



FINAL
AGENDA

OF THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL
MEETING OF THE GENERAL
COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE
OF NATIONS UNION, TO BE
HELD ON THURSDAY,
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
JUNE 26, 27 AND 28, 1930.

LONDON

CENTRAL HALL (LIBRARY),
WESTMINSTER, S.W.1.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION
15 GROSVENOR CRESCENT, S.W.1

NOTICES.

Thursday, June 26—

8.30 a.m. *Mass for the Union's intention at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm Street, Berkeley Square, W.1.*

1.30 p.m. *Luncheon arranged by the Westminster Branch of the League of Nations Union at St. Ermin's Restaurant, Caxton Street, S.W. The Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, will be the Guest of Honour. Tickets (price 4s.) can only be obtained from Miss D. Holman, 49 Bryanston Court, Upper George Street, W.1, to whom it is requested application should be made as soon as possible.*

6.0 p.m. *Special Service at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. Preacher: The Rev. A. Herbert Gray, D.D.*

8.0 p.m. *Performance of 'So this is Geneva' by the Ilford Youth Group in King George's Hall, Tottenham Court Road, W.C.1, by invitation of the London Regional Federation. Admission by ticket (free) to be obtained at the Bookstall at the meeting, or from the London Regional Federation, 43 Russell Square, W.C.1.*

Friday, June 27—

The Lord Mayor, President of the City of London Branch, and the Executive Committee of the League of Nations Union, are giving a Reception at the Guildhall, London, E.C., on Friday, June 27, at 8 p.m. (for 8.30 p.m.), for the General Council of the League of Nations Union. The guests will be received by the Lord Mayor or his deputy, the Viscount Grey of Fallodon, and Professor Gilbert Murray. The Art Gallery, the Museum, the Library and the Crypt will be specially thrown open for the occasion. Admission by Special Ticket only.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION

ELEVENTH Annual Meeting of the General Council of the League of Nations Union to be held at the Central Hall (Library), Westminster, London, June 26, 27 and 28, 1930.

AGENDA

(The times given below are provisional, and may have to be varied.)

Thursday, June 26—10.30 a.m.

- I. Consideration of Draft Standing Orders to Regulate Procedure at meetings of the General Council submitted by the Executive Committee (see pages 6 to 10) together with resolutions bearing on this subject (see page 10).

11.0 a.m.

Speech of Welcome by Professor Gilbert Murray.

- II. Minutes of the Meeting and of the Special Meeting of the General Council held on December 19 and 20, 1929 (see pages 11 to 51), together with the report of the Executive Committee (see pages 52 to 54) on action taken in accordance with these Minutes.

- III. Presentation of the Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 1929 (pamphlet No. 283).

- IV. Presentation of the Audited Balance Sheet and Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended December 31, 1929. (See Appendix IV, pages 72 to 75 of the Report).

- V. Election of Officers. (See pages 55 to 59.)

- (a) Presidents.
- (b) Hon. Presidents.
- (c) Chairman of Executive Committee.
- (d) Vice-Presidents.
- (e) Treasurer.
- (f) Trustees of Reserve Fund.

- VI. Election of Executive Committee for the year July 1930-31. (For names of 30 persons nominated by Postal Ballot for election by the General Council to the Executive Committee, see page 56.)
- VII. Co-optations of Members of the General Council under By-Law 6, Sections (iii), (iv) and (v). (See pages 57 to 59.)
(*The Council will adjourn at 1 p.m.*)
3.0 p.m.
- VIII. Consideration of the Executive Committee's Report on Office Reorganisation. (See pages 60 to 65.)
- IX. Union Affairs—consideration of Resolutions. (See pages 66 to 71.)
(*The Council will adjourn at 5.30 p.m. If any Union business still remains to be discussed it will be taken either on Friday after the business for that day has been disposed of, or on Saturday morning.*)
Friday, June 27—10 a.m.
- X. League of Nations and World Affairs.
(a) Presentation of Statement upon International Policy submitted by the Executive Committee. (See pages 72 to 77.) In introducing this Statement, Professor Gilbert Murray will address the Council on current International Affairs.
(b) Consideration of Resolution. (See page 78.)
(*The Council will adjourn at 1 p.m. Any business which remains to be discussed will be taken during the afternoon.*)
2.30 p.m.
- XI. International Labour Organisation—consideration of resolutions. (See page 76.)
Rt. Hon. the Earl of Lytton will present sections 6

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and 7 of the Statement upon International Policy i.e. those sections dealing with I.L.O., and will address the Council upon current International Labour problems.

(*The Council will adjourn at 6 p.m. If any business connected with international affairs remains to be discussed it will be taken on Saturday morning before any domestic business which may remain outstanding.*)

Saturday, June 28—10 a.m.

- XII. Any business adjourned from previous sessions of the Council.

(*The Council will rise not later than 12.30 p.m.*)

I.—DRAFT STANDING ORDERS
TO REGULATE PROCEDURE AT
MEETINGS OF THE GENERAL
COUNCIL. [Submitted by the Executive Committee.]

- 1 These Standing Orders, which are supplementary to the Union's By-Laws and Rules, shall regulate procedure at sessions of the General Council of the League of Nations Union. President, as used in these Standing Orders, shall be interpreted as meaning the Chairman of the Council for the time being.

Members of the General Council within the meaning of the following Standing Orders are persons of whom the Council consists under By-Law 6. Salaried officers of the Union, other than those who attend the Council as properly appointed delegates, may attend meetings of the Council in a consultative capacity, and may speak at the request of the President.

PROCEDURE IN DEBATES.

- 2 The President shall announce the opening, suspension and adjournment of the meeting; direct the work; ensure the observance of the Standing Orders; accord the right to speak; declare the debates closed; put questions to the vote, and announce the result of the voting. The decision of the President is final.
- 3 A member on rising to speak shall give his name and shall also give the name of any organisation (branch, district, region, affiliated or co-operating body or National Council) which he represents, and if he is a co-opted member he shall say so.

Amendment to clause 3, proposed by the
Keyworth Branch:—

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That the following words be added to clause
3:—

*'and the same shall be repeated by the
President for the benefit of the whole
Council before the member commences his
or her remarks.'*

- 4 The rising of the President shall be accompanied by silence, and any member speaking shall immediately resume his seat.
- 5 The President shall permit the proposal of those motions only of which due notice had been given under Rule 29, provided always that he may allow the following motions to be made without notice, namely:—
- (a) A motion in regard to which urgency is claimed (see Rule 29):
A motion of urgency shall require a vote of not less than two-thirds of the members of the General Council then present;
- (b) A motion to refer the matter back to a Committee for examination;
- (c) A motion for postponement or adjournment;
- (d) A motion to proceed with the next business;
- (e) A motion that the question be now put;
- (f) A point of order.
- 6 A point of order may be raised by any member. It shall be taken immediately it is brought to the notice of the President. Explanations shall be brief and to the point and must not introduce new topics. The President's decision on a point of order is final.
- 7 An amendment of which due notice has not been given in accordance with Rule 29 may nevertheless be moved, seconded and voted upon, provided that in the opinion of the President it does not raise any new question of principle and is relevant to the motion.

- 8 All motions and amendments must be handed to the President in writing, and read out immediately after they have been proposed, and also when the question is put to the vote.
- 9 The movers of resolutions and amendments shall be allowed ten minutes or, in exceptional cases, further time at the discretion of the President. No other speaker to a resolution or amendment shall be allowed more than five minutes.
- 10 A member shall not speak more than once on the same motion or amendment without the permission of the President, provided always that the mover of the original motion shall have the right to reply.
- 11 Where a Branch or District, or Regional or National Council is entitled to more than one representative on the General Council, one representative only shall have the right to speak to a motion or amendment. A second representative may, however, reply under Standing Order 9, in the place of the mover of the resolution.

Amendment to clause 11, proposed by the Manchester District Council:—

That the words 'not more than two representatives' be substituted for the words 'one representative only' in line 3 above; and that the last sentence of the above clause be deleted.

- 12 In the event of there being more than one motion on the paper relating to the same subject, the President shall decide in which order they shall be taken, and whether any shall be treated as an amendment to another.
- 13 If an amendment to a motion is moved, no further amendment other than an amendment to the amendment can be moved until the original amendment is disposed of.

- 14 Where several motions or amendments or proposed resolutions are submitted on the same questions, the President shall decide in what order they are to be voted upon.
- 15 First a motion for the adjournment, then a motion to proceed to the next business, then a motion referring the matter to a Committee, shall be put to the vote before any other motion.

If an amendment is moved to strike out part of a motion the vote shall first be taken as to whether the words proposed to be omitted shall stand part of the motion. An amendment proposing to add words to an amendment shall next be voted upon.

In every case whether an amendment has been adopted or not the original motion or the amended motion shall be put and further amendments to it may be proposed.

- 16 A member has one vote. In order to vote, a member must hold up a special card, one copy of which shall be supplied to every member of the Council. The decision, except at special meetings held under Rule 35, shall be by a simple majority of the votes cast, and in the case of an equality of votes, the motion or amendment shall not be carried.

CLOSURE

- 17 When a motion 'that the question be now put' has been moved and seconded, it shall be left to the President to accept it or not.

MINUTES

- 18 The Minutes, after approval by the President, shall be printed as soon as possible and copies shall be sent to the officers of the Union, to the co-opted members of the Council and to the Secretaries of bodies entitled under By-Law 6 to be represented on the General

Council. At the written request of the Secretary of any organisation which has affiliated or is a co-operating body under By-Law 6 (v), the minutes and other communications relating to the General Council may be sent to the representative or representatives of that organisation instead of to the Secretary.

SUSPENSION OF STANDING ORDERS

- 19 Any Standing Order may be suspended by a two-thirds majority of the members of the General Council present and voting.

Resolutions having Relation to and to be Considered in Connection with the Draft Standing Orders.

- (1) STANDING ORDERS COMMITTEE. [LIVERPOOL AND MERSEYSIDE DISTRICT.]

That a small Committee of three or five to be known as the Standing Orders Committee shall be elected. It shall be the duty of this Committee to meet prior to each meeting of the General Council to consider, with a view to co-ordination wherever possible, the resolutions appearing on the Agenda Paper of the General Council. The right of the sponsors to move their original resolution to be retained.

- (2) CONDUCT OF COUNCIL MEETING. [BERKSHIRE FEDERAL COUNCIL.]

That no one delegate should address the Council more than four times in the course of one day, except by special permission of the Chairman of the Meeting.

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II. MINUTES OF THE MEETING AND OF THE SPECIAL MEETING OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL HELD AT THE CAXTON HALL, WESTMINSTER, DECEMBER 19-20, 1929.

In the absence of both Presidents, the Chairman of the Executive Committee (Professor Gilbert Murray) took the Chair (Rule 32).

335. MINUTES. The Minutes of the Tenth Annual General Meeting of the General Council, held at Brighton on June 27, 28 and 29, 1929, and of the Special Meeting held on June 28, were approved as circulated, subject to the addition of the words 'next summer' to the last paragraph of Minute 327 (Caravan).

Mr. F. W. Harris (North Staffordshire District Council) took the opportunity of commending the excellent work done by Headquarters in the past year.

336. CHAIRMAN'S REPORT ON ACTION TAKEN ON THE GENERAL COUNCIL'S DECISIONS OF JUNE, 1929. The Chairman made the following report on action taken by the Executive Committee on certain Minutes at a previous meeting:—

314. ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Duchess of Atholl is unable to become a Vice-President, she will, however, remain a member of the General Council.

316. CO-OPTATIONS.

Brigadier-General P. R. C. Groves has accepted the Council's invitation.

317 (303). MR. WYNCH'S PROPOSAL.

In view of the fact that a new Statement of Policy has now been prepared for consideration by the Council,

the Statement of Policy contained in Appendix I of the Annual Report for 1928 has not been reprinted as a separate document.

318. BOY SCOUTS' ASSOCIATION.

Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell has accepted the Council's invitation.

319. HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

This resolution was forwarded to His Majesty and was graciously acknowledged by Lord Stamfordham on His Majesty's behalf.

323. WORK AMONG JUNIORS.

The Executive submits the following report to the General Council:—

- (a) There are now in existence over 700 Junior and School Branches.
- (b) Such Branches have their own rules and procedure determined from time to time by the Executive Committee on the advice of the Education Committee and set out on pages 55-58 of *Teachers and World Peace*.
- (c) Subject to the general control of the Executive Committee, the work of the Junior Branches is directed by the Union's Education Committee, on which are represented the N.U.T., the Headmasters' Conference, the Headmasters' Association, the Headmistresses' Association, the principal Associations of Teachers and other Educational bodies.
- (d) Party political considerations in no way affect the composition or activities of the Education Committee.
- (e) The primary purpose of the School and Junior Branches of the Union accords with the principles laid down in 1927 in the DECLARATION concerning

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the Schools of Britain and the Peace of the World,* subsequently approved by the Joint Committee of Inquiry into the Teaching of the Aims and Achievements of the League of Nations, as for example in the following passages from that DECLARATION:—

'We are naturally averse from any obvious attempt to stir the emotions of the pupils. Yet we recognise that new knowledge alone, without some change of feeling and of purpose, will not suffice to make international co-operation the normal method of conducting world affairs. A sense of loyalty has to be created.

'More than 400 [now 700] Junior Branches are already in existence and the work is of varied character. We should be glad to see more schools introduce such activities as these. They lend themselves more naturally than formal lessons to bringing about the change of feeling and of purpose to which we attach so much importance.'

- (f) From such reports as are sent to Headquarters by the School and Junior Branches it would appear to be the practice 'to relegate political issues to a place of secondary importance.'
- (g) The attention of the Council is invited to:—
 - (i) The new arrangements with Mr. Arthur Mee, Editor of the *Children's Newspaper*, whereby Mr. Mee is endeavouring to persuade his hundreds of thousands of young readers in all

* Signed in 1927 by the National Union of Teachers, the Educational Institute of Scotland, the Headmasters' Conference, the Incorporated Association of Headmasters, the Incorporated Association of Headmistresses, the Incorporated Association of Assistant Masters in Secondary Schools, the Incorporated Association of Assistant Mistresses in Secondary Schools, the Training College Association, the Council of Principals of Training Colleges and the League of Nations Union, and subsequently by the Association of Principals in Technical Institutions, the Association of Teachers in Technical Institutions and the National Association of Schoolmasters.

parts of the world to band themselves together in a Children's League of Nations.

- (ii) The references to this and other developments in the Union's work amongst boys and girls contained in the leading article of the November *Headway* Supplement.

In answer to questions, the Secretary of the Union explained to the Council the arrangements which had been made with the Editor of the *Children's Newspaper*. Very few applications for family membership at 10s. had been received. In each such case the children had been enrolled as members of the CHILDREN'S LEAGUE OF NATIONS, and therefore as Junior Members of the Union, at sixpence each. The balance of the 10s., including one *Headway* membership subscription, had been treated as the subscriptions of the parent or parents as members of the League of Nations Union. In the event of a family with two parents and twelve or more children presenting itself for enrolment at 10s., the question would be considered by the Executive Committee.

324 (b). WORK OF THE CHRISTIAN ORGANISATIONS COMMITTEE. (*Church Magazine inset.*)

An edition of 50,000 copies of the *Church Magazine* inset was issued in October for sale to Branches, Churches, etc., at 20s. per 1,000. The cost of this edition was covered by receipts. Articles have been supplied by the Union to the following monthly Church Magazines:—*The Sentinel*, *The Sign*, *The Church Record*, *The Church Missionary Society Home Gazette*, and *Quest* (with a total circulation of 928,000), and also to *Sunday at Home* and *The Free Churchman*.

325. SCHEME FOR CO-ORDINATING THE EFFORTS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION, THE BRITISH COUNCIL OF THE WORLD ALLIANCE FOR PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP THROUGH THE CHURCHES, AND THE CHRISTIAN SOCIAL COUNCIL TO SECURE THE SUPPORT OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCHES OF GREAT BRITAIN FOR THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Unofficial meetings have taken place each month between the representatives of these three co-operating

bodies. Union Branches, when enlisting the help of their churches, are asked to endeavour to co-operate with the World Alliance and the Christian Social Council in areas where these bodies are at work. Similarly, the World Alliance and the Christian Social Council are asking their local organisations to co-operate with the Union whenever possible.

326. FREE LITERATURE.

The Executive Committee, as requested by the Council, has given careful consideration to the suggestion that cheaper and more popular literature should be produced. After an examination of the whole of the literature at present available and of the records of sales, it was decided that, in the Union's present financial position, it is impracticable to produce free leaflets or pamphlets. There are at present twenty-four leaflets in stock which are supplied wholesale. Experience shows that with one or two exceptions they are not ordered in great quantities by Branches, whereas on the rare occasions that the Union has been able to give leaflets away, they have been used in great quantities. The Executive, on the advice of its Publicity Committee, has decided in principle against the supply of free literature, experience having shown that people read and respect a pamphlet or leaflet for which they pay something far more than one for which they pay nothing. The Union literature as a whole is sold at low prices, and the Executive are unable to recommend making them lower still. The attention of the Council is drawn to the many leaflets published at less than a penny which are at the disposal of our Branches and members, as well as an abundance of 1d., 2d. and 3d. pamphlets.

A discussion took place on the subject of the Union's literature. Mr. R. B. Minto (Liverpool and Merseyside District Council) suggested that the publication by the Union of a new 'throw-away' leaflet would be desirable. The Secretary of the Union informed the Council that this matter was under consideration.

317. (302). MINIMUM WAGE FIXING MACHINERY CONVENTION AND EQUAL PAY, 330. THE EFFECTIVE OUTLAWRY OF WAR. 331. THE ORGANISATION OF PEACE. 332. CALENDAR REFORM, and 333 WASHINGTON HOURS CONVENTION.

These resolutions were handed to the Foreign Secretary by a deputation from the Executive Committee in July, 1929.

MINUTE I (SPECIAL MEETING, JUNE 28, 1929). EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S PROPOSAL TO AMEND RULE I (ii). The Executive Committee has reconsidered this matter and has placed a proposal on the Agenda of the Special Meeting to be held on December 19.

MINUTE 5 (SPECIAL MEETING). RENEWAL SUBSCRIPTIONS. A paragraph on this subject appeared on page 4 of the November *Headway* Supplement.

It was then

Resolved : That the above report be approved.

The Chairman then addressed the Council as follows:—

‘In connection with this report on what the Executive has done, I should like to add another word or two.

‘With regard to Education, the League Committee of Experts drew up certain recommendations which have since been accepted unanimously. Among them was a recommendation that there should be first drawn up a sort of central handbook by the Secretariat which should be uniform in all nations, giving information about the actual constitution of the League. That has been done. The International handbook exists. The second part of the recommendation was that in each country the Government should see that there existed an adequate and reliable book on the League from the point of view of that country. That is now under consideration by the British Government, and I hope that we shall, perhaps, at the next Council be able to make some report on production of a British handbook.

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‘It is possibly not entirely discreet, and yet there are times when excessive discretion is rather an error, for me to say anything about the Naval Conference that is about to meet. It is so much in the minds of all of us that I think there would be something a little artificial and unnatural if we maintained absolute silence about it. I speak merely for myself, but I expect I shall be expressing the sentiments of nearly all of us when I say that we do not at all want to press particular lines of policy upon anybody concerned with the Naval Conference. We also realise that one of the most important members of the Conference is not a member of the League and we do not want to thrust League ideas upon them.

‘I think, however, that we might say one or two things. The first is a vital point. I believe that is the general opinion of the country, that when we speak of parity with America we are not looking at parity from the point of view of competition. We do not in the least want to say, “let us have these two fleets exactly equal so that if they fight it will be a good sporting fight with no advantage to either side.” We are conceiving of parity as the dropping of all competition. We make no sort of attempt to get a fleet superior to the United States and we hope they make no attempt to get a fleet superior to ours, and that we agree in the frankest and fairest terms to equality on the sea. That means really that we rule out the possibility of war with the United States as one of those things about which it is worth while taking precautions. Nobody can say it is an impossibility; nothing is an impossibility; but there are many things so improbable that you do not bother to take them into account. We want to make our account on the hypothesis that war is out of the question between us and the United States.

‘Secondly, although we are moving towards a gradual elimination of war altogether from the face of the civilised world, we have not got there yet; and I feel sure that the policy of the Union must be to recognise fully the Government's responsibilities for the safety of our trade routes and of our national defence. We are out for reduction of armaments; we want a great reduction; but I am sure that if we

ever allow it to appear that in our zeal for reduction we are indifferent to the protection of trade routes, to the policing of the seas or ultimately to national defence, we ruin our whole cause. We do recognise that the vast extent of our communications, the numerous points of our Empire that might, under certain circumstances, have to be protected, make it necessary for us to have a very considerable number of small ships of the kind generally called cruisers. We hope at any rate that our necessity for cruisers will not raise the standard in any other country.

‘But there is one thing on which, as far as I can make out, expert opinion is quite in accord with the general feelings of the Union, that is that the monstrous battleships costing something like £8,000,000 apiece are no longer a necessity of national safety. A battleship is only needed in order to fight another battleship of the same size. That seems to be an opinion backed by a large number of admirals. Well, if you have got to meet a battleship of 35,000 tons, you must have a battleship of 35,000 tons. But if the other people are ready to reduce, there is no reason why we should not reduce to the same standard. Is there any limit to that reduction? I believe, if we were considering British interests solely, we should say there was none, because if there were no warships in existence anywhere the British Mercantile Marine would absolutely dominate the seas. There is nothing that would be so much to the advantage of British interests as the complete abolition of all warships. But I am afraid the other countries would not agree to that. Is there, then, any practical limit to the reduction? I believe there is just one; that there must be ships of war capable of dealing with the largest armed merchantman. The armed merchantmen are now very big, very fast, and in case of war—one hardly likes to imagine the case, but, of course, it is a possibility that we are still considering—in the case of a war the seas might be filled with converted merchantmen, armed for the occasion. One must have ships of war capable of dealing with these.

‘I give figures with the greatest hesitation because my own opinion is of no value on such a point. But from conversa-

tion with experts, I gather that a warship of 10,000 tons would give ample defence against any possible armed merchantman. That suggests a possible reduction from the present limit of 35,000 tons and the £8,000,000 battleship, to what is now called a cruiser, although I do not know why it should not be called anything else—if it is the biggest it will be a battleship—to a ship, at any rate, of 10,000 tons, costing very much less, probably not more than a quarter of the price. So I think there is a great opportunity before us, if agreement can be attained, for enormously reducing the size of capital ships. In popular language, which is, of course, not accurate, I think there is a chance for the abolition of the monster battleship.’

337. BUDGET AND COUNCIL'S VOTE FOR 1930. In the absence of the Treasurer (Lord Queenborough), the Rt. Hon. Leif Jones, M.P., presented the following report on income and expenditure for 1929:—

‘Lord Queenborough, who deeply regrets his inability to meet the General Council this morning, has asked me to take his place.

‘My first duty is to present an interim report on income and expenditure for 1929. In our Union we have become accustomed to careful budgeting and to stringent financial control. As you know, the Council decided beforehand how much the Executive should spend in each of the nine years from 1921 to 1929. In four of those years the actual expenditure was almost exactly the same as that which the Council authorised beforehand. For example, in 1921 the actual expenditure was £39,880, and the authorised expenditure £40,000, while in 1927 the actual expenditure was £33,013, and the authorised expenditure £33,000! In the other four completed years the normal expenditure closely followed the approved budget; but, in order to seize unforeseen opportunities, the Executive also incurred abnormal expenditure which was subsequently reported to and approved by the Council.

‘In 1929 such abnormal expenditure has again been incurred by the Executive and on a larger scale. The amount is

in the neighbourhood of £1,800. One-half of this represents the cost of carrying on the new campaign which the Council approved in October, 1927, for the limitation and reduction of armaments by international agreement. Lord Queenborough spoke of the cost of this campaign in his budget statement of two years ago. He then explained how we had increased our office accommodation by taking the ground floor of No. 13, Grosvenor Crescent, and how we had made five new appointments and intended to make more still. But he added that the money needed for this further expansion of our effort must come from new sources. That campaign has, as you know, been continued and has made no small impression upon the country. But, unfortunately, the new sources of money for this campaign dried up last summer. In view, however, of the reception given by the Council at its last meeting (see minute 303 on pages 19 to 22 of the agenda paper) to the report of these special activities, the Executive decided not to dismiss the campaign staff or to give up the extra offices until the Council had been consulted at this meeting. Proposals to take effect in 1930 will shortly be laid before you. Meanwhile, I have to ask you to sanction an unforeseen and unbudgeted expenditure of £900 on this account during 1929.

‘The other £900 overspent in 1929 is due, as regards one-half, to salaries for which no provision was made in the budget of a year ago, but which the Executive felt it necessary to pay in order to avoid causing hardship to members of the staff, some of whom were in danger of being seriously overworked. As it is, we have lost the services of one valued member of the staff for this reason.

‘The balance overspent is equally divided between the extra interest which we have had to pay to the Bank for an unexpectedly large overdraft, and the cost of continuing for a further six months the Sussex canvass which Sir John Mann described to you a year ago. The Council will learn with pleasure that this canvass is reported from Sussex to have resulted in the enrolment of more than 11,000 members.

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‘I have thus accounted for the £1,800 which I reckon will be overspent in 1929, and which I ask you to sanction.

‘Now with regard to Headquarters’ income, or perhaps I should say receipts, in 1929. The amount received so far this year in cash and promises is about £50,000, or about £2,000 more than was obtained in the corresponding period of last year. Part of these receipts is available for expenditure this year, but the rest will only become available at various times during the next six years. Some £11,000 out of the total of £50,000 came to us as a result of the Peace Commemoration Dinner held in the Guildhall on November 14. A large portion of this sum was not intended to be used as income, but to build up a reserve fund. But whether the money given to the Union is given for income or for reserve, whether it consists in immediate cash or in promises for the future, and in whatever proportion it has to be shared between the head office and the district organisations, the remarkable fact is that the sums received by the Union in new cash and promises during the three past years, of which the last is not yet complete, amount to no less than £56,000, £48,000 and £50,000 respectively, less the cost of collection in each case. In such circumstances there need be no occasion for alarm even though the income, properly so called, of the Union’s head office was only £32,000 in 1928, and may not exceed that figure in 1929.

‘You have in your hands an interim statement up to the end of November. It shows how the income of approximately £32,000 for 1929 is made up, and how further donations or further payment by Branches in respect of the Council’s Vote may increase the income beyond the £32,000.

‘You will observe that roughly three-eighths of this Headquarters’ income was paid by Branches to Headquarters in the form of Council’s Vote. I want you also to notice that the sum of £7,000 net cash obtained in connection with the Peace Commemoration Dinner is excluded from this statement as being intended for an endowment and not for use as income. The result is that the income of which we are sure falls short of the expenditure which we anticipate by nearly £6,000

(£5,934). But that is not quite the end of the matter. The balance sheet for 1928 shows that we began this year with £2,000 (£1,832 14s. 8d.) on the wrong side. That balance on the wrong side will be increased by the end of this year to some £8,000 by reason of our anticipated excess of expenditure over income in 1929. It is true that the £7,000 we have already received from our Peace Dinner would nearly offset this deficit. But the Dinner money, or most of it, was given to us, as Sir John Power said in his appeal, to "endow the cause of the prevention of war." We are therefore morally bound to preserve this endowment unencumbered. To that end we now need £8,000. I am not going to ask you to find that sum between now and the end of this month, but I do appeal to every Branch, District Council and County Federation up and down the country to send us all the money they can spare before the end of 1929.

'With this £8,000 deficit to face we must evidently reduce our expenditure in 1930 so that it shall not again exceed our income. Early in October last the Executive Committee appointed a Re-organisation Sub-Committee to consider and report how this might best be done, and Professor Murray will tell you of the labours of this Committee and of some of the conclusions it has reached. At the risk of anticipating something he may have to say later, I must speak of the extreme satisfaction with which the Finance Committee learnt of a report by Sir John Mann's firm, who most kindly accepted an invitation to investigate and report upon the organisation of the Union's Headquarters. The conclusion of that report was to the effect that:—

"In no case did we see any trace of a department being over-staffed. . . . All the members of the staff seem to be keen and enthusiastic about their work. We should like to add our appreciation for the courtesy and assistance given to us by Major Freshwater."

'The Re-organisation Committee has advised and the Executive Committee has agreed, as you will see from page 45 of your agenda paper, that the present rate of Headquarters' expenditure can be reduced to £35,200 a year. At

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the moment, however, we are committed to an expenditure at the rate of about £39,000 a year from the beginning of 1930. We have to get that figure down to £35,200 during 1930. I know that the agenda paper gives £35,200 as the proposed expenditure for 1930; but, since we must begin by spending on a larger scale, we can only reach £35,200 for the year as a whole if we are prepared to reduce far below that figure before the year is over. An expenditure of less than £35,200 would, however, involve serious damage to the Union's work. That, at least, is the considered opinion of the Executive. Instead, therefore, of proposing an expenditure for 1930 at the rate of £35,200, I shall ask the Council to decide:—

"That the Headquarters' expenditure be reduced by May 1 next to £35,200 a year, and so remain until December 31, 1930."

'We turn now to the income for 1930. It must in the first place cover the expenditure. That will not exceed £39,000 per annum for the first third of the year, and will be at the rate of £35,200 a year for the remaining two-thirds. We shall, therefore, need at most £36,500 for income, and we ought to have something over to reduce the £8,000 deficit which I have already explained. I see no reason why our income in 1930 should not cover our expenditure and at the same time considerably lessen our deficit.

'We can already count definitely upon £11,500 from deeds of gift and on £2,000 towards the Council's Vote. We assume that the head office membership will continue as at present to bring us in £1,500, and we may expect another £2,000 from sundry sources. We have therefore about £17,000 in view for 1930, without counting on the local organisations' contribution to the Council's Vote. If this continues at the same rate as in 1928, we shall receive £18,000 from this source. If the Council will further accept the unanimous recommendation of the Executive Committee and agree that the minimum rate of subscription for new *Headway* members, or as we propose to call them, *registered* members, shall be 5s. instead of 3s. 6d., Headquarters will

receive ten times as much—15*d.* instead of 1½*d.*—from each registered member at 5*s.*, as we at present receive from each *Headway* member at 3*s.* 6*d.* We reckon that this change, if combined with the Nottingham proposal of an appeal to existing *Headway* members to raise their subscriptions to 5*s.*, would increase the Council's Vote payments by some £2,200 during the first year so that next year the total Council's Vote payment, if you agree to our recommendation, will be not £20,000, but £22,200. That, as you will observe, still falls short of the £25,000 I am going to ask you to vote by nearly £3,000. But let us assume these figures, Then the Headquarters' income for next year will be £37,200, enough to cover the expenditure and to leave a small margin towards reducing our deficit.

'As the number of registered readers at 5*s.* increases in the future, the Headquarters' income will increase on this account; and the income not only of Headquarters but also of the Branches and local organisations will increase even more rapidly if there is a wide response to the appeal made by Lord Queenborough at Brighton for a larger proportion of Foundation Members.

'The fact that the Union, with no capital behind it, has been able to carry on its expanding activities for more than ten years now is due, in large measure, to the understanding, the enthusiasm and, may I say, the faith of members of this Council. In submitting our present proposals for next year Lord Queenborough and our Finance Committee are relying upon these great qualities. And I should not be doing my duty if I were not to insist, with all the earnestness at my command, upon the extreme importance of the Council accepting the proposal which the Executive will make at the Special Meeting this afternoon for increasing the subscription of new *Headway* members from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* That proposal is the keystone of our financial arch for 1930. Unless it is accepted the Headquarters' expenditure will have to be reduced below the limit of £35,200, and this, in the opinion of the Executive Committee, cannot be done without seriously impairing the value of the Union's work.'

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Paper circulated in connection with the Interim Report on Income and Expenditure, December, 1929.

DONATIONS:

	£	£	£
Promised prior to 1929 and paid or payable in 1929 ..	11,551		
New money collected by Head Office in 1929 and paid or payable in 1929 ..	3,310*		
		14,861	
COUNCIL'S VOTE:			
Paid by Branches to November 30, 1929	12,068		
Secured by Headquarters prior to 1929 and paid or payable in 1929	3,828		
Collected by Headquarters and paid or payable in 1929 ..	977		
		16,873	
Total DONATIONS and COUNCIL'S VOTE		31,734	
Less Cost of Collection, say ..		3,300	
			28,434
SUBSCRIPTIONS OF HEADQUARTERS' MEMBERS			
			1,500
INTEREST ON INVESTMENT			
			500
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS			
			1,500
			31,934
Required on income account by December 31 to balance the expenditure anticipated for 1929			5,943
			£37,877

* *Exclusive of approximately £7,000 nett receipts from the Peace Commemoration Dinner.*

Mr. Leif Jones then moved the following resolutions:—

- (i) That the Interim Report of income and expenditure for 1929 be adopted.
- (ii) That the Headquarters' expenditure be reduced by May 1, 1930, to £35,200 a year and so remain until December 31, 1930.
- (iii) That the Council's Vote for 1930 be £25,000, county quotas being the same as in 1929.

The Chairman, in seconding the above resolutions, said:—

'The Reorganisation Committee has been considering two things. One is the general effectiveness of the organisation of the Union as a whole, with a view particularly to getting as much work as we can out of everybody and getting as much intimacy and free communication as possible between Branches and Headquarters. That was one side of the work. The other is the financial question, how to cut down our expenditure and how to raise, at the same time, our receipts. There was a gap between roughly £39,000 being spent and £32,000 being received. We had somehow or other to squeeze them so as to meet; and, after enquiry, we believe we can make them meet at the figure of £35,200.

'I won't go into the details of the economies proposed. They are mostly very small points and most of them are still under consideration. The Reorganisation Committee has met already eleven times; has consulted many people whose advice it thought might be useful, and has put a solid amount of hard work into the consideration of the whole problem. We shall not get any final report for certainly three or four meetings to come. But I want to say one or two things about the plans that we have for raising greater funds.

'We find there are certain of our activities that are already paying, notably publications. We make on publications at present about £1,500 a year. Well, one of the schemes that we have in mind is for the further development of the whole

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of our publications department with a view to increasing receipts there. I think we all of us feel that somehow or other we are not reaching the full market that we ought to reach. We have a large assured circulation for *Headway* and a good sale for some of the other literature. Not a year has passed since I have been Chairman of the Union that we have not been consulting experienced journalists and editors with a view to some sort of development, but I think we are seeing a little more light now than before. I rather hope that Mr. Wilson Harris will be able to speak to us this afternoon when the resolution about *Headway* comes up.

'Then we have a travel agency which takes parties to Geneva for various meetings of the League, meetings of the summer schools and the like, and, of course, to other places abroad. That travel agency is very cheap, and, as far as I can make out, it does its work well as compared with ordinary commercial travel agencies. It looks to us as if there were some development possible there by which we might take more parties abroad, which is all to the good of the cause, and at the same time make a little more money, which is all to the good of the Union, so far as the Union and its cause can possibly be separate.

'Then, as you know, we have always had our minds set on the possibility of increasing the Foundation Membership. Many Branches have found it difficult to do so by their own efforts, other Branches have been remarkably successful; and where Colonel Fisher has perambulated the country Foundation Members seem to spring up like mushrooms under his feet. Well, we are considering a plan of which I will give you just the rough details. Supposing we had 100,000 Foundation Members—that is a considerable supposition, because at present we have about 11,000. If we had 100,000 Foundation Members that would bring in to Headquarters £37,000 a year, and would completely float us, so that we should not need to take anything of any other subscriptions. The sort of proposal that we are considering is that we should say to each County (I think a County is probably the most convenient constituency to

take) on the basis of 100,000 £1 members for the whole country, you will have to produce a certain proportion, say, 2,000. If you can produce 2,000 £1 members you can keep all your 1s. and 5s. subscriptions, except, of course, for the actual money you pay for *Headway*. That gives a very considerable impetus to every County and consequently to every Branch. We have consulted certain Counties as to whether the thing was possible, and they say they think it is quite practicable. It will be a very long time, I imagine, before we get anything like 100,000 £1 members out of the country as a whole, but it is quite likely that out of many particular Branches or Counties we might get the proper proportion of Foundation Members. There is a definite inducement which we can hold before Counties and Branches to increase their £1 membership.

‘Those are the three ways in which at present we are thinking of putting forward plans for increasing the actual receipts; the development of publications, the development of the travel agency, and this plan for increasing the number of £1 members.

‘There is one point which I think I will mention now. There are two or three proposals on the agenda either for altering the organisation of the Union a good deal or the basis of subscription, or for setting up some special committee, taken from Branches and elsewhere, for considering it. I am going to suggest to the Branches that have put forward motions of that sort that perhaps it would not be unreasonable for us to ask them not to press their proposals. We have had this Reorganisation Committee of the Executive working hard for a good long time. It has already had eleven meetings, and it is considering the subject carefully. You may say “That is the Executive, but not the Branches.” Do you say that? After all who elected the Executive? The Branches. When you elected us you thought you were electing the best people for the purpose. You sent us to Grosvenor Crescent, and there we have a good deal of knowledge of the actual detailed work. We have been consulting, of course, representatives from the country and

we are right in the middle of a big constructive scheme, so I don't think it would be quite reasonable either to set up some entirely new Committee to take this work out of our hands or to ask us to accept now some different scheme of organisation before we have our complete scheme to put before you. I think it is worth while just putting those facts before the Council as I rise to second Mr. Leif Jones' extraordinarily interesting statement. I think the whole account of the Union's finances, of their careful management and of their growth, is a most remarkable story.'

After considerable discussion, Dr. A. Fothergill (Edinburgh) moved, and the Kent Federal Council seconded, the following motion:—

‘That consideration of these resolutions be adjourned until after the Special Meeting to consider proposals to amend Rule 1.’

After further discussion it was

Resolved: Subject to reconsideration in the event of the Council passing contrary resolutions later at this meeting:—

- (i) That the Interim Report of income and expenditure for 1929 be adopted.
- (ii) That the Headquarters' expenditure be reduced by May 1, 1930, to £35,200 a year and so remain until December 31, 1930.
- (iii) That the Council's Vote for 1930 be £25,000, county quotas being the same as in 1929.

These three resolutions, moved by Mr. Leif Jones, became operative when no contrary resolution was passed during the subsequent proceedings.

After the Special Meeting (see page 48), the Chairman pointed out that since the proposal to increase the *Headway* subscription from 3s. 6d. to 5s. in the case of all members enrolled after January, 1930, had not been approved by the Council, the Executive Committee did not at present see any way of making the Union's income balance the expenditure for 1930.

338. STATEMENT ON THE ORGANISATION OF PEACE. The Viscount Cecil of Chelwood spoke on the Organisation of Peace and, on behalf of the Executive Committee, moved the following resolutions:—

(a) That the Presidents of the Union and the Chairman of the Executive Committee be requested to prepare an explanatory preamble, showing how far the policy determined by the General Council at its last meeting has already been acted upon, how much of that policy remains to be pursued by the Union, and how far it is modified by the following resolutions; and that, with this preamble, the following resolutions be communicated to H.M. Government and to the Branches of the Union.

(b) DISARMAMENT

The General Council of the League of Nations Union recognises the great services rendered by the Prime Minister to the improvement of relations between Great Britain and America, and thereby to the cause of peace and disarmament throughout the world, and urges His Majesty's Government to continue their policy by using their utmost efforts first to secure the success of the approaching Five-Power Naval Conference, and secondly to induce the Preparatory Commission to finish the drafting of the skeleton treaty upon lines which will make it possible for a Conference on Disarmament to meet at an early date and agree upon a treaty of genuine reduction and limitation of armaments.

(c) UNEMPLOYMENT IN ARMAMENT MANUFACTURE

The General Council of the League of Nations Union, believing that a small proportion of the expenditure saved by the reduction of national armaments would suffice to prevent any consequent diminution of income on the part of persons previously employed in the manufacture of armaments,

invites His Majesty's Government to include in their plans for the reduction of national armaments adequate provision for dealing with temporary unemployment resulting therefrom.

(d) OPTIONAL CLAUSE AND GENERAL ACT

The General Council of the League of Nations Union welcomes the signature of the Optional Clause by His Majesty's Government, and trusts that they will proceed without delay to its ratification; and that they will press on with the consideration of the general treaty of arbitration with a view to its early acceptance with or without modification.

(e) ARTICLE XIX

The General Council of the League of Nations Union trusts that the Government will encourage the use of the powers of Article XIX wherever it is properly applicable, and in particular will consider whether the discussions with China on the so-called unequal treaties might not be most conveniently dealt with under its provisions.

(f) INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

The General Council of the League of Nations Union urges His Majesty's Government to use its influence for the general improvement of the standard of living through the activities of the International Labour Organisation, both in this country and in those nations where wages are lower and working hours longer than in Great Britain and, in particular, to proceed rapidly with the ratification of the Washington Hours Convention.

(g) EDUCATION

The General Council of the League of Nations Union confidently relies upon His Majesty's Government to do all in their power to promote the education of youth in the aims and work of the League of Nations in accordance with the recommendations

both of the League's Sub-Committee of Experts and of the British Joint Committee of Associations of Local Education Authorities and of Teachers; and further

Urges that the League consider the desirability of convening in 1931 a World Education Conference to consider and report upon the study and teaching of the Organisation of Peace.

(h) PRISONERS

The General Council of the League of Nations Union earnestly recommends to the attention of His Majesty's Government the proposals now laid before the Council of the League of Nations for a minimum international standard in the treatment of prisoners.

Lord Cecil said:—

'I think the first thing that occurs to anyone who looks at these resolutions and, indeed, considers the subject generally, must be one of profound congratulation to the League of Nations Union that in so many respects in the last few years, what they have urged in Council Meetings though it has been received often with considerable criticism outside, has as often been adopted as the policy of the country. That is a very gratifying circumstance for us. It shows that we have not been wild enthusiasts but have been practical reformers and it imposes—and I am sure you will all agree with me—upon us two duties, one of not being afraid to advance where we think advance is necessary, secondly, of being extremely careful not to put forward any proposal unless we genuinely believe that it would be a good thing, and that it can as a practical matter become part of the policy of the country. It is in that spirit that these resolutions have been drafted. They are, I think, extremely moderate and extremely sound and I venture to hope that the meeting will see its way to adopt them after full discussion.

'THE FIRST RESOLUTION is really to carry out a wish which I think was expressed at the Brighton meeting of the Council, namely, that we should CONSOLIDATE as it were

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our policy in a general proposition, and it is suggested here "that the Presidents of the Union and the Chairman of the Executive Committee be requested to prepare an explanatory preamble, showing how far the policy determined by the General Council at its last meeting has already been acted upon, how much of that policy remains to be pursued by the Union, and how far it is modified by the following resolutions; and that, with this preamble, the following resolutions be communicated to H.M. Government and to the Branches of the Union."

'I think we shall all be agreed that that will be a convenient course to take. We have not actually drawn up that preamble. We thought that we might be trusted to do that without elaborate criticism because all we are going to do is to put into form and shape what the Council has either resolved or will have resolved during the course of the present meeting.

'Then we come to the substantive proposals, and we deal first of all with DISARMAMENT. The first thing is that we hope for the success of the Five-Power Naval Conference. I am sure everybody throughout the country, whatever views they hold on foreign affairs, will share in that hope. Your Chairman has already said something about it, and I do not need to enlarge on what he has said; but it is of the utmost importance, not only for naval reduction, not only for the sake of our relations with foreign Powers and particularly with the United States of America, but most of all for the ultimate success of a full disarmament policy, that that Five-Power Conference should arrive at great and serious results. It is the foundation on which our future disarmament policy must be built. If we can succeed in getting a real solid advance in the direction of naval disarmament, agreed upon by all the countries in the world, then we can approach the larger and somewhat more difficult problem of land and air disarmament with much greater hopes of success. If we can go to the great military Powers and say we, at any rate, have done our part in promoting the disarmament and pacification of the world, we shall have a very powerful argument to address to those whose strength is on land and

in the air, that they also should go and do likewise. This is one of the reasons why I hope you will pass this portion of the resolution.

'Then we urge that THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION shall go on and draft its skeleton treaty. That we shall all agree upon and it ought certainly to be concluded, I hope at the next meeting of the Preparatory Commission. We add, and this is a very important part of the resolution, that we hope that the treaty will be such as to enable a real Conference on Disarmament to meet at an early date and agree upon a treaty of genuine reduction and, I call your especial attention to these words, of genuine reduction and limitation of armaments, because when we were at Geneva this last September, the British delegation felt it necessary to insist to the Powers there assembled that they must so draft their skeleton treaty as to make it possible for the main Conference to pass a measure of genuine reduction and limitation of armaments. If, for instance, you had to exclude from the purview of that Conference all questions of the reduction and limitation of the material part of armaments, you really would, under modern conditions, have done very little indeed towards disarmament. Unless you reduce, not only the number of men but even more the weapons, the terrible weapons which have been invented in past years for the destruction of human life, and make some limitation of them—unless you can limit them you really have done very little by limiting the actual number of men engaged in war.

'I do not think I ought to take up any more of your time. This resolution seems a very clear and definite one, and I will not deal with the amendment on the agenda at this moment.

'As to UNEMPLOYMENT IN ARMAMENT MANUFACTURE, without interfering with the movers of the two amendments, I may say here I think that this resolution might be shortened somewhat in the way they suggest with some advantage. The substance of this resolution does not want any commendation. It merely is that if and when you do succeed in getting a substantial measure of reduction of armaments in this country, you ought to do that, not at the

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cost of people who are engaged in the production of armaments, but as a great measure of national policy which will be of benefit to the whole community and in the cost of which the whole community ought to take its share.

'The fourth resolution is to press the Government to go on with the ratification of THE OPTIONAL CLAUSE without any delay. I should be very glad if they had been able to proceed to the necessary discussion for the ratification of this instrument, even before Christmas. The other proposal in this resolution is that we should press on with the consideration of the general treaty of arbitration with a view to its early acceptance with or without modification. You will no doubt recollect that at the last Assembly but one, a form of a general treaty of arbitration was drawn up by the League, which has since been signed and ratified by two or three Powers and has therefore become not only a form but an actual treaty, the object of which was to provide an instrument for the settlement not only of legal disputes, that is provided for in the Optional Clause, but for all disputes between nations of any character whatever. It requires very careful consideration and the draft prepared by the League certainly does not err on the side of simplicity. Therefore it will have to be very carefully considered. But it has got one great merit that anyone who adheres to it can adhere with any modifications or reservations which it feels necessary. We recommend that the ratification of that instrument should be proceeded with, with such modifications, if any, as will bring it into accord with the circumstances of our country.

'The next resolution refers to the question of ARTICLE 19. Article 19 is the Article which deals with the possibility of the Assembly reconsidering existing international relations, including international treaties, and we urge here that the use of that Article should be encouraged and, particularly, the suggestion of the Executive is that it might be usefully considered as a possible way of dealing with the very great difficulties in China, particularly the difficulties of the so-called unequal treaties.

' Resolution (f) on the INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION, asks the Government to use its influence for the general improvement of the standard of living and particularly asks for the ratification as soon as possible of the Washington Hours Convention.

' EDUCATION. There we approve generally of what has been done in order to promote the education of youth in the aims and work of the League of Nations and trust that it will be pressed on with by every means the Government have at their disposal.

' The resolution on PRISONERS is a proposal of considerable importance, namely, the desirability of getting international agreement as to the minimum standard of humane treatment to be accorded to all prisoners throughout the world. There is no doubt that there are in some countries still very terrible conditions in the prisons, and I am quite sure if we could improve them we should be doing something towards improving and fostering the spirit of peace and goodwill throughout the world.

' I trust that the brevity of my explanation will not be taken as a measure of the importance which I attach to these resolutions. Particularly, perhaps, the earlier resolutions are of vital importance, and I trust that the Council will see their way to adopt them without any serious divergence of opinion. Then they will carry greater weight with those to whom we wish to address our proposals.'

The Vice-Chairman, Major the Rt. Hon. J. W. Hills, M.P., in seconding the motion, paid a sincere tribute to the magnificent work done by Lord Cecil in the cause of disarmament.

The Council then considered the resolutions *seriatim*.

An amendment to resolution (b) DISARMAMENT, standing in the name of the London Regional Federation, was by leave withdrawn. Lord Cecil intimated to the Council that he wished to accept the amendments to (c) UNEMPLOYMENT IN ARMAMENT MANUFACTURE, proposed by the

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Kent Federal Council and by the London Regional Federation. This paragraph, as amended, read as follows:—

' The General Council of the League of Nations Union urges His Majesty's Government to include in their plans for the reduction of national armaments adequate provision for mitigating temporary unemployment resulting therefrom.'

It was suggested that the opinion of Trade Unions connected with industries which might be affected by a reduction of armaments should be obtained, and that these opinions might be considered by the Executive, possibly with a view to laying proposals before His Majesty's Government. Captain L. H. Green (Chairman of the Industrial Advisory Committee) informed the Council that this suggestion would be carefully considered. It was

Resolved : That the Executive Committee's draft resolutions on the Organisation of Peace be approved and adopted subject to the amendments to (c) accepted by Lord Cecil.

The Council agreed that it was desirable to include in (a) some words to the effect that the Union is definitely committed to the peaceful settlement of all international disputes.

339. INTERIM ANNUAL REPORT. On the motion of Mr. H. Worsley (Executive Committee), it was

Resolved : That the publication in January of an Interim Annual Report, which involves duplication of expenditure and labour, be discontinued, and that the Annual Report be issued so soon as the accounts have been certified by the auditors.

340. POSTAL BALLOT. The Chairman moved the following resolution on behalf of the Executive Committee:—

' That the Postal Ballot be conducted, as in 1928 and in 1929, for the purpose of nominating candidates for election by the General Council as members of the Executive Committee for the year 1930-31.'

The Ealing Branch then moved the following amendment:—

‘ That the following words be added to the above resolution:—

“And that, in the case of members of the Committee seeking re-election, their attendances up to the end of April, both of the Executive and Management Committees, be stated on the list of nominations sent to Branches.” ’

After discussion this amendment was negatived. A resolution standing in the name of the London Regional Federation was by leave withdrawn and the resolution was agreed to as proposed by the Chairman.

341. PLACE OF ELEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING. Mr. James Macdonald (Liverpool and Merseyside District Council) moved, and Mr. J. Sherborne (Reading) seconded, the following resolution:—

‘ That the General Council having taken note of the results of the experiment of holding its Annual Meeting in different areas outside London, resolves that it should now revert to the former practice of holding its Annual Meeting in London.’

Mr. J. E. C. Eaton (Essex Federal Council) then moved the following amendment:—

‘ That the General Council having taken note of the results of the experiment of holding the summer meeting outside London, is well satisfied that this provides an exceptionally good opportunity for bringing the work of the Union before the Provinces, and resolves that the Twelfth Annual General Meeting be held in Essex.’

After discussion this amendment was negatived and it was

Resolved : That the Eleventh Annual General Meeting of the General Council be held in London.

342. ORGANISATION OF THE UNION. Mr. W. T. Pritchard (London Regional Federation) moved the following resolutions:—

‘ That in the opinion of this Council the time has arrived when the organisation and financing of the Union should be reviewed and, if necessary, revised in the light of ten years experience.

To this end it *Resolves* :

I. That a Special Committee be appointed consisting of—

(a) The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee.

(b) Six other Members of the Executive Committee.

(c) Four Members of the Finance Committee.

(d) Twelve Representatives of the General Council (selected from outside the Executive and Finance Committees), having experience of Branch, District or Regional Organisation and Finance.

The Representatives of the Executive and Finance Committees shall be appointed by those Committees respectively, not later than December 31, and the Representatives of the General Council shall be elected forthwith.

The terms of reference to the Committee shall be

To enquire into and consider with a view to such improvement as the experience of ten years calls for:

(i) The organisation of the Union.

(ii) The financial arrangements as between the Branches, etc., and the Head Office.

The final report shall be presented to the Annual Meeting in June next.

II. That the Twelve Representatives of the General Council on the Special Committee shall consist of . . .

Amendments standing in the names of the Kent Federal Council and the Nottingham Federal Council were, by leave, withdrawn.

The Chairman, Mr. F. W. Harris (North Staffordshire District Council), Captain L. H. Green, Mrs. Anne Corner and others spoke in opposition to the resolution, and, after considerable discussion, it was

Resolved : (1) That a Committee be formed to meet the Executive Committee and/or its Reorganisation Sub-Committee for the purpose of examining the recommendations concerning the organisation and finance of the Union and to report thereon to the next meeting of the Council;

(2) That this Committee be constituted of twelve members, one from Scotland, one from Wales, and one from each of the following regions:—Northern, North-Western, North-Eastern, West Midland, East Midland, Eastern, South-Western, Southern, South-Eastern and London; and

(3) That the members of the Committee be nominated in the case of Scotland by the Scottish National Council, in the case of Wales by the Welsh National Council, and in the other cases by the Union's Regional Representatives after enquiry among the Branches and Districts; and that there be nominated at the same time, and in the same way, substitute members of the Committee, one from each of the twelve areas already named, to take the place of the members if and when the members are prevented from attending meetings of the Committee.

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The Chairman expressed the hope that the recommendations of the Reorganisation Sub-Committee would be ready for discussion by this Committee of Twelve, so that this Committee might report to the next meeting of the General Council.

343. GENERAL COUNCIL. Mr. R. B. Minto (Liverpool and Merseyside District Council) moved, and Mr. James Macdonald (Liverpool and Merseyside District Council) seconded, the following resolution:—

'The General Council of the League of Nations Union, believing that an alteration of the Rules and Bye-laws of the Union along the following lines would result in its Meetings becoming much more representative and would thus greatly improve the general well-being of the Union, resolves on such an alteration of the Bye-Laws and Rules as will give effect to the following machinery for the election of representatives to the General Council.

- (1) The Secretary of the Union shall give two months notice of a meeting of the General Council to Branches, to District, Regional and National Councils and to members of the General Council.
- (2) All resolutions to be printed on the Agenda paper must reach the Secretary not less than six weeks before the Meeting.
- (3) The preliminary Agenda paper shall be issued to Branches, to District, Regional and National Councils, and to members of the General Council five weeks before the Meeting.
- (4) On receipt of the provisional Agenda the Regional Representative, or other Convenor, shall summon a County Conference, to which all Branches in the County area shall be invited to send representatives, to meet at a convenient central place three weeks before the meeting of the General Council.
- (5) Each Branch shall elect to the County Conference one representative for every 250 of its total membership.

- (6) Each District Council shall elect to the County Conference one representative for every 1,000 of the total membership of its affiliated Branches.
- (7) The County Conference shall, after discussion of the Agenda for the General Council, elect to the General Council one representative for every 1,000 members attached to Branches in the County area.
- (8) Amendments to resolutions set forth in the provisional Agenda must reach the Secretary of the Union not less than fourteen days before the meeting.
- (9) The Agenda paper in its final form shall be issued one week before the meeting. Business which is not on the Agenda paper shall not be taken unless urgency is voted by the Council.'

After considerable discussion on the principle of direct as opposed to indirect representation as proposed by Clause (7), it was

Resolved : That this resolution be not adopted, and that the General Council is opposed in principle to any system of indirect, instead of direct, representation of Branches on the General Council.

Referring to an amendment standing in the name of the Kent Federal Council, the Chairman said that the question of 'regional' or 'constituency' representation on the Executive Committee would be considered.

344. PROFESSOR GILBERT MURRAY. The Council recorded a hearty vote of appreciation and thanks to Professor Gilbert Murray for his Chairmanship of the first day's meeting.

At this point the Council adjourned until 10 a.m. on December 20, when Lord Cecil took the Chair.

345. BRITISH INDUSTRY AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION. On the motion of Captain L. H. Green (Executive Committee), and seconded by Mr. W. T. Pritchard (London Regional Federation), it was unanimously

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Resolved : That having regard to the large number of Industrial Organisations which have taken advantage of the schemes adopted at Harrogate in June, 1927, to become associated with the League of Nations Union, either as Affiliated Members, Industrial Associates or as Corporate Members, the General Council urges Branches

- (1) To bring these schemes before the industrial organisations in their area with a view to their joining either as Industrial Associates or as Corporate Members;
- (2) To arrange so far as it is possible for these associated Industrial Organisations to be represented on the Branch Committee.

346. CHURCH AND HOME INSET. Mr. C. E. Clift (Manchester District Council) moved, and the Reverend A. F. Dauncey (Abbots Morton and District) seconded, the following resolution:—

'That in view of the obligation entered into by Branches of the Union to supply Insets half yearly to the publishers of local Church Magazines, Resolution 324 (b) passed by the General Council of the Union at their meeting on June 27 be rescinded ; that the Christian Organisations Committee be requested to resume the half-yearly publication of the Church Magazine Inset in sufficient quantity to meet the demand of the Branches that desire to continue its free distribution; and that the Executive Committee be authorised to supply the Inset free of cost to Branches that undertake to secure its regular insertion in local Church Magazines.'

At the request of the Chairman, the Reverend E. N. Porter Goff (Secretary of the Christian Organisations Committee) explained the present position in regard to the Church and Home Magazine Inset, and gave the Council a brief account of the work of the Christian Organisations Committee. It was agreed that it would be desirable to send

a list of the panel of preachers to District Councils. The resolution which had been passed by the Council at Brighton (Minute 324 (b)) had not been taken to mean that the Inset should be discontinued altogether, but that the Inset should no longer be published and circulated *free of cost*, since the financial situation of the Union would not permit the publication and distribution of the Inset as a charge on the Union's budget. After considerable discussion, during which several members of the Council emphasised the value of the Inset and intimated that Branches would be willing to pay for it, Lord Cecil moved, and Mr. James Leishman (Edinburgh and East of Scotland) seconded, the following amendment:—

‘That the Executive Committee be requested to consider the question of Insets into Church Magazines with a view to securing the largest possible distribution of such Insets, consistent with the financial resources of the League of Nations Union.’

This amendment was then adopted.

In answer to a question, the Secretary of the Union informed the Council that the next issue of the Inset would be published for sale at the usual date.

347. NATIONAL BAZAAR. Mr. H. Tipper (Worthing and District) moved, and Mr. F. W. Harris (North Staffordshire District Council) seconded, the following resolution:—

‘That Headquarters be asked to organise a great National Bazaar, to be opened by some Royal Person (if possible, the Prince of Wales), to which every Branch in the kingdom be asked to send gifts representative of their district.’

This resolution was negatived.

348. PUBLICATION OF ‘HEADWAY.’ Rear-Admiral J. D. Allen (St. Albans) moved, and Mr. R. Pelmore (Haslemere) seconded, the following resolution:—

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‘That, if necessary, in order to reduce the expenses of the Union's Head Office, *Headway* be published and issued quarterly instead of monthly.’

An amendment standing in the name of the Scunthorpe and Frodingham Branch was not moved.

The Chairman pointed out that the publication of *Headway* quarterly instead of monthly would not result in any saving in expenditure. He informed the Council that the whole question of the Union's publications was under review. Mr. Minto (Liverpool and Merseyside District Council) suggested that consideration should be given to a proposal to publish a quarterly magazine in addition to *Headway* to take the place of many of the pamphlets at present published by the Union. The Chairman agreed that this valuable suggestion should be seriously considered. The resolution of the St. Albans Branch was then, by leave, withdrawn.

349. DIVISION OF SUBSCRIPTIONS. The resolution standing in the name of Miss Sophie Smith, Hereford, was not moved.

Captain Goldsmid (Goring District and Streatley Branch) addressed the Council on the subject of the amendment to this resolution standing in the name of the Goring District and Streatley Branch, concerning the division of subscriptions from and after the date in any one year on which the Branch had paid to Headquarters its contribution to the Council's Vote.

The Chairman agreed with Captain Goldsmid that the present division of subscriptions between Branches and Headquarters ought to be reconsidered. He ventured to make an appeal to the Branches and Districts that they would do their utmost to increase the number of five-shilling subscribers and get as many of them as they could. He attached great importance to this matter. The Chairman further appealed to them to see that the finances of the Union did not suffer because of the decision taken by the Council at the Special Meeting (see page 48).

The Council then discussed at some length the question of Foundation Membership, and it was agreed that every effort should be made to increase the present number of Foundation Members in order to place the Union on a sounder financial basis.

350. UNDERGRADUATE SPEAKERS. On the motion of Mr. A. Sells (Cambridge), and seconded by the Reverend A. F. Dauncey (Abbots Morton and District), it was

Resolved : That the General Council, realising the urgent importance of reaching and influencing the great mass of young men and women who at present are untouched by our ordinary Union public meetings, urges the Executive Committee to adopt means to secure the services of a very much larger number of undergraduate speakers during vacations, to address meetings, especially in our small towns and villages, believing that this appeal of youth to youth is likely to prove effective in reaching the class aimed at. Moreover, the General Council would call the attention of Branches to this important means of propaganda, especially for village and rural areas.

351. DRUG TRAFFIC. On the motion of Mr. James Leishman (Edinburgh and District), and seconded by Mr. James Macdonald (Liverpool and Merseyside District Council), it was

Resolved : That the General Council, while regretting the lack of success as yet attained in the effort to control the international drug traffic, welcomes the growing recognition of the Tenth Assembly of the League of Nations that limitation at the source is the one satisfactory means of eradicating the evil, and therefore urges H.M. Government to persevere in the endeavour to secure that the manufacture of all dangerous drugs be limited to medical and scientific needs.

An amendment standing in the name of the Scunthorpe and Frodingham Branch was not moved.

352. THE LEAGUE AND PRISON CONDITIONS. On the motion of Mrs. Newenham Hoare (Reigate and Redhill), and seconded by Mr. F. W. Harris (North Staffordshire District Council), it was

Resolved : That the General Council of the League of Nations Union

Having learnt with deep concern of the shameful prison conditions still to be found in many parts of the world, and

Having taken note of the resolutions of the Howard League for Penal Reform, and of the Thirteenth Plenary Congress of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies, and further, of the fact the subject is before the Council of the League—

Declares its conviction that the matter is one of international concern and petitions the Council to exert its influence in favour of humane reform and to institute immediate action along the lines already pursued in connection with other grave evils with a view to the framing of an international convention.

The General Council further calls upon the British Government to support the Council and to co-operate fully in the action of the League in this matter.

353. VOTES OF THANKS. Dr. A. Fothergill (Edinburgh) proposed, and Mr. Henry Brinton (Kent Federal Council) seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to Lord Cecil, which was unanimously adopted by acclamation.

MINUTES OF A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE
GENERAL COUNCIL HELD AT THE CAXTON
HALL, WESTMINSTER, ON THURSDAY,
DECEMBER 19, AT 2.30 P.M.

Professor Gilbert Murray in the Chair.

1. The Chairman called upon the Liverpool and Merseyside District Council, and Mr. R. B. Minto moved, and Mr. James Macdonald seconded, the following resolution:—

The General Council of the League of Nations Union taking note of the fact that the practice of combining a membership fee and a literature payment in the annual subscription of individual members results in unnecessarily complicated and increased work for Branch officials, resolves that Rule 1 shall be altered to read:

- (1) Members whose annual subscriptions are not less than £1 shall be described as Foundation Members.
- (2) *Headway*, the journal of the Union, shall be supplied post free to all members who require it at a charge of 2s. 6d. per annum.
- (3) All pamphlets and similar literature issued by the Union shall be supplied post free to all members who require them at a charge of 5s. per annum.

The Executive Committee shall have power to modify these rates of subscription in the case of members of Branches in Wales and Monmouthshire.

And that the first sentence of Rule 15(a) shall be altered to read as follows:

(a) One-half of every membership subscription.

Considerable discussion ensued both on the subject of *Headway* itself and on the proposal to alter subscription rates as from January 1, 1930. At the request of the Chairman, Mr. Wilson Harris, the Editor of *Headway*, addressed the Council. This speech is summarised in the February *Headway*.

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Lord Cecil then moved, and Mr. F. W. Harris (North Staffordshire District Council) seconded, section (1) of the Executive Committee's proposal to amend Rule 1, which was submitted to the Council in the following form, as an amendment to section (1) of the Liverpool and Merseyside District Council's resolution (above):—

That without in any way altering the rights of existing 3s. 6d. members, so long as their subscriptions continue to be paid at the present rates, Rule 1 be amended as from January 1, 1930, to read as follows:

- (i) Members whose annual subscriptions are not less than £1 shall be described as Foundation Members and shall be entitled to receive *Headway*, the journal of the Union, monthly by post as well as all pamphlets and similar literature issued by the Union, and shall be entitled to borrow up to three books at a time from the League of Nations Union central library.
- (ii) Members whose annual subscriptions are less than £1, but not less than 5s., shall be described as Registered Members and shall be entitled to receive *Headway*, the journal of the Union, monthly by post, and to borrow one book at a time from the League of Nations Union central library.
- (iii) Members whose annual subscriptions are less than 5s. shall be described as Ordinary Members and shall be permitted, on special application in writing to Headquarters, and on making a separate payment of 2s. 6d. per annum, to receive *Headway*, the journal of the Union, monthly by post, or to borrow one book at a time from the League of Nations Union central library.
- (iv) Members are expected to read *Headway* regularly so as to make themselves better able to promote the objects of the Union.

After discussion, Lord Cecil agreed that references to borrowing books from the League of Nations Union Library should not be included in Rule 1 if amended.

This amendment (section 1 only) was agreed to.

Lord Cecil then moved, and Miss Buckmaster (Essex Federal Council) seconded, the remainder of the Executive Committee's proposal, as printed above, as an amendment to the remaining sections of the Liverpool and Merseyside District Council's resolution.

Miss H. Schilizzi (Northamptonshire Federal Council) then moved that the words 'without in any way altering the rights of existing 3s. 6d. members, so long as their subscriptions continue to be paid at the present rates' be omitted from the preamble to the Executive Committee's amendment.

This proposal was negatived.

Mr. James Macdonald (Liverpool and Merseyside District Council) having opposed the Executive Committee's amendment, this amendment was put to the vote, 110 persons voting in favour of the amendment and 62 against. The two-thirds majority required by the Charter for the alteration of rules not having been obtained, the Chairman withdrew the whole proposal of the Executive Committee.

The Liverpool and Merseyside District Council did not proceed with their resolution in view of the withdrawal of the Executive Committee's proposals.

Mr. F. Mortimer Grimes (Nottinghamshire Federal Council), seconded by the Wembley Branch, moved the amendment standing in the name of the Nottingham Branch as a resolution in the following form:—

The General Council instructs the Executive Committee to appeal in *Headway* to *Headway* members to increase their subscriptions from 3s. 6d. to 5s. and to emphasise that subscribers of 3s. 6d. are not making an

adequate contribution to the upkeep of Headquarters: it requests the Executive Committee to print this appeal in a prominent position in consecutive issues and to publish details of the response received:

It also requests the Executive Committee to remind Branch Secretaries and Collectors that new members desiring *Headway* should be asked, whenever possible, to pay 5s. instead of 3s. 6d.

This resolution was agreed to.

An amendment standing in the name of the Essex Federal Council was, by leave, withdrawn, and in view of the withdrawal of the proposals of the Executive Committee and of the Liverpool and Merseyside District Council, other amendments standing on the Agenda paper were not considered.

*Report on Action Taken on the General Council's
Decisions of December, 1929.*

ON MINUTE 336 (324(b)). [*Church Magazine* INSET.]

In response to the wish of the Council the Executive is continuing issue of the *Church and Home* inset for sale to Branches at 2s. per 100.

ON MINUTE 336 (326). [FREE LITERATURE.]

Two new leaflets, *The League of Nations in Pictures* and *Recruits Wanted*, have been published.

ON MINUTE 337 (ii). [BUDGET FOR 1930.]

Headquarters' expenditure has been reduced to £35,200 a year as from May 1, 1930, with the exception of rent paid in respect of the ground floor of No. 13 Grosvenor Crescent. Despite all endeavours it has been found impossible to let these premises (which are fully occupied by the Union's staff at present). The Union's lease of these premises, however, expires on December 25 next.

ON MINUTE 338. [STATEMENT ON THE ORGANISATION OF PEACE.]

This Statement, as amended by the Council, was duly presented to H.M. Government.

ON MINUTE 342 (1, 2 and 3). [ORGANISATION OF THE UNION.]

These resolutions were duly put into effect by the Executive Committee. For report on reorganisation, see page 60.

ON MINUTE 343. [GENERAL COUNCIL.] (Last paragraph.)

The whole question of the present practice of nominating thirty persons by Postal Ballot for election by the Council to the Executive Committee is under consideration by that Committee. A proposal in regard to this matter will be brought before the Council at its meeting in December, 1930, before any action is taken in regard to the election of a committee for 1931-32.

ON MINUTE 345. [BRITISH INDUSTRY AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.]

Memoranda on this subject have been circulated to Branches. An article has also appeared in *Headway*.

ON MINUTE 346. [*Church and Home* INSET.]

See report on minute 336 (324(b)) above.

ON MINUTE 348. [PUBLICATION OF *Headway* (last paragraph *re Quarterly Review*).]

The proposal to issue a quarterly magazine which might take the place of many of the pamphlets at present sent to Foundation Members has been considered together with a suggestion to publish in future small books, to a certain number of which Foundation Members would be entitled during the year by virtue of their subscriptions. The proposal to issue a quarterly magazine has been strongly opposed on financial grounds and the whole question is still under consideration by a special committee.

ON MINUTE 349. [DIVISION OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.]

Appeals for an increase in the number of 5s. subscriptions have appeared in consecutive issues of *Headway*. The number of persons who increased 3s. 6d. subscriptions to 5s. during the period January 1 to May 17 was 1,367. This information has also been published in *Headway*. In regard to Foundation Members, this question has received the most earnest consideration and a proposal is on the agenda paper for this meeting.

ON MINUTE 350. [UNDERGRADUATE SPEAKERS.]

The Executive Committee, having given careful consideration to the request contained in this Minute, has come to the conclusion that the best qualified undergraduate speakers shall be secured so far as possible in 1930, as in previous years, with the help of the British Universities League of Nations Society, to address meetings in different parts of the country at the request of Branches and local organisations. The Committee will only recommend the use of speakers whose competence and ability are proved.

ON MINUTES 351 and 352. [DRUG TRAFFIC AND THE LEAGUE AND PRISON CONDITIONS.]

These resolutions were duly presented to H.M. Government.

ON THE MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL MEETING HELD ON DECEMBER 19, 1929. [RESOLUTION PROPOSED BY THE NOTTINGHAM BRANCH.]

This resolution has been duly carried into effect. (See report on Minute 349 above.)

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V.—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

(a) Joint Presidents :

Rt. Hon. the VISCOUNT GREY OF FALLODON, K.G.
Rt. Hon. the VISCOUNT CECIL, K.C.

(b) Hon Presidents :

Rt. Hon. STANLEY BALDWIN, M.P.
Rt. Hon. J. R. CLYNES, M.P.
Rt. Hon. D. LLOYD GEORGE, O.M., M.P.

(c) Chairman of Executive Committee :

Professor GILBERT MURRAY, LL.D., D.Litt.

(d) Vice-Presidents :

The MARCHIONESS OF ABERDEEN AND TEMAIR
Field-Marshal Rt. Hon. the VISCOUNT ALLENBY, G.C.M.G., G.C.B.
The VISCOUNTESS ASTOR, M.P.
The DUCHESS OF ATHOLL, M.P.
Rt. Hon. the LORD BADEN-POWELL, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.
Col. SIR GILBERT BARLING, Bt., C.B., C.B.E.
Rt. Hon. G. N. BARNES, C.H.
Dame HENRIETTA BARNETT, D.B.E.
Admiral of the Fleet Rt. Hon. the EARL BEATTY, O.M., G.C.B.
Rt. Hon. Miss MARGARET BONDFIELD, M.P.
Rt. Hon. Sir ROBERT BORDEN, G.C.M.G.
His Eminence CARDINAL BOURNE
The CHAIRMAN OF THE BRITISH LEGION
Rt. Hon. S. M. BRUCE, C.H., M.C.
The VISCOUNTESS BRYCE
His Grace the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY
Rt. Hon. J. G. COATES, M.C.
W. T. COSGRAVE, LL.D.
ANNIE, VISCOUNTESS COWDRAY
Mrs. CREIGHTON
Rt. Hon. Sir T. A. CRERAR
Most Hon. the MARQUESS OF CREWE, K.G., G.C.V.O.
Rt. Hon. the LORD CULLEN, K.B.E.
DAVID DAVIES
Rt. Hon. the EARL OF DERBY, K.G., G.C.B.
His Grace the DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G., G.C.M.G.
Rt. Hon. the LORD DICKINSON, K.B.E.
Rt. Hon. H. A. L. FISHER
Rt. Hon. Sir G. E. FOSTER, K.C.M.G.
The PRESIDENT OF THE FREE CHURCH COUNCIL
Rev. R. C. GILLIE, D.C.L.
The VISCOUNTESS GLADSTONE
Mrs. OGILVIE GORDON, D.Sc., Ph.D.
Gen. Sir H. DE LA POER GOUGH, G.C.M.G.
Sir ARTHUR HAWORTH, Bt.
Very Rev. J. H. HERTZ, Ph.D.
General the Hon. J. B. M. HERTZOG, LL.D.
Rt. Hon. the EARL OF HOME
Rt. Hon. the LORD IRWIN, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Rt. Hon. Sir W. F. LLOYD, K.C.M.G.
MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY, D.B.E.
Sir HENRY LUNN, M.D., J.P.
Dame EDITH LYTTTELTON, D.B.E.
Rt. Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, C.M.G.
Rt. Hon. Sir DONALD MACLEAN, K.B.E., M.P.
Rt. Hon. the LORD MARSHALL, K.C.V.O.
Professor GILBERT MURRAY LL.D., D.Litt., F.B.A.

H.H. the MAHARAJA JAMSAHEB OF NAWANAGAR
 Rt. Hon. the LORD PARMOOR, K.C.
 Most Hon. the MARQUESS OF READING, G.C.B.
 Miss MAUDE ROYDEN
 Most Hon. the MARQUESS OF SALISBURY, K.G., G.C.V.O.
 Rt. Hon. Sir HERBERT L. SAMUEL, G.C.B., G.B.E., M.P.
 Rt. Hon. SRINIVASA SASTRI
 Rt. Hon. the EARL OF SELBORNE, K.G., G.C.M.G.
 Rt. Hon. the LORD SHAW OF DUNFERMLINE, K.C.
 Rt. Hon. TOM SHAW, C.B.E., M.P.
 Rt. Hon. the LORD SHUTTLEWORTH, LL.D.
 Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN SIMON, G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., M.P.
 Lt.-Gen. the Rt. Hon. J. C. SMUTS, K.C.
 Sir HUGH SHAW STEWART, C.B.
 Mrs. SWANWICK
 Sir WILLIAM VINCENT, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
 Rt. Hon. the LORD WAKEFIELD, C.B.E.
 A. WHITEHEAD
 Rt. Hon. J. H. WHITLEY
 His Grace the ARCHBISHOP OF YORK

(e) *Treasurer* :

Rt. Hon. the LORD QUEENBOROUGH, G.B.E.

(f) *Trustees* :

DAVID DAVIES
 Rt. Hon. REGINALD MCKENNA

VI.—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The following thirty persons have been nominated by Postal Ballot for election by the General Council as members of the Executive Committee for 1930-31:—

NORMAN ANGELL, M.P.
 P. J. NOEL BAKER, M.P.
 C. DELISLE BURNS, M.A., D.Litt.
 L. J. CADBURY
 Colonel DAVID CARNEGIE, C.B.E., F.R.S.E.
 Miss K. D. COURTNEY
 DAVID DAVIES
 Rt. Hon. the LORD DICKINSON, K.B.E.
 Vice-Admiral S. R. DRURY-LOWE, C.M.G.
 A. S. DUFF COOPER, D.S.O.
 Major WALTER ELLIOT, M.C., M.P.
 Miss RUTH FRY
 The VISCOUNTESS GLADSTONE
 Captain L. H. GREEN, M.A.
 J. H. HARRIS
 Sir ARTHUR HAWORTH, Bt.
 Major the Rt. Hon. J. W. HILLS, M.P.

Rt. Hon. Sir CHARLES HOBHOUSE, Bt.
 Sir THOMAS INSKIP, C.B.E., K.C.
 Rt. Hon. LEIF JONES, M.P.
 Lt.-Com. the Hon. J. M. KENWORTHY,
 M.P.
 C. W. KIMMINS, M.A.
 Most Hon. the MARQUESS OF LOTHIAN, C.H.
 Rt. Hon. the EARL OF LYTTON, G.C.S.I.,
 G.C.I.E.
 Professor GILBERT MURRAY, LL.D.,
 D.Litt.
 Sir WALTER NAPIER, D.C.L.
 The LADY PARMOOR
 Rt. Hon. the LORD QUEENBOROUGH, G.B.E.
 Mrs. WALTER RUNCIMAN
 HERBERT WORSLEY

VII.—CO-OPTATIONS.

Nominations received. Under By-Law 6 (iii)

The DUCHESS OF ATHOLL, M.P.
 Rt. Hon. the EARL BEAUCHAMP, K.G.,
 K.C.M.G.
 ARNOLD BENNETT
 Sir CHARLES BRIGHT, F.R.S.E., M.Inst.
 C.E.
 E. L. BURGIN, LL.D., M.P.
 LADY BYLES
 Major A. G. CHURCH, D.S.O., M.P.
 Miss K. D. COURTNEY
 C. T. CRAMP
 Mrs. RICHARD CROSS
 Miss LLEWELYN DAVIES
 CHARLES DUNCAN, M.P.
 Miss NORA ENFIELD
 ISAAC FOOT, M.P.
 GERALD FRANCE
 H. HAMILTON FYFE
 A. G. GARDNER, J.P.
 J. L. GARVIN
 HENRY N. GLADSTONE, J.P.
 G. P. GOOCH, D.Litt., F.B.A.
 H. GOSLING, C.H., M.P.
 Rt. Hon. Wm. GRAHAM, LL.D., M.P.
 The MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON, M.P.
 Rt. Hon. VERNON HARTSHORN, O.B.E.,
 M.P.
 Rt. Hon. A. HENDERSON, M.P.
 Major the Rt. Hon. J. W. HILLS, M.P.
 Mrs. E. C. NEWENHAM HOARE
 LADY HORSLEY
 Mrs. PETER HUGHES-GRIFFITHS
 Major E. B. INCE
 *Rev. CANON MAURICE JONES, D.D.
 Mrs. MARGARET SEFTON JONES
 Miss EMILY LEAF
 Col. Sir A. L. LEVER, Bt.
 Rev. H. ELVET LEWIS, M.A.
 FREDERICK MADDISON, J.P.
 Sir JOHN MANN, K.B.E.

The Poet Laureate (JOHN MASEFIELD)
 H. J. MAY
 Rt. Hon. the LORD MESTON, K.C.S.I.
 Mrs. HUGH MIDDLETON
 Sir P. C. MITCHELL, C.B.E., LL.D.
 Sir ROBERT NEWMAN, Bt., M.P.
 Rt. Hon. the LORD OLIVIER, K.C.M.G.
 Sir GEORGE PAISH
 F. W. PETHICK-LAWRENCE, M.A., M.P.
 Rt. Hon. Sir HORACE PLUNKETT, K.C.V.O.
 Miss ELEANOR RATHBONE, M.P.
 Mrs. WALTER REA
 Sir HARRY REICHEL, M.A., LL.D.
 A. C. RICKARDS, K.C.
 Rt. Hon. J. M. ROBERTSON
 Major L. N. DE ROTHSCHILD, C.B.E.
 W. S. ROWNTREE
 H. F. SHAW
 J. A. SPENDER, M.A.
 H. WICKHAM STEED
 Sir DANIEL STEVENSON, LL.D., D.L.
 W. STRAKER
 GEORGE R. THORNE
 STANLEY UNWIN
 T. FISHER UNWIN
 Rt. Hon. the LORD VERNON
 ANGUS WATSON, J.P.
 H. G. WELLS
 Mrs. GEORGE WHALE
 CHARLTON WILKINSON
 Sir J. FISCHER WILLIAMS, C.B.E., K.C.
 Rt. Hon. J. W. WILSON
 Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir LESLIE O. WILSON,
 C.M.G., D.S.O.
 HARTLEY WITHERS
 L. S. WOOLF
 HERBERT WORSLEY
 HAROLD WRIGHT
 *THE MODERATOR OF THE CHURCH OF
 SCOTLAND

The members of the EXECUTIVE and FINANCE Committees.

President of the Welsh National Council of the Union :
 DAVID DAVIES

President of the Scottish National Council of the Union :
 Rt. Hon. The EARL OF HOME, K.T., LL.D.

President of the London Regional Federation of the Union :
 P. J. NOEL BAKER, M.P.

Presidents of the Federal Councils of the Union :

Berkshire : J. H. BENYON, Esq.
Derbyshire : His Grace the DUKE OF
 DEVONSHIRE, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Essex : Brig.-Gen. R. B. COLVIN, C.B.
Kent : Most Hon. the MARQUESS CAMDEN
Leicestershire and Rutland : Sir ARTHUR
 GREY HAZLERIGG, Bt.
Liverpool and Merseyside District : Col.
 J. J. SHUTE, C.M.G., D.S.O.

**Manchester District* : Sir ARTHUR
 HAWORTH, Bt.
Northamptonshire : The Most Hon. the
 MARQUESS OF EXETER, C.M.G.
Nottinghamshire : His Grace the DUKE OF
 PORTLAND, K.G., G.C.V.O.
Worcestershire : Rt. Hon. the VISCOUNT
 COBHAM

Chairman of the Paris Section of the Union :
 Vice-Admiral Sir E. HEATON-ELLIS, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.

* *New nominations.*

Under By-Law 6 (iv)

Religion :

Rev. M. E. AUBREY, M.A.
Miss E. BEHRENS
Rev. D. S. CAIRNS, O.B.E., D.D.
Miss A. M. CALLOW
Very Rev. the DEAN OF CANTERBURY (Dr. H. R. L. SHEPPARD)
Rt. Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF CHICHESTER
Very Rev. the DEAN OF CHICHESTER
Rt. Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF DURHAM
Rev. H. W. FOX, D.S.O., M.A.
Rev. A. E. GARVIE, D.D.
Rev. R. C. GILLIE, D.C.L.
Rev. T. R. GLOVER, D.D.
Rt. Rev. BISHOP GORE
Rev. A. HERBERT GRAY, D.D.
DENIS GRINLING
Rev. R. F. HORTON, D.D.
Rev. L. P. JACKS, LL.D., D.Litt.
Mrs. RUSSELL JAMES
Rev. J. D. JONES, D.D.
Rev. JOSEPH KEATING, S.J.
Rev. W. MUSSON KELLEY
Rt. Rev. the BISHOP OF KENSINGTON
H. R. LEWIS

and the members of the CHRISTIAN ORGANISATIONS and the RELIGIONS AND ETHICS Committees.

Education :

ANTHONY ASQUITH
G. F. BARBOUR, D.Phil.
ERNEST BARKER, M.A., D.Litt., LL.D.
Sir WILLIAM BEVERIDGE, Director,
London School of Economics
Mrs. A. W. CLAREMONT
Rt. Rev. A. A. DAVID, D.D.
Rev. GWILYM DAVIES, M.A.
G. LOWES DICKINSON, M.A.
Miss LLOYD EVANS, M.A.
C. I. EVANS, M.A.
Sir ALFRED EWING, K.C.B.
Miss L. M. FAITHFULL
Brig.-Gen. G. H. GATER, C.M.G., D.S.O.
F. W. GOLDSTONE
Professor A. J. GRANT, M.A.
Sir Charles GRANT-ROBERTSON, C.V.O.,
M.A.
Miss F. R. GRAY, M.A.
Sir HENRY HADOW, C.B.E., M.A., D.Mus.
Professor H. W. J. HETHERINGTON, Vice-
Chancellor, Liverpool University
Principal Sir J. C. IRVINE, C.B.E.
Sir J. JACKSON
ROBERT JONES, D.Sc.
Sir FREDERICK KENYON, Chairman,
British National Committee of Intel-
lectual Co-operation
C. W. KIMMINS, D.Sc., M.A.
R. W. LIVINGSTONE, M.A.
THOMAS LOVEDAY, M.A.
S. B. LUCAS, B.A.
Rev. and Hon. E. LYTTTELTON, D.D.
W. L. MCKERROW
ALBERT MANSBRIDGE, LL.D.
F. S. MARVIN, M.A.
Sir HENRY A. MIERS, M.A., D.Sc., Ph.D.,
F.R.S.
Professor W. H. MOBERLY, Vice
Chancellor, Manchester University

and the members of the EDUCATION Committee.]

* New nominations.

Trade and Industry :

Sir CHARLES ADDIS
Rt. Hon. A. V. ALEXANDER, M.P.
Colonel ARMSTRONG
HENRY BELL
Sir HUGH BELL, Bt.
Rt. Hon. the VISCOUNT BURNHAM,
G.C.M.G., C.H.
M. H. CLEAR
ARTHUR CONLEY
RHYS J. DAVIES, M.P.
Sir ROBERT DONALD
W. L. HICHENS
JOHN HILL
Rt. Hon. the LORD KIRKLEY
and the members of the INDUSTRIAL ADVISORY Committee.

Women's Organisations :

Mrs. ABBOT
Mrs. ALDERTON
Commandant MARY ALLEN, C.B.E.
Miss HARLEY BACON
Mrs. ELEANOR BARTON
Mrs. PERCY BIGLAND
LADY VIOLET BONHAM-CARTER
Mrs. ANNE CORNER
Mrs. GEORGE CADBURY
Mrs. L. W. CLARK
The LADY DENMAN
Miss L. DENHOF
Mrs. CLASSON DRUMMOND
The LADY EMMOTT
LADY EYE
Hon. Mrs. FRANKLIN
*Miss DOROTHY FRASER
Miss HELEN FRASER
Dame KATHERINE FURSE, G.B.E.
Miss NORAH GREEN
*Mrs. HALFORD HEWITT
LADY HALL
Mrs. HUBBACK
Mrs. LAWRY
LADY LAWSON
Dame SARAH LEES, D.B.E., LL.D.
LADY LUCAS
Miss BERTHA MASON
Dame MAUD MCCARTHY, R.R.C., G.B.E.
Mrs. GEORGE MORGAN
Miss MUSSON
Miss M. E. PHILLIPS
Miss RUNDLE, R.R.C.
Miss M. SELBY
LADY SPIELMAN
Mrs. STALEY
*Mrs. STEVENSON
Miss PHILLIPA STRACHEY
Miss PICTON TURBERVILLE, M.P.
Miss H. WARD
Mrs. WESTERN
Mrs. WHITE
*Miss ZIMMERN

Health :

Sir THOMAS BARLOW, Bt., K.C.V.O.,
F.R.S.
LADY BERRY, M.B.
Sir W. J. COLLINS, M.D., K.C.V.O.
Sir THOMAS HORDER, M.D., B.Sc.,
K.C.V.O.
Dr. HAROLD KERR
Sir ALFRED KEOGH, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.,
M.D.
Dr. JANE WALKER

Law :

A. D. MCNAIR, C.B.E., LL.D.
Rt. Hon. Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK, Bt.,
D.C.L.
Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN SIMON, G.C.S.I.,
K.C.V.O., M.P.
Sir HENRY SLESSER, K.C., M.P.
ROWLAND WHITEHEAD, K.C.

Services :

Vice-Admiral J. D. ALLEN, C.B.
Major-Gen. Sir JOHN DAVIDSON, K.C.M.G.
Major-Gen. Sir G. M. FRANKS, C.B.
Lt.-Gen. Sir WM. FURSE, K.C.B.
Admiral MARK KERR, R.N., C.B., M.V.O.
Lt.-Gen. Sir HENRY MERRICK LAWSON,
K.C.B.
Brig.-Gen. Sir H. O. MANCE, C.B., C.M.G.,
D.S.O.

* New Nominations

VIII.—RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE REORGANISATION SUB- COMMITTEE CONCERNING THE ORGANISATION AND FINANCE OF THE UNION.

[Submitted, with the general approval of the Committee of Twelve, by the Executive Committee.]

The Executive Committee on January 16, *resolved*

‘That the report of the Office Re-organisation Committee be provisionally approved, as amended and attached to these minutes; and that this report be further considered with a view to a final decision being taken when members of the Union’s secretariat have been consulted upon the report and when it has been examined by the Committee of Twelve appointed by the General Council for the purpose.’

Members of the Union’s secretariat have, accordingly, been invited to submit their comments and suggestions, and several officers of the Union have responded to this invitation. The report has also been examined by the Committee of Twelve whose discussion of it was reported to the Executive on January 30. In the light of the observations of the Committee of Twelve and of members of the Union’s secretariat, the recommendations have been revised and, in the following form, were finally approved by the Executive on April 10.

(A. i.) ORGANISATION OF THE OFFICE.

In proposing certain changes we desire at the outset to explain that we are in no way criticising either the ability, the enthusiasm or the morale of the staff. On the contrary we can only express our satisfaction with the general standard of industry, personal efficiency and zeal throughout the Office, a satisfaction which was confirmed by the recent report made on behalf of Sir John Mann. We realise that

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practically every member of the staff was carefully selected out of a large number of competing applicants.

In order to prevent the loss of time and the difficulty of consultation which ensue from too much routine business going always through the hands of the chief officer, the Secretary has proposed, and the Sub-Committee approves, a plan for devolving part of his work upon the Deputy Secretary and three Assistant Secretaries. This plan is not meant in any way to diminish the authority or the freedom of the Heads of Departments, but merely to provide readier and more accessible means of consultation. By this the ordinary daily work of the Union will in future be divided into three groups, each group comprising certain existing departments: Administration and Finance (under Major Freshwater), Information (under Captain Thomas), Public Action (under Mr. Eppstein). Industry and Commerce (under Mr. Mills) will constitute a fourth section.

We recommend that a Member of the Executive be found who can attend the office daily for an hour or two, and act as Deputy to the Chairman. This Deputy Chairman should also be Chairman of the Office Committee. It shall be suggested to the Deputy Chairman that regular Meetings (weekly if convenient) of the Secretary of the Union, the Deputy Secretary and the three Assistant Secretaries be held under the presidency of the Deputy Chairman. The Vice-Chairman’s position and powers should, of course, continue unaffected by this new appointment. Further, we recommend that the Secretary should have the right to attend and speak at all Committees, except the Executive, but that he should not attend meetings of these Committees unless for definite reasons he thinks it desirable.

(A. ii.) RELATIONS WITH BRANCHES.

The feelings of Branches towards the Executive vary. In some places Headquarters is regarded as being too prolific with suggestions and proposals. In other places the exact opposite is thought.

We recommend .—

(1) That better arrangements be made for the reception of visitors to the Union, and that to this end Mr. Mills be asked to undertake, in addition to his other duties, those of Reception Officer.

(2) That a Branches Sub-Committee of the Executive be formed to meet once a month and deal specially with questions affecting the relations of Branches and Headquarters.

(3) That a permanent 'Regions' Committee of twelve to twenty-four persons, representative (like the Committee of Twelve) of the National Councils of Scotland and Wales and of the ten English regions, be constituted; that it should have the right to make proposals as well as to criticise them; and that it meet regularly twice a year some two months before meetings of the General Council. It is hoped that this Committee might save a good deal of the time of the Council.*

(4) The Council Meetings appear to show that, while there is general unanimity and confidence in the lead of the Executive on political matters, questions of internal organisation and administration often produce lively discussion, for which the time given is altogether insufficient, and should be increased: this difficulty would to some extent be met by the above proposal to appoint a 'Regions' Committee. We recommend that the Executive as a whole should receive invitations and platform tickets and should make a practice of attending Council Meetings; and that policies proposed by the Executive should be introduced and recommended by members other than the Chairman of the meeting.

(5) We recommend that it should be a regular practice for some member of the Executive to attend every annual meeting of the Federal and County Committees. It would be useful also for them, when convenient, to attend the Annual Meetings of Branches.

(6) An agreement with the London Regional Federation has already been approved by the Executive, chiefly affecting matters of finance.

* See page 64 for an amendment proposed by the Edinburgh Branch.

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(7) The Public Meetings department appears to be over-worked and, in consequence, not always able to select the most suitable kind of speaker for particular meetings and localities. These difficulties should be met by enlisting the co-operation of the Secretaries of the Industrial Advisory, Education, Women's Advisory and Christian Organisations Committee in choosing and securing speakers for meetings which come within their respective spheres.

(B.) FINANCIAL.

(1) We have recommended that the lease of No. 13 be got rid of, that certain reductions be made in the staff, and that certain small economies recommended by the representative of Sir John Mann in his examination of the office be put into effect. These measures, in so far as they have not been taken already, should be taken at once. We would point out, however, that the reductions in the staff now decided upon will involve some diminution of the supply of articles and paragraphs for the press.

We also recommend that in the appeals for membership used at meetings and appended to pamphlets, etc., a phrase should be added explaining that the 1s. and 3s. 6d. subscriptions do not appreciably help the funds of the Union, and urging all those who can afford it to subscribe £1 or at least 5s.

A proposal was made to charge booking fees for speakers. This did not seem to be desirable, but it is recommended that, when outside organisations ask for speakers, steps should be taken to secure a donation to the Union.

(2) It has been proposed to increase both the profits and effectiveness of *Headway* and our other literature by creating a special publishing company. This scheme has been referred to a special Sub-Committee with outside advice, and the matter is still under consideration.

(3) A special Appeals Committee has been formed in connection with the Finance Committee, and two Appeals officers have been added to Colonel Fisher's staff. Colonel

Fisher has propounded a scheme for obtaining a much larger number of Foundation Members. The main idea of the scheme is as follows: If the Union had 100,000 Foundation Members (see below), it would bring in an income to Headquarters of £37,500 and suffice for all Headquarters expenditure on the present scale. We recommend that each county should be invited to secure its quota of the 100,000 members, this quota being reckoned according to the county's membership, wealth, etc., calculated on the present quota basis.

c. Colonel Fisher reports, and the report is confirmed from many sources, that the Union is suffering from a certain unpopularity in the City and in some circles which have hitherto contributed generously to our financial support. The unpopularity seems to be based on two charges: (1) that the Union has adopted a party attitude hostile to the Conservatives, especially in the last election; and (2) that its annual expenditure is altogether excessive. We are convinced that both these charges are entirely baseless, and cannot survive careful study of the facts. We consider that steps should be taken, as opportunity offers, to explain the true situation to those whom it may concern.

AMENDMENT to recommendation (A. ii.) (3), proposed by the Edinburgh Branch:—

That the 'Regions' Committee consist of at least 26 representatives of whom 3 shall be elected by Wales and 3 by the Scottish District Councils.

That the 'Regions' Committee be granted representation on the Executive Committee by being empowered to nominate the co-opted members thereof from among their own number to a maximum of 15.

Having regard—

(a) *To the appointment of a 'Regions' Committee, and in order to facilitate the attendance at Executive Committee Meetings of the Regional representatives,*

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- (b) *To the devolution recommended by the Reorganisation Sub-Committee,*
- (c) *To the increasing importance of the matters of general policy falling to the Executive Committee, the Executive Committee meets once a month only.*

AMENDMENT proposed by the Liverpool and Merseyside District Council:—

The General Council has received with interest the Report of the Reorganisation Sub-Committee and expresses its cordial thanks to the members of that Committee for the labours they have undertaken; it suggests, however, that the Committee has interpreted its terms of reference rather narrowly and desires the Committee to continue its work with a view to reporting to the next Meeting of the Council upon the wider questions of

- (a) *The Union's financial policy.*
- (b) *The extension of the Decentralisation Scheme of 1923.*
- (c) *The relationship of the newly-formed Federal Councils to the Regional Representatives; and*
- (d) *Any other subject that concerns the organisation and finance of the Union.*

IX.—RESOLUTIONS.

UNION AFFAIRS.

1 100,000 FOUNDATION MEMBERS. [To be moved by Mr. C. E. Clift, Manchester District.]

- (1) That the time has come to give practical effect to the wish expressed by the Council that the number of Foundation Members should be very considerably increased; and that, to this end, an attempt be made to enrol one hundred thousand Foundation Members.
- (2) That each county should enrol a proportion of the 100,000 Foundation Members; the quotas being the mean between:—
 - (a) the number based on the county's proportion of the Council's Vote, and
 - (b) the number based on the county's proportion of the paid membership of the Union in 1929.
- (3) That the scheme be commended to the counties and Branches, pointing out—
 - (a) The new rule whereby Branches receive a bonus of five shillings on every new Foundation Member they enrol on or after October 1, 1929 (so that the Branch retains not less than ten shillings out of such a member's first subscription).
 - (b) The advantage to each individual Branch as well as to the whole Union of obtaining subscriptions larger than £1 from as many as possible of the Foundation Members enrolled under the scheme (since Branches receive twenty-five per cent. of all subscriptions in addition to the above-mentioned bonus of five shillings for each new Foundation Member enrolled.

(c) The arrangement whereby Headquarters divides equally with any duly constituted Federal Council all Council's Vote money received from its area in excess of its quota.

- (4) That the subscriptions of Foundation Members enrolled under this scheme shall be paid to Headquarters, to individual Branches or to Federal Councils as desired. When paid to Headquarters, Headquarters shall undertake to pay over to the local organisation concerned the proportion due to it at the end of March, June, September and December; accounts to be made up to the end of the previous month. Wherever possible payments shall be made by bankers' orders.
- (5) That the local organisations be reminded of the Union's revised Rule 3, whereby Foundation Members whom the Union's local organisation has not enrolled or retained may be enrolled by and attached to Headquarters on condition that Branch finances do not thereby suffer.
- (6) That all Branches and Districts are hereby urged to adopt the scheme and put it into work without delay with a view to obtaining the desired number of new Foundation Members before the Council Meeting due to be held in June, 1931.

2 BRANCH CONFERENCES. [Camberley Branch.]

That in Counties or other convenient areas (e.g., one or more Parliamentary Divisions) where district councils have not yet been formed, Conferences of Branch representatives should be held once or twice a year to discuss Union policy and other matters of common interest to Branches.

3 SUBSCRIPTIONS. [Hereford City Branch.]

That any Branch which guarantees to pay its quota of the Council's Vote in two half-yearly instalments, one in January the other in July, shall retain its subscriptions in full except for the amount due for literature supplied by Headquarters.

4 REPRESENTATION OF BRANCHES ON THE GENERAL COUNCIL. [London Regional Federation.]

That, as about 90 per cent. of the Branches of the Union are not directly represented at the General Council meetings, the Executive Committee be requested to find some method by which they may be more adequately represented than at present.

5 EXPENSES OF COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES. [Tyne District Council.]

That the Executive should be instructed to formulate a scheme whereby the travelling expenses of representatives be pooled (expenses to include train fare and £1 per day Hotel expenses during the time of Conference), so that the costs of representation may be equally distributed.

6 LIBRARY FINANCES. [Kent Federal Council.]

That, on the cessation of the grant from the Carnegie Trust at the end of the year, an adequate sum be voted for the maintenance of the Union's library, on a basis consistent with its reputation as one of the best libraries of its kind in the world.

AMENDMENT proposed by the Waterloo, Crosby, Seaforth and Litherland Branch.

That in view of the cessation of the grant from the Carnegie Trust at the end of the year,

strenuous efforts be made by the Executive to obtain a renewal of the grant for a further period.

7 PLACE OF NEXT ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING. [Essex Federal Council.]

That the General Council, having taken note of the results of the experiment of holding the summer meeting outside London, is well satisfied that this provides an exceptionally good opportunity for bringing the work of the Union before the Provinces, and resolves that the Twelfth Annual General Meeting be held at Clacton in Essex, in 1931.

8 ARMISTICE DAY LEAFLET. [Nottinghamshire Federal Council.]

That, in view of the value of Armistice Meetings as a means of strengthening public opinion in favour of the work of the Union, Headquarters be asked to resume the free distribution, at properly organised meetings, of the leaflet, *Some Thoughts on Armistice Day*, on request for supplies being made by Federal or Branch Secretaries.

9 WORK IN THE CHURCHES. [Chiswick Branch.]

That, where a suitable person can be obtained, there be appointed by each Branch a special official to develop work in the Churches.

AMENDMENT proposed by Thirsk and District.

That each Branch be urged to appoint an official to organise a short united service of prayer every month for the work of the League, thus incorporating the various religious communities in each area in fellowship by members of different congregations joining together in prayer—each denomination being free to arrange its own order of service.

10 PRIZE ESSAY COMPETITION. [Keyworth Branch.]

- (a) That the General Council recommends the holding at an early date of a Prize Essay Competition somewhat on the lines set forth on pages 63-64 of the Brighton Agenda.*
- (b) That a Committee be appointed, consisting of one representative attending this Council Meeting, from each Region of the Union, one representative from the Executive, and one from the staff of the Head Office, to consider the best means of raising the money required
- (c) And that this Committee meets at the close of this session to discuss the first steps to be taken to bring about the desired results.

*(a) That the General Council recommends the Executive to organise a Prize Essay Competition, somewhat on the following lines:—

Prizes to be offered in the Form of Free Admission to various Summer Schools and Conferences, including all expenses attached to attendance thereat;

Subject—

How to organise and conduct a Branch of the League of Nations Union:

a. In a town or city of, say, 5,000 people or more;

b. In a village of less than 5,000.

Special arrangements for London.

Two Competitions.

Districts—

The competitors to be grouped into, say, the Regional Districts of the Union and judged accordingly. First and Second Prizes to be offered in each District for each class. In case of less than six competitors in any region in either subject, the same should be grouped with those of an adjoining Region.

National—

The District Prize Essays to be again assessed for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Prizes, by fresh judges. The National Prize Essays to be read and discussed at a special sitting of the General Council at their meeting in December, and the First Prize Winner be sent to the Summer School at Geneva the following year.

(b) That the Council Vote for 1929 be increased by £150 to cover cost of the competitions.

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11 JUNIOR BRANCHES. [Northamptonshire Federal Council and Keyworth Branch.]

- (a) That the reorganisation of Junior Branches with regard to rural areas be explored; and
- (b) That Junior Branches in Schools, other than Secondary, should contribute to Headquarters a capitation fee of not less than 1d. per member.

AMENDMENT proposed by the Essex Federal Council.

That clause (b) be amended to read—

That Junior Branches in Elementary Schools should contribute to Headquarters a capitation fee of not less than 1d. per member.

12 LITERATURE FOR JUNIOR BRANCHES. [Nottinghamshire Federal Council.]

That in view of the opinion expressed by the leading educational authorities in the area covered by the Nottinghamshire Federal Council, Headquarters be asked to consider a scheme for the provision of literature suitable for distribution among members of Junior Branches as and when Branches are formed.

X.—LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND WORLD AFFAIRS.

(A) STATEMENT UPON INTERNATIONAL POLICY SUBMITTED
BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Royal Charter under which the Union was Incorporated cites as the third object of the Union: 'To advocate the full development of the League of Nations, so as to bring about such a world organisation as will guarantee the freedom of nations, act as Trustee and Guardian of backward races maintain International order and finally liberate mankind from war and the effects of war.' This statement is put forward in furtherance of this object.

International Arbitration has made great progress in recent months. But the London Naval Conference has brought to light some of the difficulties of reconciling the desire of America to avoid political commitments with the insistence of European Powers upon the importance of pre-arranged mutual assistance between nations for the defence of international order.

Appreciating both these points of view, Great Britain has a leading part to play in the organisation of peace and the promotion of a general reduction of armaments, which is an essential condition of lasting peace. It should be a fundamental object of British foreign policy to sustain and encourage cordial co-operation between the British Empire and the United States of America in the interests of peace, without weakening in any degree the loyal attachment of the Empire to the Covenant of the League of Nations.

For Peace is the greatest interest of the British Empire, and the Empire can render a valuable service to peace

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through the League. The system of consultation between the seven delegations of the British Empire to the Assembly of the League of Nations has been valuable as a means of promoting unity of purpose in the Empire's foreign policy and the effective collaboration of all members of the British Commonwealth in the League's various activities. This system might be developed and utilised in the intervals between the meeting of the Imperial Conference.

1. THE PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES.

It is of the utmost importance that peaceful means be provided for the solution of every type of conflict between nations.

The signature of the Optional Clause of the Statute of the Permanent Court by the British Governments and the majority of States Members of the League involves the submission of international disputes of a legal character to judicial settlement. As a means of completing machinery for the solution of other disputes, the British Government is asked to consider the acceptance of the General Act, adopted by the Ninth Assembly of the League, with whatever reservations or modifications may be thought necessary.

Treaties which have become inapplicable, or which seem to constitute obstacles to international goodwill, should be reconsidered and modified: it is important to use Article 19 of the Covenant, wherever it is properly applicable, for this purpose.

2. THE DEFENCE OF INTERNATIONAL ORDER.

The provisions for mutual assistance in the Covenant and in the Locarno agreements (so far as Western Europe is concerned), together with the Kellogg Pact, should furnish any Power with such reasonable security against the violation of its rights that it should be willing to join forthwith in a considerable reduction of armaments.

In order that practical means of applying the principles of the Covenant to deter a disturber of the peace may be available, two Conventions should be signed; one upon the basis of the Draft Model Treaty to Strengthen Means of Preventing War; the other, a Convention for Financial Assistance in the event of war or the threat of war; the latter should be signed on condition that a State benefiting from the Convention shall have ratified and loyally co-operated in the execution of a treaty for the general reduction of armaments.

AMENDMENT proposed by the Essex Federal Council.

That the following words be added to the above paragraph—

and also shall have ratified the Arms Traffic Convention.

3. THE REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS BY INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT.

The willingness of Governments to reduce and limit their armaments is the test of their sincerity in making promises not to go to war. The general and effective reduction of armaments is essential to the organisation of peace and security through the League. Every effort should be made to bring to a satisfactory conclusion the work of the League's Preparatory Disarmament Commission, in order that a World Conference may soon be held to conclude a general treaty for the genuine reduction and limitation of all armaments. Such a treaty should at least include the following provisions:—

All classes of warships should be progressively restricted. There should, in particular, be an immediate reduction in the number of existing capital ships and a drastic limitation in the future size and armament of such ships, as well as an agreement to reduce the

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number of auxiliary craft, including submarines, which should, if possible, be abolished.

The period of service in conscript armies, or the annual contingent of recruits, or both, should be restricted.

The number of military aeroplanes, or pilots and of mechanics should be strictly limited and reduced, and commercial aircraft should not be built in such a way as to be immediately available for fighting purposes.

War material should be restricted either specifically or by budgetary limitation, or by both, and, in view of the treaties renouncing chemical warfare, chemical manufacture should be subject to special regulations and publicity.

Reasonable machinery should be devised and accepted for ascertaining that the provisions of a general disarmament treaty are loyally carried out.

Plans for the reduction of armaments should be accompanied by adequate schemes for mitigating unemployment resulting from their adoption.

4. THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF MINORITIES.

It is essential to a lasting peace that the rights of minorities should be respected and harmonised with their duties to the States of which they are part.

The Council of the League should not cease its endeavour to improve the methods by which it discharges its duty of protection to a certain number of minorities; and all States Members of the League should undertake to respect the same rights of minorities as a few of their number are at present obliged by treaty to acknowledge.

†5. ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION.

There should be constant co-operation between Governments, through the League, in the economic and financial sphere.

† See also Resolutions (1) page 78.

With this object in view, every effort should be made to secure the enlargement of markets for exports; the improvement of credit for commercial purposes in connection with the Bank for International Settlements; and the removal of hindrances to international commerce and the friction and impoverishment arising therefrom.

*6. IMPROVEMENT IN CONDITIONS OF LABOUR.

A low standard of working conditions in one country is the enemy of social progress in all. No effort should be spared to secure a general improvement in the standard of living through the activities of the International Labour Organisation.

In particular, the Washington Hours Convention should be ratified and renewed upon its expiration, and it should be part of the considered policy of the British Government to secure the prompt ratification and application of all Conventions signed by it at International Labour Conferences.

*7. SLAVERY AND FORCED LABOUR.

Slavery and forced labour should be abolished.

The League should give continual attention to the loyal fulfilment by its Members of the International Slavery Convention of 1926, and a Convention for the suppression of forced labour should be signed and ratified at the earliest possible date. In the meantime, all Colonial Powers should observe a standard which is at least not lower than that laid down in the regulations already in force in the 'B' and 'C' Mandates.

* These sections of the Statement upon International Policy will be taken on Friday afternoon, June 27, under Item XI—(International Labour Organisation).

8. EDUCATION AND THE LEAGUE.

Education in the aims and work of the League should be promoted in all countries.

It is desirable that the League should convene a World Education Conference to consider and report upon the progress made in this direction. In Great Britain, full effect should be given to the Recommendations of the League's Sub-Committee of Experts and those of the Joint Committee of Associations of Local Education Authorities and of teachers.

9. SOCIAL ACTIVITIES OF THE LEAGUE.

The activities of the League directed against grave social evils should be supported and developed.

Progressive steps should be taken for the suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children, and the British Government should use its influence to secure the general ratification and application of the Conventions already signed for this purpose, and the abolition of licensed houses of prostitution in all countries.

The general ratification of The Hague Opium Convention of 1912 and the Geneva Drug Conventions of 1925 should be secured, and an endeavour should be made through the League of Nations to bring about legislation and practical administrative measures in each country to control the amount of derivative drugs manufactured, sold and exported.

The League of Nations should promote an international Convention determining the conditions to be observed in all civilised countries in the treatment of persons under arrest or in captivity, and should co-operate with the International Prison Commission to secure the loyal observance of such a Convention.

(B) RESOLUTIONS—LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND WORLD AFFAIRS.

†1 INTERNATIONAL BANK. [Wolverhampton Branch.]

That in view of the great and growing power of International Finance, this Union would respectfully urge the Finance and Economic Commission of the League of Nations to explore the possibility and to take the necessary steps for the formation of a League of Nations Bank at Geneva.

†INTERNATIONAL BANK. [South Staffordshire District Council.]

That the General Council recommends that a League of Nations Bank be formed, with Headquarters at Geneva.

2 INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE. [Berkshire Federal Council.]

That this Council is of the opinion that the teaching of an international language in the schools of all countries would promote international goodwill and peace.

† See also page 75. These resolutions should be considered together with paragraph 5 (Economic Co-operation) of the statement upon International Policy.

MEMORANDA