

The man who is full of fait hobtaineth wisdom, and he also who hath mastery over his senses; and, having obtained wisdom, he goeth swiftly to the supreme Peace.



But the ignorant, faithless, doubting self goeth to destruction; nor this world, nor that beyond, nor happiness, is there for the doubting self.

THE BHAGAVAD-GITA.

# PAX INTERNATIONAL

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

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## The National World

### Fascist Youth

Mussolini has abolished all the Catholic Youth organisations as well as the Socialist Youth Movement, and the Scout organisations. Fascism now has complete control of the youth. Admission into the Fascist party is only possible for young people who have undergone a complete Fascist upbringing. The boys from 8 to 14 are in the Opera Nazionale Balliala which was started in 1926. The Balliala has an enrolment of 590,000 boys. Its character is strongly military. Boys are treated like small soldiers, unconditional obedience and discipline are its main points. Hero worship particularly of the present leaders plays an important role. The older youth from 14 to 18 are organised in the Avanguardia with 430,000 members. This organisation is a preparatory school for the party. Every year at the national celebration in March of the foundation of Fascism, young men above 18 pass with solemn formalities from the Avanguardia into the party and the Militia. The presentation of arms to the new members is accompanied by solemn ceremonial. The climax is the taking of the Fascist's oath "I swear to obey the Duce's orders without hesitation and to serve the cause of the Fascist Revolution with all my strength and if need be with my blood."

## Sale Of Gas Masks

In Denmark there has been much discussion over advertisements urging the buying of gas masks. The same industries that produce poison gas and other war-materials now produce gas-masks which the public are admonished to buy. The advertisements say: "Denmark now manufactures gas-masks,—quite cheap—buy Danish goods!"

Aside from the fact that poison-gases are of many sorts and require different types of gas masks, still even supposing the civil population could be taught to use them and they would afford protection, what about the infants, the little children, old people, sick people, patients with fever tuberculosis, heart trouble, etc. What is to be done with them?

## Purpose Of Armoured Cruisers

"Die Menschheit" has given information as to the purpose of the new German armoured cruisers which are being constructed despite the protest of the majority of the German people.

The newspaper states that there is a German poison gas factory in Norway whose hygienic conditions are unendurable and the workers protested and the secret purpose of the factory was discovered. It was made clear then that the purpose of the new cruiser (or cruisers) is not merely for excursions into the Baltic but to protect the transport of German poison gas products between Norway and their place of destination. Moreover "Die Menschheit" states that the German steel industry "Junkerswerk" maintains a branch in Sweden where military air craft are constructed, for the transport of which cruisers are needed.

## The International World

### Disarmament Action By Clergy

Nineteen Ministers in Copenhagen have issued an appeal to all Danish clergy to sign the following manifesto:

"The undersigned Ministers in the service of the Danish Church consider it a duty to the church we serve and the people to whom we belong, to express our conviction:

"That all war,—even the so-called war of defence,—is in absolute contradiction to the fundamental ideas of Christianity as they are revealed in the Gospel of Jesus Christ. On the basis of this funda-

mental conviction we must work for disarmament, as the surest method of preventing the settlement of international disputes by war, and thereby of attaining peace and understanding between nations.

"We would consider it an honour for our people if it, first of all the nations, accomplished disarmament.

"We call upon all of our fellow Ministers in the Danish Church to join in this demand."

Despite energetic opposition on the part of the Defence League and other conservative elements, 136 Ministers signed the declaration.

## Catholicism And World Peace

Dr. Franz Keller of the Catholic Theological Faculty of the University of Freiburg has been addressing a large number of meetings under the auspices of the Baden section of the German Peace Society on the subject of "Catholicism and World Peace". His thesis is, in part, that for Catholicism, a war among its peoples is always a catastrophe for the organism of the world-church. A situation like that of the last war, in which the Catholics of the different nations fought and prayed against each other, invoking the aid of a common Heavenly Father against each other, is a negation of the Catholic idea, an abasement of its ideal in the service of narrow nationalist interests. Hence all Catholics who take their religion seriously must fight seriously for peace and the outlawry of war.

## From A French School Reader

The Free Teacher's Union of the Department of the Rhone recently published a model reader, "Poetry for Children". The book contains one section on "Labour" (20 poems) and another "Against War". Among the anti-war poems is one by the poet Lamartine, "La Marseillaise de la Paix", of which the last strophe runs: "Why do we live together in hatred, dividing the people by frontiers, abhorrent in the sight of God? Can we see any trace of frontiers in heaven? Is its vault crossed by walls? 'Nations',—proud word behind which Barbarism hides itself,—shall Love end where your frontiers begin? Tear up your flags; a voice is crying to you, Only Selfishness and Hate have a Fatherland,—Brotherhood has none."



## The Sixth International Congress Of The W.I.L.

MADELEINE Z. DOTY

Yes, the Congress really is to be in Prague from August 23rd to 28th. This is the final word, though since we announced Prague as the place in the February issue of Pax our plans have gone through many upheavals. Local conditions were such that for a while Prague was given up.

Mary Sheepshanks spent a hectic two weeks racing about the country trying to find a suitable place. Montreux on the Lake of Geneva was considered, then Geneva itself. Our French Section urged us to have the Congress in Strasbourg. They pointed out that it would be a symbolic act of friendship between France and Germany to have it in this old battle scarred and historic town. But a telegram has just come from Mary Sheepshanks who is in Vienna attending the East European Conference of the W.I.L. saying that the International Executive have returned to their first love and decided for Prague. The reason given is that any place further west makes the journey too long and costly for the people of the East European States to attend.

We hope you have all set your minds on Prague and will like sticking to the original place. The local difficulties that arose are being overcome by having the International office run the Congress. It will mean strenuous days for the office staff, but nothing daunts them.

In next month's issue we hope to publish the full program with a list of hotels. Meantime make your plans and come. Even if you aren't a delegate come. If you are a member of the W.I.L. you enjoy many privileges. All the sessions of the Congress are open to you and you may speak from the floor. Young people are especially urged to come, for the W. I. L. needs new life. In fact our dear W. I. L. is going through a crisis, and its fate depends on the courage and energy of its general membership. While the W. I. L. as a whole has grown and is stronger in numbers and finance than ever before, the different National Sections have developed such forceful personalities that they find it more and more difficult to work together. We also have our Minority problem. Minority groups and the National Sections are not always in harmony.

It is a little bit as though we had decided to create a "King's Highway" and some thought a horse and wagon the best means of locomotion, and others contended for an asphalt pavement and a motor car, and still others insisted on green fields and aeroplanes.

If we each held out for the ideal that suits our country best (and it might temporarily be the best thing for our country) then there never would be any Internationalism, any common road.

A friend gave me a wonderful illustration of the situation the other day. She said suppose you had a dozen blocks of ice forming a circle, each block would be hard and distinct with its particular amount of dirt and characteristics. But suppose the blocks of ice began to melt, then they would mingle, and if the ice were turned into vapor or steam there would be complete union.

That perhaps is the secret of true Internationalism. It means getting back

to fundamentals, to the spirit behind, and there finding quite simple definite and concrete things we can all agree on and carry out together. Putting the International cause ahead of National activity. A losing of self in the whole.

These views of course are only my own. The W. I. L. is not in any way responsible for them. I am expressing them because I love the W. I. L. and feel it is in danger.

May I say in closing that one of the most important tasks at the Congress will be the election of the executive committee by the delegates, because on those chosen depend the future work and unity of the W. I. L.

Why not make sure of the qualifications of our candidates and ask them a series of questions such as we ask of candidates to Parliament on their attitude to peace? Some of the questions might be: "Do you place Internationalism above Nationalism?" "Will you, if need be, sacrifice the National work for the International?" "Will you under all circumstances oppose war?" "Can you do good hard work as well as make speeches?" "Will you attend executive committee meetings?" "Will you tolerate and respect your fellow worker's thoughts and opinions?" "Have you a sense of humor?"

### The W.I.L. Summer School

This year's summer school is being organized by the Hungarian Section, and will be held at Lepence, Hungary. Lepence is situated on the Danube and is a delightful place for a summer's outing. The surroundings are historic and picturesque. The place is within easy reach of Budapest by boat and train. The general subject of the school will be: "The World without War". Make your reservations now. Plan to go directly from the Congress in Prague to the summer school. The journey is an easy one and not long. For reservations write to Madame Eugenie Meller, Josef-Ter 9, Budapest V.

### Maison Internationale

Many people who have stayed in the Maison and enjoyed the hospitality and comfort it affords will be sorry to hear that our two good friends, the Misses Hattinga-Raven, are leaving us. For four years Sophie Hattinga-Raven has acted as directress of the Maison and had charge of all the house-keeping arrangements. Most of the time her sister Lee Hattinga-Raven has also been with her and assisted in the work. They both have given untiring service to the cause and done all in their power to make people comfortable. We wish them both the best of luck on their new adventures, and we know that many people will miss them greatly. Sophie Hattinga-Raven has asked me to print this little word of goodbye to you all:

"I am leaving the Maison Internationale on April 1st, and I want to say a hearty goodbye to all the numerous guests who stayed at the Maison during the four years that I was there, and to thank them for all their kindness to me and my sister."

It is nice to be able to announce that though the Misses Hattinga-Raven are leaving us we shall not be without a Dutch lady in the Maison. It must be true that Holland is the land of capable house wives for Mrs. H. J. Kuipers who

is coming to us as directress of the Maison is also from that land. We extend to her a hearty welcome and wish her good luck in the very trying job of catering to women from forty lands possessing a thousand different standards, opinions and wishes.

### Letter To W.I.L. From Ministry Of The Marine

The following is an extract from a letter written by Dr. C. Dosios, Director of the Ministry of the Marine, Athens, and sent to the W. I. L. at the time of the Frankfort Conference:

"I am absolutely convinced that the only way to avoid the atrocities of the modern methods of warfare is to abolish all armed conflicts. Any other proposal is so absurd, that it raises doubts as to the sincerity of those making the proposal."

### Lady Courtney

It is with great regret we announce the death of Lady Courtney, but a spirit such as hers does not die. The inspiration of her life has spread far and wide.

She was one of nine daughters, and her father was one of those unusual men who believe in the superiority of women to men. The daughters justified their father's faith. Several of them have obtained a world reputation. One is Mrs. Sidney Webb, another Mrs. Henry Hobhouse, a third was the first Lady Parmour and then there was Lady Courtney herself.

In her girlhood, Lady Courtney spent the season in London going through the usual social round, but she did not enjoy it and spent most of her time in White-chapel near Toynbee Hall, helping the people of that district. At her wedding breakfast, Herbert Spencer, John Morley and members of Parliament sat side by side with costermongers and other humble folk who had been the bride's friends for years.

After Lady Courtney's marriage she devoted herself to her husband's interests, helping him in his studies and on the platform. There was a perfect companionship, until Lord Courtney's death a few years ago. Their house in Cheyne Walk became a delightful centre for those interested in politics and international affairs. Lady Courtney aided her husband during the difficult years of the South African War, joining the Women's Liberal Federation in support of their Liberal policy.

From the outbreak of the Great War, Lady Courtney was associated with the W. I. L. P. F. After the first Congress at The Hague in 1915 when Jane Addams and other women came to London to protest against war, it was Lady Courtney who received them and arranged a meeting in her house. She was a member not only of the W. I. L. but of many other peace societies and was unremitting in her efforts to promote peace. Even after her husband's death she continued to hold peace meetings in her house in Cheyne Walk and her home became a centre of support for the League of Nations, and for the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means.

It is because the W.I.L. has women like Lady Courtney among its members, that its name and fame has spread the world around. To her and what she did we pay all homage.

## The Treaty For The Renunciation Of War

Agnes MacPhail

Miss MacPhail is the only woman M.P. in Canada: a representative of the Farmer Labour Party from S. E. Grey. Nearly every month she writes her constituency. Extracts from one of her letters and from a portion of a speech in Parliament follow.

### Miss MacPhail's Letter

Dear Folks,

...The speed at which we are working this session is altogether unusual. Bills and resolutions are coming so fast that one must keep stepping to keep up.

I am enclosing an official report containing speeches on the ratification of the peace pact... I consider this debate one of the most lofty I have heard in the House... In view of the peace sentiments expressed, I am hoping very much that the House will adopt my motion, which is as follows:

"That, in the opinion of this House, for every One Hundred Dollars spent for War, One Dollar should be spent to promote Peace by setting up a Chair of International Relationships and by Instituting International Scholarships in each Canadian University."

...Considering the very splendid peace sentiments expressed by Mr. Bennett at the ratification of the Peace Treaty, I am at a loss to explain the attitude he took in his speech on the first debate. He said in part:

"...I do not like to see this country placed in the hypocritical position of signing a solemn treaty when the very nation (U. S. A.) that proposed it is talking in terms that are the very negation of its spirit and provisions..."

It is true that the United States resent Great Britain's so-called freedom of the seas, that is, her right to search neutral ships, which has often been the ships of the United States, but leading Britishers are taking the same stand. I heard Norman Angell talking a few weeks ago, and he took the same position, that Great Britain can no longer claim the freedom of the seas in the sense that they are more free to her than to any one else. He told of the early days when a baron had the freedom of the roads, and then another baron of equal power, also claimed the freedom of the roads, and out of this came the idea of the king's highway...

The other day I counted the resolutions on the Order Paper, and there were 17, of which 14 were sponsored by members of the Farm-Labour Group. Although we only number some twenty-two members in a House of 245, the amount of work we do is altogether out of proportion to our numbers.

...There is talk of the session ending by the first of May. I hope it does. I would like to get the work in the constituency all done by July 15th. I have been asked to go to Europe to address the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom on August 24th. I would very much like to go...

I have accepted an invitation to address the United States Section of the W. I. L. at their annual convention in Detroit on April 24th. The gathering takes the form of a banquet on the first night, presided over by Miss Jane Addams, who is, I consider, one of the world's greatest women. That is the only engagement I have accepted. I find my work here takes all my time, and much more time than there is...

### Miss MacPhail's Speech On The Treaty

...I remember that day, August 27th (the day the Kellogg Pact was signed in Paris) and I am sure there were thousands of Canadians whose minds that day were in Paris, although they could not be there in body. Even remembering that defensive war was not defined... and remembering that certain of the great powers signed the pact with mental reservations, still I consider this a great step forward, and I am sure that in this opinion I am only one of a host of Canadians. The fact that fifteen nations that day signed the outlawry of war pact and that this number has now grown to sixty-two of the sixty-four nations of the world is no small thing.

...To me that seems almost too good to be true. To my mind the great thing is that it enunciates the principle that war is an outgrown institution... This pact made peace seem a desirable thing in the eyes of the world, and in the face of the fact that sixty-two nations of the world have signed a pact outlawing war, unless we brand ourselves as hypocrites, we cannot go on glorifying war as we have done in the past...

At the moment a great controversy is going on in every country as to how all nations can achieve security, and I think in every nation there are two schools of thought... The one school believes that security can be achieved through armaments and so they seek greater armaments hoping in that way to win security. The other school believes that security must be found by new methods such as active good will, seeking the causes of war and striving to remove them, conferences, arbitration, conciliation, and so on.

...The one school of thought which believes that security will come through tolerance and justice, is built on faith, while the other school is built on suspicion, and I think we should remember that each of these schools is found in every country. That will help to explain some of the things which seem to be a mystery. For instance, there are two Britains at the moment: there is the Britain of Churchill and Birkenhead, and the Britain of Cecil, MacDonald and many others. There are two Americas, the America of Kellogg, of Borah, of D. D. Morrison, the editor of the Christian Century, of Jane Addams, Carrie Chapman Catt and other outstanding Americans; and there is the America of Blaine and Reed. There is the Germany of Stresemann and there is the old military Germany; there is the France of Briand, and the France of Poincaré. In Canada one would not care to name the people who typify each school, but I think the leader of the opposition, or some other speaker, said this afternoon that Canada was a unit in desiring peace. With all my heart I wish that were true...

At the end of the war the governments of all nations were more peaceful than the people of the nations; the governments would have gone much further towards peace than their people allowed them to

go. Now that position has been reversed and the people of all the countries are willing to go much further than their governments will go.

To you, Mr. Speaker, and through you to the Prime Minister and the Government, I say that the people of Canada and the people of all countries want not only words, but action. The people of the world want a reduction of armaments; they want to recognise the causes of war and intelligently strive to remove them as rapidly as possible. The leader of the opposition this afternoon used these words, "educational obligations rest upon us". I thank him for those words... To talk peace, to sign peace pacts, valuable as they may be, is not enough. In the face of that we increase our militia vote; if we go on training our youth to think of war as the most honourable means of settling international disputes; if we continue to have our school books reeking with the glorification of war, as they are at the present, we simply brand ourselves in the eyes of the world as hypocrites. Of course we can say that other nations are doing the same, but that does not justify us...

I remember that the military estimates in the year 1925 were \$11,000,000. The Prime Minister of this country and very many other leading citizens of Canada have been talking peace from that day to this, yet the estimates brought down the other day show that the military needs for this year will require over \$20,000,000. That is a very hard thing to explain, at least to me...

A good deal has been said about the action of the United States of America in proposing the Pact of Paris and then bringing down a cruiser bill in the same year for a large sum of money. That action is not any more odd than the increase in the military estimates for our own country; it is different in degree but certainly not in kind. In the United States of America there is a very vast public opinion opposed to the cruiser bill. We in Canada know that governments do not always represent public opinion, and so we should be able to sympathise with our friendly neighbour in the fact that public opinion in that country has not been reflected in the cruiser bill...

I do not think it is too late for all of us, and, particularly, we who live in Canada, to do everything that is possible to clear up the misunderstanding which exists at the moment between the two greatest English-speaking nations in the world, Great Britain and the United States...

We can scarcely advance at all towards disarmament until Great Britain and the United States are willing to refer all their justiciable disputes to the Court of International Justice and rely on arbitration as a method of settling international disputes... As the Prime Minister said this afternoon, Canada is now ready to sign the Optional Clause. When we do sign it the next logical step is toward disarmament.



# Will The League Of Nations Protect National Minorities ?

Peer Gynt

The Council of the League met in Geneva during March. Minorities was the chief topic of interest. The following article was written by a person living in Geneva and closely in touch with the League work.

During the nine eventful years of its existence, the League of Nations has taken many retrograde steps which, thanks to the critical tendencies of the human mind, have been taken note of and loudly discussed all over the world. But it also has dared some important steps forward, though owing to its tender age, these could only be small ones and they have been minimized by the ill-intentioned. I consider that the work of the last sessions of the Council, in the matter of the protection of National Minorities, was one of these small but important steps forward. This question, which has been brought to the political foreground by two Council members, Doctor Stresemann, Germany's Foreign Minister, and Senator Dandurand, from Canada, is one of the two pillars (the other being Disarmament) upon which the political structure of the League stands and which may one day cause its fall. Dandurand proposed to amend the procedure in minority complaints and Stresemann succeeded in opening up the whole problem. Although the concrete result of the entire discussion was the setting up of a Committee of Three, rather unfortunately composed of Sir Austen Chamberlain (remember Ireland), the Spanish ambassador in Paris (remember Catalonia), and the Japanese

ambassador in Paris (remember Korea), who were asked to report on the different proposals, Minorities all over Europe were pleased; first because their plight has been for the first time frankly discussed before the Council, second because the Council took back the reactionary view held previously that the "protection of Minorities" measures, were only a way of assimilating the Minorities, and third because the Council practically agreed that the procedure for dealing with Minority complaints is unsatisfactory and must be amended in favour of the Minorities. These three points are of vital importance to the cultural future of some thirty millions of National Minority groups which have been created in post-war Europe by a group of over-worked and over-zealous statesmen, in their ignorance of history and geography. The Minorities, of course, would like more than this but the very fact that they are co-operating in their efforts to improve their situation by non-violent means will eventually yield them a merited success. Above all they want established a Permanent Minorities Commission which should be considered their own special court where their representatives would have a right to make themselves heard, and they want the whole procedure to be public, not secret.

Last but not least, they want the provisions for the protection of Minorities to be generally applied. That is to say, they want those countries which hitherto, owing to their being considered a "Big Power" (meaning really a Power possessing a big army or navy) have been under no legal obligations, to conclude treaties for the protection of Minorities within their borders. And here we touch on an open, ugly and neglected wound in Europe's political body. It is not known everywhere that only thirteen small States are bound by Minority Treaties, while not one of the victorious Big Powers, all of whom have increased their territories, has signed such a treaty. Hence the ruthless oppression by Fascist Italy of the South Tyrolese who are to-day considered the most mistreated people in Europe. The question of Minorities was discussed before a Council whose President, Signor Scialoja, was the "honourable" representative of a government which is apparently determined to insert a black page in its history and which was once upon a time, rightly or wrongly, noted for its liberalism. The fact that a Europe which has gone through the horrors of war is not able to force the "Big Powers" to live up to the standards of justice expected from the small States is one of the greatest evils of the day.

## Good-Will Day May Eighteenth

The time for the celebration of Good-Will Day, the children's day, is at hand. School children in many lands are taking an interest in the day and sending messages of Good-Will to one another. The movement was started in 1922. That year the Welsh children on May 18th (the anniversary of the first peace conference held at The Hague in 1899) broadcast a message of Good-Will and Friendship to children throughout the world. Every year since they have sent a similar message and children in New York City, Geneva, Stockholm, Vienna, Budapest and other cities have responded over the radio.

Not only has this been done but the day has also been celebrated in other ways. Two women, a Mrs. Lillian Hendrick a playwright and Mrs. Carlyle Smythe have been travelling about the world pushing the movement.

On Good-Will Day 1926 a manifestation was arranged in Carnegie Hall, New York. An American, an Indian, a Hindu, a Mohammedan, a Negro and a Chinese sang national songs. In 1928 there was an ever greater blending of the races in a Good Will concert in New York. A sextet composed of the following nationalities, England, France, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Finland and Holland, sang a song by Dvorak. An Indian prince, Ataloo, sang an American, Indian song. There was Chinese music played by Yi S. Wu. A Hindu, Salid Dabbu, contributed a hymn and Rogini chanted the Mohammedan Muezzin call to prayer. The symphony orchestra was composed

of High School boys from 13 to 16 who came from many lands and were studying music. This orchestra has been permanently established. It is to meet this year May 18th in Chicago and give a special programme of an international character.

Last year in Vienna for the first time the children there sent a message of Good-Will over the radio to the Welsh children. The speaker who broadcast for Vienna was Frau Marianne Hainisch known for her activities in the feminist and peace movements. The celebrated Vienna Symphony Orchestra gave the concert. On that day the teachers of Vienna explained Good-Will Day to the children and they were given an hour's holiday from school. Also a prize was offered for the best essay on Good-Will and 4,000 children competed.

Even the League of Nations has recognised May 18th as Good-Will Day. In September 1927 they invited all nations, members of the League, to interest themselves in the movement. The power of Good-Will Day is growing. This year the celebrations must be bigger and more numerous than ever before. Now is the time to arrange for them. The W. I. L. Sections and all peace organisations should help. The programme suggested for cities everywhere is as follows:

1. A concert to be given over the radio by children for children and the sending of a message of Good-Will.
2. An address over the radio by a prominent peace worker.

PAX INTERNATIONAL APRIL 1929.

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

### French Section

This section ever since the Frankfort Conference on Scientific Warfare has been making propaganda on that subject.

Mr. Francis Delaisi invited to his home in February the leaders of different organisations, "The League of Nations Union", "The Woman's Suffrage Organisation", "The University League of the L. o. N.", "The Young Republic", "The Universal Alliance Through the Churches", "Peace Through Justice", "International Friendship", "The Society of Friends", "The National Teachers Organisations", etc.

All the organisations responded in an unprecedented fashion. They showed an intense interest in Mr. Delaisi's telling presentation of the question. This gathering decided:

To prepare documentary briefs on the question of scientific warfare which should be put at the disposal of persons and groups who wished to use them for propaganda articles or conferences. Mme. Duchêne said she would have made for the W. I. L. a series of lantern slides on chemical warfare, which could be had by those who requested them as well as a new and easily transported machine for the projection of the slides.

Mr. Delaisi was asked to work out a systematic plan of propaganda in which each organisation while keeping its individuality and independence, could participate.

The representatives of all the organisations agreed that a vast propaganda was needed and promised to help. A short while after this the "Association For Peace Through Justice" took the initiative in organising a meeting at the Social Museum, making the following appeal:

"As a result of indisputable evidence, consisting chiefly of facts furnished by the Conference at Frankfort on the modern methods of warfare, a certain number of our conceptions on the problems of war and peace (national defence, conscription, the manufacture of war material, distinction between the front and rear, between soldiers and civilians) no longer have any value and therefore need severe revision...

"In consequence the Committee of Action of "Peace Through Justice" in collaboration with the following organisations (names of organisations already specified) beg you to assist at a meeting which will be held Saturday the 9th of March 1929 at 5.30 p.m. at the Social Museum, 5 Rue Las Cases, Paris. Mr. Th. Ruyssen, Secretary General of the International Union of League of Nations Associations, will preside."

A week later, on Saturday March 16th, the "Union Populaire pour la Paix Universelle" asked Madame Duchêne to speak at their monthly reunion on the subject of Chemical Warfare, showing lantern slides and giving the conclusions of the Frankfort Conference.

Finally on March 12th, the French Section of the W. I. L. held a big meeting at the "Hôtel des Sociétés Savantes" at which Prof. Paul Langevin presided. The subject was "Peace—or Extermination", and the speakers were Mr. F. Challye, Mr. Francis Delaisi, Mr. Marc Sangnier and Madame Gabrielle Duchêne. This meeting was a great success not only because of the distinguished speakers, but

because of the intense interest of the audience.

The resolutions passed at Frankfort stating that there is no effective protection for the civil population against modern methods of warfare, except the abolition of war, were presented and adopted.

### Lyon Branch

This group reports action along the same line as that in Paris. Two big meetings were held in Lyon. At the second one, all the municipal councillors, the Council General, the deputies, and the senators were invited to attend as well as the representatives of the syndicates and all pacific, political and feminist organisations. As at Frankfort there was complete liberty for discussion and for conclusions which showed that another war meant extermination. At St. Etienne and Villefranche the same success was had with the same sort of meetings and two W. I. L. groups were created in these towns. In the valley of the Rhone and of the Ardèche the rural population replied to the appeal of the League and there were large and attentive audiences to whom Madame Wanner, the chairman of the Lyon Branch, presented the facts amassed at Frankfort on Chemical Warfare and illustrated her talk with lantern slides. The result was 102 new members for the League. A speaking trip for Madame Wanner along the same lines has been arranged for the end of April in Dijon, Valence, Bordeaux, Clermont and Grenoble.

### Hungarian Section

Madame Eugenie M. Meller, the chairman of this section, has sent in an interesting account of the fight of Hungarian women for their political rights. For the first time in the history of Hungary, which ever since the war has been torn by the internal strife of its political groups, the women of Hungary of all shades of opinions and beliefs united their forces to repeal an objectionable bill which denied to women eligibility in local elections. The conservative and the radical, the nationalist and the internationalist, the militarist and the pacifist, the Catholics of both Roman and Greek churches, and the Jewish women joined hands.

The concerted action of the women was directed at a provision of "A Bill to Reform the Administration of the Country". This bill had several times been introduced into Parliament and was brought up for discussion on the 29th of January. Under the provision women were denied eligibility at country, province, town, and village elections. The reason given was that the affairs dealt with in rural districts were outside the range of women's interest.

The political committee of the Feministak Egysülete, directly it heard of this provision, before it was even discussed, presented a protest in the form of a resolution to all members of Parliament. They said in part (1) that in the local governments the matters discussed are particularly those of importance to women, i.e. public health, education, administration, cleanliness, public morals, etc., (2) that the women serving in the Municipal Parliament of Budapest have given frequent and constant proof of their efficiency, reliability and expertness, and that the same qualities may be expected of women in rural administra-

tion, (3) that women are now eligible for Parliament and therefore ought as a matter of course to be eligible to municipal governments.

(4) That as the women in the capital of Budapest were eligible to their municipal Parliament, to refuse the same privilege to women in the country would be to mark them as inferiors.

After this resolution had been presented, the National Council of Women called upon all Women's Organisations to join in a great protest meeting. The result was the uniting of all forces so that at a big mass meeting 700,000 women voters were represented. All the large towns in Hungary sent representatives. It was interesting to note that women who years ago opposed and were frightened by the idea of political rights for women and who even after the winning of suffrage were opposed to women members of Parliament, now all unanimously demanded the right of eligibility of country women to rural parliaments. The great success of this meeting and the intense feeling aroused was due in part to the fine work of Countess Apponyi, President, and Mme. Augusta Rosenberg, Vice-President of the National Council of Women.

### Canadian Section

#### Toronto Branch

This group has taken on fresh life and activity. Berta Hamilton has been made the President of the Branch. Miss Hamilton is specially qualified for the position for she has real knowledge of International affairs. Last year she spent many months in Geneva and during the summer took charge of the housekeeping at the Maison Internationale so that the Directress might have a summer vacation. Miss Hamilton also acted as consultative member for Canada and attended several international executive meetings. Mrs. Alice Loeb, one of the Vice-presidents of the branch has also spent many months in Geneva and lived in the Maison Internationale. This brings this group very closely in touch with International Headquarters. Mrs. Loeb in a letter says:

"Last week we had a W.I.L. meeting and we can look for a flourishing organisation, for Berta Hamilton has consented to take the presidency and we all feel that is simply wonderful.

"I am taking on my former job convener of literature committee and have charge of Pax. I have started out to get subscriptions at 50 cts. We include it in our 1.00 membership fee...

"Pax is better than ever and this month is fine. For work in Canada it is invaluable for we have no other way of making contacts and it does give so much international news in readable form—just the thing for busy women...

"We are hoping that several delegates will go to the International Congress; we are working on this now and will let you know later."

### Swedish Section

This section held its annual study course from January 8-12. The meetings were in Malmö the first two days and the last two in Lund. There were lectures and discussions on many aspects of the peace problem—Peace and the Churches, Peace and Education, Peace and Philosophy, Peace Ideas in Literature, Social Peace and Peace in Industry.

As usual these lectures aroused much attention and were well attended.



## Pax International

MADELEINE Z. DOTY

There is nothing the matter with the membership of the W. I. L. It is simply great the response there has been to the appeal for funds to keep *Pax* going until our Congress the end of August.

You can't imagine what a thrill it gives us at Headquarters to have you people so interested. When we get a letter as we did the other morning from the Wisconsin U. S. A. group saying: "We hear our *Pax* is in jeopardy and we are sending \$25", the editor of *Pax*, at any rate, wants to work ten times harder than before to make "your *Pax*" worth while.

One nice feature of the contributions is that they have come from all over. We know that very many of our members have very limited incomes and that the small contributions are often as hard to make as the big ones. We appreciate greatly those small gifts.

Roughly we now have about \$450. Of this amount the British Section has contributed \$100, and they are trying to raise another \$150, so as to cover one month's printing bill of *Pax*. If they do this, the total will then be \$600. Then we hear from America that contributions have come into the National office in Washington and these are being put together and sent in a lump sum. Suppose we get \$50 more in this way, that would make the total \$650 and leave only \$100 still to raise in order to have the \$750 which was the amount needed to carry *Pax* through August. That is pretty fine for I haven't the ghost of a doubt but that some good friends of *Pax* who read this and haven't already contributed will do so and make our future sure.

I hope the name of each contributor and the amount contributed is correct. If not please let me know. It has been a little difficult to be sure that I have put everyone's name in the list who should be there for some money has come to Headquarters without any definite designation as to what it was for. Of course I tried to claim it all and contended with Mary Sheepshanks that it was meant for *Pax* but she as secretary naturally didn't agree. So if any one has been left out just let me know and the name and amount will be printed next time. It would be helpful in making contributions to *Pax* if you would address your letters to me care of Headquarters then I could write you each an acknowledge-

ment. A thousand thanks for your generosity and for that which is to come. Long live *Pax International*!

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### Two Peace Emblems

There are two articles which may be purchased and worn which will demonstrate your belief in peace. One is a leather belt with a brass buckle gotten out by the German War Resisters' Organisation. The design on the buckle is a gun being broken in two pieces, by two hands. The price for this is 2.75 marks and can be had from the "Friedensbund der Kriegsteilnehmer", Berlin, Woltstrasse 19.

The other article is our own *Pax* pin, which costs 1 franc and can be ordered from Geneva Headquarters, 12 rue du Vieux-College.

It would be nice if everyone who comes to the Congress plainly indicated their belief by wearing a peace-emblem.



## Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

Jane Addams, International President

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

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

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

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