

This conscription is very bad. My feeling is that a man should die rather than be made to be a soldier against his will. One's country has no right to demand everything. There is much that is higher and better and greater than one's country.



One is patriotic only because one is too small and too weak to be cosmopolitan. If a country cannot get along without a military conscription it had better give up and let its children seek other ties.

Anthony Trollope.

PAX INTERNATIONAL

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CONTENTS

Current Events.
Prague Congress.
Tour in Transylvania.
Pax International.
Maison Internationale.
Parliament of Peace-Makers,
Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence.
My Trip From The Baltic To The Aegean
Sea, Camille Drevet.
Work Of National Sections :
Hawaiian, German, United States,
Danish, Finnish, Mexican.
International Scholarships.
Open Door Versus Protection.

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CURRENT EVENTS

Pacifist Obtains Passport Without Oath of Allegiance.

Dorothy Detzer, the National secretary of the United States Section of the W.I.L., in applying for a passport to attend the International Congress of the W.I.L. at Prague, refused to take the oath of allegiance if by the word "defend" was implied the bearing of arms or the support of war. Officials at first refused to grant Miss Detzer a passport, but finally ruled that as a citizen she should be given a passport if she would take the oath of allegiance in the form permitted to Roger N. Baldwin in 1926 which allowed him to affirm his support and defence of the constitution "as far as his conscience would permit".

In the decision in Rosika Schwimmer's case the Supreme Court declared that the duty "to bear arms" is definitely implied in the citizen's oath of allegiance.

Secretary of State Stimson on the other hand has ruled in Dorothy Detzer's case that *citizens* may be granted passports although they specifically refuse to take the oath to defend the country.

Officials point out, however, that in one instance it was a question of a *non-citizen* applying for the privileges of American citizenship and refusing to accept the obligations and in the other it is the case of a person already a *citizen* who is attempting to reconcile conscience

with the obligations derived from citizenship.

Three Pacifists Denied U. S. A. Citizenship

Professor Douglas C. Macintosh of the Yale Divinity School has been denied United States citizenship by a federal judge in New Haven because of his refusal to pledge participation in all future wars. A Quakeress in Indiana and a Mennonite woman in Ohio were also refused citizenship in state courts for their religious objections to participating in war.

These three cases have been taken up by the American Civil Liberties Union and are to be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States to test the right of the U. S. to deny citizenship to pacifists. The attorney for the Civil Liberties Union, Arthur Garfield Hays says: "In the case of Prof. Macintosh, the right of individual conscience is paramount. In the cases of the Quakeress and the Mennonite the right of sects historically opposed to war have been challenged. The right not to be compelled to violate religious convictions by participating in war is recognised in almost all state constitutions and by the draft act during the world war."

The decision of the Supreme Court in Rosika Schwimmer's case was based chiefly on the contention that Mme. Schwimmer, because she is a lecturer and authoress, would influence others to refuse military service. According to a statement by Mr. Hays: "This reason cannot be advanced for the exclusion of Prof. MacIntosh. He specifically states he would fight in any war he considers morally right. But the court denies him the right to individual conscience. If this decision stands, it means that our old tradition of freedom of conscience has gone down before the new passion for conformity. It establishes conscription in war-time as a principle to be applied regardless of conscience, religious or personal."

Risks Of Peace

Mr. J. Ramsay Mac Donald Prime Minister in the new Labour Government in England, said in the course of a speech at a dinner on June 29th:

"Don't make any mistake about it. The peace-maker has to take risks as well as the war-maker. It is not all on one side. There are risks of peace; there are risks of war. I am banking upon the

risks of Peace...., because I know that a nation that takes the risk of peace will get peace, just as a nation that takes the risk of war, gets war."

Protest Against The Swiss Militia System

A protest has been circulated among the League delegates by the Swiss Centre of Action for Peace against the claim made by Mr. Motta, head of the Swiss delegation to the League of Nations Assembly, that the general adoption of the Swiss militia system is the best means towards peace.

The protest, signed by Dr. L. Ragaz, president, and George Fruh, secretary, denounces the whole militia system in Switzerland and says: "The reason the Swiss army is not a menace to peace is simply that it is small and weak,—and therefore our policy is necessarily pacific,—and not because it is a citizen army. On the contrary, it is very clear that the militia system tends to democratize the military spirit. It gives the military organisation a popularity which it would not be able to get by any other means. The citizen army appears to be the foundation of democracy and the ability to defend oneself the attribute of the free man. The claim that our army serves only defensive ends makes its necessity an accepted dogma and almost confers upon it a halo of sanctity.

"Much more than a standing army, our militia penetrates deeply into the life of the people. The body of officers forms an exceedingly strong element in all the affairs of the country. Our political leaders are commonly high military officers. The military organisation penetrates more and more into the schools, and by military charities influences the church. The press is inclined to yield to its influence.

The life of the people is militarised. The most tangible expression of this is the fact that our military budget which totals a hundred million francs is comparatively one of the highest in existence.

"In our eyes Switzerland can be cited as an example among nations not because of its militia system but because it has achieved an absolutely peaceful common life among four nationalities and from elements belonging to enemy states has succeeded in forming a united community in which justice has long since replaced the sword.

THE PRAGUE CONGRESS

In spite of summer holidays preparations for the Congress are going ahead briskly. The Czech and German sections are working energetically and taking turns in giving each other brief spells of holiday. Ribbon badges for Congress members are being prepared in different colours. The colour worn will depend on the language spoken and when our delegates are thus marked the policemen, tram conductors and shopkeepers will know what language to use and not have to say as a policeman did to one of our members: "Madam, in what language shall I address you?"

Free passes have been obtained for the trams and big reductions are being made on the railroads. Placards are being put up everywhere in Czech and in German. A coloured cover for the programme has been designed giving a picture of the Hrad.

Meanwhile Geneva Headquarters is copying and translating reports, speeches, and resolutions and making last minute adjustments in the programme. The list of delegates who are to attend keeps growing. The countries thus far with representatives are Australia, Austria, Canada, China, Finland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United States, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Poland, Ukraine and Lithuania. There will be numerous delegates from the Baltic States and the Balkans as a result of Camille Drevet's tour through those countries, and the new branch formed in Roumania is sending representatives. The United States, Great Britain and Czechoslovakia have already complete delegations and the Austrian, German, Swedish and Bulgarian Sections are sending large groups. This year's congress promises to be one of the largest. Fraternal delegates from several of the international organisations have already sent in their names and there are to be a number of important and interesting visitors, including we hope Rosika Schwimmer fresh from her fight over her citizenship case in the United States.

Tour In Transylvania

At the end of the Congress a tour has been proposed into Transylvania. The German League of Nations Unions in Czechoslovakia in collaboration with the Deutsches Kulturamt in Hermannstadt, Roumania, are making the arrangements. It seems there are to be a series of university lectures in Hermannstadt on the nationality problem from the 29th of August to the 7th of September. The lectures are to be given by leading German professors and attendance at these courses will probably be combined with a study trip through Transylvania. If twenty W.I.L. delegates sign up for this tour a representative of the Institute in Hermannstadt will come to Prague and personally conduct the tour. The most interesting feature of the trip will be the opportunity it gives to study the minority and nationality problems on the spot, as Transylvania contains Germans, Roumanians and Magyars each with their separate culture and art. Visits will be made to the villages, some of which are entirely German, Hungarian or Roumanian, while others are mixed nationalities. The

country is very beautiful, there are many fine old towns. Visits will be made to Schaessburg and Kronstadt and the tour will end at Bucarest. Delegates who wish to take part in the tour should send their names in at once to Headquarters, or notify the Congress Committee the opening day of the Congress.

Pax International

It is a great joy to announce that not only has enough money come in to carry our paper to the congress in August but through the month of September and for a part even of our expenses in October. At the Congress the finances of the paper will be discussed. We are now getting out 15,000 copies of *Pax* a month. Over two thirds of the copies are in English, while less than a third are in French and German. It has been suggested that we should print only in English, that English is becoming an international language and that there are members in nearly all of our sections who can read English. It would of course be an immense saving in time and money. Yet we hesitate to cut off our friends in the Balkans and elsewhere, to whom the paper would mean nothing if printed only in English. This is a question the Congress must decide. Another suggestion that has come in, is that we should slightly enlarge the paper, use larger type, have a gay paper cover with an attractive picture. This latter suggestion greatly appeals to the editor but it would cost money. Again it is a matter for the Congress.

As has been already stated we need a budget of \$3,500 a year to carry on *Pax* in its present form. \$2,400 for the printing of the three editions French, German and English monthly, and \$1,100 for editorial work. The stenographic work and the postage are borne by the international office. At present America is sending us \$600 a year and about \$400 comes in from people who pay their subscriptions to *Pax* directly to Geneva Headquarters. That is, we can count on \$1,000 a year of the \$3,500 needed. The plan presented to the Congress for covering expenses will be to ask each section to agree to a yearly tax according to the number of papers received. If each section in collecting membership dues would add one franc or 20 cents to those dues and then turn in the money so collected to Geneva Headquarters for *Pax*, we could cover our present expenses. Anyway we are sure some way will be found to meet our needs. The response to the call for help for *Pax* has been so immediate and enthusiastic that there can be no question but that the paper will have to continue. The little sheet seems to have made friends on all sides. We hear from Syracuse, New York that a club of working girls has been formed calling themselves the "Pax League", with the object of promoting a friendly feeling for all nations and races. They have subscribed to "Pax International" and are making it a basis for their study. This is the sort of thing we value; this makes *Pax* worth while.

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Maison Internationale

This is the gay season at the Maison. Our friends are arriving every day from over seas. All our rooms are full. We have in the house Miss Chown, Canada; Miss Hayward and Miss Emily Balch and her sister from Massachusetts, U.S.A.; Mrs. Bessie Kind from Pennsylvania, U.S.A.; Lady Clare Annesley from London; Mrs. Clara Tybjerg from Denmark and Dr. van Dorp of Holland.

In addition many people drop in for lunch or dinner. We take meals in the garden. There is a big tree which shades the lunch table, a fountain splashes near by and gay flowers are in blossom. The other day Miss Siao-Mei Djang of China had luncheon with us and told us about her country and said she intended to go to Prague. At our Wednesday afternoon tea July 17th, Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence who is visiting in Geneva and Lady Clare Annesley spoke on their impressions of the recent British elections and greatly thrilled everyone.

At the end of July there is a big influx of teachers arriving to attend the big International Education Conference. Three thousand teachers are expected in Geneva. The Maison is arranging some afternoon teas and hopes to entertain a few score of the teachers and congratulate them on their peace programme.

A Parliament Of Peace Makers

Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence

Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence needs no introduction to our readers. She and Mrs. Pankhurst were the great leaders of the militant suffrage movement of England twenty years ago. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence has been in the W. I. L. since its inception and is in fact one of the founders. She and her husband throughout the war stood valiantly for peace. It is interesting to have Mr. Pethick Lawrence now holding an important post in the Labour Government as Under Secretary of Finance.

The readers of *Pax* have been following from month to month the story of the British Women's Crusade to secure the return to Parliament of men and women pledged to support arbitration and disarmament and to make peace a reality. They will rejoice that this crusade has accomplished to a very large extent that purpose. Already the larger world is beginning to reap the fruits of the change in the British Parliament. For example: the Washington Eight Hours Convention is to be signed and when signed the contract holds good and cannot be altered for ten years. Further, Britain has expressed her desire to unite with her Dominions in signing the Optional Clause of the International Court of Justice. These are but two indications of the change of the spirit of our foreign policy. Many other important steps towards world peace have been taken. The rapprochement of America and Britain fostered by the meeting of the Prime Minister and General Dawes is a good omen and opens the way to the possibility of a reduction in naval armaments and agreement with all the other nations.

I want the readers of *Pax* to realise that these changes represent a real growth of the peace spirit on the part of the great mass of the British people and that this growth has been greatly quickened by the coming of women into the political life of the nation. Before the recent elections nearly five million women had been added to the register as new voters; a great proportion of these were young women under thirty years of age. Young women in Britain, whether they belong to the professional or working classes are practically solid for peace. The great body of women teachers are for peace and the education of the boys and girls is going on all the time under their influence. Young women flocked to election meetings. There was no excitement. They did not want to hear diatribes of one party against another party. They wanted to hear arguments and facts. They wanted to know, for instance, why ten years after the end of the war and after the admission of Germany to the League of Nations, after the Pact of Locarno, after the signing of the Pact of Paris, British soldiers should still be stationed in the Rhineland. They were quietly determined to use the power of their vote to put a stop to it.

Let not the readers of *Pax* think that it is only the members of Parliament in the Labour Party who are pledged to make peace. It is true that the Labour Party is solid for peace. It is true that Ramsay MacDonald in 1924 proved that he was one of the great peace-makers of the world. Also there are in the present Government men and women who have suffered great unpopularity in the past because of their resistance to the war spirit, and there are men who decided

to endure imprisonment rather than kill their fellow workers in so-called "enemy" countries in obedience to the law of conscription.

But in order to realise how this supreme issue of world peace has upset all ordinary rules of political party conflict, and transcends party, let me give just two illustrations. Lord Cecil, a Conservative, a member of one of the oldest conservative families in England, issued a public appeal to all voters just before the general election took place, to forget ordinary party loyalties and to vote for the candidate, no matter what his political party might be, who had the best record as a peace maker. This appeal influenced the new voters to an incalculable extent.

It fell like good seed on the ground prepared by the national campaign of the Women's Peace Crusade. One more illustration. Sir Austen Chamberlain, who has been a reactionary influence in the League of Nations assemblies in Geneva, was before the election so convinced of his hold upon his great majority in his own constituency, and so sure of the triumphant return of himself and of the Conservative Party, that he publicly announced that he would continue to hold his office as Foreign Secretary in the new parliament. His Party has been deposed by the voters and he himself was all but defeated in his own constituency and retained his seat by a majority of only 43 votes. In this way he and other reactionary members of the old Parliament had the surprise of their lives. The Liberal Party will undoubtedly support the new Prime Minister in his effort to regain for Great Britain the lead among the peace-makers of all nations.

There can be no question but that women in Great Britain have given a striking demonstration that they place the question of world peace above all divisions of political party, religious organisation or class differences. The Women's Peace Crusade succeeded in keeping to the forefront a vigorous movement on absolutely non-party lines, during an exacting and momentous general election. Their immediate objective is achieved. But there is need in every country for constant vigilance. We have seen the dawning of a new hope that wars will cease. But this dawn only bids us arise from our sleep and equip ourselves to meet the duties and difficulties of the coming day.

The vested interests of armament producers and of other great financial speculators, the traditions of tortuous and crafty diplomacy, the great "trade union" of Admirals, Generals and militarists of every kind all over the world, the panics and suspicions which sweep through nations like a devastating plague—these are only part of the terrific forces which we have challenged and have set out to overcome. No government, no league of governments can prevail

unless supported by the enlightened and whole hearted determination of the great masses of the people in every nation. The task of the Women's International League is to win the hearts and minds of the masses of the people, especially of the women not of one country only, or of one continent only, but of the entire world.

This twentieth century will be distinguished in history as the century of women's awakening and women's ascent to influence and power in the world's social and political evolution. In Europe, in America, in Asia, the mental fetters that have kept women in seclusion are being broken, and with astonishing rapidity, age-old traditions are being swept away and new conceptions and ideals are taking their place. In many respects Great Britain is in my opinion the most conservative country in the world—it wears its ancient traditions with pride—as a man wears his gold chain of high office; yet even in this country the position of women has changed in a few years from one of complete exclusion from the value of citizenship to one of complete equality with men. We take almost for granted to-day the inclusion of a woman minister in the British Cabinet, the bare suggestion of which would have filled the British mind with horror ten years ago. The British Delegation to the League of Nations Assembly in September will include two women—Mrs. Swanwick (formerly a member of the International Executive of the Women's International League and President of the British Section) who is chosen for her command of the international political field, and Mrs. Hamilton, Member of Parliament, who is chosen for her command of the field of international economics. They add distinction even to a delegation that is headed by the British Prime Minister and includes the Foreign Secretary and Lord Cecil, who though he differs from the present Government on home affairs, has given as all the world knows, such splendid service to the cause of world peace. Women hold the destiny of the coming generations in their hands in far greater degree than ever before. Women can kill the war tradition if they will.

We have a proverb in our country which may have a counterpart in other languages:

"When a woman *wills* she *wills*;
you may depend on it,
"When a woman *won't*, she *won't*;
and there's and end of it."

Let the women of all nations *will* to have world peace. If war threatens, let the women make it clear that they *won't* have it. So may be fulfilled the prophecy of the great South African writer Olive Schreiner, who predicted that the admission of women to citizenship would bring about an end to war.

My Trip From The Baltic To The Aegean Sea

FOUR IMPRESSIONS

Camille Drevet

Camille Drevet as the readers of Pax know made a tour in the Baltic States and the Balkans for the W. I. L. She gives below a picture of some of the tragic conditions which she found. In another article printed else-where she has described the terrible suffering of political prisoners whose cause she urges the various sections of the W. I. L. to take up. A report on this will be given at the Prague Congress.

THE EUROPEAN PARIAS

The scene is a hospital in Budapest. A young Jew, a Hungarian by birth, the son of a Viennese father, is found guilty of the double crime of being a Jew and poor. As he is without the papers required by the police authorities he is conducted at night to the Austrian frontier and deported. In Austria having no proper papers or passport he is of course arrested and imprisoned and later taken back to the Hungarian frontier.

The Hungarian authorities then deport him to Czecho-Slovakia. There he is arrested and imprisoned and sent back to the Hungarian frontier. This time Hungary thrusts him into Yugoslavia where he is arrested and imprisoned and after being terribly beaten is sent to the Austrian frontier. From Austria he is sent back to Hungary where he is at the present moment. These successive deportations and imprisonments and the bad treatment he has received make him ill and he is sent to a hospital, a prison hospital of course. This story, improbable as it sounds, is true. It needs no comments.

Many war orphans are thus driven about from country to country like pariahs.

In a report presented to the W.I.L. last December the sad facts on this matter were set forth:

"We draw the attention of the W.I.L.", said Mme. Havas, "to the condition of many orphans who are without nationality. These children who have received their education in Hungary and have learned a trade are driven from the country.

"Their parents before them were driven from one country to another by the tragic conditions existing after war. These children in spite of their good behaviour, their capacity to earn their living, the guarantees given by their employers and their protectors, are conducted by the police to the frontier, and sent into a country whose language and customs they do not know and without any sort of protection: they are exposed to the worst kind of dangers."

What these terrible dangers are it is necessary to elaborate, for ten years after the war they still exist. If the children are fine boys, big and strong, they are seized upon to enlarge the army which each country maintains with such care. If they are weak or delicate they are thrown out. If the girls are lovely they are trained for houses of prostitution. In every sort of way these children are made "birds of prey". Yet they might have lived perfectly normal lives in the country in which they were brought up. The nations in their brutal nationalism and their monstrous egoism hurl back from one country to another those who have not had the privilege of being born rich. Europe which considers itself civilised has these international pariahs.

THE REFUGEES

The scene is Bourgas and its environs. A cosmopolitan centre, a mixture of races and sects. A few kilometers from the city, little villages of refugees with houses all alike.

The refugees come from Thrace and Macedonia. One evening we find ourselves on this road unable to go on because of an accident to the motor car, and take shelter in a tiny house of one room with hard dirt floor and white walls.

A woman about forty years old is seated on the ground sewing. Beside her her little girl, a deaf-mute, plays. The husband, we were told, was out, he would probably not come in all night. The wife found this natural. The man must have some distraction while the woman stays at home and works.

Very simply this refugee told us of her Odyssey. War with the Turks, massacres, the flight across the mountains, thirty days march in the Balkans living on roots and herbs, the death of her son, the last born child, whom she could not nourish. Then the great war, flight and exile. The miserable woman accepted her fate stoically like the rest of the refugees. That which seems to us abnormal and monstrous is the lot of thousands whom disaster has marked for its own.

BETWEEN TWO WARS

Near Sofia I see victims of the past war and of future wars. In a recent explosion in a military arsenal thirty women were killed, most of whom were war widows. In the tiny houses I visited, misery and death had entered.

In one the mother had been lost in the arsenal explosion, the father in the war. A relative had come to take charge of the family. All was clean and orderly but I knew misery lay hidden beneath this dignity.

In another little cabin was a pitiful group of orphans. Neighbours were taking care of them.

Further on in a small house, I find a woman and her children and an old mother. The husband, mutilated in the war has taken to drink. Can he be blamed when he has lost both his legs?

That the children may have food the young woman works in the arsenal. By a miracle she escaped death. But the fire and smoke half asphyxiated her. After ten days in the hospital she returned to her children. Very thin, with burning eyes, weeping, seized from time to time with nervous contractions she lamented: "I have been told I will soon die; already five of my comrades have died as a result of their burns and I shall soon follow." She looked at her children and wept anew. The old mother also cried. Overcome by the distress of these women I thought of the cruelty of the hour. Fathers killed or mutilated in the last war; mothers in order to feed their children

manufacturing explosives which will kill their sons and make fresh widows. Thus women as well as the men bend their heads under the monstrous yoke of war. But surely the conscience of the women will soon awaken. Their capacity for resignation will at last come to an end.

AMONG THE RUINS OF ATHENS

Fifteen years ago I would have approached Athens with a religious emotion. Built as it is out of the culture of the ancient Greek civilisation I thought that there was nothing in the world could equal it for pure beauty.

But since, I have seen war after war and I have seen in Europe and in Asia such misery and such suffering, such oppression, that the greatness of tortured humanity has completely absorbed me.

One would be lacking in artistic perception not to see the beauty of line and the harmony of form, the lovely simplicity of the temples of ancient Greece. At the sight of the Parthenon which crowns the Acropolis like a rare diadem, the spirit rejoices and feels satisfied. But one cannot get away from the thought of tortured humanity. In the presence of the Acropolis one remembers all the misery which the Greek artists seem to have forgotten.

These temples were not built by the masses. The citizens were not numerous. It was the slaves who carried the heavy stones, whose beauty remains imperishable... I hear the groans of these slaves who were broken here by hard labour.

And it seems to me we have to build a new temple. For the old social and political edifice of our world cracks and crumbles. How shall we fashion the new temple of labour and peace?

Let us begin at the foundation so that the temple may be grounded in the solid earth. Let us try to build a temple in which there are neither slaves, prisoners, nor soldiers, a temple to which all have free access.

Thus I dreamed of the future city... But suddenly my visions brought me back to hard reality. For we must not lose ourselves in dreams. We have no right to forget the misery of the coolies in China and Indo-China, the distress of the miners in all countries, the European pariahs, the suffering of the refugees, the cries of the wounded and mutilated of the past great war and of present wars; nor to forget what the suffering will be in a future aerial and chemical war.

How can we forget war while it still exists and oppression grows. The fight against war and oppression is hard. The immense task sometimes crushes us. "An ant cannot remove a mountain", wrote Romain Rolland to me sometime ago "but faith which in thought can remove mountains, will with time and with suffering remove the mountain". And he added: "It does not depend on us to save humanity but it does depend on us to do all we can to save it."

WORK OF THE W. I. L. NATIONAL SECTIONS

Hawaiian Section

The Honolulu Branch of the W.I.L. grows and prospers. It now has about two hundred members. The last regular meeting before summer vacation was held on June 13th, at the home of Mrs. George Straub in Manoa Valley. There was a general discussion covering the subject of foreign policy and the proposals laid before the Preparatory Disarmament Commission in Geneva by Ambassador Hugh Gibson. Mrs. Straub led the discussion.

At the May meeting of this branch Miss Julia Goldman reviewed the work of the Federation of Churches and of all the world religions in their common aim in support of peace. The preliminary conference of World Religions for Universal Peace held in Geneva last September was discussed.

Miss Clara Ziegler outlined what education had done for peace, the endowments made to leading universities for the establishment of schools of "International Relations;" the "World Friendship League" and "Education for World Mindedness" established in high schools, and the number of scholarships and fellowships offered to students for study and travel abroad.

The Honolulu Branch with its study group has greatly stimulated the interest of the community in international affairs and in a desire to understand international machinery and work for methods of arbitration and conciliation which shall bring about universal peace.

German Section

During the Jubilee celebration of the International Woman's Suffrage Alliance the German Section of the W.I.L. had temporary quarters in the "Rheingold" on the Potsdamerplatz, Berlin. These quarters were called "Cosy Corner" and the staff devoted themselves to giving a hearty welcome to the visitors to the Alliance Congress and to the Open Door International, and to giving information on the work of the W.I.L. and any other information needed. There was a display of literature, newspapers and magazines. The rooms were gayly decorated with the banners of the German radical women's suffrage organisation, with pictures of the struggle for women's political equality and with flowers. Every day from four to seven, tea was served and guests were received. Every day there was a lively gathering of people; old and young, men and women came together in eager talk; politics were discussed and a "new and better world" founded. Here was the joy of combat and plenty of life and movement. The German Section entertained three hundred and fifty people. Many of the guests, especially the men, came more than once, a proof that they enjoyed themselves in "Cosy Corner" and conversation often went on until after seven o'clock.

The Berlin group of the W.I.L. organised daily propaganda drives in auto cars. Six to eight autos decorated in the colors of the W.I.L. with placards, banners and flags, driven by women chauffeurs, took up their stand at midday before the Congress building and any visitor to the Congress who liked, got in and drove around Berlin for one or two hours.

Again in the evening at six o'clock the cars stopped at "Cosy Corner" and an evening drive began. The cars with their gay colors and the cheerful women inside attracted great attention and did a great deal to make the W.I.L. known.

United States Section

This Section has been giving special attention to the matter of race discrimination. At its annual meeting it passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, only persons of white or African descent are eligible to citizenship in the United States, we the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom in convention assembled in Detroit, April 24th-27th, do hereby urge that qualifications for citizenship should not be based on racial descent but should be alike for all races. Therefore be it resolved that the laws governing citizenship should be amended accordingly in order that Asiatic nations may be placed upon the quota basis."

A short while ago this section took the opportunity to congratulate Mrs. Herbert Hoover as the President's wife that she had invited to an official tea Mrs. Oscar de Priest, the wife of the Negro Representative from Illinois, an action on Mrs. Hoovers part which had been protested by various groups in the South. There is still much prejudice against the Negro. In Washington Negroes are not invited to dine with white people except on rare occasions, and they are not allowed to frequent restaurants used by the white population. The letter of the W.I.L. to Mrs. Herbert Hoover was as follows:

"My dear Mrs. Hoover: When the first notice of your hospitality to Mrs. de Priest was given publicity in the press it did not seem either suitable or necessary to express the attitude of this organisation of women regarding a courtesy which was automatically extended to the wives of all members of the United States Congress, and which we had taken for granted in turn would automatically be accepted by all citizens who believe in democratic institutions. However, since we note the resolutions passed by various groups, deploring this very proper courtesy, we do wish to express our wholehearted gratitude and admiration to you.

"The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom has consistently urged a more human and decent policy with regard to our Negro citizens. We believe that your hospitality to Mrs. de Priest adheres to the best American tradition of democracy, and is a happy step in the direction of more normal and wholesome race relations.

"At the annual meeting of this organisation, held in Detroit, April 24th to 27th, a statement of policies was adopted, one paragraph is as follows:

"The Negro problem is one that every one can help in singlehanded... We look forward to the day when there will be no more inconvenience or self-consciousness connected with race than with the possession of blue eyes or brown eyes."

"At this time, when all patriotic citizens are rejoicing that the President is giving such splendid efforts to the furtherance of permanent international peace, we of the Women's International League in turn are gratified that the White House has led the way to more intelligent, Christian and sound social relations with the citizens of our minority

race, and we, therefore, beg you to accept this expression of our warm admiration.

Hannah Clothier Hull, National Chairman,
Dorothy Detzer, Executive Secretary.

The U. S. Section hopes that the occasion of the Olympic games to be held in California in 1930 will be utilised for a peace pageant or play or other pacifist manifestation and proposes the creation of both an international and a national committee.

Danish Section

Most W.I.L. members probably do not realise the size of the Danish Section. It is a great feather in the cap of the Danish Section that there are more W.I.L. members in Denmark than in any other country—at the latest count 10,802. And these are not "dead wood". They are members in good-standing having paid their dues.

One of the chief activities of the Danish section is organising educational and propaganda meetings to spread information in favour of peace and to make known the aims and activities of the W.I.L. A course of lectures to give general information was held in co-operation with the Swedish and Norwegian sections in January 1927 in Aarhus. These lectures were financed in part by a contribution from the Nobel Committee. The attendance was large and the newspaper publicity excellent. The Danish Section has continued this work by giving lectures in the high schools. One of these courses of lectures we held in October 1928 in Redding in South-Jutland.

Regarding disarmament, in May 1927 the Danish Section urged Parliament to institute a plebiscite on the question of maintaining or abolishing conscription. During the recent elections in April 1929, it sent a questionnaire to all the candidates asking searching questions as to their attitude towards disarmament, military training in the schools, conscription and the manufacture and trade in arms and poison gas.

Finnish Section

The Secretary of the Finnish Section has sent in a short report, telling of the organisation of the Finnish Section. Dr. Maiki Friberg was the first president of the Section and did a great deal of propaganda work for the W.I.L. She was a brilliant speaker. Unfortunately she died in 1927 and the Section has felt her loss very keenly.

Madame Naemi Ingman is now president. A meeting was recently held on chemical warfare especially with regard to the use of airplanes at which Mme. Ingman spoke. This question is of particular interest in Finland.

The Secretary reports that the nearness of Russia makes peace work in Finland very difficult as most people feel the necessity of being prepared for war and making war. The Section must therefore concentrate on general propaganda for peace and try to win people for the W.I.L.

Mexican Branch

It is with great pleasure that Pax announces that a branch of the W.I.L. has been organised in Mexico. A letter from one of the U.S. members Sybil Jane Moore states that she has been successful in forming a branch there and that the Chairman is Mrs. Clemencia de Kiel, Amazonas 7, Mexico City.

International Scholarships 1929-1930

Fifteen scholarships to attend the International School in Geneva are being offered for the year 1929-1930. These scholarships will cover the cost of room, board and tuition for the year. They will be awarded through such organisations as the League of Nations Societies, the New Education Fellowship, the International Bureau of Education and such individual educators as may be in a position to select a pupil and judge of his or her qualifications for the International School.

The applicants must be between the ages of 12 and 16, know French or English, have a certificate of health from a suitable physician and present records of school work from accredited schools. The applicants will be chosen not only for their intellectual aptitude but also for their innate qualities of personality and leadership.

In so far as possible, pupils will be chosen from families whose ideals and standards are compatible with those of the International School, where every effort is made to keep life on a simple, wholesome basis. The school feels that a strong family background is essential to the child's happiness and normal development during the school term. Since the school is founded upon the ideal of the League of Nations, preference will be given to children from families sympathetic with those ideals.

Further information may be obtained directly from the Secretary, International School, Grande Boissière, 62 Route de Chêne, Geneva, or from the secretary of the League of Nations Society in each country.

The Open Door Versus Protection

The International Suffrage Alliance Congress at Berlin was the scene of a great discussion between the two groups of feminists, those who believe in protective legislation for women and those who don't. The British Open Door Council used this occasion to get the matter discussed internationally. The result was a new feminist international organisation standing for economic sex equality, with Chrystal Macmillan as president and having as its object: "To secure that a woman shall be free to work and to be protected as a worker, on the same terms as a man, and that legislation and regulations dealing with conditions and hours, payment, entry and training shall be based upon the nature of the work and not upon the sex of the worker; and to secure for a woman, irrespective of marriage or childbirth, the right at all times to decide whether or not she shall engage in paid work, and to ensure that no legislation or regulations shall deprive her of this right."

The German press was inclined to visualise the situation as an attack of middle class feminist forces on the hard won legislative standards of their working class sisters.

The relation of this new body to the old "International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship" was frequently raised. As a matter of fact, these two international feminist bodies have no official connection. The new organisation was formed because the older Alliance refused to commit itself wholeheartedly to a policy of opposition to all forms of differentiated labour legislation.

Peace Christmas Cards

Now is the time to think about them. The United States Section has twice had Christmas cards designed to symbolise the idea of Christmas as a time of Peace. The U.S. cards will be on exhibit at the Prague Congress and it is hoped that other sections or members of other sections will also send or bring suitable designs, so all the cards may be compared and from them one chosen, which can be used this year as the International Christmas Card for all our sections. The chairman of this Committee is Mrs. Bessie Kind of the United States.

Suffrage Alliance Opens Temporary Office in Geneva

The International Suffrage Alliance is opening temporary head-quarters in Geneva. The office will be open from August 26th to September 21st. Its aim is to offer to all feminists passing through Geneva at the time of the Plenary Assembly of the League of Nations a centre where they can meet and have friendly intercourse. The office is only three minutes from the Assembly Hall. Address: "Foyer féminin", Cours de Rive 11, Geneva.

Notice To Members

In making applications for rooms in the Maison Internationale please address letters to Mrs. Kuipers, Directrice de la Maison. In matters relating to the office letters should be addressed to Mary Sheepshanks, Secretary. Please do not send stamps in payment of bills as foreign stamps are no use in Switzerland.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

Jane Addams, International President

International Headquarters, 12, rue du Vieux-Collège, 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.

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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