Four Lights

"Then he showed four lights when he wished them to set full sail and follow in his wake."
From "First Voyage 'Round the World by Magellan."

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF WOMEN, AT ZURICH, MAY 12 - 21, 1919

Condemning the Terms of Peace.
(Presented by Mrs. Philip Snowden of England and seconded by Miss Jeannette Rankin, of the U. S. A.)

This International Congress of women expresses its deep regret that the terms of peace proposed at Versailles should so seriously violate the principles upon which alone a just and lasting peace can be secured, and which the Democracies of the world had come to accept. By guaranteeing the fruits of the secret treaties to the conquerors the terms tacitly sanction secret diplomacy. They deny the principle of self-determination, recognize the right of the victors to the spoils of war, and create all over Europe discords and animosities, which can lead only to future wars. By the demand for the disarmament of one set of belligerents only, the principle of justice is violated and the rule of force is continued. By the financial and economic proposals a hundred million people of this generation in the heart of Europe are condemned to poverty, disease and despair, which must result in the spread of hatred and anarchy within each nation. With a deep sense of responsibility this Congress strongly urges the Allied Governments to accept such amendments of the terms as may be proposed to bring the peace into harmony with those principles first enumerated by President Wilson upon the faithful carrying out of which the honour of the Allied peoples depends.
(The delegates of the Central Powers refrained from voting upon this resolution.)

Concerning the Relation of Pacifists to the Coming Social Revolution.

The world is facing widespread revolutionary changes coming at a time when the habit of violence has been fostered by a world war. We recognize that there is a fundamentally just demand underlying most of these revolutionary movements. We declare our sympathy with the purpose of the workers who are rising up everywhere to make an end of exploitation and to claim their world. Nevertheless we reassert our belief in the methods of peace and we feel that it is our special part in this revolutionary age to counsel against violence on both sides.

Demanding the Lifting of the Blockade.

This International Congress of Women regards the tragic situation of wide-spread unemployment, famine and pestilence, extending throughout great tracts of Central and Eastern Europe and through parts of Asia as a profound disgrace to civilization. It urges that the blockade shall be immediately lifted and that all the resources of the world, food, raw materials, finance, transport, shall be organized immediately for the relief of the peoples and that, if there is an insufficiency either of food or of transport facilities to supply all demands, luxuries shall not be allowed transport from one country to another until the necessities of life are supplied to all and that people of every country shall be rationed, in order that all the starving shall be fed. We believe that immediate international action at this time can serve humanity and bring about the reconciliation and union of the peoples.

(A delegation from the Congress was instructed to present the protest against the blockade and the peace terms to the delegates of the Great Powers in Paris. This delegation included Miss Jane Addams and Miss Crystal MacMillan as President and Secretary and Mme. Ragaz of Switzerland, Mrs. Despard of England, Signora Genoni of Italy and Mme. Duchene of France.)

(Continued on next page)
Imagine

Imagine the entire population of Lynn, Quincy and Salem, Massachusetts, wiped out by starvation since November 17th. Imagine the population of the State capitals of New York and Pennsylvania starved to death since November 17th. Then you will be able to imagine something of what has happened in Central Europe since the signing of the armistice.

But you will not be able to imagine the mothers so undernourished that they must carry their babies ten months before they can be born, nor the babies that are born dead, (70 out of 100 is one week's record in a Vienna hospital), nor the diseases which are attacking all classes weak from hunger.

Natural and Unavoidable

"We ought to make, we must make, peace without delay, and ships laden with food must enter the harbors of Germany. We have reached a crisis in the affairs of the world. We must meet it without passion and without permitting our judgment to be warped by a natural and unavoidable desire for vengeance on a nation which has committed such atrocities as those the Germans committed."

SECRETARY OF STATE

Paris, March 12th.

Peace Without Honor?

"I Gould day it here, an Allied peace, a victorious peace, but also a peace at any price, costly for Germany, still costlier for ourselves, forced upon a world no longer proud, but too exhausted to fight. Just it cannot be, when Japan is rewarded with Chinese territory and Belgium is excluded by the five powers from her share in world control; permanent it cannot be, with Russia's 167 millions shut out from the settlement and with these new Alsace-Lorraines to take the place of the old.

"As to the price, it is high indeed for Germany—starvation during the armistice, economic servitude for thirty years,—yet the curse of conscription is lifted from our enemy, and the reduction of her army, navy and fortifications is a boon for which we all might pray.

It is for us victors that the price is too bitter to be borne, for we are offered a peace with dishonor. The knightly honor that scorches to trample upon a surrendered foe is perhaps too lofty for our aspiration, but the everyday business honor that keeps its word America is not yet willing to forego. As Russia went to Brest-Litovsk upon the premise of 'no annexations, no indemnities,' so Germany has signed the armistice upon the assurance of Wilson's fourteen points. A peace that shares one of these points of just settlement is a peace that dishonors America."

From the World Tomorrow

Oswald Garrison Villard

If Thine Enemy Hungry

AUTHENTIC reports of conditions in Germany indicate that in certain sections the food shortage is causing terrible misery, disease and death. After the Armistice, the allied blockade was maintained with undiminished rigor for months. Even the nominal relaxing of the blockade does not prevent thousands from starving.

The Inter-Allied Food Commission is not authorized to give away food in enemy countries, but Mr. Hoover writes to our representative in Paris:

"Disregarding every political question (which I know is the whole basis of your work) I should say that the area today where there is the most acute suffering, that is receiving no assistance from any foreign quarter, is probably industrial Germany, more particularly in Saxony."

The English and American Quakers who have been doing relief and reconstruction work in France since 1914 and in Russia since 1916 are sending a small group of men and women into Germany with a message of good will, carrying as much food as our resources permit. Mr. Hoover has promised to sell them supplies, to provide transportation, and to give passports into Germany. This plan has the hearty endorsement of Miss Jane Addams, of General Smuts and of others in Paris who know the European situation.

A special fund of $50,000 is asked from America at once. All persons who wish to express their Christian internationalism by a gift to the destitute in Germany are invited to join in raising this fund.

Contributions should be sent to

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

20 South 12th Street

I, as an American

"I got so that I could not look into a baby carriage any more while I was in Germany, for I found myself saying to the child: 'You'll probably be dead in four or five months,' and I, as an American, will have to bear my share of the responsibility for your death."
Address of French Women to the German Women

Read at a Public Meeting in Zurich University, May 12, 1919.

Today for the first time our hands which have sought each other in the night can be joined. We are a single humanity, we women. Our work, our joys, our children, are the same. French and Germans! The soldiers which have been killed between us are for both of us alike victims. It is our brothers and our sisters who have suffered. We do not want vengeance. We hate all war. We push from us both the pride of victory and the rancor of defeat. United by the same faith, by the same sense of service, we agree to consecrate ourselves to the fight against war and to the struggle for everlasting peace.

All women against all wars!

Come, to work! Publicly, in the face of those who have vowed eternal hate, let us unite, let us love each other.

Reply of the German Women

We German women have heard the greetings of our French sisters with the deepest joy, and we respond to them from the depths of our souls. We too protest against the perpetuation of a hate which was always foreign to women's hearts. Our French sisters! It is with joy that we grasp your extended hand. We will stand and march together, in common effort for the good of mankind. On the ruins of a materialist world, founded by force and violence, on misunderstanding and hate, we women will, through death and sorrow, clear the road to the new humanity. As mothers of the coming generations, we, women of all nations, want love and understanding and peace. Despite the dark and gloom of the present we stumble, comforted, toward the sunshine of the future.

Resolution on Russia and Hungary passed unanimously by the Zurich Conference

This International Congress of Women, recognizing the right of each nation to determine its own form of government, in accordance with President Wilson's Fourteen Points, urges the immediate cessation of attack, whether by armed force, by supply of munitions or money, or by blockade, upon Russia and Hungary.

We ask an explanation of the warfare now being waged without open declaration of war upon peoples who are experimenting in a new social and economic order which has not yet had a fair trial; but which may prove to have a great contribution to make to the future of the world.

"America, deceived into establishing an enormous military machine which must not only destroy her own liberties, but endanger the liberties of other peoples, America, busily forging weapons to menace the spirit of freedom struggling to life in exhausted Europe at the close of the war,—that is the picture which above all has made us fighters for peace. That America, the hope of liberty, should become its destroyer! Rather do we burn to pledge our country for World Union as the only hope of both peace and democracy."

From the first issue of Four Lights, January 27, 1917.

PAULINE K. ANGELL,
GRATIA GOLLER,