

"To see the universal and all-prevading Spirit of Truth face to face one must be able to love the meanest of creation as oneself, and a man who aspires to that cannot afford to keep out of any field of life. Identification with everything that lives is impossible without self-purification."



"But the path of self-purification is hard and steep. To attain to perfect purity one has to become absolutely passion-free in thought, speech and action: to rise above the opposing currents of love and hatred, attachment and repulsion."

Mahatma Gandhi.



Pax International

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

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

Vol. 5. No. 3.

Published monthly

JANUARY, 1930

CONTENTS

Current Events.
The W.I.L. World Section
 Madeleine Z. Doty.
Two Meetings At The Maison On
 Pacific Relations, Protective Le-
 gislation.
German Section Opium Conferences
Two Events Of World Importance
 Mary Sheepshanks.
Work Of National Sections:
 United States, German, Canadian,
 Czechoslovakian, Mexican.
The Arab Women
 Juliette Rao.
The W.I.L. Summer School In Alsace.

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

CURRENT EVENTS

Calendar Nov. 24 - Dec. 24

China

Nov. 26. China appeals to League and Signatories of Kellogg Pact against "Russian invasion". Soviet retorts calling China the "aggressor".

Nov. 29. Mukden authorities agree to Soviet terms for direct negotiation and the restoration of the Chinese Eastern railway.

Dec. 5. Russia rejects offer of United States, Great Britain and France to intervene. Regards it as "unjustifiable pressure". Denies breach of Kellogg Pact.

Dec. 7. Civil war in China. Rebels advance on Canton. British and American warships rush to Chinese ports.

Dec. 11. Peril of rebellion in China abates. Red rising feared.

Germany

Nov. 30. Coblenz freed from military occupation.

Dec. 12. British end Rhineland occupation.

Austria.

Dec. 10. Austrians passed law for reform of constitution. President's

executive powers much strengthened. Political quarrels between contending parties will henceforth be fewer.

Haiti.

Dec. 8. U.S. Marines kill 5 Haitians and wound 20 repulsing an uprising. U.S. warships rush reinforcements.

Dec. 17. Haitians appeal to U.S. President to guarantee, "real and sincere popular elections in April 1930. Warships called off.

United States.

Dec. 10. The protocol for adhesion to the Permanent Court of International Justice was signed by the U.S., but it must still be ratified by the U.S. Senate.

The Naval Conference.

Dec. 16. The coming Five Power Naval Limitation Conference to be held in St. James Palace, London, January 20th 1930.

World Industries Can End War

An extremely interesting suggestion has been made by Edward N. Hurley, former chairman of the U.S. Shipping Board to abolition war by getting the world's industrial leaders to agree to refuse to supply indispensable materials to belligerent powers in time of war. Mr. Hurley gives a list of the captains of industry whom he believes could secure peace through their control of the ten basic raw materials such as iron, coal, rubber, tungsten, chromium and mercury. Mr. Hurley says:

"I can conceive of a great nation defying the moral opinion of the rest of the world, laughing to scorn the political machinery set up to prevent, war or snapping its fingers at the masters of the world's credit but I cannot conceive that any nation could effectively continue to resist the world if it were deprived of any of the three or four important raw materials that enter largely into the world's commerce."

If Mr. Hurley's diagnosis is correct, the fate of the world in the matter

of peace or war lies not in the hands of the nations, the governments, the people, but in the hands of two or three dozen great industrial magnates.

Freedom Of The Seas

President Hoover in his Armistice Day speech said: "I would place all vessels laden with food supplies on the same footing as hospital ships. The time has come when we should remove the starvation of women and children from the weapons of warfare."

The French press replied to Mr. Hoover's proposal by pointing out that to protect food ships would cripple the only sanction the League of Nations has for enforcing its decisions against an aggressor, namely complete boycott and would strengthen the belligerency of the aggressor.

Miss *Emily Balch* analyses the matter in a letter to the New York Times on November 23rd and says: "It has been argued that the policy recommended by Mr. Hoover would weaken the 'sanctions' that in a 'League War' could be invoked against an offender.

"The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom believes that this is not the case. So long ago as 1919, at a congress held in Zurich, it voted in favor of economic pressure as a means of maintaining the peace of the world, and of economic pressure which should steer as clear of a hunger blockade as of fighting.

"It is the conviction of this international body that effective and indeed irresistible pressure could be brought to bear by a financial and business boycott, with a cutting-off of postal facilities and of credits. Even if beans and rice and condensed milk were actually supplied to the country to be coerced (to be paid for by that country when the final settlement came to be made), the pressure on the pocket nerve would not be lessened and this is what would be decisive."

THE W. I. L. WORLD SECTION

Madeleine Z. Doty

Tucked away in the constitution of the W. I. L. is a provision for a World Section, which shall be admitted to the W. I. L. and have the same rights and privileges as any other section. It has been there almost since the beginning of the W. I. L. Did the original founders of the Women's International League feel the time would come when such a section was needed? Has the time come?

Some of us got together after the Prague Congress to discuss this matter. It seemed to us the hour had struck for action. We found in our midst a woman born in one country, living in another and married to a man of a third nationality. Such a person could not and did not wish to claim any one nationality as her own.

We found others who having lived for years in many different lands had acquired a fondness for all of them, and preferred being a world citizen to belonging to any national group. We found other scattered about the face of the earth, who were so widely separated from their own national sections, that they wished to be part of a World Section.

Still others felt ethically that the time had come to do away with national boundaries. That as Mr. de Madariaga said in his article in the December Pax: "The world is one... everything which happens... influences every thing else that happens." Or as Mr. Wells said in his article on the "World State": "Man has ceased to be part of a localized economic system and has become part of a vaguely developed but profoundly real world economic system."

In short there was a real demand for a World Section. We realize that for the majority the way to internationalism or world unity is through nationalism, that there cannot be a League of People without first having a League of Nations, that it is extremely important that the W. I. L. national sections continue their active and strong campaign among the people of their own lands to bring these people through nationalism to internationalism. But we felt it might aid the W. I. L. in its work for a united world to have a group in its midst who belonged to no nation and called themselves world citizens.

In the middle ages Joan of Arc rose to demand of the feudal lords that they unite and form a nation. That was the great ideal then. Today the demand is that the nations of the earth shall unite for the still greater ideal, a world union. A new world is dawning, a world based not on compromise but on "new solutions born of our pooled intelligence."

This sense of oneness and love for all should be the characteristic of the

members of a world section otherwise the group will have no value.

To join such a group because you cannot get along personally with people in your own land is folly. If you cannot work with your neighbors how can you get along with Jew and Gentile, Christian and Buddhist, French and German, English and Irish, Americans and Mexicans, for all these and many others are likely to form the World Section.

The constitution of the W. I. L. in this matter reads as follows:

"More than one hundred individuals living in at least five different countries agreeing with the aims of the League, without being members of any national section, may unite as a World Section, which shall then have the same rights and duties as any other section. Only one such section can be admitted."

Note the important items. First you cannot be a member of a national section and join the world section. There must be a hundred people from five nations who want the section, and when formed the group is like any other section, it has the same duties and privileges. The members must believe in and support the principles of the W. I. L. and they may then, like any other section, elect and send to Congresses twenty delegates.

Those of us who discussed this matter and decided to try and form a world section drew up and signed the following statement:

"We recognize that to a large extent the work of the League must be carried on by national groups in each country who unite to form an International League but we feel that in addition both in the league and in the world at large there is need for a body of women who shall call themselves world citizens and dedicate themselves solely to world affairs and to the service of humanity; who will act always for the benefit of all mankind even if at times such action may seem to clash with national welfare. We believe that the sovereign independence of states and peace is incompatible, that each step towards peace means a loss of separateness, that we must be bound together by a spiritual ideal which shall rise above both political and economic conflicts.

"Such a group as this will provide a field of work for all those women who for geographical and other reasons are unable to identify themselves with their respective national sections.

"It is therefore to reinforce the original purpose of the League that we the undersigned have decided to form a world section and while working as ardently as ever before in our own or other lands for peace, to relinquish our right to national membership in any national section of the W. I. L. P. F. and consecrate ourselves

and our efforts to world peace through world citizenship and world action."

The original signers of this statement are: Marcelle Cappy, France. Josephine Storey, England. Violet Mac Naughton, Canada. Elin Waegner Sweden. Madeleine Z. Doty, U.S.A. Juliette Rao, France. Elizabeth Watson, U.S.A. Madame Haas-Menetrier, Switzerland. Madeleine Kuipers, Holland. Ida Raub, U.S.A. Frauleins Huber and Ineichen, Switzerland.

Other names are now coming in. We have just received nine splendid names from Sweden.

Among the names are people representing five nationalities but we have not yet a hundred names. Are there others who believe in and wish to join a world section?

If enough people sign up within the next two or three months, then a petition can be presented to the International Executive Committee on April 23rd with a request for the admittance of the world section into the W. I. L.

The question will be asked what can such a group do if formed? At first nothing more than to throw our weight into any international action undertaken by the W. I. L. The first few months of existence will be needed to exchange ideas between the members as to our program.

I have agreed to act temporarily as secretary and circulate monthly the proposals.

Another question asked will be what relation does the world section bear to the International members? The same relation as any other Section. The International members are those people belonging to national sections who have direct contact with Geneva Headquarters, and who by their 25 franc dues support the Geneva office receiving in return all international literature. We should hope that a very large per cent of world section members would also be International members, for their interest would centre primarily in International Headquarters. We have fixed five francs, as dues for world section members, half of this to go for a subscription to Pax, the rest to cover stationary and postage.

This whole project has been presented in Pax before realisation in order that there may be comment and suggestion. The wish is to help W. I. L. activities and not hinder them. No one should consider joining the world section unless there is a strong urge to do so. If you have caught a vision of what a world section might be, a pioneer in a new world mentality, which sees the world as one, and which offers itself to the W. I. L. as a psychological laboratory for the development of that sense of oneness and world citizenship, then send in your name, care of Madeleine Z. Doty World Section, 11 rue Emile-Yung, Geneva.

Two Meetings At The Maison International

Every Wednesday afternoon informal teas are given at the Maison International for friends and members of the W. I. L. Sometimes on these occasions there is a short lecture on some interesting subject. In the evening also there are occasional meetings in the library. There have been several such reunions during the past month. We give below an account of two.

Pacific Relations

On Thursday evening November 14th Professor Eliot Grinnell Mears of Stanford University U.S.A. gave an interesting account of the Institute of Pacific Relations. He described the formation of the Institute and its growth and said it comprised representatives from many countries bordering on the Pacific, namely the United States and Canada on the east, Japan, China, Australia and New Zealand on the north, west and south. Siberia and South America have also been invited to join. The representatives are either experts or persons deeply interested in Pacific problems and willing to study them in an impartial spirit. The whole organization is non-political. The result of bringing experts from different countries together is to discover how unfounded many of the prejudices are that have kept them apart, and to make frank discussion of difficulties on such matters as emigration and immigration possible. In this way a large body of very valuable material is being collected which may be put to practical use by governments if they choose to avail themselves of it. In the mean time apart from the political use of such material it is forming a valuable contribution to general information and enlightenment on topics which are apt to remain matters for political discussion.

At the last meeting of the Institute the subject discussed was Manchuria and as a result a number of documents containing valuable information on every aspect of Manchuria have been published in different countries. At the close of Prof. Mears lecture there was keen discussion and many questions were asked.

Protective Legislation

A debate pro and con protective legislation for women was held on the afternoon of Dec. 11th. Martha Mundt of the International Labor Office speaking for and Miss Edith Rodgers of the Open Door International speaking against. There was great interest in the discussion and the Maison library was crowded. Feelings ran high over the matter. It was evident that Miss Mundt had more sympathizers than Miss Rodgers.

Miss Mundt said in brief: "There have been two International conventions dealing with protective legislation for women, one in regard to night work, the other regarding protection before and after birth. Legislation in regard to night work is not new but the I.L.O. have extended it

to include all women working as manual workers. Nineteen States have now ratified the convention. Japan is one of the last, and the day it was ratified was one of celebration. When working women are consulted it is shown they want regulation. The only exception is in the Scandinavian countries, which are largely agricultural and where few women are industrially employed and 80% of those that are, are organized and have excellent laws. In other countries only 2 to 20% of the women are organized. In the case of protection for maternity it is universally recognized that before and after child birth protection is needed. There are regulations in most countries but uniformity is needed. Women must have the right to leave their work six weeks before childbirth and not work for six weeks after it. They must not be discharged on account of childbirth and they must find their places open for them on their return. All working women regard this as a minimum and as not even sufficient.

The program of equal pay for equal work is a difficult one. Today it is still the exception. Women only get 50 to 60% of what men get. Even in Russia where there are no restrictions, and women are regarded absolutely as equals they do not get the same salaries. The reason is instability. Women leave their jobs to marry. They do not serve an apprenticeship and so they cannot compete with the trained men. Women must specialize in certain things and certain jobs be reserved for them.

Miss Rodgers then presented her side and said in brief: "The Open Door International is opposed to protective legislation because they feel it limits the freedom of choice of employment to which every adult human being is entitled and throws women into the lowest paid work and makes it harder to organize them. It tends to emphasize the cheapness of women's labor and implies inferiority. It puts women in the category of children and young people, which is detrimental. It reduces their status and limits their bargaining power with the employer. It does not remove the evils from which the individual suffers and only gives temporary improvement in women's conditions. The only sound manner of legislation is to base it on the nature of the work and not on the sex of the worker. Night work is harmful to men as well as women. The O.D.I. favors legislation for

both sexes. Women prohibited from night work are turned out of their jobs and often get other work at less pay. An inquiry was made after the war as to why women were turned out of their jobs and the reason was that they could not do night work and employers preferred to employ men who could do either day or night work.

The Scandinavian women feel that protective legislation will mean a lowering of wages for women. The reason women suffer particularly from doing night work is that they have to do home work in the day time. But if they work in the factories in the day time they still have to do their home work at night and industrial work at night means better pay.

As to maternity benefits the O.D.I. believes in allowing women to have the choice between taking the benefit or returning to work. They feel if women are given this choice, the maternity benefit will be made more adequate."

At the close of these two addresses there were comments and questions from the floor. Dr. Foss and others pointed out that woman's organism was different from man's and that for women to perform certain kinds of heavy work was to endanger the race. Two questions were asked. One as to why trained nurses and women in the home were not protected, if it was essential to protect women; the other as to whether working women were opposed to protective legislation.

Miss Sheepshanks said that English working women who were among the first to enter industry and who were well organized and had representatives in both Parliament and the Cabinet, had put out a manifesto in opposition to the campaign against protective legislation: that they said the improvement in their condition was due to protective legislation and resented having their hardly won legislative rights threatened. Miss Sheepshanks said the question of protective legislation must be left to the organized women to decide and not be interfered with by ladies of the leisure class.

Dr. Gourfein-Welt said she was not sure which side she was on, but it disturbed her to see such passion on both sides. She thought working women should be consulted in regard to protection but pointed out that the initiation of great movements does not usually come from the oppressed class and that every one should be allowed an opinion.

Two World Events Of Importance

Mary Sheepshanks.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE WORLD COURT

The United States representative at Berne has signed the Protocol of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice. There still remains the approval of the American Senate, which it is hoped will be given in a few months as all its original conditions have been met. The Court has been functioning successfully for eight years, with the support of more than fifty sovereign states. In 1926 the American Senate insisted on reservations before the United States could adhere. The objections raised by the Senate were based partly on misunderstanding and have now been met. Whenever American interests are involved America can be heard as much as if it were a member of the League. When the opposition shown by the U.S.A. at the time of the 1920 elections, not only to the League of Nations but also to the Court, is remembered, it is good to note the progress made. This is shown by Mr. Stimson's memorandum of November 18th in which the American Secretary of State, alluding to the Kellogg-Briand Pact for the Renunciation of War, stresses the urgency of developing judicial means for the settlement of controversies, and points out that the World Court adjudicating on such controversies between nations will apply and interpret existing codes and agreements and will develop a system of international law. Mr. Stimson also referred to the value of advisory opinions given by the Court on "questions before they have ripened into bitter quarrels" and the great work which the Court is doing in "transforming the civilisation of the world from a basis of war and force to one of peace founded upon justice."

With the adherence of the United States to the World Court, a step will have been taken towards international unity and away from national isolation.

THE RUSSO-CHINESE CONFLICT

In a totally different connection, viz.—the war in Manchuria, the United States has again come out from its isolation to join other governments in drawing the attention of the U.S.S.R. Government to the breach of its undertakings under the Pact for the Renunciation of War, by the use of force in its conflict with China over the question of the Eastern Chinese railway. This case is of peculiar interest and importance, as it is the first instance of a breach of the Pact and also the first case of hostile action by a state non-member of the League against a state member

of the League. For this reason uneasiness has prevailed among many people who hoped for intervention by the League. On the one hand it is stated that the League does not take action unless and until requested to do so, and in this instance no such request was made; on the other hand Article 11 of the Covenant lays down that: "Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the Members of the League or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole League and the League shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations," and again under Article 17: "In the event of a dispute between a member of the League and a state which is not a member... the State not member of the League shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute", etc.

In the case of the armed intervention of Russia in Manchuria no action appears to have been taken by the League, possibly because the League was convinced that any representations made to Russia would be fruitless, possibly because the Western Powers, who predominate on the Council of the League, did not consider that the obscure fighting going on in far North East Asia was likely to cause trouble in Europe. In the case of the conflict between Greece and Bulgaria the danger of a Balkan conflagration was imminent and the League took action and peace was re-established.

In the case of Russia and China, China was in the wrong in the first place by breaking its treaty with Russia. Up to the present there is not a universally recognised machinery to be applied to such a case, and Russia had resort to arms. If the "General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes" were generally signed and ratified, nations involved in such a dispute would be pledged to use either the World Court or conciliation or arbitration.

One deficiency of the Kellogg Pact is that it does not give any definition as to what constitutes war, and sometimes the line between police action and military aggression is hard to fix, e.g. there are armed British forces and gun boats in China to protect British subjects and a few years ago they used their arms. The U.S.A. has armed militia in Haiti and is sending more; punitive expeditions also are closely allied to warlike operations.

It may be further said with regard to Russia that its isolation produces an abnormal psychology and that in

general the best remedy for this isolation and its consequent drawbacks would be the establishment of normal relations. If, e.g. the U.S.A. had been on normal diplomatic terms with the Soviet Government it would have been in a better position as spokesman for the Kellogg Pact. In fact the aloofness and isolation both of the U.S.A. and of Russia are obstacles to world peace, and the sooner they both come out of this isolation the better.

The Russo-Manchurian conflict shows again the danger to peace of arbitrary and illegal acts such as the Chinese seizures of the railway and the necessity of providing proper means of redress; the moral seems to be "sign the General Act". It has proved in the above instance not to be enough to sign the Pact undertaking not to go to war and not to settle disputes by other than peaceful means; we must settle what those other peaceful means shall be and bind ourselves to use them. If once these means were agreed upon, should we not have security? The French Minister Maginot in spite of the Kellogg Pact and the League Covenant says that French "security" demands the elaborate fortification of her Eastern frontier. This is the old dreary circle of armaments and counter-armaments which if persisted in must lead, as in 1914, to war and still greater ruin. The peaceful settlement of disputes will mean security and make disarmament logical and easy.

Jane Addams On Prohibition

Reprinted from "Unity" Nov. 25th.

"Here around Hull House, we used to watch whiskey and beer being sold at the saloons by the drayload. The poverty and suffering from drink were appalling. There is such a difference now that it seems like another world. Our poor are moving away into better places. The whole standard of life is rising for them. Drinking has decreased and so has our work of rehabilitating families wrecked through intemperance. We have hardly any squalid houses or neglected families to deal with. I would not see the old system again for any thing."

Camille Drevet's Book

Madame Drevet has just printed a little book entitled "De Kovno à Vilna". It gives her impressions of Lithuania and discusses the troubled situation in Vilna. The book is dedicated to Jane Addams and her comrades in the W.I.L. Copies may be had from Headquarters, 12, rue du Vieux-Collège, Geneva. Price Frs. 1.50.

The German Section Opium Conferences

Several sections of the W. I. L. are carrying on an active campaign against opium and dangerous drugs. The following is a brief account of the meetings held the end of November in Germany.

The Conference on Opium and Dangerous Drugs held in London by the English Section of the W. I. L. was scientific and technical and chiefly for students, the conferences in Germany were of a different character. They were a definite attempt to arouse the public and did splendid propaganda work. From all sides word has come of the effectiveness of these conferences. There was one all day conference in Berlin, which was followed by big public meetings on successive evenings in Munich, Berlin, Bremen and Hamburg. A large group of peoples, scientific, political, literary and artistic lent their names as supporting these conferences. Invitations to the meetings were sent to ministers, diplomats, teachers, doctors, the department of commerce, and to cultural and peace organisations. The chief speakers at the evening meetings were O. E. Blanco (Spain), Marcelle Capy (France), Lida Heymann (Germany). Others taking part were from the legal profession: Anita Augspurg, Roberg Kempner and the Chinese M. Kinginthal; from the medical profession: Fritz Fränckel, Dr. Reinhold Sprengler, Dr Embden, Prof. Weygandt and Mr. Fung and Mr. Ko Thun, China.

The subject of opium and dangerous drugs was treated from the judicial, medical and economic point of view. The meetings were crowded and the intensest interest was shown. Both the national and international press gave splendid notices. The speakers were fearless and critical and exposed the dreadful situation that exists. A very brief resume of a few of the speeches follows:

Dr. Spengler of Berlin explained that originally when people discovered the drug quality of plants they chewed the leaves. There was comparatively little danger in this because of other counteracting qualities in the plant, but when the stuff was extracted in its pure state then great danger arose. Morphine, heroin and diodin are extracted from opium while cocaine is taken from coca leaves. Tiny little particles have the most tremendous influence on the body. It is since the invention of the hypodermic needle in 1860 that the worst danger has arisen. These drugs disturb the spiritual, mental and physical being of the victim. In the last 20 years, the consumption of narcotics has increased enormously. One reason is that huge quantities are smuggled. It is now known that there is a smuggling ring employing about a thousand people who supply the whole world with drugs. Even where there is

government supervision of production and manufacture the evil still exists. This is illustrated by America, where the use of heroin even for medical purposes is forbidden and yet heroin is one of the commonly used drugs. The far East is being flooded chiefly by Europe and Japan.

Dr. Spengler, in closing, recommended public instruction on the nature and danger of drugs. Foundation of institutions for the treatment of people who fall victims to drugs. A fight against the international smuggling ring. Government supervision over production and manufacture in all countries.

Lida Gustava Heymann spoke on the question from its international aspect. She said that the struggle over opium frequently resulted in war. She gave as an example the war between China and England in 1838 and between China, England and France in 1856. After each war the drug addicts increased but never to such an extent as since the last war. Formerly it was only the upper 10,000 who became addicts but now there were victims in every class. As far as could be ascertained from statistics 40 per cent of the working class has acquired the habit. She said that in Germany the poppy and coca plants were not grown but the raw products were imported and from them heroin, morphine, diodin and cocaine were made.

Before the war Germany was the chief producer of heroin, which is the worst of all the drugs, and supplied the whole world with it. Since 1926 Switzerland has overtaken Germany as a producer. Germany is still the largest manufacturer of morphine. In 1924 Germany produced 4523 kilograms, Switzerland 4333, and England 2081. She said Europeans ought to feel responsible for the conditions in the far East especially in China, for we supply the far East with dangerous drugs. She said China now forbids the use of opium but that as long as the extraterritorial rights of foreigners continue to exist and dangerous drugs are imported the prohibition against opium is useless.

She said there was only one thing to do and that was to limit the production of dangerous drugs to the scientific and medical needs of the world. This demand must be taken up by the people of every country regardless of the financial interests involved.

Marcelle Capy said there was a two fold poisoning of humanity going on, one by opium smoking and the other

by dangerous drugs. One is in the colonies where there has been a regular system of poisoning by opium for the benefit of the Imperialists. Colonial Imperialism forced China and the Colonial people to take opium because it was a great source of revenue. The opium monopoly furnishes 25 per cent of the income of the British Oriental Colonies, 21 per cent of the income of Indo-China, 11 per cent of the income of the Dutch East India Colonies. Not only is opium a source of revenue but it drugs the perceptions and feelings of the natives and permits exploitation. The Imperial Powers often give opium instead of improving social and hygienic conditions. In this way people who work in the mountains, the rice fields and the factories are quieted, they do not experience hunger and will not protest at the terrible conditions under which they live.

Opium is the ally of Imperialism. Therefore the National organisations of China, India and Egypt have taken up the fight against opium.

The other campaign of poisoning is carried on by the great industrialists. This is a general poisoning of both the native population, and the colonisers. In fact it extends to all humanity. The rapid spread of dangerous drugs made from opium and coca leaves, has gone hand in hand with the growth of material civilisation.

The Health Committee of the League of Nations estimated that 786 tons of raw opium a year would supply the medical needs of the entire world for a year. But the yearly world production is about 8600 tons. In the last 15 years the manufacture of drugs has enormously increased.

Germany, Switzerland, England, Holland, U. S. A., France and Japan are the big producers. They produce by the ton and sell by the ton. Enormous sums are made. There is a cocaine trust and an opium trust is being started. This makes it easy to understand why the traffic in opium and dangerous drugs has increased so rapidly. The material uncertainty of to-day the collapse of ancient moral standards, the general and mental chaos creates a situation in which the manufacturers of drugs speculate. At the last session of the League of Nations it was agreed to limit the manufacture of dangerous drugs. The people of the world must know the truth about this situation that they may use all their force to combat this danger to humanity and see that this proposal for limitation is really carried out.

WORK OF THE W. I. L. NATIONAL SECTIONS

United States Section

The United States Section has worked out an important program for its winter work. It is as follows:

DISARMAMENT.

(a) To work for: naval reduction; withdrawal of marines from foreign countries; demilitarization of the Mexican border: prohibition of traffic in arms to nations at war: civilian disarmament, forbidding sale of pistols and guns: ratification of the protocol forbidding the use of poison gas in war.

(b) To oppose: military training in civilian schools and colleges and the militarization of the moving pictures.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

To work for: entrance of the United States in the World Court; the acceptance of the Optional Clause: entrance of the United States into the League of Nations, exempt from military sanctions; use of Kellogg Pact for popular education; signing of arbitration treaty with Great Britain; ratification of Pan-American Treaty.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

To work for: refitting of two cruisers as peace ships to be used for friendly expeditions to foreign countries; the Griffin bill, providing that admission to U.S. citizenship need not depend on willingness to bear arms; passage of anti-lynching bill; change in citizenship law, opening U.S. citizenship on the same terms to all races: appointment of Presidential Commission to study conditions in Haiti with a view to restoration of independence in 1936. To oppose: tariff barriers against Canada.

The Pennsylvania Branch

This Branch is very active and during the holiday season instead of sending out an appeal to parents to avoid military toys, it has been instrumental in bringing to Philadelphia an exhibit of constructive toys, which were chosen with the advice of the most progressive educators. One of the biggest department stores in the city, Gimbel Brothers, displayed them in their store window. The large auditorium of the store was given over to exhibits and lectures on play interests for children. The subject of a lecture on one of the afternoons was the "International Mind in Children" and was given by Katherine Blake one of our well known W.I.L. members.

This branch has been getting out some leaflets. One entitled "We live internationally. In destroying our enemy we destroy our own prosperity." The leaflet says: "Do you know that the U.S. sells to foreign countries 61% of our cotton, 46% of our

copper, 39% of our typewriters, 34% of our kerosene, 40% of our tobacco, 28% of our locomotives. Do you know the U.S. buys from foreign countries 100% of our rubber, 100% of our coffee, 100% of our silk, 100% of our tin, 100% of our bananas, 100% of our cocoa beans."

President Hoover says: "Today, but for the products we exchange, not a single automobile would run, not a single dynamo turn, not a telephone, telegraph or radio operate and a thousand daily luxuries would disappear."

This Branch is holding a large International Fair on December 4th and 5th. Articles have been imported from, China, Japan, Mexico and many countries of Europe.

Illinois Branch

The Chicago group has been having a series of interesting meetings during the fall.

On Nov. 5th this group had the pleasure and honour of hearing Jane Addams who spoke on the "Prague Congress". On the same occasion Mrs. George Mathes made an appeal and gained several new International members and money for the redecoration of one of the rooms in the Maison International.

This group is planning an "Opium Conference" on Dec. 7th and all members are asked to read Mr. Gavit's book on Opium.

Minnesota Branch

This group has arranged a series of interesting meetings for the winter. It held its annual Conference the end of October and on that occasion gave a luncheon in the Leamington Ballroom. Miss Dorothy Detzer the National Secretary was the guest of honor and spoke on the Prague Congress. This group has gotten out an interesting leaflet entitled "Lest We Forget". It gives the staggering figures showing the cost of the war.

Hawaiian Section

The Honolulu group held its annual meeting at the end of October. Mrs. George Straub was again elected president. This group used every effort to get President Hoover to send Jane Addams as one of U.S. delegates to the Naval Conference. They got 14 different organizations to cooperate with them and sent a cable to the President urging Jane Addams' appointment. This group secured much publicity by its efforts. One paper devoted a long editorial to the matter saying: "If any individual man or woman is entitled to such appointment it is Jane Addams".

German Section

This section has sent the following letter to the Council of the League of Nations. The letter is signed by

Gertrud Baer for the German section and reads as follows:

"The Undersigned were much interested in the discussion of the Council of the League of Nations concerning the question of Prison Reform on Sept. 19th., 1929.

"Considering the international nature of many problems of Penal Administration, illustrated by the fact:

"That the maltreatment of prisoners has frequently proved a source of international friction and dispute in cases when prisoners have been aliens;

"That prisoners suffering from inhumane treatment frequently, belong to those sections of the population differing in race, language or religion from the majority of the population of the State.

"That the deportation of non-citizens at the expiration of their sentence is often owing to the lack of the necessary international machinery for the return of such persons to rehabilitation in their own countries.

"That the scientific studies made of groups of prisoners indicate a relatively high percentage of both physical and mental diseases.

"We urge that a discussion of Penal Reform with special reference to its international aspects be placed on the agenda of the January, 1930, session of the Council."

French Section

Madame Duchêne in Paris and Madame Wanner in Lyon have been holding a series of meetings. Early in November there was a peace week in Paris and various organisations combined to arrange for meetings each day of that week. The opening meeting was held in the big Assembly Hall of the Sorbonne and Madame Duchêne presided.

In Lyon on Armistice morning there was a procession of the representatives of all the peace associations to the tombs of the soldiers killed in the last war. The procession went first to the ancient cemetery where the soldiers of the Allies lay. Here Madame Wanner for the W.I.L.P.F. lay a golden palm decorated with a blue ribbon and bearing the inscription: "To the soldiers who died to end war," on the war memorial. After a moment of silence the cortege moved to the new cemetery and there lay a palm on the memorial of the German soldiers killed in the war.

In Rouen there was also a peace week in November. At one meeting organised by the Women's Suffrage Association, Camille Drevet for the W.I.L. spoke on Gas Warfare. The day after this meeting Madame Drevet was successful in organising a small branch of the W.I.L. in Rouen. Mademoiselle Decroix was made secretary. This branch is planning a meeting on opium in December at which Camille Drevet is to speak.

Canadian Section

Mrs. Laura Jamieson the national secretary for this sections, on her return from the W.I.L. Congress in Prague visited the groups in Toronto and Winnipeg and gave them news of the Congress. In both these places there were large public meetings. At executive meetings in Toronto and Winnipeg a plan of work was sketched out in accordance with the program drawn up at Prague. The program is too long to print here but one item of especial interest was:

"To urge the Government to show its good faith in signing the Kellogg Pact, by preparing for peace in the following manner: that for every one hundred dollars spent in national preparation for war, one dollar shall be spent in national preparation for peace. It has been computed that this would provide enough to (a) install a course in International Relations in one university in each province: (b) set up scholarships for an exchange of students between Canada and other countries: (c) furnish libraries in International Relations."

Mrs. Jamieson in her monthly letter to the local groups in Canada has written in part as follows:

"As to methods of carrying out our program it will be most effective if carried out in unison. When we wish the Government to carry out certain policies, not only should letters be written to the Premier and the Ministers responsible but a delegation from the local W.I.L., the League of Nations Society and other interested groups should wait upon the Federal Member of each constituency, urging him to support the policies we have suggested, when they are brought up in the House as in all probability they will be, by Miss Macphail and Mr. Woodsworth.

Toronto Branch

This group arranged a big luncheon for Agnes Macphail on her return from the W.I.L.P.F. Congress in Prague and the League of Nations Assembly in Geneva. The luncheon was arranged in the Prince George Hotel and three hundred people were present in spite of terrible weather. Miss Bertha Hamilton, chairman of the group, presided.

Miss Macphail gave an interesting account of the League of Nations Assembly and her work as a delegate on the commissions, and delighted her audience with her frank criticisms of diplomatic politenesses and formalities. The key note of her speech was: "Security does not rest on force... security must rest on understanding and good-will and we must utilize our mental and spiritual powers towards this end."

Miss Macphail has just been reelected to Parliament as the Farmer's representative from her district,

though the rest of the district went conservative.

This branch is especially concerning itself with the question of immigration and municipal administration. Mrs. Byers the chairman of the Committee on Literature is working on history text books. Mrs. Loeb announces that the Toronto Branch has decided to have the membership fee cover a subscription to Pax and asks that an additional 100 copies of Pax be sent every month.

Mexican Section

This section is arranging a very ambitious Kermis with many booths. They are asking the diplomats wives to each assume responsibility for a booth representing their particular country. The section hopes in this way to raise money for the running expenses of their group and also to cover the printing of literature for educational work in the schools.

The chairman of the group is Senora Camencia de Kiel, Amazona 7, Mexico

Czecho-Slovak Section

Bratislava Group

A new and very flourishing group has lately been started in Bratislava. Bratislava is better known under its ancient name of Pressburg. It was a historic town under the Austro-Hungarian Empire and is well known to travellers for its beautiful position on the Danube. Here many races met and our new group includes women of the following nationalities: German, Czech, Slovak and Hungarian speaking four different language. This has happily not prevented their working together in our League. They have already 35 members and Yella Hertzka member of the executive committee attended their opening session and gave them an address. At their second meeting their president, Frau Leopoldine Herc, spoke to them on the dangers of poison gas warfare which roused great interest. The members are all prepared to work together in a comradely way for W.I.L. ideals irrespective of nationality, class or language. The new branch will have a president to represent each language who will carry on the correspondence and translate into that language when necessary. For Germans there will be Frau Leopoldine Herc, for Slovaks the authoress Frau Hana Gregorová and for Czechs the wife of the secretary of the chamber of commerce, Frau Alice Vaverka. The Hungarian president remains to be appointed. A secretary has been appointed also for each language. The constitution has been drawn up and one very excellent feature of the business arrangements is that each member's dues covers a subscription to "Pax" so that every member will receive the paper. Other branches please note this splendid idea and copy.

The Arab Women

Juliette RAO

Mrs Rao, a member of the W.I.L., has just returned from Palestine and gives us an interesting picture.

On the 26 of October, 250 Arab women after meeting in convention and electing an executive committee, paraded through the streets of Jerusalem in 60 automobiles and demanded to be received by the High Commissioner. When they did not receive a response to their request they blew the horns of the auto cars until the High Commissioner consented to receive a delegation. The deputation was made up of both Christian and Mohammedan women. The latter wore their traditional black veils completely hiding the face. But when these women went before the High Commissioner they threw back their black veils. They said: "Think what it means to us thus for the first time to unveil before a stranger. This sacrifice of our traditions is symbolic of the sacrifice we are prepared to make to obtain for our country the recognition of its rights." They then presented in clear and concise terms the resolutions they had drawn up at their congress and asked the High Commissioner to do his utmost to secure them.

Regrettable as have been some of the incidents in Palestine this awakening of the Arab women is something in which all women can rejoice. I had long talks with some of the women and while I know that it is only a small group who possess self consciousness and that the mass are still in total ignorance and broken with misery, still even they are proud of what their sisters have done. The Jewish women with whom I spoke rejoiced at the awakening of the Arab women and felt it opened the way for future collaboration. One Jewish woman a member of a large international women's organization said: "We do not doubt the hearts of the Arab women, many of the humblest peasants have aided and even saved Jewish women who were in peril during the uprising but they need to be educated and trained in the great task before us of pacification and social betterment."

Because of their absorption in patriotism the Arab women have not yet acquired a sense of world solidarity. One of them with whom a friend and I talked about the purpose and work of the W.I.L. said: "We desire justice first then we will work for peace." To which one might reply there can be no justice without peace. But national consciousness is a step towards world consciousness. The former has united Christians and Mohamedans. We need not fear that this consciousness will not grow. The Arab women will become in time active and enthusiastic members of our great world family of women.



Ribeauvillé

Summer
School

The W. I. L. Summer School

This year there are to be two summer schools one in Sofia, Bulgaria, about the 20th of August, the other in Alsace from the 25 of July to the 10 of August. The latter is to be held in Ribeauvillé an ancient town of six thousand inhabitants, lying in the foot hills of the Vosges mountains. On one hill are the ruins of three historic chateaux: on another the imposing feudal mass of the Haut-Koenigbourg, and crowning all is a magnificent forest of pines. The hotels afford every variety of comfort with corresponding tariffs. Two pensions will receive vegetarians. A school will be turned into a dormitory for students. The municipality has offered the use of its charming little theatre for the school sessions. There is even an out-of-door theatre which can be used on fine summer nights. Madame Wanner of Lyon writes: "The school is being organized by the French Section in close collaboration with the German Section of the W.I.L. The subject discussed will be "Towards A United World". This theme offers great possibilities to suffering humanity which even in the midst of war famine and oppression turns irresistibly towards the light giving and liberating ideal of a united humanity, predicted by sages and philosophers of old and to day by economists and pacifists.

Perhaps never before has a similar piece of work been undertaken with such strong faith in human solidarity and the certainty of its immediate realisation by the example furnished of the fraternal relation between French and German women. It will awaken in Alsace a sense of its destiny as the unifying centre around which will group themselves all the constituents of a United States of Europe preliminary to the great world symphony...

Already in France the people most possessed with this ideal have responded to the call of the executive committee. They are Francis Delaisi the distinguished author and prophet of "Two Europes": Charles Brun the head of the French Federalist School, Roger Francq, E.C.P. engineer and member of the French Economic Council, and Professor Philip, who will seek to secure the services of other famous thinkers and speakers."

For information write Madame Leo Wanner, 7 Quai Tilsitt, Lyon, France.

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