

Prophets are not quiet men,
Writing with a coaxing pen—
He who feels the spurs of God
Cannot pause to smile and nod.



Prophets are as stars of white
Driven, burning through the night;
Strangers to our pale content,
Flaming, till their lives are spent.

Arthur R. MacDougall, Jr.

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Swiss School Teachers Demand Abolition of Militia

Some weeks ago the School Teachers Union in Geneva brought forward at one of their meetings a remarkable resolution appealing to Swiss Teachers for the education of youth in the schools in the ideals of peace, and calling for the abolition of the Swiss Militia and the Military Budget.

This resolution caused much excitement and debate. Sixty teachers voted for this resolution, eighty-six against, and forty-four withheld their votes. The resolution roused a storm of indignation in the press. The pacifist teachers were charged with working under instruction from Russia.

Mentha, the man who drew up the resolution, was requested by the executive of the Red Cross of Geneva to resign his editorship of the journal, "The Red Cross of Youth".

The Geneva teachers who drew up the resolution and then submitted it to their colleagues in other Cantons understand the seriousness and the significance of their decision to take such a stand. But they feel after having carefully studied the question that the war spirit can only disappear if the largest war factor, the army, disappears. They formulated their program after seeing how all their work as teachers and peace workers was blocked by the system of military

conscription, and after reaching the conclusion that it is a delusion to rely on the army as a preventive for war. They say: "We wish to recall to mind that the Swiss people joined the League of Nations only when a formal promise was given, that action would immediately be begun to ensure peace. We rely on the League of Nations to guarantee the independence of the countries that stand under its protection.

We are persuaded that we are acting in faithful obedience to the dictates of conscience and as good patriots and educators."

Abolishing the Institution of War S. O. Levinson

The American proposal for the renunciation of war made to the five Great Powers has been accepted in toto by Germany.

Mr. S. O. Levinson, the man who originally suggested the idea of war outlawry, has written an excellent article for the "Christian Century". Extracts from which follow.

Notwithstanding the simplicity of the proposal utterly to renounce the institution of war, confusion seems to exist both in Europe and in America... Particularly in Europe, there is confusion arising from the failure to distinguish between an arbitration treaty and a treaty to abolish war... The original proposal to outlaw war by a two-power pact, was made by M. Briand almost a year ago and had no reference whatever to the arbitration treaty (between France and the U. S.) expiring in February, 1928. The two are independent and distinct... In the arbitration treaty the two republics have agreed to submit to arbitration all classes of disputes except those specifically reserved from arbitration. No self-respecting nation can well submit all its disputes, including domestic and internal questions, perhaps involving its national way of life, either to arbitration or to judicial decision.

Now contrast an arbitration treaty with a treaty to outlaw war. The one indicates the controversies that will and that will not be arbitrated. The treaty to outlaw war says that whether the controversy is within the scope of the arbitration treaty or not, neither nation will go to war with the other about it. The gist of an outlawry treaty is

the unconditional agreement of each nation that even if diplomacy, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial procedure, all fail, it will not attempt to "settle" any dispute by force. The charge has been repeatedly made in the European press that the Kellogg proposal would reserve to the United States privileges of war but would deprive the European nations of the same sovereign right. On the contrary, the multilateral pact proposed by our government would bind the United States not to go to war with its signatory or signatories over any dispute or any question... The foreign press jumped to the conclusion that because the arbitration treaty reserves from submission certain controversies, we therefore reserve war for those controversies. The Kellogg proposal has no such reservation, but explicitly renounces war as to all controversies, including those excepted from arbitration...

It has also been asserted, ...that outlawry of war depends for its efficacy upon juridical machinery alone, and in effect discards the process of arbitration as well as the political methods of conference and conciliation. But there is no such suggestion in the Kellogg proposal and there is no such opinion held among the advocates of war outlawry... Arbitration cannot live and thrive in the same house with war. Nothing will so advance the efficacy of arbitration as the absolute renunciation of war. Judicial procedure is merely the extension into great efficacy of the theory of arbitration.

Up to the present time it appears that Europe is only willing to outlaw 'aggressive' war...

Suppose this same distinction had been urged when the institution of dueling was outlawed. The individual right of self-defence is just as inherent and much more simple and obvious than the same right in a nation. Suppose then it had been urged that only 'aggressive dueling' should be outlawed and that 'defensive dueling' be left intact... Such a suggestion relative to dueling would have been silly, but the analogy is perfectly sound... If two people fight with deadly weapons, it is not now a 'duel' except as a metaphor. The institution is gone...

So it should be with war. The institution of war must be de-legalized, outlawed, abolished.

A GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT OF PEACE

Agnes C. MacPhail

Miss MacPhail, who is the only woman M.P. in Canada and an ardent member of the W.I.L., has recently introduced a motion into the Canadian House of Commons providing for the establishment of a Government Department to promote international understanding. The following article consists of extracts from Miss MacPhail's speech.

I assume that all hon. members in this chamber are anxious to bring security to our country, and that any differences we have in the matter relate to the methods to be employed in bringing about peace... The last war with its frightful loss of life and treasure caused all of us to think of this subject as one of very great importance. Not only did Canada lose sixty thousand of her men, but the world lost ten million men.

The cost of the last war was greater than that of any previous war. In the first twenty years of the Twentieth Century, fourteen countries spent the fantastic sum of \$61,000,000,000 in preparation for and carrying out war. England alone to-day spends on war or preparation for war, fourteen out every twenty shillings of her national expenditure. The United States spend 82 cents out of every dollar on war or preparation for war....

I have not any doubt at all that had \$61,000,000,000 been spent to bring knowledge, a high standard of living, and happiness to the common peoples of the world, wars would by now not be necessary. More and more people are coming to believe, and even people in high places are stating quite fearlessly, that they believe security must come by means other than military preparedness. Field Marshal Sir William Robertson, who was Chief of the Imperial General Staff from 1915 to 1918, said:

"Never in history were preparations so complete or so widespread as during the fifty or sixty years previous to 1914, and yet never were wars so frequent as in that period...."

"Every man and woman should energetically support all efforts made for devising some more sensible and humane way of composing international differences than the destructive and futile methods upon which reliance has hitherto been unsuccessfully placed.

"That is the only conclusion I can reach after a military career covering, on Sunday next, a period of exactly fifty years."

"...We have not in Canada, and indeed not to any extent anywhere in the world, studied constructively the art of making peace. The technique of war has been studied by some of the most astute minds in all countries; had the same wealth the same knowledge of the psychology of the people been used to promote peace we should to-day be far on our way towards the settlement of international disputes by some method other than war.

I do not however question the patriotism of those people in the house and in the country who believe that war is the way to be a patriotic citizen... I question their wisdom, not their patriotism...

Canada since the world war has been drawn more and more into world cur-

rents. There is an evidence of that in our appointing ambassadors to the different countries of the world. We have also been given a place on the Council of the League of Nations. All these things show that we are, whether we like it or not, becoming citizens of the world...

Canada has a long and indeed a very honourable history in the settling of disputes through conciliation, and the most noted of all is the Rush-Bagot treaty which was made at the end of the war of 1812-14. In the histories which I studied and from which I taught, this treaty was given some prominence. To be exact, I think some sixteen pages were devoted to the history of the war and two paragraphs to the peace. They told sympathetically, of the importance of the Rush-Bagot treaty, which disarmed the border line between Canada and the United States, which from that time on has been an example in peaceful settlement to the whole world. But in the new histories now used in Ontario, a copy of which I now hold in my hand, the same number of pages are devoted to the war but there is not one single line devoted to the Rush-Bagot treaty; the children in the schools of Ontario... reading these histories do not know anything about the greatest incident of that period of the history of United States and Canada. In the case of the Rush-Bagot treaty we prepared for peace, and we had peace. I think that is logical. The old idea that if you prepare for war you will have peace, is a fallacy.

The International Joint Commission, which has been in existence for some seventeen years and has settled over twenty differences between Canada and the United States, has been mentioned twice, just lately, in far-flung parts of the world. I am quoting from an editorial that appeared in the "Citizen" of March, 1928:—

"Recently Charles Evans Hughes spoke of conciliation between Canada and the United States at the Pan-American Conference in Havana, where he submitted the plan of the International Joint Commission as a model method of maintaining peaceful relations between neighbouring countries. A few days later, the League of Nations security committee at Geneva listened with keen interest to a description of the working of the commission. The Canadian member of the Committee, Dr. W. A. Riddell, told how this model scheme of conciliation had worked successfully in dealing with over twenty cases in the last seventeen years. He recommended the adoption of similar permanent boards of conciliation between other nations whose frontiers adjoin..."

"Dr. Riddell urged that security could be increased more by disarmament than by military measures."

I want the government to tell us if Dr. Riddell was speaking on their behalf. If so, are not the words which he used in Geneva and the action of the government in straight contradiction? If it is true that security comes through disarmament, then why is it that our military estimates have been increased from eleven million dollars in 1925 to eighteen million dollars this year? An explanation is due the country...

I do not wish dogmatically to lay down what a department of peace might do, but I hope I shall not tire the house too much by offering a few suggestions.

A department of peace should be twofold in character. First, it should have general supervision of an extensive program for peace throughout Canada. Secondly, it should cultivate friendly relations with other countries by promoting our knowledge of other people.

Then, too, it should encourage the work of international institutions, including the League of Nations, and make known their work to our people, so that we should be made acquainted with all the machinery that has been set up in any part of the world for finding new methods of settling international difficulties. I think that such a department should also study the causes of war... It might also make clear to our people some of our own mannerisms that offend the sensibilities of other nations... This department could develop the will to peace through education; by working with peace societies, schools, churches, labour associations, women's, farmers', and social clubs, and any other Canadian agencies whose efforts in the direction of peace could be made more effective by such co-operation. The department could also prepare a list of speakers, who, while not employed by the government, could, through the department, be made available for addressing public meetings. Our government departments issue booklets, pamphlets, posters and films, and there seems to be no good reason why a department of peace could not use the same means to make known to the Canadian people the truths regarding peace and war...

We might establish peace scholarships alloting a scholarship to each province. I should want these peace scholarships available to young women as well as to young men. The winners of these scholarships should go abroad each year to study along lines which would make them better world citizens and at the same time better citizens of Canada.

We might very well establish a yearly peace award for the best work done in the cause of peace.

We have a military college where young men are prepared to be warriors. Why not establish a college to train young men in promoting peaceful understandings throughout the world? Then instead of making grants for the training of cadets in summer camps—the government might use the money to much better purpose for the establishment of summer schools to promote the study of international friendship. Such a department would call to the highest in us; it would call out our mental and spiritual attributes, challenging them, rather than the physical, which is on the lowest possible plane.

What are disarmament conferences, even conferences of the League of Nations, unless they are backed by a conviction on the part of the peoples of the world, the rank and file of the nations? The common people are sick of war. They are exceedingly concerned that the government shall strive to find some new way of settling international disputes. In international politics, as in everything else, the misfortune is that our aim is too low; by aiming high the government or any international body will call out the latent idealism of the common people. And after all the latent idealism of the common people is the greatest force for peace in the world to-day.

Our Delegates To China Journey Home

Fascinating Japan Camille Drevet.

March 18th.

This morning on awaking I saw Japan. Light boats glided over a calm blue lake. Rounded or conical rocks, and many tiny islands delighted the eye. It was like a colored picture, a miniature. At the foot of the rocks, on the lake edge were flat little houses with grey roofs. The sky was a soft blue, the water deeper in color. Such a scene can be grasped in a moment. After the bewildering bigness of China, it was like a relaxation of mind and spirit. Every thing assumed its normal proportions...

At twelve thirty we are told we will reach Kobe at two o'clock. We rush to our cabins. Then comes the visit of the customs and health officials; passports are viséd and we arrive.

A friend has been sent to meet us by Mrs. Nitobé. At seven that evening we are all three in a Japanese restaurant where Japanese girls in blue kimonos and little white embroidered aprons wait on us.

Afterwards Miss T. takes us into the suburbs to see a Buddhist temple filled with worshippers, and a little room where a Japanese is teaching the gospel to some of the faithful. Then we stroll through a labyrinth of small streets in the slums; none of the streets is more than 2 yards wide. It is a sordid spectacle and seems like a nightmare. Conversations can be heard through the paper walls of the houses. But there are no cries. Inside of the houses we can see people in groups playing, smoking or talking.

Miss T. shows us the miserable house where Kagawa, the Christian leader, lived for several years. She promises to take us to-morrow to see this man who has devoted his life to the cause of the people.

We arrive at Osaka that same evening at ten o'clock.

March 19th. Osaka.

The streets are animated, but the crowd is disciplined, and silent. There are many bicycles and no more jinrickshaws. The day of the human horse is over.

We take an electric tram to go out and see Mr. Kagawa. The country is connected with the city by many tram lines running in all directions. Nowhere have I had such a strong impression of organised industry. The chimneys of the factories almost touch one another.

We got off the tram and followed a stony road. We reach a house as simple as those we have passed, in it Mr. Kagawa lives with his wife and two children. We take off our shoes at the door. We go up a little ladderlike stairway to the office where we find Mr. Kagawa. His face is open and energetic. One eye is bandaged because of trachoma contracted in some hovel. The remaining eye is beautiful, with a simple direct look. He speaks English and listening to him one feels that this idealist knows reality, and grapples with it. He talks about the workers' movement. He is not satisfied with the last elections.

He is trying to get the peasants educated and to form a group capable of directing the popular movement. In a

neighbouring room, a friend of his was teaching some men, seated on the floor, the economic principles they need to know to become "leaders".

Kagawa has nothing of a Gandhi about him. He doesn't talk of going back to the spinning wheel. He wants the people to adapt themselves to present conditions. A great apostle of cooperation, he is very glad of the progress made recently in this direction in Japan.

March 20th. Kioto.

Kioto is an immense city very Japanese in character. The streets are broad and covered with tram lines; there are many little tea houses. We visit the Imperial Palace surrounded by a moat and high walls. This palace has not the grace of the one at Pekin but sumptuous lacquer work decorates the bare salons which seem disconcertingly naked to Europeans accustomed to luxurious furnishing of imperial palaces...

Our friends who offered us hospitality, live in a delicious Japanese house with sliding pannels and a shady garden. But they have added some pieces of modern furniture, tables, chairs and beds which seem incongruous in that setting. We spent two delightful days in this lovely house and then left for Tokio.

The journey is quite long (10 hours). We end up by taking off our shoes and squatting on our blue velvet bench in the train, in order to be more comfortable. All along the car are rows of European shoes side by side with Japanese slippers.

The train runs past rice fields, along the sides of mountains or lakes, or the sea, it goes through towns with grey roofs, into the plain again through the rice fields and tea plantations.

March 25th. Tokio.

At 8 o'clock we pull into the immense station of Tokio. Two Japanese women, Iano Jodai, the secretary, and Mrs. Inoue, the president of the Japanese Section of the W. I. L., carrying flowers await us with a whole group from our League. Then comes the son of Dr. Nitobé and behind him journalists and photographers.

An auto takes us across the immense city, and right up at the top of the many hills of Tokio we find the house of Dr. and Mrs. Nitobé. They receive us in the most exquisite manner and we quickly feel "at home".

The day after our arrival, from three to six, Mrs. Nitobé received in our honour the members of our section and several people from the university and pacifist circles.

We have an opportunity of exchanging ideas with university women, women writers and doctors. Two days later we speak at a meeting attended by about 150 people.

The day before leaving we pass at Nikko which is situated in the midst of mountains on the edge of a torrent. Its temple rich in colour and its gateways dominated by giant trees are of remarkable beauty.

In one of the temples are two priestesses in red robes and white kimonos with

square bonnets on their heads to hide the horns of jealousy supposed to be possessed by all women! One of them executes before the Buddha slow and lovely movements. In one hand she holds a sort of rattle, in the other a fan.

March 29. Yokohama.

Our Japanese friends who welcomed us at Kobe accompanied us to Yokohama. Their cordial hospitality surrounded us during our entire stay in Japan.

On the dock there are thousands of people to see the steamer sail, who throw paper serpentes on to the "Tayo Maru" and wave flags while they cry and sing... Slowly the steamer glides away and the cries and the songs from the shore are redoubled.

Farewell to the Orient

Our thoughts and hearts will remain attached to these countries which we have just traveled through; the ties that bind us are invisible but distance cannot break them.

Indo-China, China, Japan... We think of all the beauty of nature and man-made things we have seen, of the brilliant sunrises at Saigon and the golden sunsets on the Yangtse; we think of the temples and gods; the bright, silent Japanese houses; the Chinese manors with their complicated inner courts; the open, fresh Annamites houses.

And above everything else the memory of our friends in China, Indo-China, and Japan is graven in our hearts.

The Pacific Ocean

It is not at all pacific. For six days it makes the boat roll, tosses it, shakes us, prostrates us. Edith Pye who is not very well, is up and about, but my poor body seems part of the ship. Prostrated in my berth, I live through endless nightmares and hallucinations.

Finally the tempest dies down and I return to life. The boat is lovely. On the top deck the winter garden is full of azaleas. The winter garden and the deck upon which it opens, are our domain.

Hono'ulu

The arrival at Honolulu is charming. The city crouches at the foot of the mountains. We wander all over it. The weather is warm and lovely. The hibiscus are in flower. We saw this flower at Colombo, Singapore and Saigon. The little houses sunk in greenery are attractive because here everything seems soft and gentle. We climb up above the city. It is Easter. A religious service is taking place out-of-doors with a sermon and hymns. We go down again, towards the city and visit the aquarium with its incredible fish, some coloured like birds, others that look like little feathers, others horrible, gelatinous, monstrous.

On the way from Honolulu to San Francisco we read and write all day. The hours pass swiftly. Nothing disturbed our work. A Japanese boat—when the tempest stops—is really the most restful place imaginable.

I think with joy of America where our friends await us, eager to hear all our news.

Our Delegates To China Journey Home

Our delegates, Edith Pye and Camille Drevet, have reached home, after their long and interesting journey. Their task is over; ours is just beginning. Now is the time for all our W.I.L. Sections to respond to the appeal of the Chinese women. They asked us to help them stop the traffic in arms into China. They asked us to help them stop the smuggling of narcotic drugs into China. Have you yet given this matter your consideration? Do you know whether your country is supplying arms or illicit drugs to China? Are you preparing to take any action? If so, wont you please communicate with Geneva Headquarters?

Japanese Section of the W. I. L.

Edith Pye in a letter describes a meeting of the Japanese Section of our League which occurred while our delegates were in Japan. She says:

"We had a very full day which included, a real Japanese lunch in a very beautiful house, served on exquisite old porcelain dishes, all of us sitting on mats on the floor. It ended with perhaps the most interesting thing from the W.I.L. point of view and that was a meeting of the Executive of our Japanese Section, the Women's Peace Society of Japan.

"The President, Mrs. Hido Inouye, was in the chair and made a nice little speech of welcome. There were perhaps ten or a dozen members of the Executive. They waived their ordinary business and asked us to speak to them. I spoke about our meetings with groups of Chinese women and their desire to get in touch with the Japanese Section. I asked them to send literature and write to them and suggested that some day they might send over some of their members to visit them. These suggestions were received with much interest.

"Then I described the position of the Kellogg treaty and suggested that it would be a tremendous help if, after studying the situation they felt they could support its acceptance by Japan. They became quite enthusiastic and passed the enclosed resolutions:

"The Committee extends its hearty thanks to the International League for Peace and Freedom for all it has done for the promotion of peace, and for having sent a delegation to China.

"The Committee . . . will be glad to receive information in regard to Mr. Kellogg's Treaty (for the renunciation of war as a National Policy etc.) and give it due consideration after which it will do its best to support it."

Camille Drevet at this meeting spoke about China and put forward the view about the necessity for disarmament. She spoke very well in English and we had a thoroughly good discussion. After we got back from the meeting, we were very glad to read in the Japanese papers of the action taken at Geneva by our W.I.L. in regard to the Kellogg treaty and disarmament.

Arrival and Reception in U. S.

Anne Martin who at one time ran for the U. S. Senate and is the Regional Director of the U. S. section of the W.I.L. in the Far West, went to San Francisco to meet our delegates to China when they arrived in that city on the liner Haiyo Maru. Miss Martin was accompanied by a group of members of the San Francisco Branch of the W.I.L.

Our delegates remained for three days in San Francisco. A large public meeting was arranged for them at which both Edith Pye and Camille Drevet spoke. Sara Bard Field, the poet, in introducing them said: "These two little women

represent a greater power than all the armies and navies of the world."

The Press gave wide publicity to our delegates and quoted largely what they had to say about conditions in China.

Mrs. Cumberson, the president of the San Francisco Branch of the W.I.L. also arranged an afternoon tea at the Hotel St. Francis in honor of the delegates. As a result of the meetings and publicity many new members joined the California Branch of the League.

Edith Pye and Camille Drevet then went on to Los Angeles. Their train only stopped there two hours but the hospitality committee of Southern California, headed by Mrs. Louise H. Peck, did valiant service. Our delegates were met, and there were interviews with reporters and pictures taken. At Denver there was only a stop of four hours but Dr. Margaret Long and the Denver Branch had filled that time with a big luncheon. At St. Louis it was Mrs. Florence Taussig, the treasurer of the U. S. Section of the W.I.L., and the St. Louis Branch who entertained our delegates.

From St. Louis the delegates went to Chicago, where they stayed with Jane Addams at Hull House and then went from there to New York. We have not yet had a detailed account of the latter part of their visit to U. S., but we know Edith Pye reached England early in May and Camille Drevet arrived in France on May 19th.

Impressions of the Journey

Edith Pye

We have arrived back in Europe only to realise the anxiety and suffering that our Chinese friends are going through in this period of renewed struggle. We want to assure them of the sympathy of all the Sections of our League, including our Japanese Section, whose members were so deeply interested in all that we could tell them about China and Chinese women. We know that they are working hard to influence public opinion in Japan and that they will join with us in hoping to see very soon a united China taking her rightful place among the nations. In the course of our journey home it was delightful to have the opportunity of touching so many links in the chain in international goodwill and friendship among women that our League is busy forging round the world. In Japan our Section, a group of very able women, is anxious to get in touch with Chinese women and we felt that their interest in Chinese problems would bear fruit in the near future. When they said goodbye to us on the ship that was to take us across the Pacific, they said again that this was the first time European delegates had visited them, and how much they felt that it had drawn them together with the West and stimulated them afresh to work for peace.

At San Francisco the W.I.L. group there met us on the quay and there and throughout our journey through the States, the warmest welcome was given

us and an enlightened interest in China shown. We spoke to a large gathering there and some small groups.

At Los Angeles a party of a dozen members of the W.I.L. met us at the train, with reporters and photographers and we had an hour and a half's talk about China and peace.

At Denver, a large luncheon meeting of over 100 had been arranged by the local W.I.L. and the deepest interest was expressed in our China mission.

At St. Louis a delightful dinner meeting had been arranged at which many friends of China were invited.

At Chicago we had the joy of meeting our beloved President, Jane Addams, and were invited to speak at the Branch Annual Meeting.

In New York several opportunities were arranged for us by that branch and though I was obliged to sail from there as meetings had been arranged in England, Camille Drevet stayed on for another fortnight, being invited to speak on China by the Philadelphia Branch, and at the Annual Meeting of the American Section of our League at Washington.

Opportunities for spreading the same message very widely in Europe are beginning to pour in, and it is a great honour for us that at the first public meeting in London one of our Chinese friends, Mrs. C. C. Chen, who welcomed us in Shanghai, is going to take the Chair.

We know that the thanks and gratitude of our League to the Chinese women for their friendly welcome, kindness and hospitality to us only wait an occasion for expression. We should like to include also our warm thanks to our Japanese Section and the many branches of our American Section, who showed us so much friendliness during the course of our journey home. As for ourselves, not only are we full of gratitude to all who showed us unstinted kindness during these wonderful months of travel, but also to the members of our League and others who made it possible for us to be their messengers of peace and goodwill to the women of China.

Meeting in London

The first public meeting in London at which Edith Pye spoke was held on May the 22nd at the Friends' Meeting House. Mrs. C. C. Chen presided and there was great enthusiasm. Emily Balch of the U. S. also spoke on this occasion.

The following resolution was unanimously passed by the meeting and was then cabled to the Chinese women in Shanghai:—

"This meeting extends its deep sympathy to the Chinese people during this period of renewed struggle. It urges upon all Governments having interests in the disturbed area carefully to avoid taking any position which may seem to threaten the complete integrity of the country and hopes that a united China may soon be ready to take her rightful place among the nations of the world."

WORK OF W. I. L. NATIONAL SECTIONS

Danish Section

At the Executive Committee meeting early in April of the Danish Section of the W.I.L. at Copenhagen it was agreed to appoint a Joint Standing Committee consisting of delegates from the various peace organisations with the object of (1) cooperating to spread as widely as possible knowledge of the League of Nations and of international peace work, (2) of promoting as far as possible possible joint action in all work of the Danish Peace and League of Nations Societies.

The Danish Section has also been busy with plans for Peace Day which occurs there on June 2nd. On this day by royal permission, the Danish Section is allowed to collect money all over Denmark for their peace work.

Austrian Section

Political Group

The Political Group of the Austrian Section organised a Prize Contest for the best school theme on: "Heroism without Weapons", "My Idea of a Pacifist Hero", "An Example for a Pacifist Hero".

Any child in Vienna or Austria from ten to eighteen years old could take part. The prizes for the contest were distributed on May 18th, Goodwill Day. They consisted of 500 schillings and books. First prize: 100 schillings, 2nd prize: 60 schillings, 3rd prize: 40 schillings, twelve prizes of 25 schillings.

These themes gave the teachers opportunity to discuss with the children the lives and work of great men and to show the children the value of constructive, self-sacrificing and selfless work. Then heroes who have achieved greatness through love, work, duty, or responsibility were considered (inventors, discoverers, natural scientists, artists, doctors, firemen, relief workers, research workers, miners, etc.).

Social Group

Death of Christine Touaillon

The Social Group of the Austrian Section is greatly grieved to announce the death of their dear President, Dr. Christine Touaillon, who died on April 15th at Graz. We loved and honoured her greatly; we loved her sunny character, her honour, her heart full of enthusiasm for the ideals of socialism, of the woman's movement, of world peace; we loved and honoured her absolute honesty, her courage, her wide knowledge, Christine Touaillon was born in 1878, and like Berta von Sutner, was the daughter of an officer. She was a teacher, then took her doctorate in philosophy and then became "Privat Dozentin" in the history of modern German literature at the Vienna University, where she taught up to the end. She also taught at the Vienna public secondary schools (Volkshochschulen). Up until the time of her illness she took part in the work of the Social Group. Now her husband, her friends and her work have lost her but she continues to live in our hearts and in the work she accomplished. *Helène Rauchberg.*

The Slavs in the Balkans

Mosa Anderson

Mosa Anderson, an English member of the W.I.L., recently made an extensive trip through the Balkans, largely in order to give the W.I.L. information about that part of the world and to indicate what the chances were of the different national groups organising into sections of the W.I.L. and working together for world peace. Besides the Greek and Bulgarian Sections which have been in existence for some years, a group of Macedonian women has recently joined the Bulgarian Section and sections of the W.I.L. are forming among the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. Miss Anderson in the following article points out vividly the problems of the Slav peoples of the Balkans.

It is a strange whim of fate that has made the Balkan countries, with their peaceable peasant populations, such a crux in the world's historical development. At first sight it seems as if these patient, beauty-loving peoples (I am writing mainly of the Slav nations), living so remote from the ambitions and rivalries of our industrial civilisation, would never be involved in the wars and strife of the Western world. But a little reflection and reading of history shows how, alas! for them, their territories form a kind of bridge between East and West. Some four centuries of Turkish domination, another half-century in which they were played off one against the other by the intriguing Great Powers, have been the lot of the Balkan Slavs. And still they remain a source of rivalry between the Great Powers and a centre of many conflicting ambitions. Italian activities in Albania cause the utmost anxiety to all the Yugoslavs. During my recent visit to the Balkans the question whether Great Britain was not really backing Italy in her efforts to gain a foothold in the Balkans was repeatedly put to me. On this point at least Serbs, Croats and Slovenes are fully united. Italy's connection with Yugoslavia is brought home also in the fate of the Slav people inhabiting the lands in Carinthia, and Carniola which were handed over to Italy and are now under Fascist rule. A sense of insecurity is kept alive and the feeling of being a mere pawn in the game, of being at the mercy of "big politics", is not allowed to die down.

The long years of conflict with the Turk and the subsequent centuries of oppression under the Turkish yoke have left a mark upon the soul of these peoples. It is unwise for a foreigner travelling rapidly through the land and unable to talk more than a few words of the languages of the countries to rely entirely on the impressions gained. But, for what it is worth, I had the strong impression, even in the more sophisticated drawing-rooms where I was hospitably welcomed in Belgrade, Sofia and other towns, that these people had, through suffering, each and all gained a racial, or sometimes, a national consciousness, which has its good side and also its dangers. The vivid consciousness of the larger group gives the people a noble disregard of the transitory and the personal. Moreover, throughout the Balkan Slav countries, the lives of the peasants are enriched by traditions and customs which weave their daily lives into a

pattern and give them larger meaning and rhythm.

But there is another side to this racial, or national consciousness. The intense nationalism which brought the Serbs unscathed through the years of Turkish oppression is still very much alive, not only in the hearts of the Serbians, but also in all the other peoples, not only of Yugoslavia but of Bulgaria too. I did indeed speak to individuals in Belgrade, Zagreb, Ljubljana, Sarajevo, and also in Sofia, who maintained that they felt themselves Slavs first, and only afterwards Serbs, Croats, Macedonians, Bulgarians or whatever it might be.

But I am afraid this sense of South-Slav brotherhood and unity is not yet very universal. And the stumbling block to its realisation, it seems to me, is the Macedonian Question. I was assured in Belgrade that the Macedonian Question was in reality non-existent. But the fact remains that thousands of men and women, born and bred in Greek Macedonia, that was incorporated in Bulgaria, regard themselves as Macedonians, and that a fire of nationalism burns in their hearts which I do not imagine could be easily extinguished.

The pacifist travelling in the Balkans has no easy task. War has been the constant arbiter in the past. Such of the nations as have gained their liberty have gained it by war. Peace will neither be secured nor will it even be prized until its real meaning is realised by the conquerors as well as the conquered, by the strong as well as the weak. Real peace means life, it means freedom and justice for everyone, it means growth and development; not a mere acceptance of the status quo; often it means giving as well as getting. It may be that the Slavs in their idealism will show us more materialistic and mercenary Westerners the way to peace. For long ages we have prevented the Balkan peoples from developing on their own lines. But perhaps they may take their destinies into their own hands and show us the way to live.

United States Section

Ella Boynton

Rho Zueblin

We often measure our estimates of character and our affection for people, by saying we could not think of times or places without their contribution or presence. A few of us cannot think of life without Ella Boynton, and many of us can not think of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, without her companionship and leadership.

In terms both of services and of organisations, Ella Boynton has a long record of close and unbroken association with the work and ideals of Jane Addams. Beginning in her youth, when her lovely auburn hair showed its fire, she was the capable housekeeper for the Hull House School at Rockford College. Then followed years of activity—serving on committees, allied both with Hull House and the Chicago Woman's Club working for the social and political advances in Chicago, which the following organisations stand for: "School Children's Aid Society", "League of Women Voters", "Inter-racial Committee" and the "Womens International League". In all these good works, she found her

talented sister Alice, used their spacious home in creating a wonderful hospitality, to hearten these various societies, including circles of young art and music students.

Ella Boynton has been the Chairman of the Chicago Branch of the W. I. L. from its its organisation up to her death. She has laid its plan far-sightedly, carried through its programs with zeal and served its purposes with devotion. In Geneva, she valued her experiences at three sessions of the League Assemblies, those of 1924, 1925 and 1927. She, with her sister Alice, attended the Summer School at Gland in 1927—and their associations at the Maison have given it both material and spiritual blessings.

In all these services Ella showed and gave her true self; her clear and forceful mind working straight and hard to a purposeful end. Ella Boynton was burden-bearing, generous, unafraid.

*There was fire
In Ella's hair—
For that beauty's sake
We loved her!*

*And she graced
Peoples' lives
In many homely ways.*

*There was fire
In Ella's eyes—
For her clear-sightedness
We loved her!*

*And she made quite plain
To many ways and means
Towards righteousness.*

*There was fire
In Ella's heart—
Burning for many
Of the cold and lonely,
Needing her cheer.*

*For her warm-heartedness
We loved her.*

A Peace ship

Why not charter a ship to sail the world in the name of Peace, Friendship and World citizenship?

This is the proposal that has recently been made by a group of people who are trying to secure money for their cause.

The ship is to be called the "World Citizen", is to belong to an international committee and to be run at the expense of the nations of the world. It is to sail into the world's harbours carrying travellers like other ships.

The plan is not only to carry tourists who will pay their way, but at the invitation of

the International Committee to invite the greatest figures in every country to join the ship for long or short voyages making the life aboard ship a veritable World University. The youth of all countries are to be particularly encouraged to enroll in this floating University.

Broadcasting from the ship will keep the world in touch with the life at sea and in port; talks by distinguished guests and special news of world importance will figure in the daily program.

XXVI Universal Peace Congress

Date: June 25th to 29th.

Place: Engineers Ass'n Palace, Warsaw. The program includes discussions on Disarmament, Economic Organisation for Peace, an Economic Union of Europe, Reform and Democratisation of the League of Nations.

For detailed information apply, Bureau International de la Paix, Rue Charles-Bonnet 8, Geneva, Switzerland.

International Conference

War Resisters

Date: July 27th to 31st.

Place: Sonntagsberg near Vienna.

The program includes proposals for total disarmament and action against military training. There will be discussion on war resistance in relation to imperialism, revolution, education, the state, and the League of Nations.

The inclusive charge for board and lodging from Friday evening until Tuesday morning will be \$5. or £1. For detailed information apply to Runham Brown, War Resisters' International, 11 Abbey Road, Enfield, Middlesex, England.

Summer School

International Suffrage Alliance

Date: June 17th to 22nd.

Place: Hôtel de Ville, Lausanne.

Subject: Arbitration, Security, Disarmament.

The Committee for "Peace and the League of Nations" of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, is holding their Summer School in June at Lausanne. Some of their speakers are Mr. Christian Lange, Mr. William Martin (*Journal de Genève*), Mr. George Scelle, Mr. Arnold Forster, Miss Kathleen Courtney and others to be announced later. For further information apply to: Mlle. Bieneman, Rue Erming 1, Lausanne, Switzerland.

Two Summer Fellowship Conferences

First Conference

Date: August 1st-14th.

Place: Taylor Hall, Racine, Wisconsin.

Subject: Relation of individual to Group, Struggle for Power.

Second Conference

Date: August 19th-31st.

Place: Estes Park, Colorado.

Subject: Relation of individual to Group, Struggle for Power.

The discussion method will be used for these conferences. The sessions one in the morning and one in the evening will be held out of doors when possible. The afternoon will be given to recreation. For further information apply to: Amy Blanche Greene, 383 Bible House, New York City, U. S. A.

DON'T FORGET W. I. L. SUMMER SCHOOL

Last chance for reservation

The school this year is conducted by the British Section and is in Worcestershire, England, at Westhill Training College, from July 27th to August 10th. Prices are from £3.10 to 4.10 a week. The lectures promise to be most interesting.

Mr. H. N. Brailsford lectures on Socialism and the Development of International Government.

Mr. C. Roden Buxton on the Moral basis of Socialism.

Mr. E. F. Wise on the Economics of Bolshevism.

Mr. W. J. Goode on the Development of Bolshevism and its International Policy, Commandatore Luigi Villari and Professor Gaetano Salvemini on the Evolution of Fascism and the Achievements of the Fascist Dictatorship. Mrs. Swanwick will close the lectures by conducting a debate on, "Is anyone form of Government more likely to promote International Peace than another?"

On the first Sunday of the Summer School Edith Pye will tell of her experience in China on the second Sunday Camille Drevet will tell of hers.

For detailed program and all further information apply to: Secretary Women's International League, 55 Gower Street, London W.C.1, England.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

Jane Addams, International President

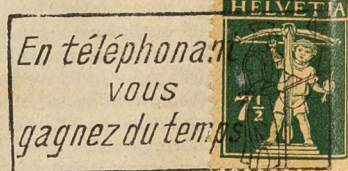
International Headquarters, 12, rue du Vieux-Collège, Geneva
Secretary: MARY SHEEPHANKS.

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

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

The work of all the National Sections is based upon the statements adopted and the Resolutions passed by the International Congresses of the League.

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