

WILPF 218

**WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL  
LEAGUE**



**YEARLY REPORT  
1938-39**

**PRICE 2d.**



# Women's International League

55 Gower Street, London, W.C.1

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# Women's International League

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

## TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

MARCH, 1938—MARCH, 1939

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

Telephone: Museum 3179



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

*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 or Correspondents:—

ARGENTINE	ESTHONIA	MEXICO
AUSTRALIA:	FINLAND	NEW ZEALAND
VICTORIA	FRANCE	NICARAGUA
TASMANIA	GERMANY	NORWAY
NEW SOUTH WALES	GREAT BRITAIN	PALESTINE
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	GREECE	PANAMA
BELGIUM	HOLLAND	POLAND
BULGARIA	HONDURAS	SOUTH AFRICA
CANADA	HUNGARY	SPAIN
CHINA	INDIA	SWEDEN
COSTA RICA	IRELAND	SWITZERLAND
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	ITALY	TUNIS
DENMARK	JAPAN	UKRAINE
EGYPT	JUGO-SLAVIA	U.S.A.
EL SALVADOR	LITHUANIA	VENEZUELA

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 1939

*Chairman*—Mrs. Duncan Harris

*Hon. Secretary*—Mrs. K. E. Innes

*Hon. Treasurer*—Mrs. McGregor Wood

*Hon. Press Secretary*—Mrs. Maxwell

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	Dr. Maude Royden	

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 to Headquarters, 2s. 6d. per annum. Monthly News Sheet, 1d.; 1s. 6d. per annum, post free.

## TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

March, 1938—MARCH, 1939

The year 1938 has been one of the greatest anxiety in the international field. It has seen the continuation of the Japanese invasion of China, of the war in Spain with General Franco supported openly by Italy and Germany with non-intervention reduced to a farce, and in Central Europe the armed occupation and annexation of Austria by Nazi-Germany in the Spring, and in the Autumn the annexation not only of Sudeten German territory but of much of purely the Czech area, while Hungary and Poland made similar inroads on her other boundaries. The tension over the German-Czech situation brought us to the brink of war and the solution brought no real peace. In March, 1939, the occupation of the whole of Czecho-Slovakia was carried out.

Two bright spots in the situation have been (1) in the political realm the conclusion of the Anglo-American Agreement, (2) the continued and increasing interest in the preservation of peace in general and in definite movements for peace in particular fields, including a growing interest in the women's movement. The problem of using this interest to the full, remains.

### Executive Committee

The disturbed situation perhaps found its reflection in attendance at the Executive which was not as good as in previous years. Our old and valued member, Miss Mary Chick, died in October. Miss Karleen Baker was prevented from attending by illness, and we had three resignations for different reasons—Mrs. Kraft, who went to the U.S.A., Miss Warner, who took up work as Hon. Secretary of the Federation of British Soroptimist Clubs, and found it impossible to continue both, and Mrs. Binyon, owing to inability to attend now she has removed from London. A new arrival in the family occupied Mrs. Rachel Sturge for some months and kept her away from meetings.



On the other hand, the Committee has been greatly strengthened by the co-option during the year of Mrs. Maxwell, Mrs. Huxley, Miss Amy Haughton and Miss Lettice Jowitt. The international interest of our members has been reflected in the journeys they have undertaken during the year. Miss Warner to the U.S.A., Mrs. Huxley and Mrs. Harris to Czecho-Slovakia, Miss Harrison to India, Mrs. Brayshaw to Denmark, Dr. Clark, Miss Pye, Mrs. Innes and Mrs. Wood to Switzerland, and Miss Pye also to France and Spain. Mrs. Duncan Harris has again been chairman throughout the year.

Mrs. Harris and Mrs. Wood were Consultative Members at meetings of the W.I.L.P.F. Executive Committee in September in Geneva.

We remain affiliated to the National Peace Council, and the Women's Peace Crusade and we have this year become affiliated to the British Commonwealth League. We are represented on the Women's Advisory Council of the League of Nations Union, the Moral Welfare Committee of the National Council of Women, the British Women's Liaison Group of the All-India Women's Conference, and the India Civil Liberties Committee. We have sent representatives to various Conferences arranged by other Organisations. We have been glad to have at Committee Meetings as visitors, Lady Unwin, Mrs. McConkey (Canada), Mrs. Eisenschmil and Madame Blochova (Czecho-Slovakia) and Mrs. Lola Lloyd (U.S.A.). Many visitors from abroad have called at the Office. Among those who have previously served on the Committee our oldest member is certainly Mrs. Despard, to whom we sent a congratulatory telegram on her 94th birthday. Sandwich Luncheons have been continued at the Office and have once again proved very popular. The speakers have been:—

Miss Rinder—Germany To-day: What it is and What it is not;  
Miss Gertrud Baer—The Situation in Europe To-day;  
Mrs. Rachel Sturge—Justice in Palestine;  
Madame Vokrova Ambrosova—Czecho-Slovakia and World Peace;  
Miss E. Hinder—Industrial Conditions in Shanghai;  
Miss E. M. Pye—The Situation in Spain;  
Miss Gibberd—International Labour Office.

Among the discussions of topical interest by the Executive was one on the position of the W.I.L. with regard to Air Raid Precautions. The dangers of the militarisation of the nation were emphasised, and while it was realised that participation must be left to the individual conscience, the contribution which it was felt the W.I.L. can make may be summed up in the words of the Report made at the time: "We can help to

inculcate the spirit of calmness and thus create a far stronger force against fear than any other method of protection," and "we must continue to urge upon the Government the only possible defence from air attack, i.e., the abolition of fighting aircraft."

Another matter of interest dealt with was a questionnaire from the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, asking for replies to certain questions, and for frank criticism of their movement. The W.I.L., while expressing its appreciation of the Movement, based its criticisms on the following points:—

- (1) that nationalism was too strongly marked;
- (2) that there was a need to mobilise cultural and spiritual forces;
- (3) that the forms of activity were too rigid and not sufficient encouragement was given to the development of individual thought.

Our replies were welcomed.

#### International Headquarters

The Spring meeting of the Executive was held very early this year at Geneva as there had been no meeting since the Congress at Luhacovice. Mrs. Duncan Harris went as the British Consultative Member. Mrs. Innes and Miss Pye as Congress elected members of the Executive. The autumn meeting, attended by Mrs. Harris and Mrs. Wood as British Consultative Members, was held at the beginning of September in Geneva, when the tension over the German-Czech position was getting to its height. The contributions of our Czech members were particularly helpful and we were specially glad also to have with us Mrs. Hommel and Mrs. Olmsted from the U.S.A., who were anxious to give assistance over finding a means by which America may give effective help in European troubles.

An invitation came shortly after to hold our next Executive Committee in Washington, but this was later found impossible.

Since Miss Karleen Baker's resignation, the Editorship of our International Paper "Pax" has been taken over by Mrs. Innes. A publication to which we must draw attention has appeared during the year. It is "A Venture in Internationalism," the material for which was collected by one of our oldest international members and edited by another. It is a record of our history to cheer and inspire and should be read by all our members and given away to non-members as an introduction to our work.\*

\* Obtainable from W.I.L. Office, 55 Gower Street, W.C.1. Price 9d. postage 1d. extra.



The activities of other Sections are outside the scope of this report, but we are glad to record the close contact with the English-speaking Sections in the Dominions (Canada, Australia and New Zealand) which continue to carry on the work rather on similar lines to those reported by our Section. Our Office Secretary, Miss E. Horscroft, met several of our members on a visit to Canada and is keeping in touch with them.

Over a large part of Europe our Sections are not able to function, but Sections free to develop tell of increasing interest in our work. An example which might be followed was a very successful Summer School organised this year by the French Section to give visitors from outside a true picture of French life and thought.

#### The Far East

One of our members, Miss Muriel Lester, has been travelling in China and Japan, and has sent us information from time to time. She has specially urged that we should study and get publicity wherever possible for the facts of the Japanese drug traffic in North China. During the session of the Advisory Commission on the Traffic in Opium of the League of Nations we sent a telegram to the President supporting its efforts "to prevent the development of opium traffic in areas under Japanese control." Emphasis was also laid on the need for relief work and we urged H.M. Government "to help China in its struggle against aggression, by financial aid, for support of the currency, and for constructive work such as roads." We asked also for "an increase of the medical aid for China organised under the League." It is with regret that we learned at the end of 1938 that the League proposals for economy included reductions in the grants for health work done in China.

#### Czecho-Slovakia

During the deepening shadows of the Czecho-Slovakian crisis we record with appreciation the constant co-operation which has been afforded to us by the Czech Section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

During the summer months the Executive examined the question of economic aid to Czecho-Slovakia. Through the medium of the "News Sheet," we endeavoured to keep before our members some of the background of the conflict in Central Europe. Like all sections of the peace movement, we felt

the extreme difficulty of the position and have never been deluded into thinking there was any simple or clear way out of the difficulty.

On **September 20th** the following statement was agreed to by the Executive Committee. It was sent to the Prime Minister and given publicity:

"We believe that the proposals made by the Czech Government to the Sudeten minority provided for the redress of all genuine grievances suffered by the latter, and that there are no grounds for the assumption that the Sudetens have the right to insist on the cession of territory to the German Reich or that the German Reich has any right to demand it.

We note that this demand is part of a repeatedly declared policy, in which the forcible annexation of Austria was a first step.

We believe that the danger of the independence of the Czech and Slovak peoples from the breaking up of the historical and strategic frontier between themselves and a country which openly proclaims the right to conquest by arms, is so overwhelming that it may well be beyond the ability of Great Britain and France to guarantee its future; and that if Herr Hitler maintains his position in Germany the outcome is bound to be the complete subjugation of the Czechs and Slovaks, followed by that of Hungary, Roumania and Yugoslavia.

We hold that the effect of buying off the effect of Herr Hitler's threatened direct attack on Czecho-Slovakia by the cession of the Sudeten territory, can only be to strengthen his position at home and to encourage him to believe that the Democratic countries will concede point after point in his programme until he is in a position completely to dominate Europe. It is a travesty to claim that concessions made to buy off a threat of war are examples of 'peaceful change' and as such will promote international justice.

We do not believe that peace and justice can be obtained in this way. War may be postponed, but cannot thus be averted.

A situation has been brought about in which it is indeed difficult to see the way back to the League of Nations principles now set aside; but we believe that with fuller understanding by the public of the real issues, this way may yet be found."

On **September 25th** a letter was sent to the Branches, in which we said:

"As an international body of women we are profoundly conscious of the suffering of our Czech members who have done so much for peace within the democracy of their country. We would wish, too, to pay tribute to the great contribution which the Czech Government has made to the efforts for peace during the past weeks by its courage, self-control and dignity at a moment when its very existence is threatened.

We would recall the attention of our members to the policy—the rejection of violence and the research for alternative methods—on which our work has been based, a policy which, had it been followed by the nations would have brought us to a very different position to that in which we find ourselves to-day. We ask you to watch events in the light of this policy."



On **September 27th** the following message was adopted and very widely issued—it was also sent to the American Section of the W.I.L.P.F. who were also working on the same lines:

“The Women’s International League appeals to women everywhere to stand to-day for reason instead of force and to urge that Roosevelt’s message be followed up by the immediate calling of a General Conference for the settlement of European Problems. It is not too late for reason.”

At the same time steps were taken, in common with other sections of the peace movement, to secure the greatest possible use of broadcasting, to get over as far as was possible to Germany accurate news of the situation as well as messages conveying the attitude of friendship to the people of Germany.

One of the bright spots, after the occupation of the Sudeten areas was the approach which was made to us by our Czech Section welcoming help in the work which they undertook immediately for refugees. It has always been the rule of our League not to engage in relief work, but at this moment we unanimously agreed that it was part of our work as an international organisation to do what we could for our Czech members who, by reason of the Munich Agreement, had become refugees. Before this decision was taken the Golders Green Branch had already begun collecting money, and at the meeting where the decision was taken the first £50 was found and it was agreed to send it out at once to Prague. Since then £503 in all has been collected, of which £174 6s. 0d. has been sent out to our Czech Section.

In the middle of October, Mrs. Duncan Harris went out to Prague, finding there our splendid group of colleagues, deeply distressed, but instead of sitting down in despair they were setting about most efficiently to relieve the sufferings of the refugees. Since then our Section has been collaborating through the British Committee for Refugees from Czecho-Slovakia in securing the immigration of some of our Czech members who were in danger.

Up to the time of writing there were 35 members of the Czech Section in this country, with 11 sons and daughters of members under the age of 21. We still have on our lists names which will bring our group up to a total of 67 souls. For the women it is possible to obtain permits for private employment. For the young people between 14-18 training or school has been arranged.

Space does not permit us to name individuals, but we put on record our thankfulness that both within our League and

amongst friends outside the League there have been hundreds of people who have had the satisfaction of assisting in this work. We record, too, our profound admiration and affection for our colleagues in Prague who have worked indefatigably, and against tremendous difficulties. During the days of the autumn and early year it seemed almost impossible to get through the difficulties of passports, visas and permits, but when those were surmounted the difficulties of transport then loomed large. Thanks to the air, many of our friends reached us safely and easily, arriving at the Croydon airport, where the Croydon Branch and other friends in the neighbourhood organised a temporary reception service, finding transport and temporary homes while necessary formalities were accomplished in London. To each of these friends who has come to us a card has been issued, making them honorary associate members of our Section, so that they may feel that although they are exiles from their own land, they are still an integral part of the W.I.L.P.F.

### India

Our links with India have been strengthened in many ways during the past year. Once more a member of the British Executive Committee has attended the annual session of the **All India Women’s Conference**, held this time at Delhi, as the representative of the Liaison Group of British women’s organisations, of which the W.I.L. is a member. Agatha Harrison, with her wide experience and her close contacts with India, has unique qualifications for acting as our delegate. She was asked at the December Executive Meeting to deliver the following message to the Conference:—

“The British Section of the Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom sends its warm greetings to delegates of the All-India Women’s Conference assembled in annual session.

It rejoices in the knowledge that Indian women are at this time standing on a common front with the women of other lands for the defence of liberty and justice and for the peaceful solution of the world’s problems.”

The message, sent by Indian women from the annual session to the Conference last year, calling on women in all countries to “join hands” with them in standing against aggression and for the principles of non-violence, has gone all round the world and the latest response has come from our W.I.L.P.F. Section in Australia. Our members there have sent a cordial message back to India, and have expressed the desire to establish closer contact with women in that country who are working for better international relationships.



It was a privilege to have in England last autumn **India's first woman Cabinet Minister**, who takes a deep interest in international affairs, and in the work of the W.I.L.P.F. It is significant that within a few days after returning to India the Hon. Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit sent out a message to her fellow countrywomen, saying that the only hopeful sign she had found in a distracted Europe was the fact that "women are realising the terrible dangers by which humanity is beset and are trying to form themselves into one unit to fight this great calamity." She expresses the hope that women in India will "join their strength to that group." And so the challenge passes from one country to another and workers are enrolled for the great task. A largely attended meeting at which 26 different women's organisations were represented was held for Mrs. Pandit before she returned to India and the W.I.L. contributed largely to its success.

In spite of preoccupation with the European situation, many of our **Branches** have held meetings on the subject of India and other requests came to Mrs. Lankester to speak on her experiences in India last winter.

Members of the **Executive Committee** were given an opportunity last summer of meeting with Pandit Jawarhalal Nehru, the Indian Congress leader, and were impressed by his conception of the part that India could play in international affairs. Mrs. Rama Rau, who for so many years did fine work in this country in interpreting the Indian women's movement, came to the January meeting of the Executive Committee to speak of her experiences in South Africa as the wife of the Agent-General for India, and of the many grievous disabilities under which Indians suffer in that country.

The Committee has kept in close touch with the situation in India as a whole and is watching with interest the spontaneous and stirring movement in many of the States focussing on the demand for representative Government. This is linked up with the growing distrust of the proposed scheme for Federation with its undemocratic basis at the centre, which is making itself vocal throughout all India. Agatha Harrison, in her capacity as Hon. Secretary of the Indian Conciliation Group, as well as a member of our Executive Committee, has concerned herself with these problems on the spot.

### Spain

The Executive has paid a great deal of attention to events in Spain, and a member of the Committee, Miss Pye, has

visited Republican Spain on relief work for the Society of Friends. Articles have appeared in four "News Sheets." As regards the policy advocated, we have sought to find any way which might be acceptable for securing the end of the struggle. We endorsed in principle a suggestion of our Dutch Section that a Neutral Commission should be in Spain at the close of hostilities "to diminish any cruelties which might be inflicted by the victors on the vanquished." We endeavoured to use the opportunity given in connection with the withdrawal of foreign soldiers to secure the calling of an Armistice directly the Commission was ready to start counting the numbers. We urged on more than one occasion that belligerent rights should not be granted to General Franco, especially emphasising this in connection with the Anglo-Italian Agreement, and we suggested to our Branches that they should take similar action, which several did.

### Africa, West Indies, Palestine

Native Rights have occupied our attention in two widely different areas:—

(i) The South African Protectorates. A letter was sent to the Secretary of State for the Dominions concerning the non-inclusion of native representatives on the Standing Joint Advisory Conference of Representatives of the South African Protectorates and the Union Government, to discuss questions affecting the well-being of the Protectorates. The Dominions Office, in acknowledging the receipt of the letter, stated that copies were being forwarded to the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland. Lady Harris came to an Executive Committee by invitation and gave an informative talk on the problems of the African Protectorates.

(ii) The West Indies. When the Labour troubles in Jamaica were at their height, a Watching Committee was appointed to follow events, with Miss Mosa Anderson as Convener. Two articles appeared in the "News Sheet" and a letter was sent to the Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald deploring the conditions which gave rise to the disturbances, and expressing the hope that a suitably qualified representative of West Indian birth, and also a woman with the necessary qualifications should be on the Royal Commission of Inquiry. We pressed for a comprehensive survey with a view to the fullest



development of the land, assisted by grants from the Public Exchequer, and asked for school meals for all needy children and schemes for infant welfare.

### **Palestine**

A distressful condition of affairs has continued in Palestine. We have not found occasion to add to previous suggestions, but an article was written for the "News Sheet" by Mrs. Sturge, who had visited the country, and different points of view were given at Luncheon Hour Meetings.

### **Ethiopia**

In April it was announced that H.M. Government intended to propose that the League should agree to its Member States recognising Italy as Sovereign over Ethiopia. In a letter to the Prime Minister we pointed out that he had previously stated that recognition would only be morally justifiable as part of a general appeasement and that an agreement with Italy could only follow when she evacuated her volunteers from Spain. We further emphasised that the position of Britain towards Ethiopia was governed by her obligations as a Member of the League of Nations "not to recognise any situation . . . brought about by means contrary to the Covenant" . . . and that "the recognition of the annexation of Ethiopia would be a disastrous blow to the Covenant and the system of international law." This letter received considerable press notice. A formal acknowledgment was received from the Prime Minister. The subsequent recognition of the annexation has certainly proved as disastrous to the League system as was foreseen.

### **Refugees**

The Refugee problem is one which is facing every country. A flood of refugees came from Austria after the annexation, the terrible Jewish persecutions in Germany and Austria added to these, and in the last months of the year we were much occupied with the problem of refugees from Czecho-Slovakia, the story of which is told elsewhere. The Executive and the Branches have both concentrated in the political field in urging increased facilities for the immigration of refugees into this country and the Colonies, and we have been in communication to this end with our Sections in the Dominions. When the news reached us of the terrible sufferings of Jews in camps on

the Hungarian-Slovak frontier we urged our Government to exercise pressure to secure the immediate ending of such a situation. A formal acknowledgment was received.

### **Aerial Bombing**

A letter was sent in June to the Prime Minister expressing appreciation of a pronouncement he made in April that H.M. Government would not allow the question of police bombing to stand in the way of an agreement about air warfare, and urging that he should immediately take the initiative in securing international action for the abolition of naval planes. We based our plea on our attitude "as women whose work as guardians of the young life of the future is so directly menaced by air warfare." Several Branches took similar action and we received good press notices. In July we wrote again to press that "at the meeting of the Disarmament Bureau during the forthcoming Assembly, the Government should ask for the summoning of the Air Commission of the Disarmament Conference with a view to initiating international discussions for the total abolition of air warfare, and that as a preliminary step it should announce its intention to abandon the practice of police bombing on the North-West Frontier of India, and elsewhere. It is deplorable that at the Assembly the discussions in the Commission dealing with the problems of air warfare were confined to means of preventing the bombing of civilians. Their futility left one listener at least feeling inclined to get up and suggest that the Commission should devise a label visible from the air announcing: "This may be bombed."

### **Women Peace Campaigners**

A propagandist has recently given as two essential rules for propaganda: (1) have a slogan; (2) keep on repeating. The W.I.L. this summer took the slogan, "Women Unite for Peace" out into the highways and byways, and repeated, up and down the country as far as our resources and our limited number of speakers allowed, the story of the W.I.L. and the need for women to organise themselves if they were to pull their weight against war. Special handbills and posters were prepared with the slogan and our Pax Badge used in each case, and small groups of speakers ready to go out on pilgrimage were got together. In some cases a small group went by train to one place and on the next day to another. In others they went by car. Areas covered included the **Bristol to Oxford** area: Long Ashton, Keynsham, Blewbury; a large part of



**Surrey from Croydon:** Horsham, Brockham, Dorking, Merstham, Reigate, Redhill, Godstone Green, Bletchingly and Nutfield; **Tunbridge Wells:** Matfield, Brenchley; **Birmingham and Acock's Green:** Munworth, Kingstanding, Erdington and Sutton Coldfield; **Brighton:** Haywards Heath, Hassocks, Lewes and Ditchling; **Leicester:** Loughborough; **Manchester:** Wythenshaw, where a large house-to-house canvass was organised and three meetings were held. Campaigners went to Northampton, Peterborough, Newport (Essex). Everywhere they found a welcome and met with great interest. New individual members joined and the new Branches formed during the year were the outcome of meetings, i.e., Keynsham, Peterborough, Northampton. There is no doubt that our ideals do appeal to women where we can make them known. It is to be hoped we may undertake similar campaigns in the coming summer.

#### Woman's Fair at Olympia

At the Woman's Fair held at Olympia from November 2nd to 26th, the W.I.L. had a stand in the Hall of Achievement, where 88 members worked in shifts during the 22 days, giving information and selling literature. Many very interesting conversations were reported and 16 new members were enrolled, many others asking for further particulars to be sent to them. Three requests for speakers were also received and supplied, one of which may possibly lead to the formation of a new Branch. Three offers of help—2 clerical, 1 speaking, were also received. The National Petition for a New Peace Conference initiated by the N.P.C. was to the fore on the stand, and 2,150 signatures were obtained. On Women's Peace Day, November 16th, there were three sessions. In the morning the speakers were Mrs. Duncan Harris and Miss Ruth Fry; in the afternoon Mrs. Innes, Mrs. Zangwill and Miss Pye, and in the evening Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Miss Vera Brittain and Miss Christine Foyle. In the afternoon Miss Jessie Hall gave a most inspiring pianoforte recital of Chopin, and Miss Elfrida Vipont sang charming folk songs of many nations at two sessions. The general feeling of those concerned is that the venture was very valuable and well worth repeating, especially if more attention were paid to Press work beforehand.

#### Publicity

Mrs. Maxwell has been giving assistance to the Publicity Committee since Miss Karleen Baker was unable to continue and Dr. Clark has continued as a very active Chairman of the

Publicity Committee, and with assistance in the Office has been responsible for the "News Sheet." New leaflets have been issued as follows:—

Women Unite for Peace, 1/3 per 100.  
 Campaign Membership Form, 6d. per 100.  
 1937 Annual Report, 2d. each.  
 War: Women's Contribution, 1/6 per 100.  
 Christmas Cards, 2d. each, 1/6 per dozen.  
 Wanted, More Bombs to Kill Babies, 2/1 per 100.  
 We Need You, 1/10 per 100.  
 Women United for Peace, Leaflet No. 15, 1/- per 100.  
 Guidance in this Furious Tumult, 3/6 per 100.  
 Farmer's Wife (post-card), 3/6 per 100.  
 The Background of Munich, 1d. each.

(Postage extra in each case).

A great deal of press work has been done during the year both from Headquarters and by the Branches. The results in notices in provincial papers have been very satisfactory.

#### Treasurer's Report

The final sentence of my last year's report was as follows: 'It is the conviction of your Executive that if members believe with all their hearts that we have a place to fill and a work to do they must undertake with energy the influencing of more women and consequent increase of membership. Only so will "this money business" be happily settled.'

The Headquarters membership of our League has increased during the year and new branches have been formed, fresh affiliations have been secured; these recruits have rallied to our appeals. Not only so, we who have been able to do a little recruiting have been invigorated by the difficulties we have tackled and we hope made wiser by our mistakes. None of us is worthy of our chief campaigner, Mrs. Duncan Harris.

Certain it is that the missionary adventure of the Summer had its effect on the response to the S.O.S. letter sent out in the middle of the crisis. Our whole League, from pioneer to newest member, came to our rescue and the letters that kept company with the gifts put new courage into us all. Hardly had the last letter of thanks gone out when Mrs. Duncan Harris, Mrs. Innes and I signed another appeal, this time for the help of our Czech and Sudeten members, and an even larger sum began to flow towards us. The response to the first came in gratitude for Peace and because our work for Freedom seemed more necessary than ever and to the second because we had joyfully made an exception to our policy of no relief in the case of our friends upon whom had been laid the chastisement of that Peace.



Throughout the year the Branches have been specially active in helping Headquarters. Manchester, running almost a Headquarters organisation of its own, helped us by donations and a sale at Mrs. Muter Wilson's; Golders Green, too, has come to our aid and was first in with the Czech Fund. Streatham organised a Musical At-Home and we benefited considerably. Hampstead Members danced and listened to live poets and had a mixed grill of an evening in July, and all told sent us £30. In common decency our Autumn Sale at 55 Gower Street was organised less flamboyantly than usual, but we got Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence to open it and what encouragement she gave us all!

Now about **International House**. Owing to the passing of Miss Mary Chick, and the resignation of Mrs. Binyon there had to be changes in the Trusteeship of the House. Dr. Hilda Clark, Mrs. Innes and Mrs. Duncan Harris have consented to undertake this burden, but the members of the Executive assure them that in their view the responsibility is shared by the whole committee. The amount of rent hitherto paid by the W.I.L. has been inadequate considering the accommodation we have. It has, therefore, been decided that we pay £25 more each year to the House account.

You will observe that we close the year with a balance; the equipment of the office is in some respects a little meagre and we may be able to make good one or two deficiencies. We cannot be at all sure that Miss Horscroft and Miss Stroud should be allowed to go on indefinitely without more help. These points are outside my province but let us all consider this balance as a proof and an augur—a proof that we prosper as we dare and an augur of increasing usefulness. Can we not arrange a conference of secretaries and organisers that we may compare notes on our successes and failures of last year. Meanwhile your Treasurer wishes she herself could do more for the work and would ask leave with great gratitude to salute the Women's International League.

#### Branches

In a bare record we cannot say all that we should like to about the activities going on in the Branches, but we can confidently say that, as a whole, they have never been more active than they are at present, or responded better to the suggestions sent from Headquarters from time to time. This is a great encouragement to the Executive. Several Branches have formed new groups in outlying districts and others are

sowing the seeds for groups which we hope will materialise during the year.

We would again express our thanks at Headquarters to the Branches who, while needing, we are sure, all they can get for their own work, have sent donations for the essential work of the carrying on of the Headquarters Office.

We have Branches in the following places:—

Acock's Green, Birmingham, Brighton, Bristol, Cambridge, Cheltenham, Croydon, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Golders Green, Harpenden, Hull, Keynsham, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, Loughborough, Manchester, Northampton, Marazion, North Wales (including groups at Bangor, Colwyn Bay, Rhyl, Wrexham, Caernarvon, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Llangoed, Menai Bridge, Llanrwst, Llanfairfechan, Oswestry, Deganwy, Conway, Penmaenmawr, Aber), Peterborough, Preston, Shrewsbury, S.E. London, S.W. London, Stockport, Tunbridge Wells, Warrington, Welwyn Garden City, Worthing.

In addition to Societies affiliated to the Branches, we have affiliated to Headquarters: The Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries, Bolton Women's Council for Peace and Progress, The London Congregational Union Women's League, Lyndhurst Hall Women's Club, Wood Green and Southgate Women's Arbitration Committee, and branches of the Women's Adult School, Women's Co-operative Guild, British Women's Total Abstinence Union, Labour Women's Section, and Women's Liberal Association.

#### The Office

The Staff throughout the year has consisted of Miss Horscroft and Miss Stroud, who have done excellent service, with the temporary help in November and December of Mrs. Hartley, Mrs. Scott and Mrs. White. Welcome voluntary help has been received from Mrs. Bayes, Mrs. Beagley, Miss Bunbury, Miss Gill, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Goodrich, Miss Ruth Harrison, and Mrs. Maxwell.

#### In Memoriam

The W.I.L. has sustained an irreparable loss in the death of Miss Mary Chick on October 29th. Her failing strength for some time past prevented her from taking an active part in the work but she maintained her interest to the end. Those who were privileged to work closely with her found her faith and courage an inspiration, and her kindly good humour like a light in the darkness on many occasions.

We also regret to record the death of the following Headquarters Members, whose support we have valued for many years:—

Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Sadd Brown, Mrs. O'Brien Harris, Miss Esther Roper, Dr. Jane Walker and Mrs. Waterhouse.



## ANNUAL COUNCIL MEETINGS

March 21st, 22nd and 23rd, 1939

FRIENDS HOUSE, EUSTON ROAD,  
LONDON.

### Resolutions adopted:—

#### 1. Defence of Democracy.

“ This Annual Council of the Women’s International League

Expressing its deep and firm conviction in the supreme value of democratic Governments and Institutions, as opposed to all systems in which the individual subject in respect of freedom of conscience, speech and action, is subordinated to the ends of State rather than to the furtherance of moral and spiritual values,

Affirms that if democracy is to be preserved in a world of totalitarian claims, the democratic countries must

- (a) consciously and assiduously preserve and extend the freedom of the Press and of speech;
- (b) educate young citizens deliberately for world citizenship;
- (c) increase educational facilities, including the raising of the school-leaving age;
- (d) extend real equality of opportunity to women; and
- (e) devote more attention to the claims of all to economic security.”

#### 2. International Situation.

Recognising that the world is now in a state of actual though undeclared war, this Council

- (1) Welcomes the Russian proposal for an immediate conference of States prepared to accept collective responsibility for checking aggression;
- (2) Urges that the British Government should give a lead in securing the withholding from aggressors of all supplies of arms and munitions of war, and such financial and economic co-operation as increases their war resources. This Council believes these to be the right non-violent measures to prevent further aggression and to end the occupation and control of States whose independence has been violated;
- (3) At the same time this Council reaffirms its belief in collective responsibility not only for preventing aggression, but for establishing a just and economic world order which should include international control of raw materials and access to raw materials necessary for the full development of self-governing peoples.

#### 3. Czecho-Slovakia.

This Annual Council of the Women’s International League welcomes the announcement that H.M. Government cannot recognise the changes effected in Czecho-Slovakia by military action.

It wishes to record its profound admiration for the Czech nation at this moment, and for the example of dignity and restraint which it has given to the world. It rejoices in the free spirit of the Czech nation, believing that violence and oppression cannot kill it, but that it will live and bear fruit in the history of mankind.

#### 4. Refugees (1).

In view of the large scale exodus from Europe of people with skill and learning this Annual Council of the Women’s International League calls upon the Government to initiate international discussion and action with a view to using to the utmost a potential economic asset and this opportunity for the spread of culture in the world.

It views with dismay the attempts of many governments, including our own, to deal with the refugee problem by



methods entirely inadequate to the dimensions, and in particular the attempt of His Majesty's Government to throw upon private organisations a task which can only be adequately compassed by its own energetic action coupled with international collaboration.

It urges the Government to view the question as one of world-wide population planning, and as a step towards a satisfactory solution, to make provision on a large scale for

- (a) temporary immigration into this country;
- (b) immediate provision of camps;
- (c) the absorption of a far greater number of refugees into our declining population;
- (d) overseas settlement, in co-operation with our Dominions and Colonies,

and for these ends to create a Refugee Department in the Home Office and Foreign Office.

It urges this policy not only on grounds of elementary humanitarian claims, but as a measure of far-reaching and wise statesmanship.

#### 5. Refugees (2).

This Council of the Women's International League urges H.M. Government to reconsider the transference of the remaining 6½ million pounds of the National Loan to Czechoslovakia to the purpose of financing overseas settlements of the refugees.

#### 6. Spain.

This Annual Council of the Women's International League, noting that food ships are getting through,

Welcomes the fact that 23 Governments have shown their recognition of international responsibility for the relief of suffering in Spain, through contributions to the International Commission for the Assistance of Child Refugees.

This generosity has been far outmatched by the giving of the peoples of many countries, and this Council urges that groups in this country should not relax their efforts to provide funds to relieve the starvation and suffering of the civilian population in Spain, and to assist those whose connection with the Spanish struggle for freedom will make it impossible to return to or remain in Spain to make a new life elsewhere.

#### 7. India.

"This Annual Council of the Women's International League,

Believing that there can be no peaceful solution of Indian problems without recognising the increasing unity of the people of India, which, superseding all barriers, demands representative and responsible Government alike in both States and Provinces.

Earnestly hopes that the British Government in India will do nothing to discourage spontaneous movements within States for the removal of oppression and recognised grievances, and will not go forward with the proposed scheme of Federation until it is so amended as to be acceptable to organised opinion in India."

#### 8. Colonial Problems (1).

"This Annual Council of the Women's International League

Deprecating the treating of Colonies as territories or spoils to be allocated among the Imperialistic Powers as their natural rulers regardless of the wishes of the Colonial Peoples,

Proposes an extension of democratic rights which would include:

- (a) greater measure of adult suffrage in advanced colonies;
- (b) compulsory, free, universal education;
- (c) freedom of speech, Press and organisation;
- (d) full rights of trade union and peasant organisation, and a minimum of labour and social legislation.

And urges H.M. Government to initiate a peaceful settlement of the Colonial question, by declaring its willingness to submit the administration of all Colonial possessions to the Mandatory System."

#### 9. Colonial Problems (2).

"This Annual Council Meeting of the Women's International League, while urging the acceptance of Mandatory obligations within the framework of the League of Nations on all States with dependent territories under their control, considers it essential that any agreement on these lines should contain absolute safeguards against exploitation by any foreign



State or Group, or penetration, or domination, whether wholly or in part, by nationals of any State, desiring to impose an alien ideology and customs on the inhabitants. It considers that for this country to surrender its sovereign rights without such safeguards, or to take steps which would place any coloured peoples under the control of the rulers of National Socialist Germany would be a betrayal of the fundamental rights of those for whom we are responsible."

#### 10. New Peace Conference.

"This Annual Council of the Women's International League, believing that the world's most urgent need is a better standard of life for peoples of every race and colour, and that Britain should be willing to take her part in bringing this about;

Urges on His Majesty's Government the necessity for the calling of a New Peace Conference open to all nations who are willing to accept as a basis of such a Conference a Charter of human rights, and directed towards remedying the economic, political and psychological conditions likely to lead to war."

#### 11. League of Nations.

"This Annual Council of the Women's International League deeply regrets that the States Members of the League of Nations have deemed it necessary in the interests of economy to cut down drastically the social and humanitarian activities. In a world spending vast sums on armaments to economise by cutting down the grant for anti-epidemic measures in suffering China is not only a very short-sighted policy, certain to result in the spread of disease, but is also evidence of the debased standards of value which statesmen apply under the fear of war."

#### 12. Conscription.

In view of the distribution of the National Service Handbook this Annual Council of the Women's International League wishes to affirm its opposition to conscription in every form, as it is the negation of the spirit of liberty and personal freedom on which our democracy is built.

#### 13. Palestine.

This Annual Council of the Women's International League, deploring the breakdown of the Palestine Conference and appreciating the desire of His Majesty's Government that a solution should be found acceptable to all parties, urges His Majesty's Government to submit the problem to arbitration by disinterested States; to obtain the consent of both the Arab parties and the Jewish to such arbitration on the understanding that all parties to the dispute agree to accept and abide by such arbitral decision; and pending the decision of such an impartial body urges His Majesty's Government in Palestine to take further measures to develop educational facilities for the Arab population as a necessary step in preparation for the self-government and freedom of the peoples of Palestine.

#### 14. Manufacture of Armaments.

This Annual Council of the Women's International League,

Having considered evidence of the increasing strength of financial and economic influences connected with the system of private manufacture of armaments,

And considering that this system is in itself a major obstacle to any approach to the limitation of armaments and to political appeasement in international relations,

Believes that the great majority of the people would support the view that such an obstacle should be removed, without regard to any alleged superiority of the system of private manufacture over that of national manufacture, as regards efficiency.

And calls upon all the Branches and members to put this question to the forefront of their peace campaign, and as a first step to urge the Government to carry out the recommendations of the Arms Commission of Inquiry.



## 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 five weeks before the Meeting.

(c) The Preliminary Agenda shall be issued to Branches four weeks before the meeting.

(d) All amendments to Resolutions must reach the office not later than twenty-one 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 Com-



mittee, 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. The consent of the nominees must be obtained in writing before nominations are sent in.

(c) Resolutions to be placed on the agenda and proposed alterations of the rules must reach the Secretary not later than five weeks before the Council Meeting.

(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 ;

(2) Appointment of Standing Orders Committee ;

(3) Appointment of Members of the Council as Returning Officers and Tellers for the ballot voting ;

(4) Appointment of Auditor ;

(5) Adoption of Annual Report and audited Statement of Accounts.

} At  
Annual  
Meeting  
only.

(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, 1938**

RECEIPTS				EXPENDITURE			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To BALANCE, JANUARY 1st, 1938			27 17 11	By Rent	50	0	0
„ Subscriptions	399	15	2	„ Lighting and Heating	15	1	2
„ DONATIONS—				„ Office Expenses	33	13	1½
General	£486	12	9	„ Wages	45	12	0
Czech Fund	£404	12	1½	„ State Insurances	8	8	4
			891 4 10½	„ Travelling Expenses	49	17	1
„ Affiliation Fees			36 11 9	„ Affiliation and Delegates' Fees	7	4	7
„ Proceeds of Meetings			97 13 8	„ Postage and Telephone	92	1	1
„ Sale of Literature and News				„ Audit Fee	7	7	0
Sheets	100	18	5½	„ Press Cuttings	4	4	0
„ Office Expenses Refunded by				„ Stationery	27	9	8½
W.P.C.	28	0	4	„ Advertisements	10	6	
„ Histories (French and Greek)			15 0	„ Printing (Including Annual Report £19 17s. 0d.)	77	2	1
			1,554 19 3	„ News Sheets and Literature	78	11	4½
„ GENEVA—				„ Salaries	408	0	0
Subscriptions	25	3	0	„ Expenses of Meetings	103	0	4
Pax Subscriptions	3	14	6	„ Grants	13	0	0
			28 17 6	„ Czech Relief	187	2	10
				„ Histories (French and Greek)	13	10	
				„ GENEVA—			1,208 19 0½
				Subscriptions	25	3	0
				Pax Subscriptions and Sales	8	4	6
							33 7 6
				„ BALANCE, DECEMBER 31st, 1938—			
				Cash at Midland Bank Ltd.	126	13	10½
				Cash at Midland Bank Ltd. (Czech Fund)	217	9	3½
				Co-operative Permanent Building Society	16	0	0
				Cash in Hand	14	13	4½
					374	16	6½
				Less Reserve for Sundry Creditors	5	8	5
							369 8 1½
							£1,611 14 8
			£1,611 14 8				£1,611 14 8

**INTERNATIONAL HOUSE RENT ACCOUNT**  
**Receipts and Expenditure Account for the Year ending 31st December, 1938**

RECEIPTS				EXPENDITURE			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To BALANCE, JANUARY 1st, 1938			435 12 11	By Rent	225	0	0
„ Rents	335	0	0	„ Insurance	5	15	0
„ Interest—Co-operative Permanent Building Society	12	8	3	„ Rates	98	11	2
			347 8 3	„ Land Tax	2	16	3
				„ Legal Expenses	9	19	0
				„ Repairs	2	16	3
				„ Miscellaneous Expenses	2	2	0
							346 19 8
				„ BALANCE, DECEMBER 31st, 1938:—			
				Rates in Advance	25	0	10
				Cash at Bank	19	10	10
				Co-operative Permanent Building Society	391	9	10
							436 1 6
			£783 1 2				£783 1 2

I have examined the Books and Vouchers of the League for the Year 1938, and certify that in my opinion the foregoing Statement is 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.  
 23rd January, 1939

M. S. CLUGSTON, *Certified Accountant*, AUDITOR.



21st January 1889

From me, and in return for the books  
received, I enclose a cheque for the sum of  
£100.00

Yours faithfully,  
J. H. ...

£100 0 0

Received of Mr. J. H. ...  
 the sum of £100.00  
 for the purchase of books  
 from the ...  
 J. H. ...  
 21st January 1889

100 0 0

RECEIVED

Кассиръ и членъ Комитета Училища г-нъ А. С. Сидоровъ 21-го Января 1889

ИМПЕРАТОРСКОМУ ДОМУ НАШЕГО ЦАРЯ

21st January 1889

From me, and in return for the books  
received, I enclose a cheque for the sum of  
£100.00

Yours faithfully,  
J. H. ...

£100 0 0

Received of Mr. J. H. ...  
 the sum of £100.00  
 for the purchase of books  
 from the ...  
 J. H. ...  
 21st January 1889

100 0 0

RECEIVED

Кассиръ и членъ Комитета Училища г-нъ А. С. Сидоровъ 21-го Января 1889

ИМПЕРАТОРСКОМУ ДОМУ НАШЕГО ЦАРЯ



WATFORD PRINTERS LIMITED  
58 VICARAGE ROAD, WATFORD  
2306