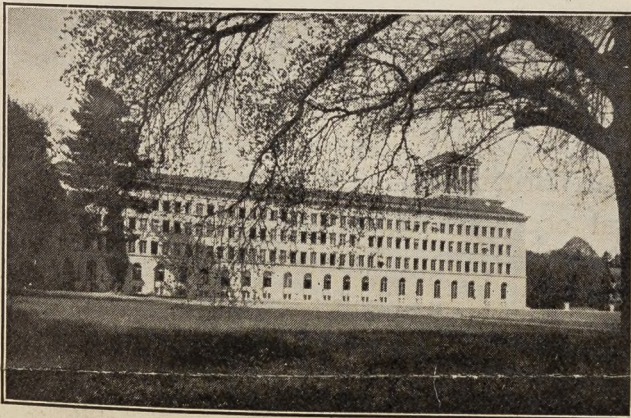




The Home of the League of Nations.

*The
League of Nations
in
Pictures*



The International Labour Office.

The World's Law Court

If permanent peace is to be certain, some means for the settlement of all international disputes must be found. In other words, Law must be substituted for War.

In 1922 the League of Nations set up the Permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague. Here international legal disputes of every kind can be settled in its calm judicial atmosphere.

The Court has had so much work to do that instead

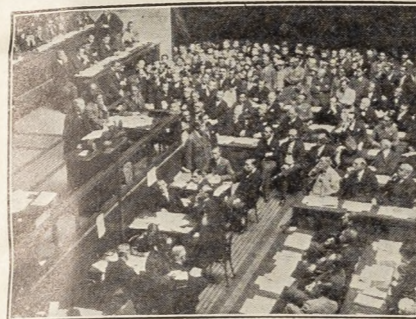


The Court in Session.

of meeting once a year, as its original Statutes provided, it is now in session throughout the year.

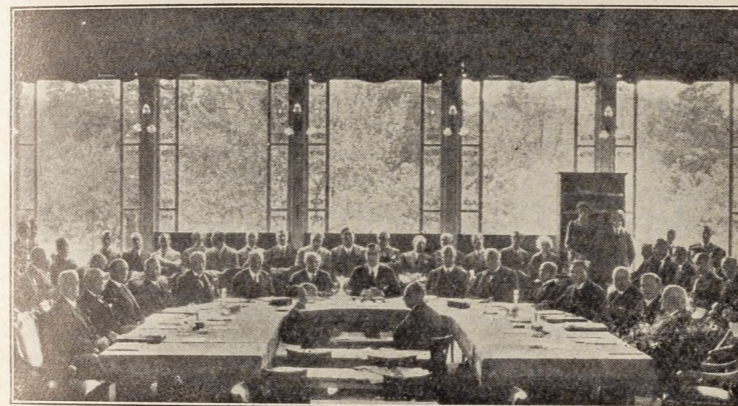
Great Britain has taken disputes to the Court on several occasions. Once there was trouble between ourselves and France concerning the conscription of British subjects in Tunis; another time it was with Greece concerning an electric light and power scheme for Palestine, and yet again as one of the Allied Powers, we sued Germany for not allowing a ship to pass through the Kiel Canal.

The League of Nations



The Assembly of the League in Session.

of the past year, and here are laid down the outlines for future progress.



The Council of the League in Session.

In between the meetings of the Assembly, the business of the League is conducted by the Council, which acts as the Executive. In an emergency, such as the Greco-Bulgarian affair of 1925, it is the Council that is hastily summoned to deal with the situation. It presides over the work of the expert committees who deal with such matters as Health, the Opium Traffic, Economics, Child Welfare, etc. Great Britain is permanently represented at the Council.

The League's office is called the Secretariat. The Secretary-General is Sir Eric Drummond, and his staff is recruited from more than thirty nationalities. It is, in fact, the world's Civil Service.



Sir Eric Drummond.

Fifty-four nations have combined through the League "to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security."

Once a year their delegates—often Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers—meet in full session at the Assembly. Here is reviewed the work

Peace Based on Social Justice

Industry is international. Its standards must be international too. Unless this is so, they will tend to become lower and not higher. It is the business of the International Labour Organisation to keep a watchful eye on the conditions under which the world's workers exist.

Like the League, the Organisation holds full meetings, known as International Labour Conferences. The Governing Body acts as its Executive, and the International Labour Office is the Secretariat.

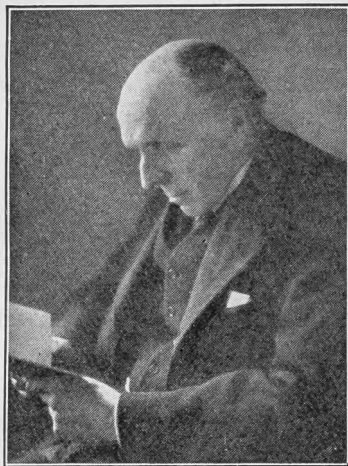


*Some Officers of the International Labour Office.
They are of Twenty-six nationalities.*

Its great difference from the League is that in everything it does, the three parties to Industry—Governments, Employers and Workers—are represented. Without each of these progress is impossible.

Of its manifold works, the most important are the Washington Hours Convention and the Convention for Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery, both of which are aimed at "sweated labour." It tries also to put an end to the worst abuses of Forced Labour, which are very nearly akin to Slavery among coloured people. More recently it has taken up the question of accident prevention.

The League of Nations Union.



Viscount Cecil, K.C.,
Joint-President of the League
of Nations Union.

Unless we realise that mankind has more things in common than it has at variance, we are doomed.

Upon this truth the LEAGUE OF NATIONS is building Peace. But the League cannot make bricks without straw. It must have support from every country. That is why in thirty-eight different lands there is a League of Nations Society whose task it is to make the League known. In Great Britain we have the LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.



Public Opinion and the League.

If you want peace, you must organise for it. The League has shown that it contains the germs of success. We must make it succeed. "No man," it was said, "is too good a Patriot to become a member of the Union."

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION.

Foundation Members £1; Registered Members 5s.; Minimum subscription 1s. Subscribers of over 3s. 6d. receive HEADWAY, the monthly organ of the Union. Apply to your local branch or to the Secretary, League of Nations Union, 15, Grosvenor Crescent, London, S.W.1.

JOIN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

Plain Facts.

On January 10th, 1930, the League of Nations finished its first ten years of life. It has more than justified the highest hopes of its founders.

Six times has it prevented or stopped wars.

By saving Austria from bankruptcy, it has saved two millions of British money.

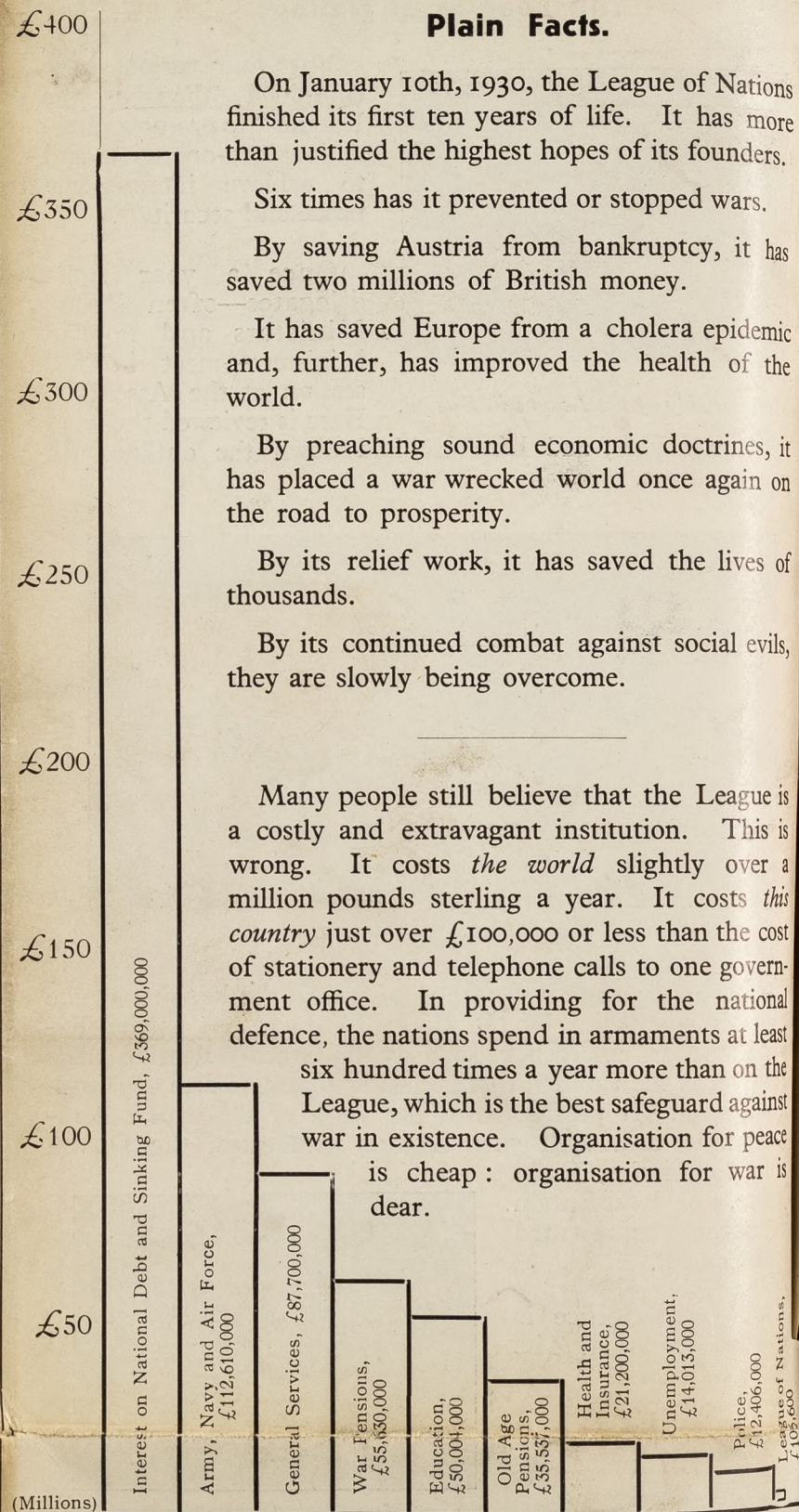
It has saved Europe from a cholera epidemic and, further, has improved the health of the world.

By preaching sound economic doctrines, it has placed a war wrecked world once again on the road to prosperity.

By its relief work, it has saved the lives of thousands.

By its continued combat against social evils, they are slowly being overcome.

Many people still believe that the League is a costly and extravagant institution. This is wrong. It costs *the world* slightly over a million pounds sterling a year. It costs *this country* just over £100,000 or less than the cost of stationery and telephone calls to one government office. In providing for the national defence, the nations spend in armaments at least six hundred times a year more than on the League, which is the best safeguard against war in existence. Organisation for peace is cheap: organisation for war is dear.



British Budget Figures. Total (1929-1930) £758,100,100.