to them."

The Bulgarian Section of the W.I.L. in Sofia has taken up active work after a period of great difficulty. They hope to send a delegate to the Dublin Congress and Catherine P. Karavelof is acting as President.

#### Peace Trees

On the 29th of January the German Section of the W.I.L. sent the French Section the first installment of a fund to buy trees for the devastated areas of France. It was sent on that day to commemorate Romain Rolland's 60th birthday. When Romain Rolland heard about this he wrote to Gertrud Baer, the Secretary of the German Section, as follows :

"No letter that I received this morning touched me as much as the letter which you sent in the name of the German Section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. One could not have given me a more beautiful birthday present. The idea of planting trees in the devastated sections is noble and impressive.

"To-day a small group of foreign and French friends were gathered around me. I read them your letter and its contents touched every heart.

"Please express to the great hearted givers, our very deep thanks. May this brotherly gesture awaken in France a well of sympathy for pacifist Germany. I treasure a devout hope that the era of the hundred years war between our two countries is over, and that events will bring them to agreement. I don't mistake the dangers of the future, but I see them in another direction. Each day has its troubles and its duties. We shall have fulfilled ours, if we succeed in reconciling the two great races of the West."

On the 12th of February, in Arras, a French town which had been bombed and destroyed by Germans, three German women, Lida Gustava Heymann, Frida Perlen, and Gertrud Baer came with their French sisters bearing the gift from the German women at home, of the money for Peace Trees.

Among the little group, there was a German mother who had lost her son on the field of Arras, and a French wife who had lost her husband defending the town. Those two women symbolised the tragedy of wives and mothers of both countries who had lost their dear ones. There was no hatred or vengeance in their hearts, only a great desire to use their strength in such a way that such things shall not be again.

In the temporary Town Hall the Mayor, Monsieur Lemelle and two other representatives of the Government received the German women. When they had presented their gift of \$400, the first installment of the fund to buy trees, the Mayor, after thanking them warmly, said :

"The trees will be planted in the autumn of this year on a level stretch on the outskirts of the town, where a Nursery is to be erected, a place to which mothers can go for advice and which is to be a milk distribution centre. French children will be told in their early youth that the trees in whose shadows they play were given by German women to heal the wounds of the world war and bring about reconciliation. We shall call the trees Peace Trees."

The next day the newspapers carried the story of the Peace Trees far and wide, spreading the story of friendship and reconciliation.

#### A Tour for Marcelle Capy

We are trying to arrange a tour for Marcelle Capy, during the latter part of April and during May. Will those National Sections who are interested in having her speak for them write us at once. Marcelle Capy talks only in French, but she is a speaker of great power and always captures her audience. She can make people laugh or weep with her at will and is particularly popular with young people. She should be of great assistance in arousing sentiment for the League, and in helping the Sections to secure new members and money for the Dublin Congress. At Headquarters in Geneva we are trying to raise money for this tour. Mrs. Pethick-Lawrance (England) has already contributed 9 pounds towards traveling expenses. Will those sections who wish to have Marcelle Capy speak for them, write at once letting the Geneva Office know the date they prefer and what part of the expenses they can contribute. In every case it will be taken for granted that hospitality will be given Marcelle Capy in whatever town or city she is. Also as the traveling expenses and the work of preparing the tour will be great, no section should ask to have Marcelle Capy speak for them, which does not feel sure of having an audience of at least a hundred people. Write at once and seize this chance. Make your section of the League grow.

Address M. Z. Doty, Secretary, 12, rue du Vieux-College, Geneva.

#### Action on the League of Nations

Catherine Marshall is taking up again until the Dublin Congress the work of Referent on the League of Nations. She is preparing suggestions of action for us to take both Nationally and Internationally in relation to the Disarmament Conference and the Economic Conference of the League. (the latter in consultation with Yella Hertzka, Referent for Economic Questions), and in preparation for the next Assembly. She will be very glad to receive reports and suggestions from National Sections which are already taking or planning to take action on these lines. Her permanent address is 2 Linnell Drive, Hamstead Wav, London. (Telegrams, Marshall 3042 Speedwell, London).

### Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

Jane Addams, International President

International Headquarters

12, rue du Vieux-College, Geneva, Switzerland

Secretary : Madeleine Z. Doty

#### OBJECTS OF THE LEAGUE

1. To promote peace between nations, races, and classes.
2. To outlaw war and substitute law for war.
3. Moral disarmament through education in the spirit of human unity.

Membership consists of all women who support the object and pay the prescribed dues. (No pledge required.)

International Dues \$ 5.00 or £ 1.00 a year

Cable Willif

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Mr. C. H. Grinling  
71 Rectory Place  
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London S. E. 18.

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Angl.

