

WILPF 213

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL  
LEAGUE



Yearly Report

1933

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# Women's International League

(British Section of the Women's International League  
for Peace and Freedom).

## EIGHTEENTH YEARLY REPORT

MARCH 1933 — FEBRUARY 1934.

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE, 55 GOWER STREET  
LONDON, W.C.1.

Telephone: MUSEUM 3179.



## THE WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM.

*President*: JANE ADDAMS, U.S.A.

*Secretary*: Madame CAMILLE DREVET.

*Head Office*: Maison Internationale, 12 Rue du Vieux Collège, Geneva.

Formed at the Hague Congress of Women in 1915 to bind together women in every country who desire to promote the following objects:—

- I.—The Settlement of Disputes by some means other than War.
- II.—The Emancipation of Women.

National Sections:—

AUSTRALIA:	FINLAND	JAPAN
VICTORIA	FRANCE	MEXICO
TASMANIA	GERMANY	NEW ZEALAND
QUEENSLAND	GREAT BRITAIN	NORWAY
AUSTRIA	GREECE	POLAND
BELGIUM	HAITI	SWEDEN
BULGARIA	HOLLAND	SWITZERLAND
CANADA	HUNGARY	TUNIS
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	IRELAND	UKRAINE
DENMARK	ITALY	U.S.A.

Corresponding Groups: Argentine, China, Cuba, Egypt, Esthonia, India, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Palestine, Peru, Philippine Islands, Roumania, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Syria, Turkey, Uruguay.

The BRITISH SECTION of the LEAGUE is known as

### The Women's International League

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE, 55 GOWER STREET, LONDON, W.C.1.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1934.

*Chairman*: Mrs. K. E. Innes.

*Vice-Chairmen*: Mrs. Corbett Fisher, Mrs. Barrs Davies.

*Hon. National Secretary*: Miss Mary Sheepshanks.

*Hon. Foreign Relations Secretary*: Dr. Hilda Clark.

*Hon. Treasurer*: Miss Mary Chick.

*Hon. Press Secretary*: Miss Karleen Baker, B.Sc.Econ.

Mrs. Edith Adams.	Miss Joan Creyke.	Miss W. G. Rinder.
Miss Mosa Anderson.	Miss Maud Dickinson.	Mrs. McGregor Ross.
Miss B. M. Baker.	Mrs. Duncan Harris.	Miss Mary Sutherland.
Miss Karleen Baker.	Miss Agatha Harrison.	Mrs. Thoday.
Mrs. Beesley.	Mrs. Lankester.	Lady Unwin.
Mrs. Vipont Brown.	Miss C. E. Marshall.	Miss Freda White.
Miss K. D. Courtney.	Miss Edith M. Pye.	

*Vice-Presidents*:

Miss Margaret Ashton.	The Hon. Mrs. Franklin.	Dr. Maude Royden.
Miss Vera Brittain.	Miss Minna Green.	Lady Samuel.
Mrs. Dixon Davies.	Miss Winifred Holtby.	Mrs. Basil Williams.
Mrs. de Bunsen.	Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.	Dr. Ethel Williams.

MEMBERSHIP is open to all women who are BRITISH SUBJECTS, who desire to work for the above two-fold object. Associate membership is open to women and men of any nationality. Minimum Subscription, 2s. 6d. per annum. Monthly News Sheet, 1d.; 1s. 6d. per annum, post free.

## EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

March, 1933—February, 1934.

### Disarmament.

Our main activities during 1933 were in connection with the Disarmament Conference. At our last Council meeting, March, 1933, and in our last Report we had occasion to lament the lack of progress at Geneva. This year we have still deeper cause for dissatisfaction. Nevertheless, we have persisted in our policy of keeping our supporters fully informed and of formulating afresh our policy each time that a new situation appeared to require it. Month by month statements and resolutions have been drawn up and circulated as a guide to those organising meetings, and wide use has been made of them.

We have again had the advantage of special reports from Geneva by Miss Courtney and Dr. Clark, which have been of great value. The position in March, 1933, seemed for a time to promise progress owing to the concrete proposals of the British Draft Convention. The Disarmament Conference discussed this Draft during May and June, and on May 12th the Executive Committee passed the following resolution:—

The Women's International League Committee considers that the present difficulties confronting the Disarmament Conference make it all the more necessary that it should not adjourn but should press on with the task of drawing up a Convention. The Powers which agree to such a Convention should offer it as an alternative to the present regime under the Treaty of Versailles.

Such a Convention:—

- (1) should establish equality of status and provide against the danger of rearmament by the general abolition of the weapons prohibited to Germany;
- (2) should guarantee international supervision by means of a Permanent Disarmament Commission with adequate powers;
- (3) should include measures to control and limit the manufacture of and trade in armaments.

The British reservation with regard to bombing from the air called forth widespread protest in the press and elsewhere and the W.I.L. at the end of May organised requests to the Government for its withdrawal. Germany, while willing to accept the Draft as a basis for discussion, reiterated her demand for equality and made it clear that she claimed the right to have any type of weapon retained by other Powers.



The British Draft was welcomed by President Roosevelt as an immediate first step, but he indicated his desire to go much further and to secure the total elimination of "weapons which make possible a successful attack." Hitler immediately followed this up by advocating equality through disarmament not by rearmament. During the First Reading valuable suggestions were made, particularly in regard to the clauses concerning security and supervision, the U.S.A. delegation in particular giving evidence of a favourable change of attitude.

In the weeks which followed the adjournment of the Conference the W.I.L. with special help from Miss Courtney, who drew up a review of the situation, circularised its Branches and supporters with suggestions of points on which resolutions and letters might be sent to the Government, in particular urging (1) an agreement to abolish the so-called aggressive weapons within a definite period, as proposed by Roosevelt and Hitler, (2) abolition of all military and naval aircraft within a definite period, (3) effective international supervision of disarmament in every country, including international control of the manufacture of and trade in arms, (4) budgetary limitation.

Letters were sent to the Prime Minister and the American Ambassador welcoming President Roosevelt's message of May 16th, and to the Air Ministry and Foreign Office against bombing from the air "in outlying districts."

Before the resumption of the Disarmament Conference in October it was arranged to collect messages from prominent individuals and resolutions from meetings to be sent to Geneva to support a public meeting there on October 15th, organised by the International Consultative Group for Disarmament, a group which included such large and influential international organisations as the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the Federation of League of Nations Societies, the Disarmament Committee of the Women's International Organisations, the Christian International Organisations, the Disarmament Committee of Students' International Organisations, and the Conference Internationale des Associations de Mutilés et Anciens Combattants. In connection with this special effort a leaflet was issued by the W.I.L., "Essentials of Disarmament—a programme for the Eleventh Hour," which had a wide circulation. On October 5th a public meeting was held in London, with Miss Vera Brittain and Miss Courtney as speakers; and several meetings were also held in the provinces about the same time.

When at last the Conference was about to reassemble the whole situation was changed by Germany's notice of withdrawal. This is not the place in which to enter upon a discussion of her reasons. It is, perhaps, sufficient to say that during the private conversations

that had taken place during the summer a scheme had been elaborated by which it was proposed that Disarmament should occupy two stages, each of four years, and that during the first four years, freely called in the Press and in France a "probationary period," a system of strict international supervision of armaments should be set up, but no disarmament of the heavily-armed powers begun until the second four year stage. The Germans alleged as their main reason for leaving the Conference this refusal to begin any disarmament at once, and the proposal of what they called the "humiliating" probationary period. No one will deny that the long refusal on the part of the other powers to make any advance towards granting Germany equality of status in disarmament gave her some grounds for withdrawing from the Disarmament Conference, deplorable as most of us feel that withdrawal to be. But the same does not apply to her notice of withdrawal also from the League of Nations. This action on the part of Germany, following on the resignation of Japan, involves a grave weakening of the League and constitutes an added danger to world peace.

The W.I.L., together with the National Peace Council and the League of Nations Union, urged the Government to provide equality for Germany by means of beginning at once to level down the armaments of the heavily-armed powers and at the same time to agree to an adequate system of international supervision of armaments in all countries.

#### BY-ELECTIONS.

Successful efforts were made to reach the electors in Market Harborough, thanks to the presence in that town of an energetic supporter who was able to organise the work; and in Rusholme our Manchester Branch seized the opportunity to do valuable propaganda. Supplies of leaflets were sent to both constituencies.

#### THREE LARGE CRUISERS.

The announcement of the Government's intention to build three new large cruisers led us to protest to the Prime Minister and the Admiralty, and to express our apprehension that this decision involved a new competition in naval building although within the limits set by the London Naval Treaty of 1930.

#### GAS MASKS.

A new movement by a private organisation to organise gas mask drill led us to write to the organisers and to the Press to expose the futility of this pretended provision of security against poison gas war on civilians. A similar movement on the Continent has been



rigorously opposed by our Sections on the ground that it was in the interests of the manufacturers and only likely to lead to panic and the demand for further armaments.

### ***The Far East.***

After the acceptance of the Lytton Report by the League Council, as reported at our last Annual Council, the Sino-Japanese dispute was left in the hands of the Committee of Nineteen (enlarged to twenty-one). Although the Report had insisted that the "sovereignty of Manchuria belongs to China," Japan has been left in *de facto* possession, and has consolidated and extended her ill-gotten gains. No protest has been made by the British Government or by the League and the failure of the League to take action has undoubtedly led to an increase of militarism in China and has inevitably had its repercussions at the Disarmament Conference.

While the fighting was continuing, the W.I.L. advocated an embargo on the supply of arms to Japan as the aggressor State. It also endorsed the policy of the League of Nations Union as set forth in "The Far East and the League System," August, 1933, which emphasised the moral obligation of every State Member of the League to preserve Chinese territory against external aggression, and the grave consequences of allowing Japanese troops to remain in occupation of Chinese territory. These consequences have still to be worked out, and the announced determination of China, at the last Assembly, to win back Manchuria one day by force of arms, and the recent threat of trouble with the U.S.S.R. in the Far East, are indications that the issue is by no means permanently settled.

### ***The Crisis in the League of Nations.***

The so-called crisis in the League of Nations dates back to the failure to deal satisfactorily with Japanese aggression in the Far East, with the subsequent withdrawal of Japan from the League of Nations. It was intensified by Germany's notice of resignation last October, and latterly by Mussolini's demand for radical alterations in the constitution and procedure of the League together with an announcement that if this was not carried out Italy might withdraw from membership.

In January it was agreed between Mussolini and Sir John Simon that questions of alterations in the League should not be considered till some solution had been found to the disarmament problem. It is, therefore, evidently not Italy's intention immediately to resign.

But the whole situation emphasises the need to rally public support for the principles underlying the whole conception of the League of Nations. No one pretends, least of all the Women's International League, that the Covenant of the League is a perfect instrument, but, while reforms may be advocated that would really strengthen the League, it is essential to resist tendencies directed towards the establishment of a hegemony of the Great Powers.

### ***Germany.***

The new regime in Germany, with its persecution of political opponents and of Jews, and its strongly militarist character is a matter of grave concern to pacifists. At the Executive Committee of March 17th the following resolution was passed:—

The Executive Committee of the British Section of the W.I.L., while aware that present conditions in Germany are largely the result of unjust treatment since the war by this and other nations, is convinced that the adoption by those in power to-day of methods of cruelty and terrorism to political opponents inevitably creates antagonism in other countries and thus hinders the removal of the admitted grievances of Germany.

It urges that the immediate restitution of liberty of speech and action now in abeyance throughout the country would help towards the extension of peaceful co-operation in Europe, so urgently necessary at this moment.

### ***Macedonians in Yugo-Slavia.***

Many appeals continue to come on behalf of the Macedonian Minority in Yugo-Slavia. In June, 1933, a letter was sent to the Yugo-Slav Ambassador drawing his attention to an appeal from Macedonian women. In August a letter was sent to the Foreign Secretary, deploring the fact that although numbers of petitions had been presented to the League of Nations not one of them had come before the League Council.

### ***Assyrians in Iraq.***

Following the massacre of some 300 Assyrians in Iraq the W.I.L. urged H.M. Government to press for a full and impartial inquiry by the League of Nations and further urged H.M. Government to assist in finding a home for the Assyrians and to grant or advance



the necessary funds. The special responsibility of the British Government was stressed, in view of the fact that no special provisions were made for the safeguarding of the Assyrian Minority when the Iraq Mandate was abandoned.

### **India.**

The work of the India Committee has been chiefly concentrated on the proposals for Women's Franchise in the New Constitution. Close touch was kept with the three representatives of the leading women's organisations in India, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi, and Mrs. Hamid Ali, who came to give evidence before the Joint Select Committee, and meetings were arranged at which their views were expressed. In this connection the Executive Committee passed the following resolution in July :—

That this Executive Committee of the Women's International League supports the main demands of the three All-India Women's Associations, namely :—

- (1) That a statement declaring that there shall be no sex discrimination be included in the Fundamental Rights in the Constitution Act.
- (2) That adult franchise above the age of twenty-one, and based on a residential qualification, be immediately adopted in urban areas, which, with the other recommendations, namely 3-6, would effect in the meantime the enfranchisement of women in about the proportion of 1 woman to 3½ men.
- (3) That in rural areas, literacy, as recommended by the Lothian Committee, should be one of the qualifications for the enfranchisement of women.
- (4) That it be definitely stated that women should be equally eligible with men for the membership of the Upper House.
- (5) That a direct system of election for women for the Federal Assembly be adopted, instead of the indirect system proposed for the filling of reserved seats.
- (6) That the reservation of seats in the Provincial and Federal Legislatures be opposed, and also the introduction of communal distinctions in the ranks of women be strongly condemned.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur and Mrs. Hamid Ali returned to India *via* Geneva where they were welcomed by various international bodies, and were received by the President of the Assembly of the League of Nations. One of the members of the W.I.L. India Committee, Miss Agatha Harrison, was in Geneva at the time and worked hard to make their visit a success. It is interesting to note that probably as a result of these contacts India is one of the three additional countries that is to be represented on the League of Nations Committee for the Welfare of Women and Children, and it is hoped that an Indian woman may be appointed to serve on it.

In August the Executive Committee sent a protest to the Government on the bombing of villages on the Indian Frontier, and earlier in the year they recorded their deep regret that the "Whipping Bill" had been introduced by the Government in the Bombay Legislative Council.

The Branches have been from time to time kept in touch with the Indian situation by letters and pamphlets sent out from headquarters.

### **Australian Aborigines.**

An episode in the Northern Territory of Australia, where some Japanese were said to have molested aboriginal women in reserved native territory and to have been killed in consequence, led to the announcement that the Australian Government was considering the dispatch of a punitive expedition to the Territory. Inquiries were made by the W.I.L. of the Australian High Commissioner, who cabled to Australia for particulars and later informed us that the expedition was not "punitive" but was intended to protect the Mission and to find those guilty of killing the Japanese. In Australia itself there was a welcome body of protest, with the result that the Government sent no expedition, and the Missions denied that they needed military or police help. Our Australian Section warmly supported our inquiry, which they held to be very useful as showing the concern felt in Great Britain for native welfare and they requested us to continue to watch the situation.

### **Kenya.**

The position in Kenya as regards the invasion of native reserves by gold mines has been closely watched during the year, but no further representations were made to Government pending the publication of the report of the Morris Carter land commission. After repeated delays this has now been promised for February, 1934.

### **Friends of Peace and Disarmament Movement.**

The membership of the "Friends of Peace" movement at the end of the first year numbered 6,032 and so far some 68 local secretaries are responsible for distributing the quarterly leaflets and generally keeping their groups alive and interested. To celebrate the completion of the first year the Committee invited to



tea all the local secretaries in and near London and interesting views were exchanged and many problems discussed. We feel that the number of members enrolled is most satisfactory, but that the real success of the movement cannot and must not be gauged by this. There are certain most encouraging signs. While some groups have started with energy and have then become disheartened, many others, notably Golders Green, have grown steadily month by month. North Wales, with characteristic energy, has done splendid work. All leaflets are translated into Welsh and we have had many donations towards our expenses.

We have felt very encouraged by the way in which Edinburgh is running the movement. They have had the excellent idea of dividing themselves into groups of ten, each with a leader, meeting once a quarter, before the leaflets are given out, to discuss the different points dealt with in them. The leaders are then able to make stimulating and interesting remarks when they distribute the leaflets. We hope very much that other groups will have ideas of developing and adapting the movement in the most useful way for their own areas.

### ***Hendon Air Pageant.***

Many parents and teachers have expressed their disapproval of the inclusion of bombing incidents in the air displays to which school children are invited. Accordingly the W.I.L. has asked organisations of parents and teachers to send letters expressing their views to the Board of Education with a view to the elimination of such episodes from the programmes. At the time of going to Press various societies have the matter under consideration.

### ***Penal Reform.***

Great efforts have been made for several years to secure the adoption by States Members of the League of Nations of standard minimum rules of the Penal and Penitentiary Commission, and again this year we requested our Government to recommend this course to the Assembly, and to press for the appointment of a League Commission to work in harmony with the International Prison Commission.

In the discussion in the Fifth Committee of the 1933 Assembly a resolution was passed urging all States Members not only to adopt the standard minimum rules but to act upon them—a step onward in the right direction.

### ***International Headquarters.***

The catastrophe which overwhelmed the work of our large and active German Section, the threat of expulsion of our International Secretary from Geneva (happily averted), and the financial situation generally were three heavy blows to the international work of the W.I.L.P.F. during 1933, and necessary efforts in connection with them have used up energy that could have been directed to more constructive ends. The general situation has made the projected East European Conference impossible to carry out, but in spite of all the difficulties representatives of thirteen countries managed to meet for the Spring Executive, and eleven for the Autumn meeting, both having taken place in Geneva. These meetings were characterised by a determination to continue energetically with enthusiasm the work for disarmament in spite of all discouragement, and by a real desire for co-operation with other bodies working in the same direction.

For example, the Executive asked the Disarmament Committee of the Women's International Organisations to approach the International Committee of the Red Cross on the subject of the uselessness of measures of protection for the civil population from danger from the air. A joint deputation has elicited a very useful letter from the Red Cross with an avowal that their Commission of Jurists who studied the question of a new international Convention "was almost unanimously of opinion that abolition of war could alone bring protection to the civil population."

But if there has been less activity from Geneva, some of the Sections have been making heroic efforts and the tale of these can only be fully told when the present menace no longer exists. We were assured that membership of our League brings courage and lessens the sense of isolation. A fund has been raised for the help of members who are victims of racial or political discrimination, and the help of several Sections, including the British Section, has been very generous. One of those helped, Frida Perlen, has just died, her health having been greatly affected by fear and distress. She was the originator of the idea of our international disarmament declaration and a valiant worker for peace. She will be greatly missed.

The September Executive was obliged, owing to the financial situation, to plan drastic economies for 1934. These economies will inevitably mean less international activity from Geneva and will throw more responsibility upon the Sections for the continuation of the long struggle for world peace and for international understanding for which the W.I.L.P.F. exists.



### ***Women's Organisations and the League Assembly.***

The W.I.L. arranged two meetings, one before and one after the Assembly of the League of Nations, for representatives of women's organisations to meet the woman member of the British delegation, this year, Miss Horsbrugh, M.P. Members present gave the views of their Societies on the Nationality of Married Women, the Traffic in Women, Disarmament, Relief of German Refugees, the Assyrian Minority in Irak, and other questions.

### ***W.I.L. Affiliation to, Representation on, and Co-operation with other Societies.***

We are affiliated to the National Peace Council, the Council for the Representation of Women in the League of Nations, and the Women's Advisory Council on Indian Questions.

We are represented on the following bodies:—The Women's Peace Crusade, the Moral Welfare Committee of the National Council of Women, and the Women's Advisory Council of the League of Nations Union.

We sent delegates to Conferences arranged by other societies, including the British Commonwealth League, the Federation of Progressive Societies and Individuals, and the Mass Meeting of the Right of Married Women to Earn.

### ***Disarmament Committee of the Women's International Organisations.***

This Report would be incomplete without some mention of the important Disarmament Committee of the Women's International Organisations, which, representing as it does fifteen women's international organisations, may be said to represent the organised women of the world. It has its administrative headquarters in Geneva, and has carried on active work during the entire progress of the Disarmament Conference, on the one hand spreading information as to the facts of the situation amongst its constituent organisations, as well as amongst many national groups in touch with it, and on the other expressing to the Conference and to the delegates the desire of the women of the world for peace and disarmament. Miss Courtney is one of the Vice-Presidents of this Committee, whose President is Miss Dingman of the Y.W.C.A. The Committee has twice been awarded grants from the Nobel prize fund, an important evidence of the value of its work.

### ***Publicity Report.***

In accordance with suggestions made by various Branches the form of the News Sheet has been slightly changed. The back page is now devoted entirely to W.I.L. activities at Headquarters and in the Branches.

We have continued to appreciate the first-hand information contained in the articles by members who have been in Geneva following the work of the Disarmament Conference, and we are grateful to our outside contributors, who have been numerous this year and include: Mr. Bertram Pickard, Mr. Charles Roden Buxton, Mr. C. A. Macartney, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Mrs. Graham Polak, Mrs. Arnold Forster, Miss Elkin, and Professor Catlin. We should like to make special mention of the article by Mrs. H. M. Swanwick whom we were delighted to welcome in print once more.

Miss Courtney and Dr. Clark have written weekly articles on current events in the international field which have been sent to a number of provincial papers.

As in previous years we have made use of the literature published by other peace societies and in addition we have brought out a few leaflets and pamphlets of our own.

A small leaflet entitled "Essentials of Disarmament," issued before the opening of the Disarmament Conference, proved very popular, and a leaflet issued for use at by-elections was distributed widely at Rusholme and Market Harborough.

Two pamphlets by Mrs. Swanwick, the first entitled "New Wars for Old," in which she opposes the case put forward by Lord Davies and others in favour of an International Police Force, and a sequel entitled "Frankenstein and His Monster," in which she deals with the Internationalisation of Civil Aviation, have both had a steady sale.

### ***Executive Committee.***

The Executive has continued to meet on the second Tuesday in the month and the meetings have been well attended. We have greatly missed Mrs. Laurence Binyon and have been unable to enjoy her pleasant hospitality at the British Museum as Mr. Binyon has now retired from his post there and is lecturing in America. We hope to welcome Mrs. Binyon when she again settles in England.

We regret that Mrs. White, Mrs. Marsh of Tunbridge Wells, and Mrs. Kingsley Martin have been obliged to resign from the Committee. Miss Catherine Marshall was co-opted to fill one of these vacancies.



The Sub-Committees have again eased the burden of the Executive by encouraging members to concentrate on certain aspects of our work. Miss Anderson has done yeoman service as Chairman of the Publicity Committee, which committee has again had the invaluable and full-time help of Miss Karleen Baker. Mrs. Lankester and Miss Agatha Harrison have organised the work of the India Committee, well supported by their fellow-members. Miss Chick, in addition to her Treasurer's duties, has been in charge of the large Disarmament Committee, which has from time to time taken emergency action between Executive meetings. Mrs. McGregor Ross has kept us informed on the welfare of native races. Mrs. David Pye devoted herself to organising the important work of enrolling members for the Friends of Peace and Disarmament Movement. Mrs. Innes, Dr. Clark, and Miss Pye have reported on the work of the W.I.L.P.F., of which Miss Pye is now one of the chairmen. Finally, Miss Sheepshanks has given most generously of her time and ability throughout the year, working at the office as Honorary Secretary as well as speaking at many meetings.

A very serious loss has been suffered by the Executive and by the whole British Section by the resignation of Miss Courtney of the chairmanship. Miss Courtney has been our chairman since 1923 and has devoted her great abilities and the greater part of her time to working for the W.I.L. Her great knowledge of international affairs and her sound judgment have made her guidance invaluable to the League. We are glad to retain her on the Executive and hope that future events may make it possible for her to collaborate closely in forming the policy of the League.

Miss Courtney's resignation was due to her inability to approve the policy of International Headquarters at Geneva and to her feeling that the activity of the British Section was compromised by the extreme lines sometimes taken by the International Executive. Mrs. Innes, in spite of her numerous other obligations, very generously consented to fill the vacant chairmanship and our members are greatly indebted to her for her assumption of this additional burden, and have complete confidence in the guidance which she is able to give.

### ***Branches.***

Branch activity is a vital and essential part of our work, spreading as it does our principles and policy throughout the country, and in spite of many disheartening circumstances and disappointed hopes, the past year has shown no diminution of enthusiasm among our supporters.

Members of Branch Committees with their Officers have put in an untold amount of devoted work in initiating and carrying through schemes which keep before their local public the need for disarmament and international co-operation in the cause of world peace. They are always ready to back up work done at Headquarters, by sending resolutions to the Government and to their local members of Parliament, and they often stimulate the central Executive by their suggestions and ideas.

Many successful meetings have been held and much useful work has been done in several areas in co-operation with other peace societies. Liverpool had an interesting experiment in running a peace shop for a week; Birmingham organised an unusual and interesting demonstration with a procession, winding up with a mass meeting which sent peace messages to thirty-seven countries; the North Wales Branches have, as usual, distinguished themselves by their activities. Branches in the larger towns, such as Bristol, Manchester, Croydon, Newcastle, and Stockport, have been able to carry out really effective work, and in smaller areas equally valuable service has been done.

It is impossible, however, in the space given to this section of the Report to mention all the Branches, but none the less we recognise and value the devotion of all who have worked for the W.I.L. during the year, including among these the large number of individual supporters in places where there are no Branches. They help us in many ways, one of which is by securing the adoption of our resolutions by gatherings of other societies.

So much steady and united effort must surely bear fruit and at a time when work for peace is more than ever needed, we look with confidence to W.I.L. members to renew their energy and enthusiasm during the coming year.

### ***Financial Report.***

Although at certain times during the year a decreasing bank balance has given us cause for anxiety, we have not been obliged to curtail necessary work on this account. W.I.L. subscriptions are due to be paid in January and most of these are received early in the year, some very kind members paying before the notices are sent out. This means that our funds are at the lowest in the early summer unless special appeals for money are issued.

In June of this year a very enjoyable Garden Fête was held in the garden of Aubrey House, by kind permission of the



Misses Alexander. Our members and friends had opportunity for intercourse that was greatly valued and, thanks to the efforts of artistes and stall-holders, the funds benefited by rather more than £50.

Our work has been difficult as a result of the many crises in international affairs, which have in their turn reacted disastrously on the Disarmament Conference, but it was felt in September that an appropriate moment had arrived for an eleventh hour appeal to members and supporters for work and funds, and almost by return of post a fine response was made, led by a munificent gift of £100 from a non-member, and in a very short time the special fund reached about £275.

In April we heard from the International Executive that many members of the German Section were taking refuge in Switzerland from the oppression of the Nazi Government. The Executive felt that since relief work was outside the scope of our policy we could not make a grant from the general funds, but opportunity was given to our members to contribute for this purpose and a sum of £64. 9s. 6d. was forwarded to Madame Ragaz, who undertook to administer the fund on behalf of the International Executive.

The British Section has made a grant of £20 from its general fund to the International Executive—in addition to the subscriptions and donations which are forwarded on behalf of British members to International Headquarters.

The Bedford lease of 55 Gower Street, held by trustees on behalf of the W.I.L., will expire next September. An offer from the Bedford Estate to renew the lease for a period of 10½ years at a slightly increased rent has been favourably considered by the Executive. The International House account shows a balance of £1113. 19s. 8d., a sum that will amply cover our liabilities for dilapidations and expenses connected with the new lease and leave an adequate reserve fund in hand.

The Executive Committee has been cheered by the general support given by Branches during the year. They have sent donations at a time when it has been difficult to raise sufficient funds for local efforts. We have received also welcome gifts from

the Noel-Buxton Trust and the Boeke Trust. Special donations for the work of Friends of Peace and Disarmament, described elsewhere in the Report, have amounted to £28. 9s. 3d., while expenditure, chiefly on the printing and distribution of quarterly leaflets, has amounted to £63. 12s. 11d. The North Wales Branch is developing this work largely in country districts and it has been found necessary to issue Welsh translations. This has, of course, increased the cost of the leaflets, but we believe that the extra expenditure is justified.

### **Office Staff and Voluntary Workers.**

There are few changes in the Staff to record this year. Miss Horscroft is still our Office Secretary and Miss Stroud has special responsibility for the accounts, in addition to her general office work. Frances Humberstone left us to take a post as typist, having served the W.I.L. as office girl for three years. After an interval of two months her place was filled by Rita Gent. The W.I.L. owes much to its voluntary workers—Miss Baker gives whole time service to Publicity, and Miss Gill has undertaken entire responsibility for distributing the monthly News Sheet. There is a wider circle that can be called upon when a special piece of work has to be carried out speedily. Our members will realise the value of the devoted members of the Staff, both salaried and voluntary. They are all one with us in eagerness to further the aims and objects of the League.



## ANNUAL COUNCIL MEETINGS.

March 5th, 6th, and 7th, 1934.

HELD AT Y.W.C.A., GREAT RUSSELL STREET,  
LONDON, W.C.1.

*The following resolutions were passed:—*

### The Defence of Peace.

The W.I.L. regards the present crisis in international affairs as the inevitable result of the failure to create confidence in international law and justice and to achieve disarmament and security.

It endorses the findings of the International Conference in Defence of Peace held in Brussels, February 15-17, amended to read as follows:—

#### (a) *League of Nations.*

It believes that if the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Briand-Kellogg Pact had been applied in their entirety, the present crisis of international organisation could have been averted or at least greatly diminished in intensity.

#### (b) *Revision of the Covenant.*

The Covenant, as implemented by the Statute of the Permanent Court, the Optional Clause, the General Act, and the Briand-Kellogg Pact, contains the minimum body of obligations required for any stable international system.

Any change which would tend to weaken the League must be avoided. On the other hand, the adoption of amendments in its constitution and procedure which, without detriment to the application of the principle of the legal equality of all nations, aimed at strengthening the League's authority, should be welcomed.

#### (c) *Disarmament Conference.*

Competition in armaments must lead to a new war, more devastating in its effects than any which mankind has known. It is, therefore, the imperative duty of every Government to work for the full and rapid success of the Disarmament Conference. By success is meant measures of real disarmament combined with real security, so that the peoples and their Governments will themselves be faithful to their obligations and will feel genuine confidence in the new international system which is to replace the armed anarchy of the past.

#### (d) *The Organisation of Security by the Prevention of War.*

To allay the fears which many Governments and nations feel

to-day, and to increase international security, the following measures should immediately be taken:—

- (i) The creation of an effective system of supervision of all armaments and of expenditure on armaments, including regular and automatic inspection of armed forces, stocks of material and armament factories, by the Permanent Disarmament Commission; and of an international system of quotas and licences for the manufacture, export, and import of arms and munitions.
  - (ii) The inclusion in the Draft Disarmament Convention of provisions for exerting against any states who violate their disarmament obligations, such collective pressure of a diplomatic, financial, and economic character as may be necessary to put an end to the breach of the Convention and to restore the situation.
  - (iii) Consideration of the definition of aggression adopted by the Security Committee of the Disarmament Conference on May 24th, 1933, and reproduced in the Convention of London of July 1933, and of the definition proposed by President Roosevelt.
  - (iv) Provisions should be made to promote training in world citizenship, especially in the sphere of education.
- (e) *Basis of the Disarmament Convention.*
- It is essential that the Disarmament Convention should include the following provisions:—
- (i) The transformation of Continental armies to a uniform type of short term army with reduced effectives according to the proposals contained in the British Draft Convention of March 16th, 1933.
  - (ii) The abolition in all countries by successive and progressive stages and within a fixed period,\* of all types of armaments at present forbidden to certain countries by the Peace Treaties, *i.e.* tanks, heavy artillery, warplanes, submarines, aircraft carriers and warships above 10,000 tons.
  - (iii) As the necessary corollary of the abolition of military and naval aircraft, the internationalisation or international control of civil aviation.
  - (iv) The reduction and limitation of budgetary expenditure upon national defence.
  - (v) Measures to end the abuses of the private manufacture and sale of arms and munitions and the profit derived therefrom by individuals.

\* It was explained that this means that abolition should begin forthwith, without any "probationary period."



### Internationalisation of Civil Aviation.

“ This Council of the Women’s International League

*reaffirms* its conviction that the abolition of military and naval Air Forces together with the general prohibition of bombing from the air is the most urgent measure of international disarmament to-day;

*agrees* with the general opinion that such abolition must be accompanied by the internationalisation or the international control of civil aviation in order to guard against its use for military purposes,

and having proof through resolutions sent from hundreds of meetings that public opinion in this country is strongly in favour of the abolition of military and naval Air Forces and of bombardment from the air;

*urges* H.M. Government to show that they definitely stand for this policy and to put forward a proposal for the internationalisation of civilian Air Services which they are themselves prepared to accept.”

### Manufacture of and Trade in Arms.

1. “ This Council of the British Section of the Women’s International League, recalling the declaration contained in the Covenant of the League of Nations ‘ that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war is open to grave objections,’ and convinced that the promotion of peace and disarmament requires the removal of this private interest, strongly urges the British Government to fulfil its obligations as a League Member and to propose a scheme for the abolition of private manufacture and the establishment of effective international control for all manufacture of and trade in arms.”

2. “ This Council of the Women’s International League, in view of the fact that the lure of profit in armaments is a grave danger to the chief object of our League—Peace founded on Justice—calls on the Branches of the League to make the question of the abolition of profit in arms one of their chief pieces of work in the ensuing year.”

### India.

1. “ This Council of the Women’s International League supports the leading Women’s Organisations in India in their demands regarding Franchise and the status of women in the new Constitution, as placed by their representatives before the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

“ It earnestly hopes that adequate voting strength may be given to the women of India to enable them to take their full share in the government of their country and to press forward those measures of education and social reform about which they have shown themselves so much concerned.”

2. “ This Council of the Women’s International League, noting the deep interest of organised Indian women in Disarmament and international affairs, as shown at the All India Women’s Conference held last January, supports their demand for representation on the India delegation to the League of Nations Assembly, and earnestly hopes that their efforts to secure the appointment of a suitable Indian woman on the Advisory Committee for the protection of children and young people may be successful.”

### Austria.

“ The British Section of the Women’s International League deplores the tragic situation in Austria, and the disastrous use of illegal armed forces on both sides.

“ It recalls that the Social Democratic Party had repeatedly offered to disarm if the Heimwehr disarmed also. It appreciates that up to the outbreak the Social Democratic Party attempted to avert civil strife and to co-operate with the Austrian Government.

“ It believes that the suppression of the democratic constitution of Austria, and especially of the democratic Government of Vienna, is a measure fraught with danger to the liberty and peace of both Austria and of Europe. Freedom of speech, of association, and of the press, and government based upon the will of the people, must be restored if Austrian civilisation is to continue its contribution to world peace.

“ It expresses its profound sympathy with fellow members of the Women’s International League in Austria, and its earnest hope that internal peace may shortly be restored on a basis of justice and goodwill.”



### **Austrian Prisoners.**

"The British Section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom is deeply shocked by the fact that, following on the recent terrible events in Vienna, many people have been imprisoned without charge or trial. Some of them are well-known as lifelong opponents of all resort to violence.

"Now that martial law has been abrogated, we appeal in the name of justice for the immediate release of all such persons.

"We would urge further that women prisoners shall in no case be sent to concentration camps."

*Telegram sent to Chancellor Dollfuss, Vienna.*

"Annual Meeting of British Section of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom watching with great anxiety fate of women prisoners urgently asks you personally see that they are well treated and released or immediately given fair trial."

### **German Prisoners.**

"The British Section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom has learned with deep satisfaction of the release and safe conduct out of Germany of the three Bulgarian prisoners who were acquitted by the Supreme Court at Leipzig of complicity in the burning of the Reichstag.

"We urge, in the name of justice, that Herr Torgler who was likewise acquitted by the same authority, should also be set at liberty without further delay."

### **Methods of Simultaneous Propaganda.**

"Following upon the action taken this year by some of our Branches, in that they have concentrated upon the subject of the Private Manufacture of Armaments, the Women's International League urges the advisability of concentrating upon one point for a given period, and that all members in all countries be invited to accentuate the same feature at the same time, while not forgetting the general objects of our League."

### **Fascism.**

"This Council of the British Section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom views with grave concern the growth of Fascism in this country, especially its increasing membership and rapidly expanding activities.

"Seeing that Fascism, with its avowed policy of force, cuts at the root of our work, and that in countries under Dictatorship the work of the Women's International League has been suppressed or made increasingly difficult, we urge a vigorous policy of opposition and propaganda that will undermine this menace.

"And further, this Council deplors the advocacy of dictatorship and of resort to violence, by whatever party or group it may be put forward."

### **Political Work of Executive Committee of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.**

"In view of the present situation, this Annual Council Meeting of the British Section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom urges the International Executive Committee of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom in the period before the meeting of the next Congress to deal mainly

- (a) with the business of administering the International Headquarters and arranging Congresses or Conferences;
- (b) with making and passing on suggestions for work to the Sections;
- (c) with maintaining a link between the Sections, but not with the passing of political resolutions unless this can be done by agreement with National Sections."

### **Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and National Sections.**

"This Council of the British Section of the Women's International League resolves to put forward proposals at the next International Congress of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom for altering the Constitution, and further resolves to take into consideration the proposal that the best policy for furthering the purpose and working of the W.I.L.P.F. throughout the world, is to give the National Sections complete freedom to carry on their campaign, in accordance with the programme laid down by International Congresses, by methods best suited to their own national spirit; unless and until a situation arises which calls for united and immediate International action. In this case the International Office at Geneva should call upon National Sections to appoint representatives to an *ad hoc* Committee to deal with the emergency which has arisen."



## Constitution and Rules.

### I. TITLE.

“Women’s International League” (British Section of the Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom).

### II. OBJECT.

- (1) To work for that peace between nations, races, and classes which is based on justice and goodwill.
- (2) To work for the acceptance of the belief that war is a crime.
- (3) To substitute Conference and Law for Coercive Force.
- (4) To secure full rights of citizenship to women.
- (5) To co-operate with women in other countries who are working for the same ends.

### III. MEMBERSHIP.

(a) *Members.*—Membership shall be open to all women who are British subjects, who accept the above object, whose purpose it is to work for its accomplishment, and who pay an annual subscription either to a local Branch or direct to the national headquarters.

(b) *National Headquarters Members* shall pay a minimum subscription of 2s. 6d. in January each year.

(c) *Associate Members.*—Women resident in Great Britain, other than British subjects, who accept the above object shall be accepted as Associate Members.

Men resident in Great Britain who desire to become associated with the work of the League shall be accepted as Associate Members.

Associate Members shall pay an annual subscription of not less than 2s. 6d. and shall be entitled to all privileges of members except the right of election to Council or Executive Committee and the right to nominate and vote.

### IV. BRANCHES.

(a) *Formation.*—Branches shall be formed in consultation with the Executive Committee. They shall consist of not less than ten members who support the object of the League, and shall

pay an affiliation fee of 3d. per member annually to Headquarters. Branches may make their own rules and by-laws, subject to the general rules and constitution of the League.

(b) *Affiliation to other Organisations.*—Branches of the League are free to co-operate with other societies in their neighbourhood, but before affiliating to any other organisation, they shall obtain the sanction of the Executive Committee.

(c) *Affiliation of other Organisations.*—Branches of the League shall have power to accept for affiliation any local organisation of women in their district which supports the object of the League and pays an annual subscription of the same amount as the annual subscription of two individual Branch members. Such an affiliated organisation shall be entitled to send two voting delegates to general meetings of the Branch, such delegates to have the same power as members of the Branch.

### V. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

#### A.—Constitution of Executive Committee.

(a) *Committee.*—The Executive Committee shall consist of the Hon. Officers and twenty-three members, who shall be elected at the Annual Meeting of the Council. Each Branch shall be entitled to send one representative to the Executive Committee meetings with power to speak, but not to vote, the Executive not being responsible for such representatives’ expenses.

(b) *Offices.*—The Officers shall be a President, Chairman, Hon. Treasurer, and Hon. Secretaries. The President, Hon. Treasurer, and Hon. Secretaries shall be elected by the Council at its Annual Meeting. The Chairman shall be elected by the Executive Committee from among its members. An assistant Treasurer shall be appointed when necessary by the Executive Committee.

(c) *Co-option to fill Vacancies.*—The Executive Committee shall have power to co-opt members to fill vacancies that occur during the year.

(d) Members of the Executive Committee shall be elected for one year, and at the end of that term shall be eligible for re-election without nomination.

Members of the Executive who have not attended 50 per cent. of the meetings during the year shall not be eligible for re-election unless some specific reason for absence can be offered, such as illness or absence from the country, and there is good reason to suppose that they will be able to attend in the future.



*B.—Powers and Duties of Executive Committee.*

- (a) The Executive Committee shall meet, if possible, once a month.
- (b) The railway fares of country members shall be paid so long as funds are available for this purpose.
- (c) The Executive Committee shall carry on the business of the League between the meetings of the Council in accordance with the policy agreed to thereat.
- (d) It shall administer the funds of the League and direct the organising work.
- (e) It shall have power to appoint special Committees for carrying out the work of the League.
- (f) It shall have power to appoint and dismiss all paid officials.
- (g) In all things on which the rules are silent, the Executive Committee shall have power to decide, subject to appeal to the Council.

## VI. AFFILIATION OF WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS.

(a) *Central Executives.*—The Executive of the League shall have power to accept for affiliation the Central Executive of any national women's organisation which supports the object of the League and pays an affiliation fee of 5s. a year. Affiliated Central Executives shall be entitled to send two voting delegates to the Council Meetings of the League, such delegates to have the same powers as Branch delegates.

(b) *Branches.*—Headquarters shall have power to accept for affiliation any branch of women's organisations or women's groups within mixed organisations in districts where no Branch of the Women's International League exists. Such Branches shall pay an affiliation fee of not less than 2s. 6d. per annum, and shall be entitled to send one delegate to Council Meetings. Such delegates shall have the right to vote on all resolutions other than those dealing with the Constitution, with the election of the Hon. Officers and the Executive Committee.

## VII. GENERAL COUNCIL.

(a) The Council of the League shall consist of the Executive Committee, Delegates from Branches and Affiliated Bodies, and the Vice-Presidents. The Vice-Presidents shall be nominated by Branches or by the Executive Committee members, and shall be elected at the Annual Meeting of the Council.

(b) Each Branch shall be entitled to one delegate and one card vote for every twenty-five or part of twenty-five members for whom the affiliation fee for the previous year has been paid. This must be paid not less than a month before the date of the Council in the case of new Branches or increased membership. If the appointed delegate be unable to attend all sessions of the Council she may transfer her card to a proxy delegate duly accredited by the Branch or Affiliated Society.

(c) The Council shall meet at least once a year to transact the usual business of an Annual Meeting. The travelling expenses of one delegate from each Branch to the Annual Council Meeting shall be pooled, but no Branch shall be obliged to contribute to the expenses or benefit by the pool for the first Council Meeting after its foundation.

(d) A meeting of the Council can be called at any time by the Executive Committee or on demand of one-tenth of the total number of Branches.

## VIII. RULES FOR COUNCIL MEETINGS.

### *A.—Ordinary Council Meetings.*

(a) Ordinary meetings of the Council shall be held at a time and place to be fixed by the Executive Committee.

(b) The General Secretary shall notify the Executive, Vice-Presidents, Branches, Headquarter members, and Affiliated Bodies two months before the Council Meeting, and all resolutions to be printed on the Agenda must reach the Secretary not later than one month before the Meeting.

(c) The Preliminary Agenda shall be issued to Branches three weeks before the Meeting.

(d) All amendments to Resolutions must reach the office not later than fourteen days before the Meeting.

(e) The Final Agenda will be issued to Branches one week before the Meeting.

(f) Resolutions shall be placed upon the Agenda in the name of a Branch or affiliated organisation, or of the Executive Committee, or of any member of the Executive Committee, or of any of the Vice-Presidents.

(g) No business which is not on the Agenda may be taken at a Council Meeting, unless urgency is voted on the recommendation of the Standing Orders Committee.



(h) Delegates shall be admitted to Council Meetings on presentation of the official delegate's ticket signed by the Secretary of the Branch which she represents, or by the General Secretary.

*B.—Annual Council Meetings.*

(a) At the Annual Meeting of the Council, which shall be held in February or March, in addition to the ordinary business the Council shall :—

- (1) Receive and adopt, if approved, the Report and Balance Sheet for the year;
- (2) Elect by ballot the President, Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretaries, and twenty-three members of the Executive Committee;
- (3) Elect Vice-Presidents;
- (4) Consider any alterations of the rules that may be proposed.

(b) Nominations for the offices of President, Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretaries, and for the Executive Committee Members may be sent in by Branches, Vice-Presidents, and Members of the Executive Committee, and must reach the Secretary two weeks before the Council Meeting. Resolutions to be placed on the agenda and proposed alterations of the rules must reach the Secretary not later than one month before the Council Meeting.

(c) The consent of the nominees must be obtained in writing before nominations are sent in.

(d) The financial year shall end on 31st of December, and all affiliation fees must be paid before that date. Members' subscriptions shall be due in January each year.

(e) Branches which have not paid their affiliation fees before the end of the financial year will not be entitled to send delegates to Council Meetings.

(f) The Final Agenda and draft Annual Report shall be issued to the Branches one week before the Annual Meeting.

*C.—Special Council Meetings.*

(a) The Secretary shall give the Branches at least three weeks' notice of a Special Council Meeting, except in case of national emergency. Resolutions to be printed on the Agenda must reach the Secretary at least fourteen days before the Council Meeting.

(b) The Preliminary Agenda shall be issued to Branches at least one week before the Meeting, and a Final Agenda, including amendments, shall be issued before the Meeting if time allows.

(c) At special meetings of the Council no other business shall be taken except that specified in the notice calling the Meeting.

(d) Rules may be altered at Special Council Meetings, provided that notice of such alterations be given in the summons to the Council.

*D.—Agenda at Council Meetings.*

(a) The first business to be taken at a Council Meeting shall be—

- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| (1) Appointment of Tellers for the votes in Council;   | } At<br>Annual<br>Meeting<br>only. |
| (2) Appointment of Standing Orders Committee;  |                                    |
| (3) Appointment of Members of the Council<br>as Returning Officers and Tellers for the ballot<br>voting; |                                    |
| (4) Appointment of Auditor;  |                                    |
| (5) Adoption of Annual Report and audited<br>Statement of Accounts.                                      |                                    |

(b) Otherwise the order of business shall be left to the discretion of the Executive Committee, and shall include the following :—

- (1) Report of the Executive Committee;
- (2) Election of President, Hon. Treasurer, Hon. Secretaries, Executive Committee, and Vice-Presidents (at Annual Meeting only);
- (3) Correspondence;
- (4) Amendment to Rules and Standing Orders (if any);
- (5) Resolutions, of which due notice has been given to the Secretary and by her to each Branch, and Amendments relevant to the motions before the meeting;
- (6) Other business.



## WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1933.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To BALANCE, JANUARY 1ST, 1933				By Rent and Insurance ...	110	2	11
„ Subscriptions ...	463	19	2	„ Lighting and Heating ...	15	5	11
„ Donations:—				„ Office Expenses ...	46	12	4
General Fund ...	444	6	6	„ Wages ...	46	10	0
German Refugee Fund ...	64	9	6	„ State Insurance ...	10	8	3½
International Friendship League ...	5	5	6	„ Travelling Expenses ...	20	8	10
„ Affiliation Fees ...	29	8	9	„ Affiliation and Delegation Fees ...	6	14	6
„ Proceeds of Meetings ...	54	8	5½	„ Telephone and Postage ...	139	2	2½
„ Proceeds of Garden Party:—				„ Audit Fee ...	7	17	6
Tickets ...	9	7	0	„ Press Agency ...	4	4	0
Donations ...	17	9	0	„ Stationery ...	37	8	7½
Stall Sales ...	45	6	2	„ Printing (including £24. 3s. for Annual Report) ...	127	12	3
	72	2	2	„ Purchase of Literature and News Sheet ...	85	13	4½
„ Sale of Literature and News Sheets ...	80	8	7½	„ Office Salaries ...	421	2	3
„ Rent Received ...	9	2	0	„ Expenses of Meetings ...	60	9	2
„ Histories (Greek and French) ...	14	3	0	„ Expenses of Garden Party ...	18	14	4
„ Interest on Deposit ...	5	6	1	„ Grants ...	41	3	0
	1,229	11	0	„ German Refugees ...	64	9	6
„ Geneva:—				„ International Friendship League ...	7	5	6
Pax Subscriptions ...	5	9	9	„ Histories (Greek and French) ...	1	3	3
Subscriptions ...	16	3	0				1,272 7 9
Donations ...	9	0	0	„ Geneva:—			
	30	12	9	Grant ...	20	0	0
				Pax ...	22	18	5
				Subscriptions ...	16	3	0
				Donations ...	9	0	0
							68 1 5
				„ Balance at Midland Bank ...	170	6	1
				„ Cash in hand ...	18	6½	0
							171 4 7½
							£1,511 13 9½
							£1,511 13 9½

## INTERNATIONAL HOUSE RENT ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1933.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To BALANCE, JANUARY 1ST, 1933...				By Rent ...	200	0	0
„ Rent ...	459	2	0	„ Insurance ...	6	15	9
„ Sundry Receipts ...	2	9	0	„ Rates and Taxes ...	98	11	0
„ Interest—Co-operative Permanent Building Society ...	29	4	7	„ Repairs ...	6	11	6
	490	15	7	„ Miscellaneous Expenses ...	2	12	0
				„ Land Tax ...	3	4	2
							317 14 5
				„ BALANCE, DECEMBER 31ST, 1933—			
				Rates in advance ...	24	9	0
				Sundry Debtors ...	37	10	0
				Cash at Bank ...	211	18	4
				Co-operative Permanent Building Society ...	840	2	4
							1,113 19 8
							£1,431 14 1
							£1,431 14 1

I have examined the Books and Vouchers of the League for the year 1933, and certify that in my opinion the foregoing Statements are properly drawn up, so as to exhibit the position of affairs in accordance with the information given me, and as shown by the Books.

9 REGENT STREET, S.W.1.  
26th January, 1934.

(Signed) M. S. CLUGSTON, *Certified Accountant*, AUDITOR.



### Branches

The names and addresses of our Branch Secretaries are as follows:—

- Acock's Green** ... Mrs. McMurdo, 58 Douglas Road, Acock's Green.  
**Birmingham** ..... Mrs. Dobbs, Weoley Park, Gibbins Road, Selly Oak.  
**Brighton** ..... Miss Pickworth, Trevor Dene, Withdean Road, Brighton.  
**Bristol** ..... Miss Baretti, 4 Henbury Hill, Westbury-on-Trym.  
**Cambridge** ..... Miss Smith, Homerton College, Cambridge.  
 Mrs. Stirland, The Red House, Bentley Road, Cambridge.  
**Cheltenham**..... Mrs. Major, Melita, Old Bath Road, Cheltenham.  
**Croydon** ..... Mrs. Savage, 27 Pollards Hill North, London, S.W.16.  
**Edinburgh** ..... Mrs. Matheson, 15 Dalrymple Crescent, Edinburgh.  
**Glasgow** ..... Mrs. A. Shanks, 84 Crofthill Road, Glasgow, S.4.  
**Golders Green and Hampstead Garden Suburb** ... Mrs. Doherty, 19 Middleway, N.W.11.  
**Leeds**..... Mrs. Elgie, 24 Longroyd Avenue, Dewsbury, Leeds.  
**Liverpool** ..... Mrs. Woods, Briarwood, Carnatic Road, Mossley Hill, Liverpool.  
**Manchester** ..... Miss Bullough, W.I.L., 1 Princess Street, Albert Square, Manchester.  
**Marazion** ..... Mrs. Henson, 5 Mount View Terrace, Marazion, Cornwall.  
**Newcastle** ..... Dr. Ethel Williams, J.P., Bramble Patch, Low Bridges, Stocksfield-on-Tyne.  
**North Wales** (comprising Branches in Wrexham, Oswestry and District, Rhyl, Llandudno Junction and Deganwy, Penmaennawr, Llanfairfechan, Bangor, Anglesey County, Menai Bridge, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Colwyn Bay.)  
 Mrs. Thoday, Haulfre, Llanfairfechan.  
**Preston** ..... Miss Wilkinson, 1 Douglas Road, Lytham Road, Fulwood, Preston.  
**St. Helens** ..... Mrs. Barlow, 1 Beaconsfield Road, St. Helens.  
**S.E. London** ..... Mrs. Blanchard Field, 165 Grove Lane, London, S.E.5.  
**Stockport** ..... Miss Doris Smith, Highfield, Heaton Norris, Stockport.  
**Tunbridge Wells**... Miss Emily F. Jones, 17 Frant Road, Tunbridge Wells.  
**Warrington** ..... Mrs. Davies, Bleak House, Penketh, Warrington.  
**Welwyn Garden City** ..... Miss Edalji, 9 Brockett Close, Welwyn Garden City.

In addition to societies affiliated to the above branches we have at Headquarters 30 Affiliated Societies, consisting of Branches of the Women's Co-operative Guild, Women Citizens' Association, National British Women's Total Abstinence Union, Women's Sections of the Labour Party, Women's Liberal Association, Women's Adult Schools, the William Morris Arts Guild, the Women's Meeting of the Anerley Congregational Church, Wood Green and Southgate Women's Arbitration Committee, and the Women's Indian Association.



