





LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION PUBLICATIONS 1920.

I N D E X.

- Annual Report presented February 5th, 1920.
- Annual Report presented June 3rd, 1920.
- International Exchange, by Rt.Hon.R.McKenna.
- Speech by Lord Robert Cecil at Geneva,  
November 17th, 1920.
- An Appeal to "The Nobodies", by  
Percy Bigland.
- Policy Series No. 1. Our Immediate Duty,  
by Lord Robert Cecil.
- " " No. 2. Labour Tasks confronting  
the League of Nations,  
by Rt.Hon.George Barnes.
- " " No. 3. The Development of  
International Law,  
by F.N. Keen.
- " " No. 4. The Admission of Germany  
to the League,  
by Professor G. Murray.
- The League and its Guarantees.  
Professor G. Murray.
- The League in the East.  
Professor A.J.Toynbee.
- The League and Labour.  
C. Delisle Burns.
- The Economic Functions of the League.  
Norman Angell.

Mandates and Empire.

Leonard Woolf.

The Future of the Covenant.

G. Lowes Dickinson.

The Covenant of the League of Nations.

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League of Nations Union Special Central  
Fund Appeal for £1,000,000.

The League of Nations: A Short Catechism.

The League of Nations and Industrial Peace.

*Included  
in this  
Volume  
only, not  
in  
duplicate  
volume.*

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LEAFLETS.

1. Objects of the Union.
2. ~~Missing.~~ The Only Way. ✓
3. The League of Nations Membership Form.
4. Outline of Policy.
5. ~~Missing.~~ Objects and Rules.
6. The Co-operation of Labour with the  
League of Nations Union.
7. The Covenant of the League of Nations.
8. Labour. Section I. Organisation.
9. Christianity and the League of Nations.  
A Crusade.

- 9A. Christianity and the League of Nations.  
The Christian Churches.
10. The Need for Local Branches.
11. Driving Power.
12. The Sanctions of the League.
13. Address by Lord Robert Cecil.
14. Hints for Study Circle Leaders.
15. The League of Nations and Industrial  
Peace.
16. The League of Nations: Its Achievements  
and Machinery.
17. The League of Nations Union: What it  
has done and is doing.
18. The First Year of the League of Nations.
19. The Brussels International Financial  
Conference.
20. A Vital Question.
21. What happened in the Great War. Etc.
22. Woodrow Wilson's Place in History.
23. Credit or Chaos.

Sir Drummond Fraser.

*Mr. Thomas*  
The League of Nations Union. <sup>4</sup>

REPORT

TO

First Annual Meeting

OF

General Council

HELD

FEBRUARY 5TH, 1920.



HEADQUARTERS:

22, BUCKINGHAM GATE, LONDON, S.W.1.

# THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

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The Rt. Hon. JOHN R. CLYNES, M.P.	The PRESIDENT OF THE FREE CHURCH
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The Rt. Hon. EARL CURZON OF KEDLESTON,	G.C.M.G. P.C.
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BARON D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT	Greece)
(France)	His Honour JUDGE W. WADHAM (America)
M. LOUIS DAUSSET (France)	COUNT KOZO YOSHII (Japan)

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<i>Executive:</i>	Chairman—Rt. Hon. LORD ROBERT CECIL, M.P.
	Vice-Chairman—Professor GILBERT MURRAY.
<i>International Policy</i>	Chairman—Rt. Hon. SIR W. H. DICKINSON, K.B.E.
<i>Overseas</i>	Chairman—MAJOR DAVID DAVIES, M.P.
<i>Finance and Appeals</i>	Chairman—LORD QUEENBOROUGH.
<i>Campaign</i>	Chairman—PHILIP BAKER, Esq.
<i>Parliamentary</i>	Chairman—SIR A. SHIRLEY BENN, K.B.E., M.P.
<i>Editorial</i>	COL. JOHN BUCHAN
<i>Education</i>	Dr. C. W. KIMMINS, M.A.

*Treasurers:*

LORD FARINGDON. SIR RICHARD VASSAR-SMITH, Bart.

*General Secretary:*

Lieut.-Colonel H. F. T. FISHER.

**COMMITTEES:**

*Executive Committee:*

SIR ARTHUR SHIRLEY BENN, K.B.E., M.P.	Dr. C. W. KIMMINS
Col. JOHN BUCHAN	The MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY
E. B. BULL, Esq.	SIR ARTHUR STEEL-MAITLAND, Bt., M.P.
PERCY BIGLAND, Esq.	PROF. G. MURRAY
The Hon. R. H. BRAND, C.M.G.	J. J. MALLON, Esq.
PHILIP BAKER, Esq.	SIR HERBERT MORGAN, K.B.E.
LORD HENRY CAVENDISH-BENTINCK, M.P.	C. A. McCURDY, Esq., K.C., M.P.
Lt.-Gen. the EARL OF CAVAN, K.P.	LORD EUSTACE PERCY
The Rt. Hon. LORD ROBERT CECIL, M.P.	Col. S. H. POLLEN, C.M.G.
SIR ARTHUR CROSFIELD, Bt.	LORD QUEENBOROUGH
The Rt. Hon. J. R. CLYNES, M.P.	CHARLES ROBERTS, Esq.
Mr. and Mrs. A. W. CLAREMONT	ERNEST RHYS, Esq.
Major DAVID DAVIES, M.P.	J. A. SPENDER, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. SIR W. H. DICKINSON, K.B.E.	Major-Gen. SIR F. SYKES, C.M.G.
A. GORDON HARVEY, Esq.	The Rt. Hon. J. H. THOMAS, M.P.
SIR ARTHUR HAWORTH, Bt.	RAYMOND UNWIN, Esq.
F. N. KEEN, Esq.	ANEURIN WILLIAMS, Esq., M.P.
J. H. HARRIS, Esq.	

## Report of the Executive Committee of the League of Nations Union

For the Year ending December 31st, 1919.

The work of the Union up to the 31st December, 1918, is fully dealt with in the report of the Provisional Executive Committee to the Council of the League of Nations Union held on January 21st, 1919, which has been published in a separate pamphlet form.

On the 20th January, 1919, Lieut.-Colonel H. F. T. Fisher was appointed General Secretary of the Union, and the first Council Meeting was held on the 21st. At this meeting it was resolved to fix the number of the Executive Committee at 40, and the following were elected:—

Sir A. Shirley Benn, M.P.  
Lord Henry Cavendish Bentinck, M.P.  
Percy Bigland, Esq.  
Colonel John Buchan  
J. B. Braithwaite, Esq.  
Sir A. Crosfield, Bt.  
A. W. Claremont, Esq., L.C.C.  
Mrs. A. W. Claremont  
Mrs. Richard Cross  
Major David Davies, M.P.  
Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Dickinson, K.B.E.  
G. Lowes Dickinson, Esq.  
J. L. Garvin, Esq.  
A. Gordon Harvey, Esq.  
Austin Keen, Esq.  
F. N. Keen, Esq.  
Professor Gilbert Murray  
Sir A. Steel-Maitland, Bt., M.P.  
C. A. McCurdy, Esq., M.P.  
J. J. Mallon, Esq.  
Ernest Rhys, Esq.  
Charles Roberts, Esq.  
Wickham Steed, Esq.  
Colonel Sir Mark Sykes, M.P.  
J. A. Spender, Esq.  
H. N. Spalding, Esq.  
The Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P.  
Raymond Unwin, Esq.  
Sir R. V. Vassar-Smith, Bt.  
H. G. Wells, Esq.  
Lt.-Col. Leslie Wilson, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P.  
Aneurin Williams, Esq., M.P.

Professor Gilbert Murray was subsequently elected Chairman. Delegates were also appointed to attend the International Conference of Voluntary Societies to be held in Paris on the 26th January,

details of which will be found in a separate pamphlet already issued by the Union. It was subsequently decided by the Executive Committee that, in view of the fact that it was now apparent that the Covenant of the League of Nations was likely to be signed in Paris at a very early date, it would be necessary to reconsider the Constitution and objects of the Union with a view to developing a vigorous national campaign in support of the League throughout the British Isles. To this end Lord Robert Cecil was approached by the General Secretary with the request that he would consider taking an active part in the work of the League of Nations Union. Lord Robert Cecil kindly consented to do so; a special Executive meeting was called on May 21st, 1919, and the appointment of a special Reconstruction Committee recommended. The new situation necessarily entailed a re-statement and amendment of the Union's objects, besides a certain amount of re-organisation of the various Committees, &c., in order—

(1) to give the Union a definite policy and constitution suited to the altered conditions produced by the passing of the Covenant in Paris and the actual establishment of a League of Nations;

(2) to state the objects of the Union with sufficient clearness and simplicity to enlist the sympathies of the general public;

(3) to reconsider the whole organisation of the Union with a view to effectiveness and economy.

A second meeting of the Council, held in the afternoon of the same day, approved the foregoing recommendation of the Executive Committee, and appointed the following as a Committee with plenary powers to make recommendations on all points which it might consider required amendment, such decisions to be referred to the Council for consideration and approval at a subsequent meeting:—

*Chairman:* The Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Cecil, M.P.

*Members:* The Rt. Hon. G. N. Barnes, M.P.  
Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, K.B.E., M.P.  
The Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes, M.P.  
Major David Davies, M.P.  
The Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Dickinson, K.B.E.  
Professor Gilbert Murray  
Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, Bt., M.P.

The Council also passed the following resolution:—"That the members of the Council, having heard the Chairman's report, recognise the need for a vigorous campaign for the double purpose of popularising the League of Nations Union in this country and abroad, and also of raising a large fund in order to place the work

of the Union on a permanent footing, and hereby pledge themselves to do all in their power to assist in obtaining these objects."

Early in the year it was recognised that, in order to launch a campaign of a truly national nature throughout the country, it would be necessary to hold a preliminary meeting at the Mansion House, and that the Premier should be approached with a view to his attending the meeting and urging on the country the necessity of supporting the Union. Mr. Lloyd George considered that it was inadvisable to hold this inaugural meeting earlier than the month of October. The full account of this important meeting will be found on p. 10 of this report.

On the announcement of the signing of the Peace Treaty and Covenant in Paris a meeting was convened at the Albert Hall on June 13th, at which Viscount Grey presided, welcoming the signing of the Treaty and Covenant by the Allies. (See p. 9.)

A conference of the Inter-Allied Voluntary Societies was held in London on March 11th-13th, the report of which is published separately in pamphlet form.

The third meeting of the General Council was held on July 24th, at which the Special Committee on Reconstruction presented their report and recommendations, and these were adopted, with slight amendments, as follows:—

#### OBJECTS AS REVISED IN 1919.

##### OBJECT I.

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.

##### *Method of Work.*

- (1) Formation in all parts of the Empire of groups of persons who will promote and popularise the principles of the League.
- (2) Vigorous propaganda to arouse and maintain national interest in the work of the League, and to secure public support for the League in carrying into effect the principles of its constitution.
- (3) Bringing influence to bear upon Members of Parliament and Governments throughout the Empire, and rallying all political and national organisations to the support of the League.
- (4) Organising research and discussion upon matters of international concern, and influencing education in schools and universities so as to increase public understanding of international relations and promote a just appreciation of the principles and spirit of the League.



## OBJECT II.

To Foster Mutual Understanding, Goodwill, and Habits of Co-operation and Fair Dealing Between the Peoples of Different Countries.

*Method of Work.*

- (1) Promotion of a wider comprehension of the interdependence of nations and the mutual advantages of international co-operation.
- (2) Encouragement of intercourse between the peoples of different countries by facilitating travel abroad, hospitality to foreigners, international sports and pastimes, and exchange visits of students and others.
- (3) International Study of Problems affecting Labour, Industry, Commerce, Public Health, and other matters.
- (4) International consideration of further safeguards against oppression, religious, moral or material, of those who, by reason of their numbers or development, are not able to protect themselves.
- (5) Initiation and encouragement of schemes for the relief of disaster or grave distress in other countries, and endeavour to secure international action through the League.
- (6) Promotion of International Conferences, Clubs and Institutes, and maintaining correspondence with Societies engaged on similar work in all parts of the world.

## OBJECT III.

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 finally Liberate Mankind from the Curse of War.

*Method of Work.*

- (1) Constant study of the actual working of the League and the promotion of any amendments in its constitution which may conduce to its progressive development and influence in the world.
- (2) Advocacy of the following specific points :—
  - (A) Immediate creation of the Permanent Court of International Justice ;
  - (B) Progressive limitation of armaments and the abolition of the system of conscription in all countries ;
  - (C) Development of international law ;
  - (D) Consideration of the necessary means for enforcing international order ;
  - (E) Development and extension of the System of "Mandate" ;
  - (F) Admission to the League of all peoples able and willing to observe its covenants ; and
  - (G) Securing fuller representation of the peoples of the world on the organs of the League.

Lord Robert Cecil was appointed Chairman of the Executive Committee, with Professor Murray as Vice-Chairman.

The following were subsequently appointed Chairmen of the Committees:—

International Policy	-	Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Dickinson, K.B.E.
Overseas	-	Major David Davies, M.P.
Campaign	-	Sir Herbert Morgan, K.B.E.
Finance and Appeals	-	Lord Queenborough.
Parliamentary	-	Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, K.B.E., M.P.
Editorial	-	Col. J. Buchan.
Educational	-	Dr. C. W. Kimmins.

Mr. Philip Baker subsequently succeeded Sir Herbert Morgan as Chairman of the Campaign Committee.

It having been resolved that an effective campaign throughout the country could not be opened prior to the Mansion House Meeting in October, and funds being too limited to admit of expanding the Headquarters Organisation, it was not possible to do much effective work in forming branches or extending membership at this period. However, a pamphlet entitled "Reasons Why You should Join the League of Nations Union," containing membership forms was compiled and issued by the General Secretary's Department which proved of much service in bringing in new members. A summer campaign was organised in order to keep the work of the Union before the country pending the launching of the campaign.

The next event of importance was the meeting at the Mansion House which took place on the 13th October, and to which both H.M. the King and the Prime Minister sent messages. A detailed account of this meeting will be found on page 10.

A further conference of the Inter-Allied Voluntary Societies was held at Brussels on the 1st December, to which the following delegates were sent to represent the League of Nations Union:—

Lt.-Col. Lord Henry Cavendish Bentinck, M.P.  
 Percy Bigland, Esq.  
 Major David Davies, M.P.  
 The Rt. Hon. Sir Willoughby Dickinson, K.B.E.  
 Mrs. Henry Fawcett.  
 Sir Harry Johnston, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.  
 F. N. Keen, Esq., LL.B.  
 Sir Phillip Magnus, Bt., M.P.

The General Secretary, the Secretary of the Overseas Department and Mr. Griffin also attended.

A detailed account of the proceedings of this conference is now produced in pamphlet form.

The campaign throughout the country since October was now assuming such very large proportions that it was found necessary to make considerable additions to the internal organisation of Headquarters and to sub-divide the duties of the permanent officials with a view to obtaining more efficient results. Mr. Hugh Williams was appointed General Manager with a view to his undertaking the internal organisation duties and allowing the General Secretary more time to devote to his other duties, including the responsibility of organising the appeal for funds. These are more urgently needed each day that the campaign progresses.

Although several people, whose names will be included when the general list of the contributions is subsequently issued, have contributed very generously towards the funds of the Union, it is only fitting to place on record the debt of gratitude which this Union owes to Major David Davies, M.P., for his munificence during the early months of the Union's activities. It was due to his open-handed generosity that this Union was able to develop on the lines which have enabled it to assume its present position.

The question of accommodation is a very serious one, but it is hoped that suitable quarters are being acquired in the immediate neighbourhood of Buckingham Gate, which will allow the various Departments which are now scattered in different localities in the Westminster District to be appropriately housed in one building, thus adding very considerably to the efficient co-ordination of work between each Department.

We deeply regret to have to record the death of our late Treasurer, Sir Edward Holden, which occurred in July. A note of sympathy was sent to his family by the Executive Committee on behalf of the Union.

Lord Faringdon has kindly consented to accept the post of Joint Treasurer together with Sir Richard Vassar-Smith.

The following have kindly consented to become Honorary Trustees of the Union:—

The Rt. Hon. The Lord Balfour of Burleigh.  
The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Reading.  
The Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna.

The following names are submitted for election as Vice-Presidents and Honorary Vice-Presidents:—

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

The Rt. Hon. The Lord Balfour of Burleigh.  
His Eminence Cardinal Bourne.  
Lt.-Gen. The Earl of Cavan, K.P., G.C.M.G.  
The Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Cecil, M.P.  
The Rt. Hon. John R. Clynes, M.P.  
The Rt. Hon. The Lord Chancellor.  
The Most Hon. The Marquess of Crewe.  
The Rt. Hon. Earl Curzon of Kedleston, K.G., G.C.S.I.,  
G.C.I.E., P.C.  
The Rt. Hon. A. Bonar Law, M.P.  
The Rt. Hon. Sir Donald Maclean, K.B.E., M.P.  
Her Grace The Duchess of Marlborough.  
The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Reading.  
The Most Hon. The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G.  
The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Selbourne, K.G., G.C.M.G., P.C.

HON. VICE-PRESIDENTS:

The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden, G.C.M.G. (Premier of Canada).  
M. Felix Callonder (Switzerland).  
M. Paul Cambon (France).  
His Highness Prince Charoon of Siam.  
The Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster, K.C.M.G.  
The Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey (Premier of New Zealand).  
The Rt. Hon. Lord Sinha (India).  
His Excellency M. Venizelos (Greece).

Owing to the many changes which have been made in the personnel and organisation of the Union during 1919 it has been found impracticable to complete the audit of the accounts before this meeting. The accounts will, therefore, be presented at the next meeting of the Council.

There are at present in the Union some 14,000 members and 140 branches, as compared with 3,000 members and 37 branches in January, 1919.

The machinery for dealing with branches, both at Headquarters and in the provinces, has been re-organised as already mentioned, and it is expected that the next few months will show a very considerable increase in membership.

It must be remembered that there was a considerable amount of spade work to be done, and that the time has now come to reap the fruits of this hard work.

H. F. T. FISHER,  
*General Secretary.*

## DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

Reports of the various Committees are appended as follows :—

ORGANISATION AND CAMPAIGN.  
FINANCE.  
CHURCHES PROPAGANDA.  
EDUCATION.  
EDITORIAL.  
OVERSEAS.  
INTERNATIONAL POLICY.  
PARLIAMENTARY.  
LABOUR.

### ORGANISATION AND CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

The Organisation Committee, under the Chairmanship of Major David Davies, M.P., consisted of the following :—

E. B. Bull, Esq.  
F. J. Chamberlain, Esq., C.B.E.  
Major David Davies, M.P.  
A. F. Harvey, Esq.  
Mrs. McArthur.  
C. A. McCurdy, Esq., K.C., M.P.  
Miss A. M. Mercer.  
Captain Albert Smith.  
Rev. Tom Sykes.  
Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P.  
Captain E. J. Westby.  
G. S. Hirst, Esq.  
Mrs. Claremont.  
J. J. Mallon, Esq.  
Mrs. Rackham.  
Aneurin Williams, Esq., M.P.  
Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Dickinson, K.B.E.  
W. H. Spalding, Esq.  
Hamilton Fyfe, Esq.

The Department consisted of the following sections :—

Membership,  
Education,  
Co-operation of other Societies,  
Branches,  
Public Meetings.

It was responsible for the general supervision of Regional Organisers and their work, together with the general organisation of the Movement in the country.

The functions of the Organisation Committee were defined by a resolution of the Executive Committee on the 9th November, 1918,

when it was resolved that to the Organisation Committee should be referred :—

- (A) All matters relating to the organisation and conduct of the meetings of the Union and other Societies.
- (B) Organisation of correspondence with local Committees and Branches.
- (C) Campaigns in co-operation with other Societies.
- (D) The general co-operation with the Auxiliary Committees for Education, Church Campaigns, and other similar work.

### MEMBERSHIP.

The membership of the the Union at the beginning of 1919 stood at 3,841 members. This included 2,230 members brought over by the League of Nations Society at the amalgamation. The increase in membership during the year is recorded by the following figures :—

On 31st March the Membership stood at	4,979
„ 30th June „ „ „ „	6,937
„ 30th Sept. „ „ „ „	10,136
„ 31st Dec. „ „ „ „	14,665

### MEETINGS.

The number of meetings held during the year fell little short of 300—80 of which were held on November 11th, the Anniversary of Armistice Day. The outstanding meetings during the year were :—

*Cardiff.*—On Saturday, May 3rd, a public meeting was held to conclude a great League of Nations week in Cardiff, and was presided over by the Lord Mayor, the addresses being given by :—

The Rt. Hon. Sir John Simon.  
Madame Vaccaresco.  
The Rt. Hon. William Brace, M.P.

The Cardiff League of Nations week included a Flag Day, Procession and League of Nations Ball, which, in addition to large funds raised locally, brought financial support to the Union to the amount of between £3,000 to £4,000.

*Exeter.*  
*Liverpool.*  
*Birmingham.*  
*Manchester.*  
*Edinburgh.*  
*Glasgow.* } At these towns meetings were held before audiences of from 2,000 to 5,000 people. These were addressed by the Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Cecil, K.C., M.P., and resulted, in each case, in a large membership being enrolled.

*Albert Hall.*—June 13th. The Chair was taken by The Rt. Hon. Viscount Grey of Fallodon, and addresses were given by :—

The Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Cecil, K.C., M.P.  
The Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes, M.P.  
His Grace The Archbishop of Canterbury

Over 10,000 tickets entitling holders to seats were issued, and close on this number attended.

Over 1,000 persons signed application forms for enrolment as members at this meeting.

*Mansion House.*—The opening London meeting of the Autumn Campaign was held at the Mansion House on October 13th, under the Chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. The Lord Mayor. Addresses were given by:—

The Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, K.C.  
The Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes, M.P.  
The Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Cecil, K.C., M.P.  
His Excellency M. Venizelos.

This meeting was attended by many Civic representatives, Lord Provosts, Lord Mayors, Mayors, Chairmen of Urban District Councils.

Following on this meeting the Civic authorities took the lead in many instances in setting up local organisations for participation in the November Campaign; and the result was that more than 80 meetings were held throughout the country on November 11th.

*Queen's Hall.*—November 11th. An Armistice Day meeting was held in the Queen's Hall which was very largely attended. It was addressed by:—

The Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, O.M., M.P.  
The Rt. Hon. Sir Donald Maclean, M.P.  
Madame Vandevelde.  
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.  
The Chief Rabbi.

#### CHILDREN'S MEETINGS.

At several centres Children's Meetings were held in connection with the November Campaign. At Hull seven meetings of children were held during November with over 2,000 children being present at each meeting.

Similar meetings were held at Halifax, Leeds, Huddersfield and other towns in the North.

A considerable number of 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.

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

Acton.	Brixton.	Cleckheaton.
Aylesbury.	Bromley.	Colchester.
Barry.	Brynmawr.	Crewe.
Berwick.	Bude.	Dalmellington.
Berwick-on-Tweed.	Burnley.	Darlington.
Birmingham.	Burslem.	Dartford.
Blaina.	Burton-on-Trent.	Dawlish.
Bridlington.	Cambridge.	Derby.
Brighton.	Chelmsford.	Dewsbury.
Doncaster.	Long Eaton.	Slough.
Dulwich.	Loughborough.	Smethwick.
Eastbourne.	Machynlleth.	Southampton.
Edinburgh.	Manchester.	St. Austell.
Exeter.	Margate.	Stafford.
Faversham.	New Brighton.	Stratford-on-Avon.
Glasgow.	Newport, Mon.	Sutton.
Gravesend.	Newton Abbot.	Swindon.

Grays.	Northampton.	Tonbridge.
Greenwich.	Nottingham.	Tunbridge Wells.
Halifax.	Paddington.	Wakefield.
Harrow.	Penarth.	Warrington.
Hastings.	Plymouth.	Wellingborough.
Herne Bay.	Portsmouth.	West Hartlepool.
Huddersfield.	Prestatyn.	Weston-super-Mare.
Hull.	Putney.	Whitehaven.
Ipswich.	Redditch.	Widnes.
Lambeth.	Redruth.	Windsor.
Launceston.	Reigate.	Wolverhampton.
Leeds.	Rhyl.	Worcester.
Leicester.	Richmond.	Yeovil.
Liverpool.	Rotherham.	York.
Llanidloes.	Sheffield.	
Llangollen.	Sidcup.	

#### THE PAGEANT PLAY.

The Pageant Play "The Crowning of Peace," written for the Union by Mr. J. C. Francis, was given with considerable public approval at Dewsbury, Huddersfield, Leeds and Keighley.

#### SEASIDE CAMPAIGN.

During the summer months from the end of July to the first week in September, a Seaside Campaign was held covering all the important Seaside Resorts around the coast. Some hundreds of meetings were held and a large body of speakers, over sixty in number, addressed them. These lectures were heard by many thousands of people and considerable interest was aroused.

#### CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

In connection with the November Campaign, an Appeal for a Campaign Fund to carry on the essential work of the Union met with considerable success.

Mayors who attended the meeting at the Mansion House on October 13th promised their individual support on returning to their cities and towns by raising Mayoral Funds, and several of these have already been opened.

The Branches, working upon the principle that they must be self-supporting, are giving their assistance to Headquarters by relieving it of the necessity of financing them from the funds of the Union.

#### BRANCHES.

For the purpose of organisation the country has been divided into twelve regional districts and regional organisers have been appointed.

Already 138 separate Branches have been formed, and others are in the course of formation.

Many centres such as Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Northampton and other big towns have flourishing Branches; and they in turn have, through their local organisation, brought into existence smaller Branches in their immediate neighbourhoods. Several of these Branches are active and have a steadily growing membership.

Branches of the Union have been established in the following places :—

Aberdare.	Flint.	Radcliffe.
Aberdeen.	Glasgow.	Reading.
Aberdovey.	Greenwich.	Redditch.
Aberystwyth.	Halifax.	Redruth.
Amlwch.	Hampstead.	Reigate and
Bangor.	Harrogate.	Redhill.
Barmouth.	Hastings and	Rhyl.
Barnstaple.	St. Leonards.	Richmond.
Barry.	Herne Bay.	Rochdale.
Bath.	Horsham.	Rotherham.
Bedford.	Hull.	St. Albans.
Belmont.	Ilfracombe.	St. Pancras.
Berwick-on-Tweed.	Ipswich.	Sheffield.
Birmingham.	Lambeth.	Smethwick.
Bishop Auckland.	Launceston.	Snettisham.
Bletchley.	Leeds.	Spenborough.
Bolton.	Leek.	Stafford.
Bourton-on-the-Water.	Leicester.	Stoke Newington.
Bradford.	Lewisham.	Stratford-on-Avon.
Bridlington.	Littleborough.	Stroud.
Bristol.	Liverpool.	Swanage.
Brymbo.	Llanberis.	Swindon.
Burton-on-Trent.	Llandudno.	Southborough.
Burslem.	Llangollen.	Tighnabruaich.
Barley.	Llanidloes.	Todmorden.
Burnham-on-Sea.	Loughborough.	Tonbridge.
Cambridge University.	Lurgan.	Tondu.
Cardiff.	Machynlleth.	Torquay.
Carmarthen.	Manchester.	Towyn.
Carnarvon.	Mansfield.	Treharris.
Clydach.	Mere.	Tunbridge Wells.
Corwen.	Minehead.	Uttoxeter.
Criccieth.	Margate.	Wakefield.
Cheltenham.	Mountain Ash.	Wallington.
Darlington.	Newtown.	Walsall.
Dawlish.	Northampton.	Wandsworth.
Deptford.	Nottingham.	Warrington.
Derby.	Oxford.	Wellingborough.
Dolgelly.	Penarth.	West Ham.
Doncaster.	Penge.	Weston-super-Mare.
Dyffryn.	Penrhiwceiber.	Whitehaven.
Ealing.	Penrhyndeudraeth.	Winchester.
Eastbourne.	Plymouth.	Windsor.
Edinburgh.	Pontypridd.	Worcester.
Epping.	Portmadoc.	Wrexham.
Exeter.	Prestatyn.	York.
Falmouth.	Pwllheli.	

#### EDUCATION.

The Educational Committee, a Committee formed by the League of Nations Society, was continued after the amalgamation. Its activities were amongst the Schools and Educational Bodies, and numerous meetings were held with a view to educating the School-

children and Teachers and others associated with the educational world.

At the time of the re-organisation which took place in the Union during the summer months, this section was amalgamated with the Churches and has since been under the direction of Mr. Ll. Williams.

#### CO-OPERATION OF OTHER SOCIETIES.

The Union's activities are being considerably extended through the co-operation of various Societies. Representatives of the Women Citizens Association, the Women's Liberal Association, and the Women's Conservative Association, were on our old Organisation Committee. Towards the latter part of the year separate Departments for the co-ordination of Labour Organisations and of Women's work were formed.

The Organisation Department by its various activities throughout the year has sown the seed. By the re-organisation of the Union's activities which is at present taking place, the machinery is being prepared to provide for the essential extension of the movement throughout the country.

ANDREW M. O'BRIEN,  
*Secretary.*

#### FINANCE COMMITTEE.

At January 1st, 1919, the Finance Committee consisted of the following :—

A. W. Claremont, Esq. (*Chairman pro tem.*).  
Sir R. Vassar-Smith, Bart.  
Sir A. Shirley Benn, K.B.E., M.P.  
Sir A. Crosfield, Bart.  
Raymond Unwin, Esq.  
Major David Davies, M.P.  
C. Williamson Milne, Esq.  
F. Hyde, Esq.  
A. B. Gillett, Esq.  
Aneurin Williams, Esq., M.P.  
Dominic Spring Rice, Esq.  
J. B. Braithwaite, Esq.

In July, 1919, under the scheme drawn up by the Reconstruction Committee, of which Lord Robert Cecil was Chairman, Lord Queenborough became Chairman of the Finance Committee, and in accordance with the powers delegated to him, selected the following to serve on the Committee :—

Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, K.B.E., M.P.  
Sir Arthur H. Crosfield, Bart.  
Major David Davies, M.P.  
Sir Herbert Morgan, K.B.E.  
Col. S. H. Pollen, C.M.G.  
Major L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.  
A. W. Claremont, Esq.

The Committee has met regularly once a week and has supervised all the expenditure of the Union.

During Lord Queenborough's absence on a visit to the United States, Col. S. H. Pollen has acted as Chairman.

C. W. ARNETT.

## CHURCHES PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT.

The Report submitted to the Executive Committee on January 11th 1919, was sent in by the Secretary of the Press and Literature Committee and reviewed the period from the formation of the League of Free Nations Association in July, 1918, to the amalgamation with the League of Nations Society in December of the same year. This amalgamation necessitated a reconstruction which did not immediately alter the character of the Press and Literature Department or greatly affect the nature of its operations. Not until a later period in the year were the two Auxiliary Committees formed by the League of Nations Societies taken over by the Secretary of the Press and Literature Committee. Normal conditions did not obtain till the end of February, and the utmost that could be done was to "carry on" from day to day. The reconstruction was fully completed in April, and the two Departments dealing with the Churches and Education were assigned to the Secretary of the defunct Press and Literature Committee.

The present Reports record the activities of these two Departments.

### THE CHURCHES PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT.

Reference to the last Report will show that a big scheme of propaganda in the Free Churches of England and Wales had been completed in the last week of December, 1918. The results of that effort were given in that Report. But it was only half of the scheme originally sanctioned by the Executive of the League of Free Nations Associations. The Anglican Churches had to be dealt with, and as soon as the work of despatching the communications to the Free Churches had been completed, the task of supplying the Clergy of the Church of England was at once begun. We proposed that the Clergy should set apart the second Sunday in February, or a Sunday as near the ninth of February as possible, as a League of Nations Day. Some 15,450 letters were sent out, the enclosures totalling 181,950 publications. Amongst these was a facsimile letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury in which he declared the unanimity of the Episcopal Bench on the idea and movement of a League of Nations. Responses favourable to our appeal began to arrive almost immediately. In the March issue of the "Journal" we were able to report that 560 favourable replies had been received and that 344 Clergymen had become personal members of the League of Nations Union, and that up to date, from both wings of the Churches, nearly 700 of the Clergy and Ministers had definitely associated themselves with the Union as a direct result of our appeal.

In all we came into direct touch with about 64,000 Christian Workers, and had put some 750,000 of our publications into their hands.

This work had far-reaching results. It involved an evergrowing correspondence with persons influential on account of their official positions in their localities.

The Clergy Auxiliary Committee by this time was moribund. In May the members of this Committee recommended to the Executive Committee of the League of Nations Union that Mr. W. L. Williams should be appointed as Secretary. This recommendation was subsequently adopted and sanctioned by the Executive. Steps were

taken at once to infuse fresh vigour into the life of the Committee. The results of the appeal to the Churches were handed over to the Committee and an exhaustive Report was presented. Dr. Scott Lidgett was chosen Chairman, and it was resolved to alter the designation of the Committee to Churches Propaganda Committee. A memo was in June presented to the Committee by the Secretary embodying proposals for future work. They were adopted *en bloc*, and the Secretary was instructed to begin at once preparations for giving effect to them. In the August issue of the "Journal" the Secretary was able to announce that Dr. Scott Lidgett had accepted the Chairmanship of the Committee, and that leaders of the Churches who had been approached were enthusiastically in favour of a vigorous campaign in the autumn and winter.

The development of the plans of the Department were interrupted by two events. First, the dissolution by the Executive Committee of all Departmental Committees. Secondly, the commandeering of the Secretary of the two Departments (Churches and Education) by the General Secretary for the organisation of the Open Air Campaign. July was occupied in making arrangements at popular seaside resorts on the East and South Coasts; August, in supervising the meetings and speakers with a view to compiling a panel of lecturers for our winter campaign.

### ARMISTICE DAY CELEBRATIONS.

September saw preparations for the first anniversary of November 11th, 1918, in their initial stage. The Campaign Committee had decided that November 9th should be kept as League of Nations Union Sunday. It was decided that the appeal to the Churches should be an all-inclusive one and that it should be on the lines of the appeal made earlier to the Churches of England and Wales. Letters from the heads of all the Churches in England, Scotland and Wales were obtained from the Chief Rabbi, and from the Secretary of the Brotherhood movement. The Clergy were asked to preach or speak at least once on November 9th on the topic of the League of Nations Union, and to advocate its claims to the moral and financial support of all who approved of its aims and objects, to arrange for an address in Sunday Schools, and for a retiring collection for the funds of the Union if it was not possible to devote the offertory for the day to this purpose. By the third week in October 32,500 letters had been despatched in which over 250,000 publications were enclosed.

As propaganda it was a decided success. But we may as well admit at once, and frankly, that the financial response was disappointing in the extreme. At the end of the year 310 Churches had sent in their Church Collections, the total amount being about £372. It may be granted that the Churches have been severely tested financially during the war, and also that the Clergy have suffered financially more than any other section of the community. But that the Churches, or rather the people who attend the Churches, have shared the extraordinary inflation of income which has been so general is beyond question. The inadequate response must be traced to its real source, viz., the failure of the Christian Community to realise that the Union has one exceptional claim upon their financial resources

because it is the most efficient weapon in their hands for achieving the very ideals the Churches wish to keep before the mind and conscience of humanity. Only constant reiteration of the claims of the Union will bring home the truth to the mind and heart of the moral and spiritual forces in our midst. Propaganda in and through the Churches should be constant and unbroken.

These are the outstanding efforts of the Department. But they do not complete the record of its work.

#### PETITIONS.

During the first weeks of the year petitions from the Churches arrived in fair numbers. In the February "Journal" it is reported that at the moment of writing 302 petitions had been received containing some 22,000 signatures. They were subsequently presented to the House of Commons.

#### MEETINGS, &c.

It would be impossible to give exhaustive statistics of all meetings arranged by and through the Churches during the year. During the last four months of the year we arranged for nearly 60 meetings.

The Church Congress was held at Leicester on October 11th-17th. We had a stand at the Exhibition Hall and a generous display of literature. Our Agent for the week was Mr. W. Kingscote Greenland, whose report was most encouraging.

Special emphasis should be placed upon the series of services arranged at two parish Churches. At High Barnet the Rev. W. Manning arranged for four Advent services on Sunday afternoons during December which were a conspicuous success. Father Adderley sought the Secretary's aid in arranging a series of eight mid-day services on Tuesdays in January and February, 1920. Already the success of this series of addresses upon the League of Nations is assured. We hope these are but the beginning of a long list of similar services.

W. L. WILLIAMS,  
*Secretary.*

#### EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

The period following the amalgamation of the two Societies was not fruitful in results so far as this Committee was concerned. Lectures and meetings were held, notably at Newcastle-on-Tyne, where a series under the auspices of the W.E.A. was very successful. But the work languished, and the services of an expert organiser were felt to be needed. In May it was recommended by the Committee that Mr. W. L. Williams should be appointed Secretary of the Committee, and in September he was duly appointed by the Executive Committee of the League of Nations Union. In the meantime all Departmental Committees were dissolved. But it was decided that an Advisory Expert Committee should be formed for the Education Department. Dr. Kimmins, Chief Inspector to the London County Council, undertook to form such an Expert Com-

mittee, and to act as the Chairman. Meetings were arranged under the auspices of different organisations like the W.E.A. and Women's Institutes, and the prospects of propaganda work in the autumn and winter were very encouraging. The demand for speakers, lecturers, debates, steadily increased, and the activity of the Department was certainly very great.

#### ARMISTICE DAY.

The first Anniversary of Armistice Day provided the Department with its greatest opportunity for real propaganda work on a big scale. The Appeals Campaign Committee decided that we should endeavour to secure Tuesday, November 11th, as a League of Nations Day in schools of all grades in England, Scotland and Wales, and by Saturday, November 8th, every Head of a Department in the elementary schools of England, Scotland and Wales had received a communication from the League of Nations Union.

Altogether some 45,000 separate communications were sent out, and some 250,000 documents were handled. This huge task followed on one only slightly less in size, and from this one section dealing with Churches and Schools, some 75,000 letters were despatched within four weeks.

But before these communications could be sent we had to acquaint the Education Authorities of the entire area affected, of our purpose, and seek their consent. We communicated with 350 Authorities (County and other) in England and Wales. Some 110 replied, and we are glad to be able to say that only in one instance was consent withheld. The majority not only expressed their entire approval, but in many cases offered to assume the cost and labour of distributing our material in the schools.

#### THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Dr. Kimmins, who after consenting to serve, was incapacitated for some time through accident, succeeded in forming the Advisory Committee by the middle of November. It consists of the following members:—

Dr. C. W. Kimmins, M.A. (*Chairman*).  
Philip Baker, Esq.  
C. W. Crook, Esq., B.A., B.Sc.  
Miss Lloyd Evans, M.A.  
Professor Sir Israel Gollancz.  
Dr. Robert Jones.  
J. M. Mactavish, Esq.  
F. S. Marvin, Esq.  
Professor Gilbert Murray.  
Miss F. Melian Stawell.  
George Whale, Esq.

A list of Lecturers for propaganda work in Public Schools, Training Colleges and Universities was advised to be compiled. Preliminary arrangements were entered into for the provision of literature for different grades of Schools and Colleges.

## FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

At the beginning of the New Year eleven meetings are arranged for, mainly in connection with the W.E.A., under whose auspices a Lecture Course has been arranged at High Wycombe which will extend over five weeks.

W. L. WILLIAMS,

*Secretary.*

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**EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.**

After the formation of the League of Nations Union in October, 1918, by the amalgamation of the League of Nations Society, and the League of Free Nations Association, a joint Committee of the Press and Literature Committees of the two organisations met in December, to decide upon the future work of this branch of the Union. A Sub-Committee, consisting of Mr. G. Lowes Dickinson (Chairman), Mr. McCurdy, Mr. F. N. Keen, Mr. L. S. Woolf and Mr. J. A. Spender, was formed to deal with the monthly periodical of the Union, and it was decided that the 16-page "Monthly Report" of the League of Nations Society should be enlarged and improved to form the 32-page "Journal" of the Union. The "Journal" was issued monthly from January—September, 1919, edited by Miss Brodie with a staff of two, working in an office in Victoria Street. The other literary work of the Union, pamphlets, &c., was, until August, 1919, carried on at 22, Buckingham Gate, by a separate department for "Press and Literature," under Mr. Llewellyn Williams.

On July 31st, the "Press and Literature" and "Journal" Departments were amalgamated in an Editorial Department, and placed under an Editor-in-Chief (Lt.-Col. H. H. Wade).

A new Editorial Committee was formed consisting of:—Colonel John Buchan, D.S.O. (Chairman); and Members: Professor Gilbert Murray, Messrs. J. A. Spender, F. N. Keen, J. C. Squire, H. Hamilton Fyfe, G. Lowes Dickinson.

The new Editorial Department was further made responsible for the Library, and for communications to the Press; its work was also considerably expanded by the addition of a new quarterly periodical, "The Covenant," the first number of which appeared in October, 1919, and was very favourably reviewed. The monthly Journal was also somewhat enlarged, and was given a new title "The League." A "Research Section" or information bureau was also started as an indispensable part of the work of the Department.

During September, October and November, 1919, owing to the Autumn Campaign of the Union, the Press work was exceptionally heavy. A large number of articles and paragraphs were written for the Press on League topics; in other cases good authors were requested to co-operate with us, or public men were approached for interviews, or messages. These efforts met with a most gratifying response. The Press showed remarkable goodwill towards our cause; and on League of Nations Day (November 11th), an article or interview in favour of the League of Nations appeared in almost every

newspaper. Arrangements were also made with success, for reports of important provincial meetings to be supplied to the Press, especially on the occasion of Lord Robert Cecil's tour in November, 1919, and of the Brussels Conference in December, 1919.

A large number of letters were written to the Press to clear up misconceptions or refute mis-statements in regard to the League.

During this period 17 new pamphlets were produced for sale and distribution at meetings. A new "Policy Series" of pamphlets was also started for important questions of policy.

"The Covenant Explained" was issued as a handbook for the use of Speakers, at 1s.; and a handbook of the Peace Treaty (The Treaty Explained) was written for the Department but has not yet appeared.

The "Research Section" did valuable work in addition to its normal work, in collating the published results of the Union's activities.

The Library books were collected, indexed and catalogued. This branch is, however, still in an undeveloped state, owing to the small number of books possessed by the Union. Books sent in by publishers for review are almost the only source available for increasing the number. Gifts or bequests of books, especially books of reference, are therefore greatly needed in order that a research and reference library worthy of the Union may be established.

In December, 1919 (a provisional arrangement with the Educational Publishing Co. having terminated), Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton were appointed publishers to the Union.

H. H. WADE,

LT.-COLONEL,

*Editor-in-Chief.*

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**OVERSEAS COMMITTEE.**

The work of the Committee has been:—

- (A) To supervise the formation and activities of the various foreign Sub-Committees.
- (B) To take steps for the founding of new Societies for a League of Nations in foreign countries.
- (C) To keep in touch by correspondence and exchange of literature with all analogous Societies abroad.
- (D) To conduct correspondence with all Societies, League of Nations or otherwise abroad, and generally to conduct all business concerning the relation between the Union and any organisations and individuals outside the United Kingdom.

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**SUB-COMMITTEES (A).**

At the end of 1918 only two Foreign Sub-Committees were in existence, namely, France and Norway.



During 1919 thirteen new ones have been formed and seven are in course of formation; they are as follows:—

<i>Formed.</i>	<i>In course of Formation.</i>
Sweden.	Greece.
Denmark.	Nicaragua.
China.	Chili.
United States of America.	Czechoslovakia.
Switzerland.	Siam.
Poland.	Persia.
Rumania.	Italy.
Luxembourg.	
Lithuania.	
Finland.	
Esthonia.	
Ukraine.	
Georgia.	

The usual procedure is for Sub-Committees to raise questions for discussion affecting the country which they represent. Memoranda are prepared and submitted to the International Policy and Overseas Committees, and through them, wherever necessary, to the Executive Committee.

#### FOUNDING OF NEW SOCIETIES (B AND C).

Perhaps the most valuable work the Sub-Committees have done so far has been to assist in the establishing in their respective countries of a League of Nations Society, which, in most cases, models its constitution on that of the League of Nations Union. They also act as channels of intercourse and exchange of ideas and literature between their Societies and the Union.

Largely through correspondence with those interested in the countries concerned, and as a result of the initiative of the Union, League of Nations Societies have been formed in:—

Haiti.	Peru.
Switzerland.	Lithuania.
Columbia.	Chili.
Czechoslovakia.	Denmark.
Panama.	Argentine.

And are in course of formation in:—

#### INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETIES (D).

In addition to those already mentioned, correspondence and exchange of literature takes place between the Union and Societies in:—

Australia.	Norway.
Belgium.	Poland.
Finland.	Portugal.
France.	South Africa.
Greece.	Spain.
Holland.	Sweden.
Italy.	United States of America.
Japan.	Georgia.

It is of interest to note that Societies in other countries appreciate the importance of *liaison* work of this kind. Chinese, Polish, Rumanian and Jugo-Slavian Committees in connection with the League of Nations have been formed in Paris.

D. CHAPMAN-HUSTON,  
*Secretary*

### INTERNATIONAL POLICY COMMITTEE.

The most important work of the International Policy Committee during 1919 has been the organising and holding of three International Conferences, as follows:—

Paris: January 26th to February 3rd;  
London: March 11th to March 13th;  
Brussels: December 1st to December 3rd.

The deliberations, and the decisions made, at these Conferences were of the very highest importance. It is unnecessary to enumerate them in detail here, as special reports of the Paris and London Conferences were published by the Union and the full report of the Brussels Conference is now in the hands of the printers. Copies of these reports have already been circulated or are obtainable on request, and accounts of the Conferences have already appeared in *The League* or *The Covenant*.

The next International Conference will open at Rome on Saturday, May 22nd, 1920. The Committee has already started to prepare the agenda and make the necessary arrangements, and it has been suggested that a Sub-Committee for this purpose should meet in London at an early date and should consist of two representatives of each national League of Nations Society.

In this connection the following extract from Sir Willoughby Dickinson's report on the Brussels Conference is interesting:—

"It is clearly advisable to continue to hold these Conferences fairly often, as by so doing we shall, amongst other things, help to keep the League of Nations and its work prominently before the world."

The Committee from time to time dealt with matters of varying importance, such as the *Aliens Bill*; questions connected with the *Independence of Lithuania*, *The Ukraine* and *Georgia*; the unique position of *Switzerland* in connection with the League of Nations in view of her guaranteed perpetual neutrality; *Membership of the Union by Foreigners resident in England, &c., &c.*

Wherever necessary the Committee makes recommendations to the Overseas Committee and to the Executive Committee.

#### INTERNATIONAL FINANCE RESEARCH COMMITTEE.

A Sub-Committee of the International Policy Committee was set up in October, under the Chairmanship of Sir George Paish, to deal with the question of Finance. Owing to the intervention of the Brussels Conference and, later, to the absence of Sir George in the United States, the Committee has not been able to continue its deliberations. This is particularly regrettable inasmuch as they might have been of service in connection with the important memorandum on international financial relationships drawn up and presented to the Prime Minister on January 15th, 1920. It is significant that, without knowing it, the Committee should have been occupied with these vital and far-reaching financial considerations at the moment when they were being dealt with by some of the most prominent Statesmen, Financiers and Public men of the United Kingdom, France and the United States of America; and that,

amongst those of the gentlemen who signed the memorandum in Great Britain, the following are members of the Union :—

Mr. Asquith,  
Lord Robert Cecil,  
Lord Bryce,  
Mr. Clynes,  
Sir Robert Kindersley,  
Sir Richard Vassar-Smith,  
Mr. J. H. Thomas,  
Sir Robert Maclean,  
and Mr. Walter Leaf.

D. CHAPMAN-HUSTON,  
*Secretary.*

### PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

The Parliamentary Committee was organised in January last. Its principal activity when it was first formed was to communicate with the Members of Parliament with a view to ascertaining their views on the League of Nations' question, and an endeavour was made to enlist the sympathies of every Member of the House.

The first meeting of the Committee was held in March. Shortly after this time this Committee, in common with all others of the Union, was dissolved and the reconstituted Committee had its first meeting in July. The work of the Department after this date was concentrated on the endeavour to enlist the sympathies of the Members of Parliament in our Autumn Campaign and to get them to promise to speak for us at the meetings which were being organised all over the country, principally on November 11th. This scheme was quite successful; a small quantity of literature was sent to those Members who had so kindly promised their assistance to help them when preparing their speeches for the meetings. In addition all Members were asked actively to support the formation, in their Constituencies, of a local Branch of the Union.

At the last Committee meeting in November Mr. Percy Hurd, M.P.—Honorary Secretary of the Committee—made a report on his visit to Canada, in which he said that he had addressed the Canadian Clubs at Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton, at all of which he had read Lord Robert Cecil's letter asking for help for the League from "Those younger communities whose outlook on international questions is not governed by outworn tradition."

Mr. Hurd also addressed gatherings of what are known as "Canada First" men who appreciated the opportunity of thrashing out public questions with a Member of the British Parliament. These gatherings were fully reported in the Canadian Press.

Mr. Hurd was also the bearer of letters from the Prime Minister, Mr. Bonar Law as Leader of the House of Commons, Mr. Austen Chamberlain as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord Milner as Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the Presidents of the Clubs already referred to and in which the British Ministers sent cordial greetings to Canada, and emphasised the new opportunities that lay before her as a partner-nation in the British Commonwealth of nations.

Mr. Hurd took the opportunity of discussing in detail with the Hon. Newton Rowell, President of the Council, Mr. Mackenzie King, Leader of the Opposition, and Mr. E. N. Rhodes, Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons, and other prominent leaders and civil servants in Ottawa, such as Sir Joseph Pope, Under Secretary of State, the question of the desirability of the immediate formation of a Parliamentary Committee of the League of Nations Union at Ottawa representing each section of the House on the same lines as the Committee at Westminster.

Mr. Hurd also did extremely valuable work in discussing the League of Nations question and the possibility of developing support for it in the Dominions with the leaders of the great Universities of Canada. The Secretary was directed by the Committee to continue the intercourse with the leading Canadian Parliamentary and University men initiated by Mr. Hurd.

It is proposed, after the recess, greatly to enlarge the Committee by getting as many Members of the House of Commons as possible to join it.

D. CHAPMAN-HUSTON,  
*Secretary.*

### DEPARTMENT FOR LABOUR.

The work of this Department consists largely of interviews with Labour Leaders.

With the co-operation of the Leaders of the Labour Party a Manifesto was drawn up by Colonel Murray, entitled "Labour Co-operation with the League of Nations Union."

This was signed by the following :—

Messrs. :—

Wm. Adamson, P.C., M.P. (Miners' Federation).  
Arthur Henderson, P.C., M.P. (Iron-Founders).  
J. R. Clynes, P.C., M.P. (General Workers).  
C. W. Bowerman, P.C., M.P. (Compositors).  
J. H. Thomas, P.C., M.P. (Railwaymen).  
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Tom Mann (Amalgamated Engineers).  
John Hodge, P.C., M.P. (Iron and Steel Trades).  
Tom Griffiths, M.P. (Iron and Steel Trades).  
Henry Boothman (Textiles).  
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Ben Turner, J.P. (Textiles).  
William Mullin, J.P. (Textiles).  
R. Spence (Union of Labour).  
R. B. Walker (National Agricultural and Rural Workers' Union).  
E. L. Poulton, O.B.E., J.P. (Boot and Shoe Operatives).  
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 S. G. Newland (Printing and Paper Workers).  
 W. A. Robinson, C.C. (Warehouse and General Workers).  
 Charles Duncan J.P. (Workers' Union).  
 Agnes Lauder (President, National Federation of Women Workers).  
 J. Ramsay Macdonald (Independent Labour Party).  
 Philip Snowden (Independent Labour Party).  
 A. Whitehead (General Secretary, Co-operative Union, Ltd.).  
 S. Perry, J.P. (Co-operative Party).  
 B. T. Hall (Working Men's Club and Institute Union).  
 Tom Sykes (Secretary, National Brotherhood Council).

The Department then communicated with all the 500 Trades and Labour Councils of the United Kingdom asking them in pursuance of the Trades Union Congress resolution of 9th September, 1919, and of the Manifesto, to appoint delegates to sit on the platform to represent Labour at any League of Nations Union Meetings which might be held in their respective towns. To date, 90 Trades Councils have consented to this action. The Department also communicated with 900 of the most influential Trade Unionists.

On 11th December, 1919, the General Secretary, Mr. Bowerman and Colonel Stewart Murray attended at a meeting of the London Trades Council as a deputation from the Union.

It is of interest to report that the London Trades Council subsequently passed the following resolution:—

“ That the League of Nations with its Labour Office is the essential part of the International Labour Policy of Peace, Co-operation and Labour Progress.

“ That such a League can only be a success if it be a League of Peoples, not merely of Governments, and responds to the influence of the popular mind; further, that it can only be a real League of Peoples if the people understand all about it.

“ That unless the League of Nations can be made a success, we must expect a new and even more destructive war, which will be the ruin of European civilisation and of the white working man's standard of life.

“ This Council therefore—

“ Welcomes and associates itself with the great campaign of education which the League of Nations Union has undertaken, and calls upon the Government to assist the educational movement in every way possible, also upon all Members of Parliament to explain the Covenant thoroughly to their constituents, and upon all Trades and Labour Councils to see that their Local Members do so.

“ Further appeals to every newspaper to give a weekly column of League of Nations news.”

It was also decided by the Executive of the London Trades Council that they would appeal to all the Trades and Labour Councils of the Kingdom to support the Union by passing the same Resolution.

STEWART L. MURRAY,  
 LT.-COLONEL,  
 Secretary.

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## A FEW INTERESTING DATES.

1918.

- Jan. 8th. President Wilson's speech announcing the 14 points.  
July 4th. President Wilson's speech at Washington's tomb, reiterating four great aims of the Allies.  
Sept. 25th. President Wilson's speech on the five great principles of the Peace.  
Oct. 13th. Viscount Grey's speech at the Central Hall, Westminster, on the League of Nations.  
Oct. 13th. Amalgamation of League of Free Nations and the League of Nations Society, and forming the "League of Nations Union."  
Nov. 11th. Armistice signed.

1919.

- Jan. 26th. First Conference of Voluntary Societies for a League of Nations at Paris.  
March 11th. Second Conference of Voluntary Societies for a League of Nations held in London.  
June 13th. Address by Lord Grey at the League of Nations Union meeting at the Albert Hall.  
June 28th. Treaty of Versailles signed.  
July 9th. Treaty of Versailles ratified by German National Assembly.  
July 9th. Treaty of Versailles ratified at Versailles.  
Sept. 9th. Resolution passed by Trades Union Congress at Glasgow in support of the League of Nations.  
Sept. 10th. Treaty of St. Germain signed.  
Sept. 19th. Treaty of Neuilly presented to Bulgarian Peace Delegation.  
Oct. 13th. Great meeting in support of the League of Nations Union Autumn Campaign at the Mansion House.  
Nov. 11th. Queen's Hall Meeting (Mr. Balfour in the Chair).  
Nov. 19th. Adjournment of United States Senate without ratifying the Peace Treaty.  
Dec. 3rd. Third Conference of Voluntary Societies for a League of Nations held in Brussels.

1920.

- Jan. 10th. Final deposit of Ratifications. Peace with Germany. Creation of the League of Nations.  
Jan. 12th. Treaty of Neuilly ratified by the Sobranje.  
Jan. 16th. First Meeting of Council of the League of Nations at Paris.  
Jan. 31st. Lord Grey's Letter to "The Times," advising concurrence in the American Reservations.  
Feb. 6th. Women's Meeting at the Albert Hall.  
Feb. 11th. Second Meeting of the Council of the League of Nations at St. James's Palace, London.

## THE FIRST DECISIONS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

*Council Meeting, 16th January, 1920, Paris.*

- I. Appointment of the Commission of delimitation for the Saar Basin.

*Council Meeting, 15th February, 1920, London.*

- II. Appointment of a Committee to report on the Permanent Court of International Justice.  
III. Decision to appoint a permanent organisation concerning communications and transit as part of the organisation of the League of Nations.  
IV. Decision to take initial steps to constitute a permanent International Health Bureau.  
V. Appointment of the five Members to the Saar Basin Governing Commission.  
VI. Appointment of High Commissioner of the League of Nations at Danzig.  
VII. Recognition of "the perpetual neutrality of Switzerland and the guarantee of the inviolability of her territory."  
VIII. Decision to "Convene an International Conference with a view to studying the financial crisis and to look for the means of remedying it and of mitigating the dangerous consequences arising from it."