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Aristide Briand.

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10th. ASSEMBLY OF LEAGUE

Sign The Optional Clause

RAMSAY MAC-DONALD

A very witty Englishman once said, remarking about castles in the air that the right place for castles was in the air, and that what men on the earth ought to do was to build up foundations in order that the castles might be supported. To a certain extent, the Pact of Peace is still a castle in the air, and the Assembly of the League of Nations is going to build up the foundations to support this castle...

The peoples will never feel comfortable, will never be able to trust to common sense—until you and I and all of us together, by co-operative enterprise, have substantially reduced the risks of war; and one of the greatest risks of war is that some of the nations—all of them—are still too heavily armed.

The British Government, therefore, will do all in its power to hasten the preparations for the Disarmament Conference. My Government would urge the Commissions—the Preparatory Commission and the others—not to face their problems from the point of view of the possibility of war. It would urge them to face them on the assumption that the risk of war breaking out now is far less than the hope of peace being permanently observed.

We have to ask our military advisers to remember that there is just as much security in a political agreement as there is in a regiment of soldiers, or in a fleet of battleships...

The British Government therefore, during the brief weeks it has been in office, has been concentrating its attention on the question of arbitration and conciliation, and I am in a position to announce to you now that my Government has decided to sign the Optional Clause.

May I express the hope that other nations will range themselves with us on this point, so that this meeting, the tenth ordinary session of the Assembly of the League, may be known as the Optional Clause Assembly.

Reorganize Europe

GUSTAV STRESEMANN

I now come to the question of the reorganisation of the relations between the various countries of Europe. There are many who from the first, have declined to discuss this problem. Such people are confirmed pessimists who dismiss every thought as sterile if it does not happen to fit in with universally accepted ideas...

What are the things that appear so extraordinarily absurd about Europe and its construction, from the economic point of view? It is absurd to me that Europe should appear not to have progressed but to have gone back. Look at Italy. We can scarcely imagine there being no united Italy, or the different parts of what we now call Italy being separate economic entities and fighting against one another...

The Treaty of Versailles has created a large number of new States... but has entirely ignored the question of their incorporation in the general economic system of Europe.

What is the result of this sin of omission? The multiplication of new frontiers, new weights and measures, new usages and new currencies, and continual hindrances to traffic. Is it not absurd that modern invention should have reduced the journey from South Germany to Tokio by twenty days, while in Europe itself hours are wasted stopping at frontiers for customs inspections, as if Europe were a sort of little huckster's shop still open beside the big world emporium.....

Where is the European coinage, where are the European stamps that we need?

Are not these subdivisions born of national prestige long since out of date, and do they not do our continent an immense amount of harm, not only in the relations between various countries, but also in those between Europe and other continents..... When the time comes for this idea to be discussed by the League, you will always find us ready to collaborate with you in considering any proposals made to us.

Fight The Antipacifists

ARISTIDE BRIAND

If the idea of peace is to reign supreme among the nations, we must not shut our eyes to the fact that there are certain poisonous influences persistently at work. Not all men are enamoured of peace. There are in every country those who are secretly and disloyally working against peace. These movements must be watched. You who are interested in social work and are tracking down the traffic in opium and morphine must also turn your attention to certain machinations which are actually aimed at poisoning the minds of children by sowing in them the seeds of war and urging them to some revanche in order that the future generations may become generations of hatred and blood! Those who, by their words, writings and teaching are promoting this nefarious work can only be described as odious criminals who should be relentlessly hunted down.

This is work which is worthy of your efforts: and here it is particularly to the women that I appeal for it is they who will have to protect their homes against these poisonous influences. If fresh wars were to break out, it is they who would be the first victims, and would water the new battlefields with their tears. It is their duty, therefore, remembering past wars, to prevent this poison from penetrating into their countries and to follow to their source all attempts to instil such poison and render them innocuous. This is the primary condition of peace. When children are taught to love peace, to respect other nations and to look for what men have in common rather than for their points of difference, we shall no longer need to apportion guarantees or to apply Article 8 of the Covenant. Peace will already be enthroned among the nations.

THE TENTH ASSEMBLY OF THE LEAGUE

The Assembly which is just over was one of great interest. It had the largest number of delegates on record. Fifty three of the fifty four State Members sent representatives. Of these, nine countries sent their President or Prime Minister and twenty their Foreign Ministers.

The discussions touched on all the more important political events of the day: the Hague negotiations and the effect of them on international relations; the development of arbitration and security; the possibility of a naval agreement; the Disarmament Conference; the amendment of the Covenant to conform with the Pact of Paris; the protection of minorities; the Palestine incident; the economic situation and the necessity for close collaboration in this field. In the course of the discussions Mr. Briand launched the idea of a European federation and proposed that the delegates of European countries should submit this idea to their governments so as to determine if possible by the next Assembly whether such a scheme could be carried out.

Perhaps the most important feature of the Assembly was the signing of the Optional Clause by fifteen States thus recognizing the compulsory jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice. In 1920 only three states, Panama, Portugal and Switzerland had signed. During the past ten years, fifteen other states including one great power (Germany) signed. Now during this Tenth Assembly, three great Powers, France, Great-Britain and Italy have added their names as well as South Africa, Australia, Canada, Greece, India, the Irish Free State, Latvia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Peru, Siam and Czechoslovakia.

There isn't space here to tell of all the work done and the resolutions passed. But Lord Robert Cecil did valiant work, in the Disarmament Commission. In the matter of security a resolution was passed providing for financial assistance to a state unjustly and without provocation attacked. This convention is to be submitted to the various States for ratification. In the matter of the traffic in arms Great Britain signed and ratified the convention and urged ratification on all the other nations.

Further a resolution was presented by Lord Cecil which urged the Preparatory Commission on Disarmament to take active and definite steps towards the reduction and limitation of armaments, and that the arms of the sea, the land and the air should be dealt with *pari passu* and on the same broad general principles; that the military personnel be limited directly by numbers, or indirectly by the period of service; that the amount of money spent on machines and material for defense be limited. This resolution was not passed but it was fruitful of much discussion and as the minutes of the proceedings are to be sent to the Preparatory Commission on Disarmament, it will bring these matters clearly before that body.

In the Opium Commission after a hot debate a resolution was passed calling for a conference of manufacturing and non-manufacturing countries to limit

the manufacture of dangerous narcotic drugs to the medicinal needs of the world. This conference is to be held as soon as possible.

Another piece of work in which the W.I.L. is particularly interested is that of an International Prisoners Charter. Through the heroic work of one woman, Miss Gertrude Eaton, this matter was brought to the attention of the League Council and is to be considered at the next meeting of the Council.

WOMEN DELEGATES TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

There were fifteen women sent this year to the Assembly of the League, either as delegates or technical advisors. The delegates were Mrs. Roberta Jull, M.B.C.M. of Australia, Mrs. H.M. Swanwick M.A. and Mrs. Mary Hamilton M.P., Great Britain, Miss Agnes Macphail M.P., Canada, Miss Hennie Forchhammer, Denmark, Madame Tilma, Hainari, Finland, Countess Apponyi, Hungary, Mme. S. Ciurlioniene, Lithuania, Madame Ingeborg Ass M.D., Norway, Madame Helene Vacaresco, Roumania. For the first time, women delegates were on several Commissions besides the 5th Commission which deals with the welfare of women and children. Mrs. Swanwick was on the Political, Mrs. Hamilton on the Economic, and Miss Macphail on the Disarmament Commission. Seven of the women delegates are active members of the W.I.L. Helene Swanwick is the President of the British Section and Agnes Macphail is on the Executive Committee of the W.I.L. Two of these women, Madame Ciurlionene and Miss Macphail attended the W.I.L. Congress at Prague, which means that the W.I.L. is now finely represented in the work of the League of Nations. We did well to establish our Headquarters at Geneva, for through our women we are beginning a peaceful penetration of the League of Nations. In fact we are feeling very proud of our women in the W.I.L. They are taking such an active part in world affairs. Mrs. Swanwick played a specially prominent role in the Tenth Assembly. She spoke both in the Commissions and before the Assembly as a whole and W.I.L. hearts beat with pride at the easy comprehensive way she did it for she was the match of any man in intellect and power.

One day there was a large public banquet given to the women delegates by the Joint Advisory Committee of which the W.I.L. is a member. The dinner was at the International Club in Geneva. Several hundreds of tickets were sold and there was such a clamor for seats that many had to be turned away. Mrs. Swanwick was one of the chief speakers. The subject was what women can do for peace. She said very plainly that we must be pacifists in war time as well as peace time.

W.I.L. members present were thrilled when she said: "during the war there were only three groups that remained actively pacifist, the Quakers, some Socialist and Labour groups and the only organised body of women was the Women's International League."

Such testimony given in such a way made up for all the suffering we have endured for our convictions. But it is a curious feeling to find today, with peace almost popular, that the W.I.L. is

beginning to be regarded with favor.

We must not get too popular. Let us pray that the Daughters of the American Revolution will continue to throw mud at us, otherwise we will begin to suspect that there is something wrong, that we are no longer an advance guard.

One evening the W.I.L. gave a reception to the women delegates at the Maison Internationale. This was a very festive occasion. The place was so crowded that there were people standing in the corridor and even in the garden. We felt rather poor hostesses for we didn't begin to have chairs enough to go round and when the speaking began, a large part of the audience even some of the women delegates and the secretary Mary Sheepshanks had to sit on the floor. But nobody seemed to mind. It was such a jolly informal occasion. The delegates spoke in a most appreciative way of the W.I.L. and of their love for our old Maison. Those who managed to get away from the League of Nations and say a few words for us were Miss Forchhammer, Mrs. Aas, Mrs. Hainari, Mrs. Ciurlionene, Miss Macphail, Mrs. Swanwick and Mrs. Hamilton.

Besides the women delegates there were many distinguished guests. There was Miss Pantip Devakul one of the advisors of the Siam Delegation. She looked so young, charming and diminutive that it didn't seem as though she could advise on any thing but youth. There was Princess Alexandrine Cantacuzène, technical advisor for Roumania, Madame Plaminkova the only woman Senator in Czecho-Slovakia, Madame Malaterre-Sellier, France, Mrs. Wintringham former M.P. Great Britain, Mrs. Raestad, wife of the Foreign Minister of Norway and Mrs. Rischbieth of Australia.

Pax International

Next month we hope to increase the size of the type and the form of *Pax* slightly. We are now beginning our campaign for subscriptions. This dear reader means you. We would like every one to pay their subscription of fifty cents or two shillings before January 1st. This entitles you to the eleven issues yearly of *Pax*. If you are an International member and pay five dollars or a pound a year your *Pax* is included in the dues. Otherwise we want the subscription price from everyone. If we get it we will have money to support the paper. We believe everyone will want to help us but in order to be sure we have enough, we should be grateful to any generous souls who send two subscriptions, one to cover their own *Pax* and the other that of a well meaning but neglectful friend. Pay in any kind of cheque or postal order or cash but don't send stamps. We have a *Pax* fund in the bank. So make your cheques out to *Pax International* and send them care of M. Z. Doty, 12, rue du Vieux-College, Geneva.

Maison Internationale

Are you planning to come to Geneva this winter? Why not do so. We have rooms in the Maison to let and can make you very comfortable. Come and study at the University, learn French, read in the League of Nations library, and spend delightful week-ends in the mountains coasting and skiing. Pension rates a day at the Maison are 9 francs. Write and engage a room. Mrs. Kuipers, 12, Rue du Vieux-College, Geneva.

My Impressions Of The League Of Nations' Tenth Assembly

Agnes Macphail

At the W.I.L. Congress in Prague, Agnes Macphail was elected to the W.I.L. International Executive Committee and we are very proud to have her on the executive. She has for nine years been the only woman member of the Canadian Parliament and represents the farmers. Twice Canada has offered to send her as a delegate to the League of Nations, but she has refused to come as a government representative. This year the Canadian Government which is Liberal, besides sending three official representatives, offered to send Agnes Macphail as the representative of the Farmers Party and Sir George Foster for the Conservatives. It was on these terms that Miss Macphail came as a delegate to the League. It is Agnes Macphail's custom to write friendly informal letters to her constituency in Canada. She did so while in Geneva. We give extracts from these letters.

My dear Friends,

It seems unbelievable that I am in the midst of the League Assembly, hearing some of the world's greatest statesmen and meeting them in an informal way.

This close-up of the League causes me to sense its great importance as I never did before. Each year nations send some of their best men. Great Britain, France, Germany, Greece and Norway have this year sent their highest brain power. The newspapers too take the League more seriously than ever before. There used to be a tendency to talk peace and do little, but the tide has turned and now just talking is not considered good form, acting must follow if a nation wishes to be considered serious.

Great Britain is giving a real lead at this Assembly. She not only has signified her intention of signing the Optional Clause but also wishes the Covenant of the League to be revised to bring it into harmony with the Kellogg Pact. The Covenant was in the last analysis founded on force; the Kellogg Pact renounces war as an instrument of national policy...

Peace has its heroes who suffer and work unceasingly to make peace permanent. One of these is Dr. Stresemann, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Germany. Though seriously ill knowing that but a short time is left him, he works on. Through the hard weeks at the Hague he stuck to his post, though sometimes so ill that those who worked with him thought that he would hardly leave the room alive. At home his work is made difficult by the opposition of the nationalists who do not like his conciliatory policy and methods, but he represents the progressive opinion in Germany, which is increasing every year. He is at once an inspiration and a challenge, his words are wise and his courage puts our inactivity to shame. Stresemann, Briand and MacDonald are the big figures. MacDonald too shows plainly the struggle he has made to serve humanity well. He has an arresting face, in which strength, tenderness and sadness are blended. Briand is popular; his oratory is of a high order; he uses no notes and speaks in an intimate way, and in his flights of fancy he carries his audience with him. His deep interest in the League keeps him in the Assembly through dull speeches and tiring translations. The subject matter of his address was good, particularly this closing passage:

"Peace rests on this. When children shall be taught love of country along side a proper appreciation of other peoples, when they have been taught to search in mankind for that which unites

rather than that which divides men, then peace shall be among nations."

Briand is far and away the orator of the Assembly, but for practical and concrete suggestions on disarmament, financial security, elimination of the causes of war, MacDonald, Henderson and Graham of Great Britain hold the palm.

Two speeches of significance were made a few days ago because each in a different way bore testimony to the place the League occupies in international affairs. One was by the Prime Minister of Greece, who announced that in spite of the failure of his country's century-old claims in Asia Minor she accepted her present frontiers as final and had settled down within them, giving up all idea of national revenge and working hard to establish prosperity at home and friendly relations with her neighbours. With a number of them she had already concluded treaties based on models prepared by the League. In addition to this, Greece was going to sign the Optional Clause during the present Assembly. The other speech was by the representative of Peru, a country which has been absent from the Assemblies of the League for some years. Its return is due to the happy settlement of a long standing dispute with Chili, in which both participants feel that League influence contributed largely to the success of the negotiations, and to an increasing appreciation in Chili of the moral authority of the League...

The problem created by tariffs in Europe and indeed throughout the world and the factor this is in world peace has been discussed again and again in this Assembly. The new countries created by the Treaty of Versailles have attempted to make their new political unit an economic unit as well, until now there are twenty seven tariff barriers in Europe...

The Prime Minister of Great Britain, Ramsay MacDonald, had the British family in to dinner almost a week ago; all parts of the Commonwealth were represented. It was a particularly happy event. Ishbel MacDonald stood by her father and said a pleasant word to the guests as they arrived...

On September 8th Canada entertained representatives of fifty nations to dinner. It afforded a splendid opportunity to meet our neighbours in the world community. My dinner partner was from Australia. He has struggled along through life carrying a name like this: Major-General the Honourable Sir Granville de Laune Ryrie, R.C.M.C., C.B., V.D. It seems an additional argument against titles. He was very genial. His Excellence le Jonkheer F. Beelearts van Brockland, Doctor of Law, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Holland, sat on

my left and conversed in an interesting manner in perfect English.

Today Australia entertained to lunch. I was fortunate enough to sit beside Philip Noel Baker, who has written some of the best books on the work of the League and on Disarmament. Professor Baker is Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Great Britain. These social gatherings, though they add very greatly to the duties of the delegates, serve a real purpose. At them one has connected conversation of an hour or an hour and a half with one or two individuals, and comes away with a fair knowledge of their outlook on at least a few subjects.

The machinery of the League of Nations consists of the Assembly, to which State Members send delegates each September, the Council, composed of five permanent members and nine non-permanent, three of whom are elected for three years at each Assembly, and the Secretariat. The League has also two wings: the Permanent Court of International Justice, and the International Labour Office,—called for short the I.L.O., which, while financed by the League, is quite separate and has to do with labour conditions the world over...

On Sunday I went up into the Alps to see the Monastery founded by St. Bernard hundreds of years ago, from which he rescued distressed travellers in the mountain passes. To get there we had to pass through a part of France, then back into Switzerland again, and after we had made the stiff climb by motor and arrived at the monastery, we walked about a mile which brought us into Italy. All of which means we passed through the hands of three sets of customs officials going and the same number coming back.

The St. Bernard Hospice is 8,110 feet above sea level; only a little grass and moss grows there; it is the highest all-the-year-round residence in Europe. As we climbed, the deepest impression I received was the terrific labour expended on the little mountain farms, which were terraced almost to the top. In many places walls had to be built to retain the few rods of earth which is called a farm. We passed through several mountain villages; the struggle for existence is written deep on every adult face. The women look prematurely old; I cannot forget their faces. Coming down the mountain in the evening, the glory of the setting sun created a picture of surpassing beauty. The little farms terraced up the mountain's sides, the crude, slated houses clustered in villages, the crags the waterfalls and the precipices looked so lovely that one forgot the toil and moil of mountain life and revelled in nature's beauty.

The Economic Crisis And Cooperative Societies

Emmy Freundlich

We print below extracts from the fine lecture given by Emmy Freundlich at the Prague Congress. Frau Freundlich was the first woman member of the Austrian Parliament. Her work is mainly economic. She was a member of the Preparatory Economic Committee at the League of Nations and the only woman government representative at the World Economic Conference. Now she is the only woman on the Consultative Economic Committee of the League of Nations. Frau Freundlich is a member of the W. I. L.

At the very dawn of human history there were fights for camping grounds and pasture lands, which were the first essentials for economic production. Economic needs have always been a big factor in the struggle for power, in the struggle for world-dominance...

Dreams of supremacy at sea, of supremacy over foreign countries with rich supplies of raw materials, of colonial conquests, are what has led to the race in armaments, and to the passionate desire to attain power at any price, even at that of human life...

This dream of new world wars still indulged in by politicians who believe in force, finds support in the peculiar economic post-war conditions.

POST WAR COMMERCIAL POLICY.

In the nineteenth century the peoples of Europe aimed at creating great economic units. Modern technical development, railways, telegraph and telephone helped to break down state boundaries... United Germany, united Italy, the extension of the Russian Empire resulted from these tendencies. But at the same time in the second half of the 19th century nationalities began their struggle for national autonomy and this led after the war to the erection of many new and generally smaller economic units. 14,000 kilometers of new frontiers have arisen. States were created which had not the necessary means of providing for their economic needs from their own agricultural and industrial production. These new states were undoubtedly a historic necessity... but they ought to have organised their economic relations so that the new national frontiers should be no obstacle to the free transit of goods and persons.

But unfortunately we inherited, as a result of the terrible war blockade, the idea that every nation must try to be self-supporting; state sovereignty must be not only national and cultural, it must be economically self-sufficing. The first acts of all the new states with few exceptions were to erect tariff barriers that were perpetually raised higher and higher, and which to-day often lead to the crazy result, that factories are closed in one country in order that in other countries similar factories may be opened...

Whilst America can carry on its industrial development within one great economic unit undivided by any tariff barriers, Europe suffers from a tariff policy, supported by the selfishness of the ruling classes. These continual tariff wars constitute a perpetual danger of real war, as we know from pre-war experience, a danger that especially in East Europe may suddenly become acute. The smaller European nations can only attain full economic development if they help to pull down these tariff barriers and to restore free trade. But the great nations must

set the example. Above all, America, the country that is the real victor in the world war, especially from the economic point of view, should undertake to lower her tariffs, and thus give the signal for European states to lower theirs. Then goods can be produced in each country where the conditions with regard to raw materials and labour are most favourable. To-day metal industries are being artificially created in countries that have neither iron nor coal; corn is being grown in mountain regions where the soil has to be carried up because the melting snow washes it away, all solely because tariffs make trade between nations difficult and dear.

It is equally necessary to reestablish freedom of movement of persons. Before the war unemployed workmen could emigrate to countries where work was to be found. To-day all countries close their doors, and the unemployed, if he can find no work at home, is not allowed to find any elsewhere. That leads in many populous countries to chronic unemployment, and the population increases automatically and can not live because the younger generation can find no work. Such countries are like overheated boilers, which must get air, and they will try to do so through war, especially colonial wars. Free emigration must be restored especially with over sea countries, for to-day many oversea peoples enjoy good economic conditions only because European workers are shut out and pay by their unemployment for the higher standard of life of other peoples. By "free emigration" I mean organised emigration, organised by the League of Nations and the International Labour Office...

The social welfare laws of individual countries are an important factor in tariff questions. Countries with good social welfare laws are undercut in world markets by those with no eight hour day. The conventions of the International Labour Office must be ratified in all countries and thus bring about a rise in the standard of life of the masses of the people. This rise in the standard of life will create new markets...

These facts must be generally recognised for only then can the economic crises of the post war period be entirely overcome.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORGANISATIONS.

To-day the single producer and the individual undertaking must make way for the amalgamation of productive undertakings. Before the war attempts were made in the great industrial countries to diminish competition through big business amalgamations and to insure the sale of goods by limiting the amount of production to the demand of the consumers. But this was sometimes so

crudely arranged that when the cotton harvest was too plentiful, cotton was used as engine fuel, when there were too many turnips they were left in the earth, and when the coffee harvest was too good the coffee was burnt at the expense of the State of Brazil. Now an attempt is made through amalgamation of big businesses to attain a fixed production, every country and every industry being told the amount that it has to produce...

The masses are often told that these cartels only wish to avoid an economic crisis by preventing overproduction and by regulating supply to demand... But the object of the national and international cartel organisations is not to secure the livelihood of the masses, but to increase profits, and they do not therefore contribute to peace in the world. Their economic power is, as we saw in the great Ruhr lock-out, so strong, that the governments are not strong enough to oppose them. Cartels develop into a state within the state, whose object is to secure the dominance of the possessing classes, by opposing their autocratic economic power to the democratic governments established by equal and universal suffrage.

The fight for self-determination politically must be completed by the fight for self-determination in industry. As the state belongs to all citizens and all can and should share in its guidance, so we must try to secure the admission that in industry also the task is to satisfy the needs of all and to provide for the livelihood of all men...

The co-operative societies may become an instrument for the economic emancipation of the people. In their essence and object, they are in diametrical opposition to the individualist cartel. In the latter the will of the capitalist decides, but the co-operatives are made up of members and decisions are taken not by one individual but by the whole membership. People join together not for profits but to satisfy needs and to let all share in the advantages of the business.

In the co-operatives another valuable development is taking place. The employee is no longer bound to a strange employer who uses him for his own ends. The co-operative is a democratic organisation belonging to all members. The employee serves this community, of which he is and must be a member. He does not serve foreign interests but his own, and shares in the fruits of his labour like all members of this community. This gives rise to a new relationship of labour which will be of great significance in the future. Public service is a higher service than service of a master. The greater the number of communally owned industries the rarer will be social conflicts, and the more seldom will national struggles lead to revolutionary movements which threaten peace.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE W. I. L. ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Frau Yella Hertzka, chairman of the Economic Committee of the W. I. L., presented to the Congress at Prague a series of resolutions which had been drawn up by the Economic Committee at Eger just before the opening of the Prague Congress. It was agreed to refer these resolutions to the sections for study. They are in brief as follows, but for a complete draft apply to Headquarters.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Unemployment should be considered as an international problem because, in the opinion of the W. I. L. P. F., it is closely bound up with the question of immigration and emigration.

The W. I. L., therefore, requests that a study of emigration and immigration should be undertaken on an international basis, not only by the national organisations, but also by an official international body instructed to seek for a solution of the problem from the world economic point of view.

In order to be able to solve this problem from an international point of view, the following measures are necessary:

a) The bringing into line of the social standard of living of the worker with the social legislation in the various countries, in order to raise the general level of the standard of living.

b) General ratification of the eight-hours day, and a strict supervision of the putting into force of this law. The laying down of shorter hours of work in unhealthy industries, and in countries where the climate does not admit such long hours of work, and this without distinction between sovereign countries, colonies or mandated territories.

c) The study of the question of population from the point of view of a rational population policy.

d) Raising of the compulsory school age to 15.

e) The introduction of adequate old age pensions for workers: this to start at sixty years of age.

COOPERATIVES SOCIETIES

A rational world economic organisation will only be possible if production and consumption can be regulated in a better way and speculation prevented. To accomplish this it is necessary that small holders, small farmers, and householders in the towns be included in a world economic organisation.

Capitalist producers are now trying to secure equality between production and consumption by means of commercial treaties; to protect their national markets by custom duties favouring the home industry, and to rule the markets autocratically by means of trusts, cartels and syndicates.

The consumers and the agriculturists should oppose these dictatorial organisations with their democratic co-operative societies and thus lay the foundation for a world economic organisation to function as the representative of the interests of the community.

Such a democratic organisation of the co-operative societies would educate the masses of the people to themselves administer their own economic interests... It would unite nations in a peaceful

economic community, and in that way it would ensure peace. The W. I. L. P. F. therefore calls on its members to take an active interest in the co-operation movement, and it demands that the co-operative organisations should ensure for women that influence in the administration of the co-operative societies to which they are entitled.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION IN ECONOMICS

This resolution summarized points out that while conciliation and arbitration are the sound methods for settling international disputes, the application of these methods to domestic disputes present dangers.

It considers that in the matter of economic disputes the decisions should not be of an imperative nature and should never suppress or even limit the workers' right to coalition.

ECONOMIC BUREAU WITHIN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

This resolution points out that the International Economic Conference established the causes of the economic crises and indicated methods of reorganisation but though these decisions have been recognised by the governments of the various countries they have not been put into effect. Some of the leading states even adopting the point of view that the League of Nations activities are essentially political and failing to see that political questions are bound up with the economic.

For this reason, the resolution urges the creation of an autonomous International Economic Bureau within the League of Nations similar to the International Labour Office, which shall draft conventions to be submitted to the states for ratification, as is done at the Labour Office Conferences.

The preparatory work for such a Bureau should be undertaken by the Advisory Economic Committee on which should be representatives of the consumers organisations and above all of the women's organisations.

In order to secure the collaboration of the various states in this matter the resolution urges the national groups of the W. I. L. to study how similar economic bureaux could be established in the various countries, so that not only the Chambers of Commerce, that is individual and private interests may influence the governments but also the representatives of democratically organised economic bodies.

AN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

The committee which met at Eger proposed there should be a large Economic Conference in the near future. The following is briefly the programs suggested.

1. Financial post war conditions in Europe. The depreciation in currency, conditions in industry, agriculture and standard of living under private enterprise.

2. Financial conditions in other continents: America, Asia; the standard of living in these countries.

3. War debts and effect on world economics.

4. Reorganisation of the world financial system. Questions of currency.

All these questions to be discussed by experts and amateur attempts eliminated.

DELEGATION TO VIENNA

The delegation sent by the 6th Congress of the W. I. L. consisting of Emily G. Balch, U.S.A., Dr. Naima Sahlbom, Sweden, Milena Illova, Czecho-Slovakia, Lady Clare Annesley, Great Britain, accompanied by Yella Hertzka, Austria was received by the Federal President by the leader of the Christian-Socialist Party, Deputy Kunschak, by the leader of the German National Party, Deputy Wotowa, by the leader of the Social-Democratic Party, Bürgermeister Seitz, by the general secretary of the Industrial Union, Dr. Zimmermann, and by the head of the Peasant Party, Landes-hauptmann Reither.

The deputation had conversations lasting for half an hour with each of these gentlemen and expressed the apprehension of the W. I. L. P. F. with regard to civil war in Austria. All the Austrian newspapers reported on each of these conversations which were carried on with great outspokenness. Bürgermeister Seitz declared that the Schutzbund, the Social-Democratic military formation, would disarm immediately if the Heimwehr would do the same. Landeshauptmann Reither declared that the peasants of Austria did not wish civil war but hoped by joining the ranks of the Heimwehr, to prevent its being made use of to set up a dictatorship.

Deputy Kunschak the leader of the Christian-Socialist party, declared that his party would remain true to the republic and the parliamentary system but considered slight alterations in the constitutions of Austria necessary.

The leader of the German National Party, Dr. Wotowa pointed out that as long as Austria's right to self-determination in regard to the Anschluss was not admitted and the impossible conditions created by the Peace Treaties continued, a peaceful condition of things was extremely difficult in Austria.

The delegation succeeded in making very plain the position of the W. I. L. P. F. and our demand for peace and through the great publicity given by the press, the stand taken by the League was fully appreciated.

W. I. L. Opium Campaign

The following is an outline of the W. I. L. campaign against opium and dangerous drugs.

Two days conferences to be held this winter in Belgium, Denmark, Germany, England, France, Netherlands and Switzerland.

A final conference to be held in Geneva a few days before the meeting of the Opium Commission of the League of Nations. All the resolutions and the results of the various conferences of the W. I. L. to be submitted to the Opium Commission of the League of Nations.

The conferences are for two purposes. 1. To discuss the question of opium and dangerous drugs in little committees of experts. 2. To hold big mass meetings to educate the public concerning the terrible menace to mankind from the illicit traffic in opium and dangerous drugs.

It is hoped these conferences will create a public opinion so powerful that the proposed conference, on the limitation of the manufacture of drugs to medicinal needs, will be aided in taking strong and effective action.

W.I.L. SUMMER SCHOOL

The First Days

THEA WOLFF

It was a happy idea to hold this year's Summer School in Visegrad Lepence on the lovely banks of the blue Danube. In the early days of September, fellow workers from all countries came together.

We were housed in the cheerful rooms of the Pension Lepence which is situated in a charming well kept garden. We sat under the shady old trees and had our minds enlarged by the lectures we listened to, and collected munition for our fight for our great cause.

The summer school was opened by an address from Mme. Meller in behalf of the Hungarian Section, then came a greeting from a representative of the Budapest Municipality. Next came Camille Drevet with a vivid picture of colonial conditions and then Thea Wolff gave a résumé of the lectures on Modern Methods of Warfare.

Our American comrades Mrs. Addie Hunton and Mrs. Dickerson gave a deeply moving description of the conditions, development and emancipation of the coloured people in the U.S.A.

There was an excursion to Esztergom which was a great artistic treat. Esztergom is the seat of the Hungarian Archbishops and the magnificent basilica, or oblong hall with its wonderful treasures was greatly admired. We were enchanted with the art treasures in the Archbishop's museum, the old Masters, the Gobelins, the minjatures, the porcelain and China.

Another day Dr. Papp, Secretary of State of the Hungarian Government held us spell bound by his lecture on the development, constitution and tasks of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations.

In the afternoon we visited a large convalescent home for children and inspected the new hospital with its perfectly modern installations. The children greeted us with songs and gymnastic exercises. Camille Drevet in expressing our thanks told about the aims and objects of our League.

One evening was devoted to an account of the German Polish reconciliation work

on the frontier of which the difficulties and successes were humorously described by Hedwig Konietzny of Breslau.

Early one morning we went by steamer to the incomparable Hungarian capital Budapest, where the principal sights were shown to us by competent guides.

A choice Hungarian lunch was enjoyed in the Women's Club and in the late afternoon a public meeting was held, which in spite of the blazing heat was very well attended. Mélanie Vambéry took the chair and speeches were made by Camille Drevet, Mme. Fichet (Tunis), Mrs. Dickerson (U.S.A.) on the movement of the coloured races, and by Thea Wolff on Chemical Warfare.

A banquet in the Gellert Hotel brought a delightful day to a close and the return journey was made to Lepence by motor car.

Unfortunately I was only able to stay during part of the summer school but. I shall never forget the lovely days in Budapest and Lepence.

A Survey Of The Work

EUGÈNE MELLER

If satisfaction is the test of success the Summer School at Lepence was certainly one, for our dear comrades expressed their appreciation in very flattering terms.

Madame Drevet was the driving force of the School, she never allowed our energies to slacken and whenever there was a gap in our time table, through the late arrival of autocars from the city or through the failure of some lecturer, she always improvised a conference. Her infinite resources were greatly admired by the grateful organizers of the School.

Miss Emily Balch created great interest when she arrived fresh from her W.I.L. mission to Vienna and informed us of the situation there and the probability of civil war being averted.

She gave a lecture on "Big Business and Peace", and showed the development of the whole economic question. This was the most important matter dealt with in the Summer School, the key note of the course. The subject was admirably developed by Frau Emmy Freulich M.P., who lavished on us both of

her time and her vast store-house of information and experience. Her Hungarian colleague, Miss Anne Kethly, M.P., added greatly to the subject by telling of the laborer's standard of life and thus giving the economic background of the question. Director Pickler expounded Henry George's single tax theory, of which he is a great expert.

Prof. Havas showed the enormous importance of free trade for peace. Mrs. MacNaughton of Canada informed us of the very successful cooperative experiment in wheat, which has been carried on there, Dr. Sahlbom gave a lecture on the future work of the "Committee against Modern Warfare". Dr. Joseph Voga with his statistics painted a bright outlook for the future, and Prof. Rustem Vambéry in delightful English presented a very interesting scientific criticism of Marxism. Other lectures were by Brigadier General Crozier on Disarmament, Mrs. Berend on Pacifism in Modern Literature, Prof. Ballo on the Wonders of Modern Technique and Mrs. Nemes on the Helsingfor Conference of Educationalists.

A delightful concert was given by Mr. George Garay and his artistic quartet and Miss Susanne Zahler performed beautiful Hungarian dances.

The only disappointment in the Summer School was the few young people present. The Summer School should before all educate young people, and we must state with regret that except for Hungary there were few from other countries.

But the Hungarian Section reaped a most ample reward and very beneficial results from the Summer School. It has helped enormously in prestige within the country. The city of Budapest, which was represented at the opening meeting by a Municipal Councillor treated the Summer School to a sumptuous banquet. The Journalists and Authours Club arranged an evening party and there were two public meetings, which were well attended.

The press all over the country gave wide publicity to the School and we certainly look forward to a better era in our work as a delightful result.

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D.O.G.B. H+J close

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

Jane Addams, Honorary 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.

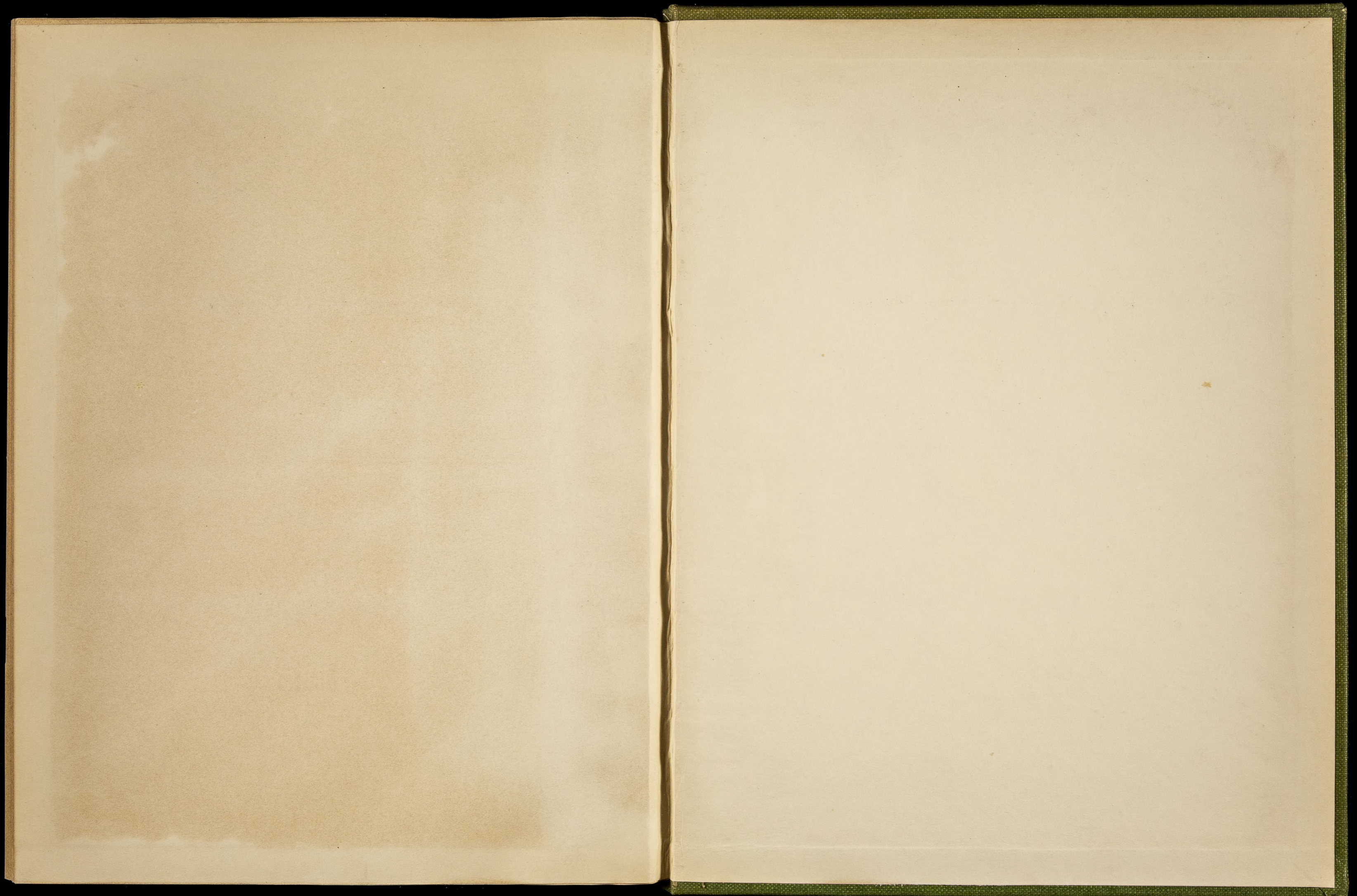
The work of all the National Sections is based upon the statements adopted and the Resolutions passed by the International Congresses of the League.

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