

J. Brod<sup>182</sup>

# The LEAGUE of NATIONS

## A SHORT CATECHISM



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GEORGE H. ...



Copy.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

THE Right Honourable  
Lord Robert Cecil,  
League of Nations Union Meeting,  
Mansion House, London.

We have won the war. This is a great achievement, but it is not enough. We fought to gain a lasting Peace, and it is our supreme duty to take every measure to secure it. For that, nothing is more essential than a strong and enduring League of Nations. Every day that passes makes this more clear. The Covenant of Paris is a good foundation well and truly laid; but it is and can be no more than a foundation. The nature and the strength of the structure to be built upon it must depend on the earnestness and sincerity of popular support.

Millions of British men and women, poignantly conscious of all the ruin and suffering caused by the brutal havoc of war, stand ready to help if only they be shown the way.

Knowledge of what has already been done, appreciation of the difficulties that lie before us, and determination to overcome them—these we must spare no effort to secure.

I commend the cause to all the citizens of my Empire so that, with the help of all other men of goodwill, a buttress and a sure defence of Peace, to the glory of God and a lasting fame of our age and country, may be established.

(Signed) GEORGE R.I.

13th October, 1919.

# The LEAGUE of NATIONS

## QUESTIONS & ANSWERS ON A GREAT CAMPAIGN

IS A "LEAGUE  
OF NATIONS" THE  
NEXT LOGICAL  
STEP IN THE  
WORLD'S PRO-  
GRESS?

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AT first man fought against man.  
Then family groups developed, and, for mutual protection, family groups grew into clans.  
Then clans joined into tribes.  
As men progressed, the tribes united into states for self-protection.

As men grew more civilised they grouped together their ideas and energies in the form of nations.

What is good for each nation of the world is good for the united nations of the world.

Think what our ancestors have already achieved in the way of making the world less brutal. Here is a short list of conditions that have wholly or partly disappeared.

The capture of slaves.	Brigandage.	Private wars of nobles.
Slavery.	Privateering.	Wars of religion.
Serfdom.	Trial by combat.	Duelling.
Piracy.	Tribal war.	Vendetta.

We are not less civilised than our ancestors. We can take another step.

A League of Nations is a community of nations for mutual support and protection. It is the next logical step in the world's progress.

ONE



## THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

It is a united human effort to put an end to Wars.

Had there been a League of Nations in 1914 Austria-Hungary could not have issued an ultimatum of forty-eight hours to Serbia and the World War would not have taken place.

The present League of Nations is not perfect—nothing human is, but it may be the best we can get now.

The same condition of international circumstances will never occur again. The world's exhaustion is the world's opportunity. The Covenant of the League of Nations is the chief constructive work of the Conference at Paris. **It is the world's first attempt to outlaw war.**

In the words of the Prime Minister, "Civilisation can no longer afford to squander its time and treasure on the destruction of its own handiwork, for it is one of the calamities of war that it destroys in years what it has taken generations to build up. Sanity and goodwill must prevail among leaders of opinion everywhere, if international and fratricidal strife is to be allayed."

In the words of H.M. the King, "Millions of British men and women, poignantly conscious of all the ruin and suffering caused by the brutal havoc of war, stand ready to help if only they be shown the way."

The "League of Nations" is the way, and to impress this way on every man, woman and child in Great Britain is the work of the League of Nations Union.

### WHAT IS THE BASIS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS?

The only sound basis for a League of Nations is that it should be organised as a genuine League of Free Peoples; it must not be merely a League of Governments. Unless this League becomes **your League**, through which you may bring your influence to bear upon International Politics to insure peace and prevent war, the League cannot last. It can only exist successfully if all sections of public opinion are firmly united behind it in the determination that it **shall** succeed.

TWO

## THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS — HOW WAS IT FOUNDED?** Its constitution, known as **The Covenant of the League of Nations**, was drafted by a Committee of the Allied Delegates to the Peace Conference in Paris.

The Covenant was embodied in the Peace Treaty with Germany. It forms the first twenty-six articles of that Treaty. It is the basis on which the whole Treaty rests.

The Peace Treaty was signed by the Delegates at Versailles on 28th June, 1919, and was then sent to all the Governments concerned for ratification.

The Peace Treaty was finally ratified at 4.15 p.m. on Saturday, January 10th, 1920, by the Governments of:—

British Empire.	Bolivia.	Peru.
France.	Brazil.	Poland.
Italy.	Czecho-Slovakia.	Siam.
Japan.	Guatemala.	Uruguay.
Belgium.	Panama.	

The signed Document was then entrusted to the Government of the French Republic to be deposited in its archives.

### WHO ARE THE ORIGINAL MEMBERS OF "THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS"?

The Covenant provides that the Original Members of the League may be:—

(1) Any of the thirty-two Powers which were at war with Germany at the time of the Armistice or had broken off relations with her. These thirty-two States are:—

United States of America.	New Zealand.	Guatemala.	Panama.
Belgium.	India.	Haiti.	Peru.
Bolivia.	China.	Hedjaz.	Poland.
Brazil.	Cuba.	Honduras.	Portugal.
British Empire—	Czecho-Slovakia.	Italy.	Roumania.
Canada.	Ecuador.	Japan.	Serbia.
Australia.	France.	Liberia.	Siam.
South Africa.	Greece.	Nicaragua.	Uruguay.

THREE



## THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

(2) Any of the following thirteen Neutral States which agree, within two months of the coming into force of the Treaty, to accept the Covenant without reservation. These States are:—

Argentine Republic.	Netherlands.	Persia.	Sweden.
Chile.	Norway.	Salvador.	Switzerland.
Colombia.	Paraguay.	Spain.	Venezuela.
Denmark.			

On Saturday, January 10th, 1920, M. Clemenceau, as President of the Peace Conference, issued a telegram to the Governments of the above countries stating that the Treaty with Germany had now been signed and that they were invited to give their adherence to the League of Nations.

**CAN THE FORMER ENEMY STATES JOIN THE LEAGUE?** The former Enemy States can be elected as members by a two-thirds majority vote by the Assembly of the League, on condition:—

(1) That they give effective guarantees that they will observe their international obligations.

(2) That they will accept the regulations regarding military and naval forces and armaments laid down for them by the League.

**CAN RUSSIA AND MEXICO JOIN THE LEAGUE?** Russia and Mexico can be elected as members by a two-thirds majority vote by the Assembly of the League, on condition:—

(1) That they give effective guarantees that they will observe their international obligations.

(2) That they will accept the regulations regarding military and naval forces and armaments laid down for them by the League.

**WHO ARE THE PRESENT MEMBERS OF "THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS"?**

The British Empire:—	Japan.	Greece.
Canada.	Belgium.	Guatemala.
Australia.	Brazil.	Panama.
South Africa.	Spain.	Paraguay.
New Zealand.	Argentina.	Persia.
India.	Bolivia.	Peru.
	Chile.	Poland.
	Colombia.	Siam.
France.	Czecho-	Uruguay.
Italy.	Slovakia.	

Other Powers will be added to this list when their formal ratifications have been deposited.

FOUR

## THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**WILL THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS EXIST WITHOUT THE SUPPORT OF AMERICA?** Whatever action the United States may ultimately take, the "League of Nations" will come into force. The Covenant is embodied in the Peace Treaty and any Power ratifying the Peace Treaty by that fact ratifies the Covenant and accepts its obligations.

On Monday, 17th November, Lord Robert Cecil stated in the House of Commons:—

"One thing I wish to make quite clear is that, in my opinion, whatever happens, the League must go on, for that is the sole hope of permanent peace. If possible, certainly we desire American co-operation, and I would even say American lead; but if the United States decides not to take part in this international effort, then we must go on. The burden will be greater upon us and upon other nations, but our people, and I have no doubt the people of Europe, will face the burdens as they have faced the burdens that fell upon them during the five years of the war."

On Friday, 21st November, Sir Donald Maclean put the following question to the Government:—

"May we take it that, whatever happens in regard to other countries, there will be no slackening of the determination of His Majesty's Government to do all in their power to take the lead in seeing that the 'League of Nations' becomes an effective instrument in human progress."

To which Mr. Bonar Law replied:—

"My right hon. friend need have no doubt about that, and I think it would be a mistake to assume that all possibility of help from the United States must be given up."

**WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF "THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS"?** It is an organisation in which the Nations unite to aid each other:—

1. To liberate mankind from the curse of War.
2. To secure the reduction of armaments.

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## THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

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3. To secure respect for Treaty obligations.
4. To abolish secret Treaties.
5. To establish a Court of International Justice.
6. To secure that backward races shall be governed on the principle that "the well-being and development of such people form a sacred trust of civilisation."
7. To improve the standard of life throughout the world.

**WHAT IS "THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION"?** "The League of Nations Union" is a voluntary British Society organised on a democratic basis, called into being to make the League a real thing—at any rate, as far as we are concerned.

Its object is to educate and unite all sections of public opinion, and to form a channel through which such amendments to the constitution and machinery of the League may be made as time and experience may show to be necessary.

**WHAT ARE THE "OBJECTS" OF "THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION"?** Its "Objects" are:—

- (a) To secure the whole-hearted acceptance by the British people of the "League of Nations" as the Guardian of International Right, the organ of International Co-operation, the final arbiter in International Differences, and the supreme instrument for removing injustices which may threaten the Peace of the World.
- (b) To foster mutual understanding, goodwill, and habits of co-operation and fair dealing between the people of different countries.
- (c) To advocate the full development of the "League of Nations" in accordance with the original object of the Union, so as to bring about such a world organisation as will guarantee the freedom of Nations, act as Trustee and Guardian of backward races and undeveloped territories, maintain International order, and liberate mankind from the curse of War.

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## THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

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**WHAT IS ITS CHIEF WORK?** Its chief work is to educate and unite all sections of public opinion, and to form a channel through which such amendments to the machinery and constitution of the League may be urged as time and experience may show to be necessary.

**WHO SUPPORTS THE UNION?** Never was a righteous cause so well supported.  
His Majesty the King writes:—

**"I commend the cause to all the citizens of my Empire."**

The Prime Minister writes:—

**"I appeal to my fellow-countrymen everywhere to join in this great crusade."**

Statesmen of all parties in our own and foreign countries;  
Leaders in all Churches, of all creeds;  
Leaders of the Conservative, Liberal, Labour and Socialist Parties;  
The Leaders of the Trade Unions;  
The Leaders of the Independent Labour Party;  
The Leaders of the—

Co-operative Societies,  
National Brotherhood Council,  
National Federation of Discharged and Demobilised Sailors  
and Soldiers;

Prominent Business Men;  
The heads of the great Municipalities;  
Authors, Journalists, Musicians, Doctors, Lawyers, Painters, Dramatists.

**Men and women of all schools of thought and activity support this exalted aim—to invite all nations to submit international issues to the arbitrament of Justice rather than "the Sword."**



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## THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

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### WHO DIRECT THE WORK OF THE UNION?

The Chairmen of its chief Committees are :—  
*Executive* ... Chairman : Lord Robert Cecil.  
Vice-Chairman : Professor Gilbert  
Murray.

*International Policy* ... Chairman : Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Dickinson, K.B.E.  
*Overseas* ... ... Chairman : Major David Davies, M.P.  
*Finance and Appeals* Chairman : Lord Queenborough.  
*Parliamentary* ... Chairman : Sir A. Shirley Benn, M.P.  
*Campaign* ... ... Chairman : Phillip Baker, Esq.

Its Hon. Treasurers are :—

Sir Richard Vassar-Smith, Bart. (Chairman of Lloyds Bank).  
Lord Faringdon.

Its Bankers are :—

The London Joint Stock, City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Bel-  
gravia Branch.

Its Auditors are :—

Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co.

Its General Secretary is :—

Lieut.-Col. H. F. T. Fisher.

Its Headquarters are at :—

22, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1.

### WHAT IS THE UNION DOING?

It is carrying on a great Campaign of Education  
and Organisation throughout Great Britain.

#### Meetings.

On 13th October, 1919, Lord Mayors, Lord Provosts, Mayors,  
Provosts and other national and municipal representatives met at the  
Mansion House under the Chairmanship of the Lord Mayor of London.  
H.M. The King and the Premier sent cordial messages. After addresses  
from the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, the Right Hon. Lord Robert Cecil,  
M.P., the Right Hon. J. R. Clynes, M.P., and M. Venizelos, the Prime  
Minister of Greece, this representative gathering unanimously recorded  
their resolution of approval of the general aims and objects of the Union.

EIGHT

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## THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

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Then came a period of provincial meetings. The old seats of learning,  
**Oxford and Cambridge**, identified themselves with the movement ;  
and great and wealthy cities, Birmingham, Hull, Plymouth and Cardiff  
among them, gave their adherence.

On Saturday, 8th November, the Jewish Community celebrated the  
Sabbath as "**League of Nations Sabbath.**"

On Sunday, 9th November, thousands of the Churches of the country,  
which had been circularised from the Union Headquarters to the number  
of 35,000, observed the day as "**League of Nations Sunday.**"

On the first anniversary of Armistice Day, throughout the British  
Empire, for a few moments one thought animated all minds—WAR ;  
one determination filled all hearts—NEVER AGAIN. One great  
experiment remains to be tried, in its success lies the future hope of human  
progress—THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Celebrations were arranged for that day throughout the country.  
Meetings were held in 81 towns, presided over in most cases by the Lord  
Mayor or Mayor, supported by prominent men and women of all parties,  
when amidst impressive scenes of enthusiasm, resolutions in support of  
the League were unanimously carried. In London on that day a meeting  
was held in the Queen's Hall, addressed by the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour,  
O.M., M.P. ; the Archbishop of Canterbury ; Madame Vandervelde ;  
Sir Donald Maclean, M.P. ; and Dr. Hertz, the Chief Rabbi.

Among the **200 towns** where meetings have been held during the  
autumn are :—

Acton.	Brighton.	Chelmsford.
Aylesbury.	Bristol.	Cheltenham.
Barry.	Brixton.	Cleckheaton.
Bath.	Bromley.	Colchester.
Berwick.	Bnrymawr.	Crewe.
Berwick-on-Tweed.	Bude.	Dalmellington.
Birmingham.	Burnley.	Darlington.
Blackburn.	Burslem.	Dartford.
Blaina.	Burton-on-Trent.	Darwen.
Bridlington.	Cambridge.	Dawlish.

NINE



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**THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

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Derby.	Long Eaton.	Sheffield.
Dewsbury.	Loughborough.	Sidcup.
Doncaster.	Loughton.	Slough.
Dulwich.	Machynlleth.	Smethwick.
Eastbourne.	Maidenhead.	Southall.
Edinburgh.	Malton.	Southampton.
Exeter.	Manchester.	St. Austell.
Faversham.	Margate.	Stafford.
Glasgow.	Nelson.	Stratford-on-Avon.
Gravesend.	New Brighton.	Sutton.
Grays.	Newcastle.	Swindon.
Greenwich.	Newport, Mon.	Tonbridge.
Halifax.	Newton Abbot.	Tunbridge Wells.
Harrow.	Northampton.	Wakefield.
Hastings.	Nottingham.	Warrington.
Herne Bay.	Paddington.	Wellingborough.
Huddersfield.	Penarth.	West Hartlepool.
Hull.	Plymouth.	Weston-super-Mare.
Ipswich.	Portsmouth.	Whetstone.
Kingston-on-Thames.	Prestatyn.	Whitehaven.
Lambeth.	Putney.	Widnes.
Launceston.	Redditch.	Windsor.
Leeds.	Redruth.	Wolverhampton.
Leicester.	Reigate.	Worcester.
Liverpool.	Rhyl.	Yeovil.
Llandiloes.	Richmond.	York.
Llangollen.	Rotherham.	

In many cases reports are to hand that the meetings were the most successful ever held in the town.

The speakers during the autumn have included:—Sir J. T. Agg-Gardner, M.P.; Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P.; Commander I. H. Benn, D.S.O., M.P.; The Earl Beauchamp; A. F. Bird, M.P.; Sir Francis D. Blake, M.P.; Col. Dennis F. Boles, M.P.; Col. Sir E. A. Brotherton, M.P.; The Archbishop of Canterbury; W. T. Carr, M.P.; W. Carter, M.P.; Rt.

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**THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

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Hon. Lord Robert Cecil, M.P.; Col. H. H. Spender Clay, M.P.; Lord Clwyd; Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes, M.P.; Sir Arthur Crosfield; Major David Davies, M.P.; Sir R. Davies, M.P.; Rt. Hon. Sir Willoughby Dickinson; The Bishop of Durham; J. Hugh Edwards, M.P.; Capt. W. E. Elliot, M.C., M.P.; Sir Harold Elverstone; Rt. Hon. Sir L. Worthington Evans, Bart., M.P.; Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, M.P.; Rt. Hon. H. W. Forster, M.P.; E. Gardner, M.P.; Major Hon. Ormsby-Gore, M.P.; J. F. Green, M.P.; Major O. Guest, M.P.; Percy Harris, L.C.C.; Lewis Haslam, M.P.; Sir A. A. Haworth; Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, M.P.; Col. Hon. Aubrey Herbert, M.P.; Spencer Leigh Hughes, M.P.; T. W. H. Inskip, K.C., M.P.; Bishop of Lichfield; Sir Ashton Lister, M.P.; The Earl of Lytton; Rt. Hon. Sir Donald Maclean, M.P.; C. A. McCurdy, M.P.; Oswald Mosley, M.P.; A. Neal, M.P.; Sir Robert Newman, M.P.; R. Nicholson, M.P.; James Parker, M.P.; Hon. Sidney Peel, M.P.; Lord Eustace Percy; J. W. Pratt, M.P.; Rt. Hon. E. G. Pretyman, M.P.; S. Robinson, M.P.; F. H. Rose, M.P.; Miss Maude Royden; Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.; Rt. Hon. Herbert Samuel; J. A. Seddon, M.P.; Harold Smith, M.P.; Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, M.P.; George R. Thorne, M.P.; Col. Will Thorne, M.P.; Robert Tootill, M.P.; Hon. Crawford Vaughan; Bishop of Wakefield; Sir Alfred Warren, M.P.; Bishop of Warrington; Dean of Worcester; Sir Francis Young, Bart., M.P.

In Hull seven Mass Meetings of children were held during November, over 2,000 children being present at each meeting.

A Children's Meeting was also held in Halifax, and plans are in hand for similar meetings in other cities.

In view of the extreme importance of educating the youth of the country in the principles of the League of Nations, letters and a Handbook for the Use of Teachers, entitled "The League of Nations Day in the Schools," were sent to the Heads of Departments in all Elementary and Secondary Schools (Public and Private Schools), involving the dispatch of 45,000 separate communications.

The proposals of the Union for this celebration were adopted in a very large number of schools.

In Leeds, Huddersfield and other towns of the North, the Pageant



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## THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

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Play, "The Crowning of Peace," written for the Union by J. O. Francis, was given with considerable popular approval.

Innumerable other meetings have been held before and since 11th November in Universities, Schools, Co-operative Societies, Brotherhoods, Trade Union Halls, Women's Institutes, and in other organised centres.

### Branches.

The country has been divided into 12 Regional Districts, Regional Organisers appointed, and already 138 separate branches have been formed.

### Literature.

The Union publishes monthly "The League." Its price is 6d., and it is sent free to all Members who subscribe to the Union not less than 10s. annually.

The Union publishes quarterly "The Covenant." Its price is 3s. 6d., and it is sent free to all Members who subscribe to the Union not less than £1 annually.

The Union has published forty-one separate leaflets, and has distributed upwards of two million copies of these.

### The "League of Nations Union" Campaign Fund.

The work of the Union is growing daily, and to carry on its work effectively a Campaign Fund of a large amount is urgently required. **Every individual who joins the League not only strengthens the movement, but helps to swell the funds.**

An intensive effort is now being made to raise a sum of not less than ONE MILLION POUNDS for the essential work of the Union.

The Mayors of a number of provincial towns are raising Mayoral Funds.

Individuals are being approached personally for special contributions.

The organised Industries of the Country are being appealed to directly for combined contributions.

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## THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

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The Branches, working on the principle that they must be self-supporting, are giving their assistance.

**FOR WHAT PURPOSES ARE THE FUNDS NEEDED?** 1. In order to undertake the great work of the Union in all its ramifications, the Headquarters Staff has been organised into departments, as follows:—

- (a) Secretarial.
- (b) Control of Branches.
- (c) National Campaign—Meetings and Speakers.
- (d) Finance.
- (e) Registration of Members.
- (f) Women's Work.
- (g) Labour Organisations.
- (h) Churches and Schools.
- (i) Parliamentary and Policy Department.
- (j) Overseas Work.
- (k) Editorial.

2. The country has been divided into twelve regions with a resident Regional Organiser and staff. Through our Organisers, Civic Authorities are visited, meetings are held and branches are formed.

3. Advertisements and other expenses incidental to meetings.

4. Literature. The Union publishes "The League," "The Covenant," Handbooks and Pamphlets. Free literature is supplied to all the meetings held in connection with the Union.

This department of the Union's work alone accounts for a large portion of its expenditure and requires to be greatly increased.

5. The present offices are so small that it is imperative to move into more commodious premises.

6. In addition to the renting of premises, the hire of halls, the fees and travelling expenses of speakers and organisers, the expense of inaugurating branches, the expenses of headquarters, the cost of literature, the organisation of National Conferences in the British Isles and International Conferences in other countries with similar foreign societies ;



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the Union wishes to be in a position to form a Research Library, and to organise, the moment funds will allow, a Summer School for the more complete study of the principles of the League of Nations.

7. The establishment of a League of Nations Institute, which will form the headquarters and chief "hub" of the movement.

### AN APPEAL.

The world must be organised for peace.

The war of 1914/1918 has been a calamity of such magnitude that a future world war would be an unthinkable disaster.

The League of Nations is essential to the world. There is no alternative. It ranks historically with such landmarks in human progress as Magna Charta and the Constitution of the United States of America.

The statesmen of the world have given us the Covenant, it rests with the people to give us the League.

The League of Nations Unions in all the Nations of the League, must be the driving force; they must bring home to every citizen in their countries the purposes of the League as embodied in the Preamble of the Covenant.

### THE PREAMBLE.

"THE HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES,

In order to promote international co-operation, and to achieve international peace and security—

by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war,  
by the prescription of open, just and honourable relations between nations,

by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among Governments and

by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organised peoples with one another.

AGREE TO THIS COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS."

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## THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

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We appeal—

TO THE CITIZENS.

Because the calamities of war are an outrage on humanity, a blow to civilisation;

TO THE MEN OR WOMEN OF BUSINESS.

Because the waste and chaos of war are shattering to Credit and destructive to national commerce;

TO EVERY MAN AND WOMAN.

Because the consequences of scientific war would be inevitably more terrible in the future than in the tragic present.

The work before us is to enlist the support of every man, woman and child in Great Britain. This work is being carried on with daily increasing intensity. It cannot be stopped. It must extend. It cannot be delayed an instant.

For this, large Funds are needed and needed promptly. Help is already forthcoming.

Here are a few examples—

A private donor has promised £25,000 if three others will give the same.

A Bank has given £5,000 and is urging other Banks to give the same.

A Coal Mining Company has promised £2,500 if three other Coal Companies will give the same.

Several Companies and private donors have given £1,000; several have given £100.

Many hundreds have given smaller amounts.

But the work is of such magnitude that the amounts already received are totally inadequate. For the purpose of the Campaign at least £1,000,000 is required. One Million Pounds—the cost of four hours of war.

**WE ASK YOUR HELP.**

20th January, 1920.



# THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION

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