

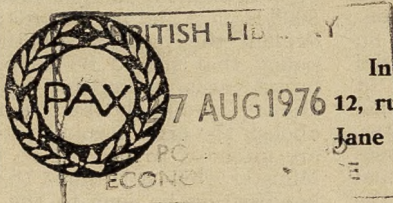
PAX INTERNATIONAL

In these anxious days when the fate of the world seems to hang in the balance and violence is growing in many directions throughout the world, this « VIIIth Congress assembled in Grenoble » desires to re-affirm the stand of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and all its National Groups and Sections, against violence and oppression of every kind; whether employed between different nations, classes or individuals and whether under the influence of Fascism or Communism or any other system of government. It declares the League to have no financial affiliation with nor to be under the domination of any political party, national or international or any government whatsoever.

The W. I. L. P. F. aims at uniting women in all countries who are opposed to every kind of war, exploitation and oppression and who work for universal disarmament and for the solution of conflicts by the recognition of human solidarity, by conciliation and arbitration, by world co-operation, and by the establishment of social, political and economic justice for all, without distinction of sex, race, class or creed. The work of all the National Sections is based upon the statements adopted and the Resolutions passed by the International Congresses of the League.

Resolution of Grenoble Congress 1932.

Published
by the Women's International League for Peace
and Freedom



International Headquarters:
12, rue du Vieux-Collège, Geneva
Jane Addams, Honorary President

ALL HONOUR TO CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS

In spite of the sarcasm or silence of the press (in our Geneva of the League of Nations, a tacit convention wills that the non-Socialist dailies conceal all sentences, even when there are several in succession) conscientious objectors continue to take the Kellogg Pact seriously, though the Governments and peoples too often make sport of it. In Belgium, in spite of severer laws regarding conscientious objectors, L. Van Dyck, sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment, was bombarded with flowers at the end of the trial. Simoens went on hunger strike to protest against an equally unjust imprisonment.

In France there is a long line of men, who, after Rambaud, have gone into the ranks of conscientious objectors. Lounay, Martin, Pau, Baulu and Recipont are all in prison now (the first three in the Rue du Cherche-Midi, Paris: don't fail to express our gratitude to them!)

And in Switzerland, the last number of the „Révolution Pacifique“ published in its column of honourable mention the names of 11 French Swiss conscientious objectors, among them Bertholet, Kinaste, Blaser, Vatré and Lyrer.

Warm thanks to all these sincere friends of peace! *Alice Descœudres.*

CONTENTS

- All Honour to Conscientious Objectors.*
- A. Descœudres.*
- Appeal of the German Section.*
- Work of the Sections.*
- Meeting of the Chairmen.*
- Work at Geneva Headquarters.*
- International India Conference.*
- Books.*

APPEAL OF THE GERMAN SECTION

PEACE! WORK! BREAD!

In view of the situation created by negotiations at home and abroad, the German Section of the W. I. L. P. F. reiterates the following demands:

1) *Total and Universal Disarmament*—in defiance of the profit-making speculations of war industries and the interests that work hand in hand with them. Their machinations must be exposed and their system destroyed.

As essentials to disarmament:

2) The unmasking and immediate abolition of private and state war industries and international support of all forces which refuse to take part in manufacture, trade and transport of arms.

The formulae of *equality of armaments* and *security* can only have one logical meaning in view of the omni-destructive modern methods of warfare: Guarantees of equality and security for all peoples through total disarmament of all states. No people wishes war. May the Governments at long last understand that!

3) Disarmament and dissolution of all private and semi-official military organisations in Germany. Only by most resolutely putting into effect the law prohibiting weapons, can an end be made

to the daily bloodshed of young people, excited to fever pitch, which is leading to civil war.

4) No more emergency decrees! Respect for the Constitution of the Reich. Control of Government policy by the Reichstag. Cessation of discharge of workers and lowering of wages and salaries.

5) International creation of employment. Freedom of trade. Abolition of tariffs. Planned distribution, through international regulation, of primary necessities with participation and under the control of international trade unions and consumers' organisations.

We appeal to you all to join us in opposing the destructive forces, which are at work, by a conscious effort towards construction. Construction means enlightenment.

Construction means victory over violence.

Construction means the preparation of a political and economic system which, instead of serving the interests of the few as does the war system, will take into account the needs of the whole people.

We demand peace, work and bread for our People and all Peoples!

WORK OF THE SECTIONS

UNITED STATES SECTION

The United States Section organised its first Regional Conference at Northampton, Massachusetts, on September 16, 17 and 18. The Conference was attended by 302 persons. President William Allan Neilson of Smith College and President Mary Emma Woolley of Mount Holyoke College, made splendid speeches.

Several resolutions were passed, both by the Regional Conference and by the National Board meeting on September 16th, and were forwarded to the President of the Disarmament Conference. Mr. Henderson had them summarised in the *Official Journal* of the Conference. We quote from it:

"The President has received from the United States Section of the W.I.L.P.F. a number of resolutions unanimously adopted at meetings held at Northampton (Mass.) on September 16th by the National Board of the W.I.L.P.F. and on September 17th by the First Regional Conference of the W.I.L. Copies of these resolutions have been forwarded to the President of the United States.

"The Regional Conference expresses its belief in the necessity for a mutual agreement between all nations for the abolition of the private manufacture of the primary equipment of war. It appeals to President Hoover to insist upon public sessions of the Bureau of the Disarmament Conference and requests him to press for a re-consideration of his plan for a reduction of armaments of all categories by one-third.

"It further calls upon the Administration of the United States to recommend the cancellation of war debts; to make good the deficit thus created in the national income by equivalent reduction in military and naval appropriations for 1933; and to request the former debtor nations to reduce their war budgets proportionately.

"It advocates that, at the coming International Economic Conference, the United States will do its part to lower tariffs, to end tariff wars, and to establish basic agreements with other nations in regard to international trade based upon human needs.

"A resolution adopted by the National Board of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom... on September 16th, 1932, calls upon President Hoover to instruct the delegates of the United States to press his proposals at the Disarmament Conference and to support in every possible way the abolition of the system of conscription, control of the traffic in arms and of the manufacture of arms, the budgetary reduction of armaments and a permanent international commission of supervision."

The Regional Conference passed a resolution similar to the above, in which it also supported the Manifesto of the Grenoble Congress.

Mrs. Grace E. Wills, a member of the United States Section, who was born and reared in New Zealand, has written a most interesting article on "Non-Violence in Samoa" for *The World Tomorrow*, October 12. (Address of *The World Tomorrow*, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, single copies 10 cents.)

GREAT BRITAIN

NORTH WALES' BRANCH

The North Wales Branch of the W.I.L.P.F. sent a statement on the danger created by Germany's withdrawal from the Disarmament Conference to Sir John Simon, Mr. Arthur Henderson, all Members of Parliament and all the British Delegates to the Disarmament Conference and the Assembly of the L. of N. It urged the British Government to take the lead by proposing to the Bureau of the Disarmament Conference realisation of Germany's equality status through universal agreement to abolish the arms forbidden to Germany in the Treaty of Versailles.

The North Wales Branch sent a telegram on this subject to the Prime Minister.

BRITISH SECTION

The British Section is working actively on disarmament and has already sent out 8000 leaflets and postcards; the leaflets explain the present situation and the policy that should be advocated. The postal cards, calling for support of the Hoover proposals and agreement to abolish the arms forbidden to Germany, are intended to be sent to the Foreign Minister while it is urged that a copy in handwriting be sent to the Member of Parliament for the writer's constituency.

The Section has also had a poster printed for display out of doors which is distributed free. It carries a picture of war graves with the text: "Never Again. November 11th. Remember those of all nations who died in the war to end war. Let us keep our promise to disarm and make peace possible."

An important and influential deputation sent from the religious bodies, which included the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the bishops of many important towns and representatives from all other denominations, was received by the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister. The deputation quoted in full the Disarmament Declaration of the British Section, expressed disappointment at the lack of progress made in the Disarmament Conference and urged that "when the Conference resumes the British Government should immediately declare a definite policy of disarmament, based upon equality of status among all members of the League of Nations and expressed in such a form that the plain man understands that something has been accomplished." Miss Sheepshanks writes: "More than in any other country the religious bodies here represent the great mass of public opinion and the fact that the W. I. L., as indicated in the Declaration, has had such an influence upon the Churches is further evidence it has indeed reached the vast body of moderate opinion in this country and has been the means of educating and enlightening it."

SUMMER SCHOOL OF THE SWISS SECTION

AT BENZENRÜTI, SEPTEMBER 26th to OCTOBER 1st

It would hardly be possible to find a more charming spot than Benzenrütli as a place to meet and discuss peace

questions!... The program was a full one...

Clara Ragaz... gave an interesting account of the history of the League and told of three women, true heroines, who did not fear to meet during the World War and to talk of peace and possibilities of putting an end to the tragedy of war; Rosika Schwimmer, a Hungarian, Jane Addams, an American and Aletta Jakobs, a Dutch woman.

Miss Lanz of Berne spoke about the numerous organisations working for peace.

Dr. Dummer of Aarau spoke on arbitration and the organisation of international justice.

The work that Mrs. Lejeune of Kolliken gave us to do was certainly the most useful of all. She had picked out twenty odd objections made by opponents of disarmament and we had to reply to them, first by discussing the objections and then answering them with proofs. These "dialogues" will be examined, studied and then a pamphlet, a sort of Peace Catechism, will be published.

At the General Assembly of the Swiss Section, which met at St. Gallen on October 2nd, we heard a very interesting lecture by Mr. Stroebel, former member of the Reichstag, on the shameful trade in munitions during the last war... Mr. Schmid, a Swiss agronomist and journalist, completed this lecture by showing that our own dear Switzerland has been no better than other countries and works industriously to furnish munitions to the neighboring countries... Let us therefore learn to think, not as Swiss, nor as French, nor as Germans but as "human beings" who respect the life and needs of others. J. Rolli-Blatter.

MEETING OF THE CHAIRMEN IN ZURICH

The Chairmen, meeting at Zurich on October 4th, decided to re-iterate the principles of the League by printing in this month's *Pax* the declaration voted at Grenoble.

They drafted a letter to the German Government expressing their hope of seeing Germany return to the Disarmament Conference.

They gave their approval to the report and financial proposals made by the Secretariat, as well as to practice of economy realised in the past and envisaged for the future, and to measures concerning the Maison Internationale.

They sent the following letter to Mahatma Gandhi:

"On behalf of the W. I. L. P. F. we want to thank you from our hearts for your faith and sacrifice and to say how much we rejoice in the success which has brought unity where there was division.

"We earnestly hope that unity may become active between all the peoples of India and that their future may develop in peace and in freedom."

WORK AT GENEVA HEADQUARTERS

Before Dorothy Detzer, Secretary of our United States Section, left for the United States she gave us an interesting talk on different aspects of present-day problems particularly in North America where pacifist forces are rising against the power of war industries. Edith Pye presided at this meeting.

Study meetings with a lecture followed by discussion are being held at the Maison Internationale every Monday. The subjects treated in October and November are: Patriotisms come to blows, by Edmond Privat; The Burden of this Generation, by K. Stoumann; International Legislation on Insurance, by Mme Hélène Romniciano; International Attempts to Cure the Crisis, by Miss Marie Ginsberg; the Idea of National Sovereignty, by J. Morellet.

On October 20th international members, subscribers to *Pax*, members of the Geneva Group and of the Italian Group met at the Maison Internationale to discuss work connected with the Swiss Section and headquarters. Special attention was given to war industries and the campaigns in the press and cinema to rouse the war spirit.

The Secretary of the League, having followed the meetings of the special committee of the L. of N. dealing with private and state war industries, got in touch with a certain number of delegates and is trying to collect information on the subject for the Sections.

Among interviews with women delegates, mention must be made of an interesting conversation with Mme Palencia, Spanish delegate, who is prepared to collaborate with our League.

The Secretariat, with the approval of the Chairmen, sent a letter to Mr. Henderson on the necessity of abolition of private war industries and trade in arms and materials of warfare and an international control of state industries.

We are in touch with a French Committee against War Industries on which our French Section is represented.

Attention must be drawn to action carried on by commercial organisations manufacturing gas masks. One of these organisations has distributed a letter in Belgium blaming the Government for not protecting the civilian population, denouncing German preparations and, naturally, stating the necessity for purchase of gas masks. The circular letter says: "If danger arose, it would not be possible to meet the demands for masks. The present limited number of masks does not allow of an offer being made to persons who have not received this letter. On request, however, such persons will be given a number of priority. Children's masks can only be sent in three months time".

We strongly condemn such preparation of war and such terrorising of the population in order to increase commercial profits.

Read and distribute the appeal published by the French Section of the League on the pretence of defence of the civilian population.

Having had occasion to discuss these questions with a member of the Committee of the Red Cross, we stressed the attitude of our League and the influence

that the Red Cross could exert on the Disarmament Conference for immediate abolition of all military aviation and international control of civil aviation.

The Disarmament Committee of Women's International Organisations, having accepted a proposal made by the Secretary of the W. I. L., is going to ask the women's organisations to concentrate the greater part of their energies on work for disarmament and against war. The Committee is asking the organisations, during November, to multiply their meetings, demonstrations and letters to governments and to the Bureau of the Conference. It stresses the responsibility of women and the necessity, at present, of giving first place to work against war. This proposal will be sent out about the same time as Miss Courtney's very urgent appeal to the organisations.

The Extraordinary Assembly, which is to examine the Lytton Report, will meet the end of November in Geneva. Since the publication of the Lytton Report, Japanese propaganda at Geneva has been intense. We have received numerous documents from the Japanese delegation and, following on a lecture by an American on the Manchukuo State and on the necessity of this state's enjoying independence with Japanese protection, we now hear of a lecture on the same subject by a French man.

A letter having come from Buenos Aires telling of the pacifist work of certain women's organisations in Bolivia and Paraguay, we have put ourselves in touch with them.

In response to a request from our Belgian Section, which took part in a meeting in favour of Simoons, a conscientious objector who was in prison and hunger striking, the Secretary sent a message to the meeting. We also sent a letter to the Belgian Minister of Defence expressing our admiration for those heroes who, rising above national heroes, refuse to consent to warfare and, thus, serve the cause of humanity as a whole.

The India Committee, which was formed on the initiative of Mrs. Cousins (see the following article), met during a whole month at the Maison Internationale.

Before leaving Geneva, Mr. Cousins spoke to the Geneva Group on the cultural aspects of peace.

Every day we receive new subscriptions to *Pax*. Some friends have such confidence in the League as to subscribe through 1934, even up to 1938.

The Congress Report is finished. Besides the documents decided on by the Executive, it contains a photograph of Miss Addams and a medaillon of Dr. Augspurg. This report will be sent to all international members and to the Sections and can be obtained through headquarters for 1 Swiss franc, post free.

C. D.

In order to facilitate the work of the Post Office in sorting mail please address all communications in future to Case Postale Rive, Geneva 3.

INTERNATIONAL INDIA CONFERENCE

A provisional committee on India was created this autumn and given hospitality in the Maison Internationale. Its active secretary, Mrs. Cousins, wished to organise a public meeting in India at Geneva and took up the work most energetically.

Mrs. Horup of Copenhagen and Dr. Edmond Privat of Geneva proposed that an international conference be held with a view to setting up a permanent committee in order to make the cause and civilisation of India better known in the West.

Organised in one month, the Conference succeeded beyond all expectations. Representatives of 26 organisations and 15 countries met together in Geneva on October 6th and discussed the best methods of work.

In the morning the delegates of different national India organisations spoke, at the Salle Centrale, of their work and their demands. Among others, there were Mr. Roger Liévens for Belgium, Miss Madeleine Rolland and Mrs. Morin for France, Mr. Satkov for Bulgaria, Mr. Werner Zimmermann for German speaking countries, Mr. Jean-Louis Claparède for French Switzerland, Dr. Strong and Mr. Raymond Wilson for the United States and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence for England.

It was then the turn of organisations which, though not primarily working for India, were interested in the cause of India. Mrs. Kamensky represented the International Theosophic Centre, Dr. Demarquette the Trait d'Union, Miss Pye, chariman of the W. I. L. P. F., represented the British Section of that League and Mr. Liechti the Swiss Centre for Peace Work.

In the afternoon, the Conference discussed the establishment of a permanent international organisation whose work it should be to collect and circulate accurate news on events in India and to call together a second international conference next year.

The Conference examined the possibilities of Paris and London but decided on Geneva as the headquarters of the permanent Committee for 1932 and 1933, and designated Dr. Edmond Privat of Geneva as president and Mrs. Horup of Copenhagen as secretary. The other officers are Miss Madeleine Rolland, Mrs. Meyer-Stolte, Miss Olga Birukov, Mr. Jean-Louis Claparède and Mr. Hefti. The last two act as vice presidents to advise the secretary, who is generously giving both her time and a sum of one thousand francs for the cause.

The Committee is composed of : 1) The officers, 2) Persons who have given their names as patrons, 3) A representative of each member organisation. It will be the work of the officers to study the organisation of friends and isolated correspondents who are working in western countries for the cause of India.

The Conference has asked the Committee to help the cause of India by pacifist means from the standpoint of India's complete right to decide her political and social future herself. It renders homage to the method of non-violence adopted under the inspiration of Gandhi and considers it a material contribution to disarmament.

A telegram was sent to Prime Minister MacDonald asking him to renew negotiations with the Indian National Congress, which represents the majority of the population, and asking for an amnesty for non-violent political prisoners. The Conference considers it unjust to class them with persons undergoing sentences under common law.

Warm thanks were voted to Mrs. Cousins and Mr. Jean-Louis Claparède for their great efforts in organising the Conference. Mrs. Cousins was appointed honorary president of the Conference together with Dr. Sunderland and Romain Rolland. Dr. Privat presided at the morning session and Professor Charles Baudoin at the afternoon session. Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence presided in English

at the evening public meeting and opened the series of speeches of Messr. Privat, Liévens, Baudoin, Demarquette, Hoog (in French) and Mrs. Cousins and Mr. Saran in English. Miss Rolland read a beautiful message from her brother, Romain Rolland, on the triumph of the non-violence of Gandhi.

All the speeches showed India's contribution to the cause of peace in the refusal of the National Congress to take up arms for the liberation of the country. They also expressed hope that England would make her contribution to disarmament by giving India her liberty before the Indians were tempted to change their methods and to imitate the bloodshed of European revolutions.

The whole meeting was marked by sympathy for India, but also by friendship for England, whom one would like to see better informed of events in India and ready to extricate herself from a position which is morally untenable. Any idea of anti-British propaganda is excluded.

This latter idea was made clear in the very objective lectures of Prof. Masson-Oursel of the Sorbonne on the Place of India in World Civilisation and of Mr. Natarajan, of the Fellowship School at Gland, on Casts and Untouchability. It is of primary importance to enlighten and inform public opinion in a sphere where prejudice takes the place of science.

India Committee.

BOOKS

On sale at headquarters :

- 1) Grenoble Congress Report : 1 Swiss franc.
- 2) Dr. Gertrud Woker : Der kommende Gift- und Brandkrieg (Fr. 4.50).
- 3) Camille Drevet : Du Congrès de Prague au Congrès de Grenoble. — Trois ans d'activité dans les sections et à Genève (20 centimes).
- 4) Camille Drevet : Désarmons d'abord les profiteurs de guerre (50 centimes).
- 5) Camille Drevet : Peut-on contrôler les industries de guerre? With English summary. (50 centimes.)
- 6) Amy Woods : Wanted a New Honour among Nations — The Sino-Japanese Conflict (50 centimes).
- 7) Edmond Privat : Le Choc des Patriotismes (3 francs).
- 8) Postal cards published by the Disarmament Committee of Women's International Organisations (20 centimes each).
- 9) Stamps printed by the Finnish Section of the W. I. L. P. F. with the *Pax* seal (20 centimes for a sheet of 9 stamps).
- 10) La Révolution Pacifique (20 centimes).

Received at Headquarters :

The Lytton Report.
 Present conditions of China (sent by the Japanese Delegation).
 Relations of Japan with Manchuria and Mongolia (sent by the Japanese Delegation).
 Yusuke Tsurumi : Le Conflit sino-japonais (sent by the Japanese Delegation).
 Georges Valois : Economique.
 Georges Valois : Guerre ou Révolution?

PAX INTERNATIONAL

MONTHLY BULLETIN OF THE WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
 FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM

published by the Headquarters Office of the
 W. I. L. P. F., 12, rue du Vieux-Collège, Geneva.

The undersigned.....
 wishes to subscribe to *Pax International* for one year beginning.....
 Please send the English,
 French, German edition (cross out those not wanted).

Signature :

Address : (please write legibly)

Subscription price: 2.50 Swiss francs, 50 cents or 2/6 a year.