

18  
LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION

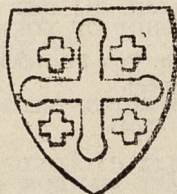
# ANNUAL REPORT

1920

PRESENTED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
TO THE  
SECOND ANNUAL MEETING  
OF THE  
GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE UNION

ON

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## PREFATORY NOTE

ON THE BEGINNINGS OF THE  
LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

**I**N the early part of the War, Societies sprang up in many of the belligerent as well as the neutral countries, having as their aim the elaboration of some plan for preventing war by real and close co-operation between the Nations.

In England, the LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY was founded on May 3rd, 1915. It was laid down that this Society was formed to advocate an agreement among civilised States, which should serve as a basis of permanent peace among them by providing for the peaceful settlement of disputes, for mutual defence, and the observance of treaties and international law.

Membership of the Society involved a general acceptance of the following objects:—

1. That a treaty shall be made as soon as possible, whereby as many States as are willing to do so shall form a League binding themselves to use peaceful methods for dealing with all disputes arising among them.
2. That such methods shall be as follows:—
  - (a) All disputes arising out of questions of international law or the interpretation of treaties shall be referred to, and finally decided by, the Hague Court of Arbitration, or some other judicial tribunal.
  - (b) All other disputes shall be referred to, and investigated and reported upon by, a Council of Enquiry and Conciliation; the Council to be representative of the States which form the League.

- 20
3. That the States which are members of the League shall unite in any action necessary for insuring that every member shall abide by the terms of the Treaty.
  4. That the States which are members of the League shall make provision for mutual defence, diplomatic, economic, or military, in the event of any of them being attacked by a State which refuses to submit the case to an appropriate tribunal or council.
  5. That any civilised State desiring to join the League shall be admitted to membership.

Various individuals had been working privately with this end in view. Speeches had been made and articles written on the subject, and during the summer of 1915 active steps were taken to make known the existence of the new Society and to bring together members. The first General Meeting was held on November 29th, 1915.

During the next two years, the League of Nations Society developed and extended its work considerably. Its members did all they could to bring the Society's activities and objects before the public. Professor Gilbert Murray, during his journeys in Scandinavia and in America, sought to interest all those whom he met, and found amongst the people of these countries considerable support. It should be realised that from very soon after the beginning of the War, Lord Grey and Mr. Asquith kept constantly in their minds the desirability of bringing the whole subject into prominence, and a draft scheme for a Covenant was drawn up quite early at the Foreign Office.

Early in 1918 there came into existence the LEAGUE OF FREE NATIONS ASSOCIATION. The prime movers in the new organization were Professor Gilbert Murray, Mr. J. A. Spender, Mr. H. G. Wells, Mr. McCurdy, M.P., Mr. J. H. Thomas,



M.P., Major David Davies, M.P., Mr. Wickham Steed, Sir Arthur Steel Maitland, Sir Mark Sykes, Mr. J. L. Garvin, and many other well-known public men.

The Association made it plain to the public that "Nations" did not mean autocratic States, and that the League they proposed could not therefore be a League made with an undefeated militarist German Empire. The following clear statement of policy appeared in the general declaration of aims of the Association:—

"Such a League could not include the German peoples until they are freed from militarist government and have relinquished clearly and convincingly the dreams of imperial conquest and world dominion that now inspire them. The League, to quote President Wilson, must be 'a partnership of democratic nations; no autocratic government could be trusted to keep faith within it or observe its covenants. It must be a League of Honour.' To such a League a liberalised and democratised Germany, no longer war-proud and war-greedy, will be welcomed as a member; of such a League a militarist, autocratic Germany could form no part. Until the World League of Nations be formed free nations must necessarily stand as a bulwark of the free civilisation against such States as still cling to a belief in the old order of dominant force, and such States must remain cut off as far as possible, economically as well as politically, from the comity of civilised peoples."

The Committee were also at great pains to point out that the League should not merely rest on a belief that arbitration is a more convenient and a less expensive method of settling disputes between nations than war, but must be founded on a moral conviction that aggressive war used as an instrument of policy is a crime which no decent nation ought to tolerate.

Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Asquith, and Mr. Balfour

21  
became Honorary Presidents of the Association. Professor Gilbert Murray was the first Chairman of the Provisional Committee, and Major David Davies was Vice-Chairman. In a short time a large membership was obtained, and the Association became numerically the strongest League of Nations organisation in the country. During October, 1918, the Association co-operated with the League of Nations Society in holding a successful meeting at the Central Hall, which was addressed by Viscount Grey. Over 3,000 people were present, and the speech delivered by Lord Grey gave an impetus of far-reaching result to the movement in this country. After several conferences between members of the Executive Committees of both Societies, it was decided that their objects and activities had so much in common that an amalgamation was desirable, with the result that the League of Nations Union was formed and Viscount Grey became the first President.

The different sub-Committees of the two former Societies were also amalgamated, and in future worked together. (The Finance Committee resolved to appoint an Appeals sub-Committee to arrange a publicity campaign in conjunction with a special Appeal for funds.)

× The amalgamation produced a total membership of 3,841 at the end of the year 1918. ×

At this time it was reported that the Friends' League of Nations Committee desired to associate with the Union, and it was resolved to invite them to nominate three names for membership of the Council.



On December 23rd, 1918, on the motion of Lord Henry Cavendish Bentinck, it was resolved that, in the opinion of the Society, the adoption of the principle of a League of Nations should be the first business of the Peace Conference; that this principle should be applied throughout the settlement of terms of Peace; and that this resolution be transmitted to the French Society and his Majesty's Government.

Shortly after President Wilson's arrival in England the Executive Committee were fortunate in being able to obtain permission from the President to send a deputation from this Union. Lord Grey, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Bryce, Mr. Asquith, and Lord Shaw as our Vice-Presidents, together with Sir Willoughby Dickinson and Professor Gilbert Murray as representing the Committee, presented an Address, welcoming the President of the United States of America to England and thanking him for his powerful advocacy of the cause of peace and liberty as embodied in the League of Nations.

On January 20th, 1919, Lt.-Col. H. F. T. Fisher was appointed General Secretary of the Union, and the first Council Meeting was held on January 21st.

At this meeting it was resolved to fix the number of the Executive Committee at forty, and Professor Gilbert Murray was elected Chairman.

A Finance Committee was also appointed, and Sir Richard Vassar-Smith became Treasurer of the Union.

At this Council meeting, delegates were also appointed to attend the international conference of voluntary League of Nations societies to be held in

27  
Paris on January 26th, which Conference Major David Davies had discussed with M. Léon Bourgeois and Baron d'Estournelle de Constant a few weeks before. A second conference, of which particulars are given in a pamphlet already issued by the Union, was held in London on March 11th, 1919.

Soon afterwards it became apparent that, owing to the support which the idea of the League of Nations received from the British Prime Minister as well as from the President of the United States, the Covenant of the League of Nations was likely to be signed in Paris at a very early date. The Executive Committee accordingly decided that it would be necessary to reconsider the constitution and objects of the Union with a view to developing a vigorous national campaign in support of the League throughout the British Isles.

To this end Lord Robert Cecil was approached by the General Secretary with the request that he would consider taking an active part in the work of the League of Nations Union. Lord Robert Cecil consented to do so, and a special Executive meeting was called on May 21st, 1919.

The appointment of a Reconstruction Committee was recommended. The new situation necessarily entailed a restatement and amendment of the Union's objects, besides a certain amount of reorganisation of the various committees in order:—

1. To give the Union a definite policy and constitution suited to the altered conditions produced by the adoption of the Covenant in Paris and the actual establishment of a League of Nations.



2. To state the objects of the Union with sufficient clearness and simplicity to enlist the sympathies of the general public.
3. To reconsider the whole organisation of the Union with a view to effectiveness and economy.

On the announcement of the acceptance of the Covenant by the Peace Conference in Paris, a meeting was convened at the Albert Hall on June 13th, 1919, at which Viscount Grey presided, welcoming the signing of the Covenant by the Allies.

The General Council of the Union met on July 24th, 1919. The Special Committee on Reconstruction, of which Lord Robert Cecil was Chairman, presented their report and recommendations, and these were adopted with slight amendments as follows:—

#### OBJECTS AS REVISED IN 1919.

##### OBJECT I.

To secure the whole-hearted acceptance by the British people of the League of Nations as the guardian of international right, the organ of international co-operation, the final arbiter in international differences, and the supreme instrument for removing injustices which may threaten the Peace of the World.

##### *Method of Work.*

1. Formation in all parts of the Empire of groups of persons who will promote and popularise the principles of the League.
2. Vigorous propaganda to arouse and maintain national interest in the work of the League, and to secure public support for the League

in carrying into effect the principles of its constitution.

3. Bringing influence to bear upon Members of Parliament and Governments throughout the Empire, and rallying all political and national organisations to the support of the League.
4. Organising research and discussion upon matters of international concern, and influencing education in schools and universities so as to increase public understanding of international relations and promote a just appreciation of the principles and spirit of the League.

##### OBJECT II.

To foster mutual understanding, goodwill, and habits of co-operation and fair dealing between the peoples of different countries.

##### *Method of Work.*

1. Promotion of a wider comprehension of the interdependence of nations and the mutual advantages of international co-operation.
2. Encouragement of intercourse between the peoples of different countries by facilitating travel abroad, hospitality to foreigners, international sports and pastimes, and exchange visits of students and others.
3. International study of problems affecting labour, industry, commerce, public health, and other matters.
4. International consideration of further safeguards against oppression, religious, moral,



or material, of those who, by reason of their numbers or development are not able to protect themselves.

5. Initiation and encouragement of schemes for the relief of disaster or grave distress in other countries and endeavour to secure international action through the League.
6. Promotion of international conferences, clubs, and institutes, and maintaining correspondence with societies engaged on similar work in all parts of the world.

#### OBJECT III.

To advocate the full development of the League of Nations in accordance with the original object of the Union so as to bring about such a world organisation as will guarantee the freedom of nations, act as trustee and guardian of backward races and undeveloped territories, maintain international order, and finally liberate mankind from the curse of war.

#### *Method of Work.*

1. Constant study of the actual working of the League and the promotion of any amendments in its constitution which may conduce to its progressive development and influence in the world.
2. Advocacy of the following specific points:—
  - (a) Immediate creation of the Permanent Court of International Justice.
  - (b) Progressive limitation of armaments and the abolition of the system of conscription in all countries.
  - (c) Development of international law.
  - (d) Consideration of the necessary means for enforcing international order.

- 24
- (e) Development and extension of the system of "mandate."
  - (f) Admission to the League of all peoples able and willing to observe its covenants; and
  - (g) Securing fuller representation of the peoples of the world on the organs of the League.

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

An effective campaign throughout the country could not be opened prior to the Mansion House Meeting described in the next paragraph, and funds were too limited to admit of expanding the Headquarters organisation. So it was not possible to do much effective work in forming branches or extending membership at this period. A summer campaign was organised in order to keep the work of the Union before the country pending the launching of the main campaign.

On the 13th October, 1919, a Mass Meeting at the Mansion House took place. H.M. the King and the Prime Minister sent messages. Under the chairmanship of the Lord Mayor, addresses were given by Mr. Asquith, Mr. Clynes, Lord Robert Cecil, and M. Venizelos. This meeting was attended by many civic representatives, Provosts, Lord Mayors, Mayors, and Chairmen of Urban District Councils.

A further Conference of the Inter-Allied Voluntary Societies was held on December 1st at Brussels.

At the end of 1919 there were 10,000 members of the Union and 137 branches, as compared with 3,800 members and 87 branches at the beginning of the year.



## REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1920.

THE Executive Committee had gradually come to the conclusion that the primary object of the Union was to impress on the people of this country the vital necessity for the League of Nations and the extent to which the success of the League depended on the whole-hearted support of the peoples of the world.

They decided that the greatness of the object before them justified a very great effort, and, inspired by the success of the Mansion House meeting and the evidence of interest throughout the country, planned the creation of a central organization adequate to deal with a great increase of members and of branches. They also decided to appeal for a fund of one million pounds to carry on the work of the Union for as long as it should have a useful function to perform.

Already in December, 1919, Lt.-Col. Hugh Williams, M.C., had become General Manager, and gradually took over the supervision of the work of multiplying the branches and increasing the membership of the Union, the Executive Committee considering that the General Secretary should direct all his energies to the appeal for funds.

These developments entailed an increase of personnel and larger premises. Pending the preparation of the new headquarters at 15, Grosvenor Crescent, the increased staff was housed in various offices in the neighbourhood of Buckingham Gate. The staff in April, when the appeal for funds was

75  
launched, numbered 131. The headquarters staff at present numbers 94, of whom 12 represent the Union in the provinces and are not therefore housed in the headquarters office; but this office is very fully occupied by the remainder of the staff who are engaged in the activities described in the following pages.

While the campaign for members showed every sign of being successful, it was soon apparent that the amount realized by the appeal would be more than disappointing. As the organization had been planned in the expectation of very substantial funds being raised, the Executive had to face a change in the situation. A re-organization committee was appointed and made suggestions for reductions in the staff and economy in certain directions. This committee particularly emphasized the need for having one head of the organization, and that head an officer capable of supervising and directing the whole.

In July, Mr. J. C. Maxwell Garnett, C.B.E., M.A., formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and from 1912 to 1920 Principal of the Manchester College of Technology, was appointed General Secretary. He took up his duties in September, Colonel Fisher and Colonel Williams having resigned in June. Meanwhile, Mr. Charles Roberts, as Hon. Secretary, and Colonel Borden Turner, as Acting General Secretary, assisted by the heads of departments, notably Mr. L. G. Pilkington, M.B.E., carried on the work without any serious break; so that the new General Secretary found a machine running fairly smoothly, although in need of direction and control.



During the remainder of the period under review, both the ultimate aims and the immediate objects of the Union have become more clear. It has, therefore, been possible to co-ordinate the work of the several departments so as to make them all bear more effectively upon the problems that have first to be solved.

The ultimate aim of the Union is to secure in this country an overwhelming body of support for the principles of the League of Nations by persons—members of the Union—who shall not only be enthusiastic believers in these principles, but so well informed as to be able to arrive at correct ideas of the ways in which the principles in question should be applied.

Thus the immediate objects of the Union are through its branches to educate public opinion and to consolidate it by recruiting members for the Union; through the headquarters to organise the obtaining and dissemination of knowledge, and to work out suggestions in the light of that knowledge for the application of the general principles underlying the idea of the League of Nations to particular circumstances of national or international importance in which the success of the League of Nations is involved.

For these three main departments of its work, the Union employs the following sections of its headquarters administration:—

*Intelligence Section:* Obtaining and recording information.

*Overseas Section:* Obtaining information from overseas; keeping headquarters in close touch

with all societies in foreign countries and the Dominions working for the same ends.

*Branches and Meetings Section:* Disseminating information by means of meetings and through the branches; keeping all departments of headquarters in close touch with the branches.

*Information Section:* Disseminating information through the Press and the publications of the Union.

*Education Section:* Disseminating information through schools, colleges, and the teaching profession.

*Women's Organisations, Labour Organisations, and Religious Organisations Sections:* Disseminating information through these organisations, emphasising the peculiar interest which each of these should take in the work and success of the League.

*Parliamentary Section:* Co-operating with the Parliamentary League of Nations Committee with a view to the practical application to current politics of the principles underlying the League of Nations.

*Finance Section:* Making provision for the financial needs of the Union.

Owing to the early stage of its history through which the Union has been passing during the year under review, much of the space which it is hoped to devote in future to chronicling the activities of branches, has on this occasion been used for describing the organisation of the Union. We have, therefore, to record that the above sections of the Union's



organisation are severally concerned with the following activities:—

#### INTELLIGENCE SECTION.

The Intelligence Section, along with the Information Section—whose work is described in a subsequent paragraph—is under the general direction of Captain Reginald Berkeley, M.C. The Intelligence Section itself was in the immediate charge of Colonel Wade until the early part of the year. Colonel Wade then vacated the appointment in order to proceed to Canada, and is now a member of the permanent staff of the League of Nations. His place has been taken by Mrs. Edgar Dugdale, who has built up the section to its present state of efficiency.

Its work is to collect, collate, and arrange for reference, Press-cuttings, maps, pamphlets, Government publications, and other material from many different countries bearing on questions in which the League is concerned. It has specially to study, file, and index all documents and reports dealing specifically with the work of the League, with the meetings of the Council and Assembly, and with all their various committees.

At the request of any of the branches or committees of the Union, as well as of speakers and other interested individuals, memoranda are prepared on questions connected with League problems or activities. These have often to be prepared at very short notice, so that careful indexing and filing are essential.

The section is also engaged in the study of questions which may become of importance in League policy; and, generally, in watching the trend of

27  
international events. In this the section is assisted by a few voluntary workers whose services, especially in reading the foreign Press, have been most valuable.

#### OVERSEAS SECTION.

The League of Nations Union does not make it its business to educate or organise public opinion outside the United Kingdom, but it is intensely interested in similar movements abroad, and is compelled to keep itself fully informed of all endeavours to promote the League.

The Overseas Section, of which Major David Davies has been the moving spirit, was first established in connection with the Peace Conference. Mr. Treseder Griffin, as Overseas Secretary, co-operated with the French and Americans in running an office in Paris during the Peace negotiations and laid the foundation of the Federation of Voluntary Societies for the League of Nations. In this Federation societies representing some thirty different countries now take part. Four international conferences have been held at which the societies have had the opportunity to exchange views and elaborate a common policy.

The Overseas Section also corresponds direct with foreign societies and endeavours to stimulate their activity and secure their co-operation in the policy of the League of Nations Union.

Under Lieutenant-Colonel D. Borden-Turner, O.B.E., M.A., and the Hon. Oliver Brett, the section has kept assiduous touch with societies and individuals in all parts of the world, and has not only been able to give help and advice in the formation of new societies and in the organisation of existing ones,



but has in several countries, by discreet encouragement, brought about the formation of a League of Nations Society.

Some thirty sub-committees, representing different members of the League (and some non-members) composed mainly of nationals of the countries represented, assist the department in their work, and are in addition valuable sources of information for the Intelligence Section.

Closely associated with the Overseas Section has been the International Policy Committee (now absorbed in the Executive). This Committee has studied the international questions connected with the League on which the Executive Committee is called upon to frame a policy.

The Overseas Section has also undertaken the administrative work of the Committee on Mandates, one of the most active and successful committees of the Union during the year under review. This committee included among its members men with unrivalled experience of the problems involved in the administration of territories inhabited by backward races. The committee made a careful study of the principles which should govern the granting of Mandates under Article XXII. of the Covenant. A draft mandate prepared by the committee for African territories was the only document of the kind accepted by the Mandates Committee of the League of Nations Assembly; and the Assembly recommended it to the Council of the League for their consideration. The chairman of the Union's Committee on Mandates—Major the Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, M.P.—has since been appointed as the representative of Great Britain on the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League.

BRANCHES AND MEETINGS SECTION.

The education of public opinion through the branches of the Union has proceeded apace during the year under review.

When the Union was formed in November, 1918, its membership was 3,217, of which 987 belonged to the League of Free Nations Association, and 2,230 to the League of Nations Society. By January, 1919, the membership had increased to 3,841; by the end of that year it was 10,000; and on December 31st, 1920, it had risen to 60,000. It now (May, 1921) considerably exceeds 100,000.

At the commencement of 1920, one person in every 3,607 in England and Wales was a member of the Union; at the end of the year, we were one in 600. (Here, it should be noted, that as all our members are over 16 years of age, our strength in comparison with the adult population only is much greater.) The following table gives the membership figures for England and Wales together and by "Regions" or Provinces:—

	MEMBERSHIP AS COMPARED WITH TOTAL POPULATION.		Strength increased.
	Jan. 1st, 1920.	Dec. 31st, 1920.	
England and Wales	1 in 3,607	1 in 600	6.00 times
England ... ..	1 ,, 3,900	1 ,, 612	6.37 ,,
Wales ... ..	1 ,, 1,600	1 ,, 455	3.51 ,,
Scotland			
Northern Region ...	1 ,, 14,000	1 ,, 2,875	4.86 ,,
North Western ...	1 ,, 8,860	1 ,, 700	12.65 ,,
Yorkshire ... ..	1 ,, 6,502	1 ,, 923	7.04 ,,
W. Midlands ... ..	1 ,, 1,992	1 ,, 556	3.58 ,,
E. Midlands ... ..	1 ,, 1,325	1 ,, 636	2.08 ,,
South Western ...	1 ,, 6,210	1 ,, 500	12.42 ,,
South Eastern ...	1 ,, 2,048	1 ,, 460	4.44 ,,
East Anglia ... ..	1 ,, 5,331	1 ,, 460	11.58 ,,
London ... ..	1 ,, 1,443	1 ,, 313	4.61 ,,

The number of branches of the Union has increased



along with the membership. At the beginning of 1920 the number was 137; by the end of the year it had reached 417; and it is now (May, 1921) 523.

The expansion of the membership and the growth in the number of branches have been largely due to the enthusiasm and ability of those members of the Union who have directed the work as secretaries or members of the Committees of Branches. Their efforts have been supported by Captain A. J. C. Freshwater, M.C., and his staff of twelve regional representatives who represent the Union in the several regions named in the preceding table (except that, for six months past, there has been no representative in the East Midlands, where the proportionate increase of membership has been least).

In July, 1920, provision was made for the grouping together of branches into "Districts," which should co-ordinate and assist the work of the several branches in their respective areas. The first district to be formed was that of Liverpool and Merseyside, where the Union has advanced by big strides, and where much valuable work has been done, particularly amongst the pupils of secondary schools. Other districts, now in process of formation, are centred around Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, Bristol, Bradford, and Birmingham. A county branch (that is not quite a district within the meaning of the Union's rules) has been formed in Derbyshire; but, like the districts, it is hard at work forming branches throughout its area. Other districts are being formed in county areas, and it is expected that before the end of 1921 the whole of Great Britain will be covered by the Union's organisation. For the purpose of co-ordinating the activities of districts and

29  
branches throughout the London area, a London Regional Council has been formed. It may be found convenient to form similar councils for some ten or twelve other large regions in England.

Wales has already formed a similar Council—the Welsh National Council of the Union.

During the year under review, the relation of Scottish branches of the Union to headquarters was somewhat ill defined. Steps have, however, since been taken which are likely to result in the closest co-operation between the Council for Scotland and the General Council of the Union.

It is important to notice that the organisation of the Union in regions, districts, branches, and sometimes in sub-branches also, not only improves the efficiency of its educational work, but also makes it easier for members of the Union to speak with a united voice upon political issues of international importance, and to make their opinions felt.

Public meetings and meetings of branch members are among the principal means employed for inaugurating new branches, as well as for increasing the enthusiasm and adding to the knowledge of existing members of the Union. The number of meetings held during 1918 was about 80. In the following year the number increased to 300. In 1920 more than 1,000 meetings were held, and the number has now (May, 1921) increased to some fifty per week. During 1920 the number of people who listened to addresses, lectures, or sermons on the League cannot have fallen far short of one million. In size the meetings have varied considerably: from great meetings in the Albert Hall to small gatherings in village institutes or private drawing-rooms.



Two officers of the Union, Mr. Frederick Whelen and Miss Muriel Currey, O.B.E., have been employed continuously throughout the year in addressing meetings. They have spoken between them 358 times, and after nearly every meeting have been able to report a great and growing enthusiasm for the League.

The number of speakers voluntarily giving their services to the Union has increased to some 300, among whom are 85 Members of Parliament.

#### INFORMATION SECTION.

While the branches, together with public meetings, undertake a large share of the work of disseminating knowledge concerning the League of Nations and the principles upon which it rests, their efforts are supplemented to an important extent by the Information Section of the Union. Under the direction of Captain Berkeley this Section is responsible, in the first place, for supplying news agencies and newspapers with League of Nations news. Most of the leading newspapers are now ready to accept articles from the Union, and no day passes without some newspaper publishing matter which the Union has supplied. The Section, moreover, watches the Press for statements concerning the League, and takes steps to contradict any misstatements that may appear.

The Section is concerned, in the second place, with the supervision of the publications of the Union. In 1919 the Union had launched an ambitious scheme of publications, and succeeded in editing a first-class Quarterly ("The Covenant") and a Monthly ("To-day and To-morrow," at first "The League")

30

with a supplement ("Headway") containing news of the Union. By the middle of 1920, however, it was realised that these publications were too great a strain on the finances of the Union, and the Executive Committee decided first to give up the "Covenant," and then to amalgamate "To-day and To-morrow" and "Headway," under the latter name. This is now a 16-page monthly, edited by Miss J. Brodie, containing the latest news of the League and of the Union. The circulation of "Headway" now (May, 1921) exceeds 40,000.

The distribution of pamphlets is another means employed by the branches and by headquarters for supplying the people of this country with plenteous and accurate information about the League, and about the principles on which it rests. A change in the method of distributing these pamphlets was made in the first half of the year under review. Application forms are still distributed free, but all other "literature" (except an extract from a speech by Lord Robert Cecil, which we were enabled to distribute gratis through the generosity of a member of the Union) is charged for. The general demand for pamphlets is greater now than it was when large quantities were distributed free. In addition, parcels of pamphlets, "on sale or return," are now sent to organisers of meetings. The result of this is that the revenue from the sale of printed matter is steadily increasing.

The Section is assisted by an Editorial Committee, under the Chairmanship of Mr. John Buchan.

#### EDUCATION SECTION.

Of all the educational efforts of the Union, there is none that is likely to be more effective in the long



run than the work which the Union, in co-operation with the teaching profession and the schools and colleges of the country, is beginning to do for the rising generation in school and college, and for adult students in study circles, adult schools, tutorial classes, and extra-mural courses conducted by the Universities.

Already in April, 1918, the League of Nations Society formed an educational auxiliary committee, presided over by Sir W. H. Dickinson, and later by Dr. E. Lyttelton. Mrs. Garrett Jones, and later Mr. W. L. Williams, acted as Secretary. This committee met regularly till its last meeting in June, 1919, and carried out some valuable pioneer work. With a view to securing the co-operation of the Universities, training colleges, and schools, 3,000 copies of a circular drafted by Dr. Lyttelton, setting forth the aims of the committee, were distributed. There was a very satisfactory response to this circular. The committee arranged for several conferences of teachers, and for lectures which were given to schools and other organisations.

With the formation of the League of Nations Union, a new committee was formed under the chairmanship of Dr. C. W. Kimmins. This committee met regularly during 1920, and guided the work of the Education Section of the Union under the charge of Mr. S. Sherman, B.A., B.Sc. During the year under review, this work met with considerable success, that affords a happy augury for the future of an effective League of Nations.

There is hardly a University or University College in England or Wales that has not its branch of the League of Nations Union. These University and

31  
College branches have established study circles for small groups of students, meeting weekly or fortnightly for the purpose of intensive study of the Covenant of the League of Nations, or some special aspect of international affairs. Professors and lecturers of all the Universities are giving their services to the cause of the League. Courses of University extension lectures and extra-mural classes have been arranged in many instances by Universities acting in co-operation with local branches of the Union.

The study circles have not been confined to University branches. The Hampstead branch, for example, has seven study circles, Chelsea five, Letchworth five, and Tonbridge four. Special literature has been prepared for study circles.

During the summer, the Education Section arranged lectures, or courses of lectures, at forty different Summer Schools in various parts of the country. Moreover, the Union held its own Summer School at Kempsey, where some eighty-five students resided for one week of serious study, under the direction of such eminent teachers as Professor Gilbert Murray, Sir Frederick Pollock, Mr. Cyril Norwood, Mr. F. S. Marvin, and Mr. G. Lowes Dickinson. The success of the Kempsey School also owed a great deal to Mr. Sherman, Mr. Pilkington, Mr. Whelen, and especially to Mrs. Croxton, who was a perfect hostess.

In June, 1920, a circular letter, signed by Lord Robert Cecil and others, was sent to all the Public Libraries in the country, urging them to add to their libraries books on the League of Nations and world affairs recommended in a specially prepared biblio-



graphy, so that the general public might have access to these books. More than seventy libraries have carried out the Union's recommendations.

A circular letter was sent to all the training colleges asking the Principals to co-operate with us in bringing the aims and objects of the League to the notice of their students. Already about forty different training colleges have had lectures on the League of Nations, and the interest of the staff and students has been aroused.

The interest and co-operation of many teachers' organisations have now been obtained. The League of Nations was discussed at the annual meetings of the Headmasters' Conference, the National Union of Teachers, the Conference of Educational Associations, and the Educational Institute of Scotland. A large meeting of London Teachers was addressed by Lord Robert Cecil at the Kingsway Hall, and the League of Nations has also been the subject of discussion at many local conferences of teachers.

More than a hundred lectures were given to all kinds of schools. Liverpool has been particularly active; all the children in the secondary schools in Liverpool and Merseyside have had the opportunity of hearing about the League of Nations. In London, courses of lectures on the League were arranged for several of the "Evening Institutes."

A National essay competition, arranged in co-operation with the American School Citizenship League, was held, supplemented by local essay competitions at Luton, Watford, Wrexham, Torquay, Loughton, Bolton, and Cambridge University. The Bolton essay competition deserves special notice. Mrs. Ernest Knowles, a member of the Bolton

32  
branch of the Union, offered 189 prizes for competition among the pupils of five secondary and sixty-one elementary schools in the town. Five thousand essays were written, and more than three thousand children, as well as many of their parents, attended the prize distribution. Sir Arthur Haworth, who presided at the prize-giving, has assured the Executive Committee of the Union that the competition was the means of awakening a real interest in the League, not only among the competitors, but also among their parents.

Articles prepared by the Union appeared in most of the educational newspapers for Empire Day and for Armistice Day, while general articles were published in the magazines of the Workers' Educational Association, the Adult School Union, the Y.M.C.A., and the Boys' Brigade.

Literature for teachers was prepared. Some branches of the Union secured the co-operation of Local Education Authorities for some instruction about the League to be given to the children in schools. In Birmingham, for example, the Director of Education distributed 1,000 copies of "The Covenant of the League of Nations" to the teachers. The Yeovil authority decided that a lesson on the League of Nations was to be given each month to the senior department of all their schools. At Middlesbrough and Hawley, addresses have been given at all the schools, by the head-master or head-teacher.

The Education Committee realise that it is with the resolute support of the teaching profession, and through the proper treatment of ordinary school subjects, that the next generation may be brought to look upon the League of Nations as the greatest



political institution in the world. It has, therefore, appointed an Historical Sub-Committee, under Dr. Robert Jones, and a Geographical Sub-Committee under Dr. J. F. Unstead, to investigate the teaching of history and geography in the schools. Too often in the past, geography has been taught without sufficient reference to its human aspects, while the teaching of history has been confined to a study of the records of a single nation, without any sufficient attempt to reveal the growing interdependence of the peoples of the world, and the increasing unity of mankind.

#### WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS.

The Executive, realising the special force of the appeal to women of the League of Nations ideal, decided at the end of 1919 to establish a section with a view to enlisting the aid of the great organisations of women, and to using the channels which these organisations possessed for informing their members about the work of the League of Nations, and the principles on which the League is founded.

The first activity carried out by the Section was a special performance of the "Trojan Women," by Miss Sybil Thorndike and Company, for which the Alhambra Theatre was lent by Sir Oswald Stoll. Professor Gilbert Murray gave his royalties from the play to the Union on this occasion. Their Majesties the King and Queen and a large number of distinguished people gave their patronage, and many were present at the matinée, which brought in a substantial sum to the funds of the Union.

A special campaign was next inaugurated to enlist the support of women to the League. A meeting was

33  
convened at the Curzon Hotel, when sixty-eight of the most representative women in London were present, the chair being taken by Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D., and an address given by Lord Robert Cecil. Discussion followed, and it was decided to issue a manifesto. This manifesto was drafted by a committee consisting of the Viscountess Rhondda, Miss Maude Royden, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, and Mrs. Arthur Croxton, M.B.E., who has been in charge of this section from the outset. It was signed by eighty-three famous women and published in the Press and as a pamphlet.

A special Women's Advisory Committee was elected from the signatories to the women's manifesto. It has done much active work in considering and advising the Executive Committee on questions specially concerning women and children and the League, and in obtaining the useful co-operation of the women's organisations in holding meetings and working for the Union. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman for the first year were respectively Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon and Mrs. Walter Runciman.

On February 6th, 1920, a Mass Meeting for Women in support of the League was held at the Albert Hall, the speakers being Miss Maude Royden, Lady Astor, Miss Mary Macarthur, and Lord Robert Cecil, and Mrs. Randall Davidson being in the chair. Seventeen thousand applications for seats were received, and an overflow meeting had to be held. Largely through the influence of this meeting, hundreds of women's meetings have since been held in various parts of the country. All the main men and women's organisations were circularised early in this year, and large numbers of meetings arranged by this



means. Conferences of all kinds were attended, with the result that the branches of most women's organisations have engaged in educational work for the League and for the Union.

Classes were arranged for the training of women speakers. These classes were held by Mr. Whelen, and were well attended, and have resulted in obtaining a number of women speakers competent to speak on the League.

This section also arranged the mass meeting in the Albert Hall to welcome Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, Mr. Barnes, and Lord Robert Cecil on their return from the Assembly at Geneva. Some 9,000 people were present, over 1,000 of whom joined the Union.

#### LABOUR ORGANISATION.

The work of the Labour Section under Mr. J. H. Clynes has been to interest organised labour in the League of Nations, the International Labour Office, and the principles of International co-operation, upon which these organisations depend. During 1920, the work of this section largely consisted in following up the results of the Glasgow Trade Union Congress of September, 1919, at which a strongly worded resolution in support of the League of Nations Union was passed. A similar resolution was passed by the London Trades and Labour Council in 1919, and a Manifesto prepared by Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart Murray, then in charge of the Labour Section, was signed by over thirty men and women prominent in the Trade Union and Labour world. Interviews during this year have taken place between the General Secretary, the Labour Section, and Messrs. C. W. Bowerman, Adamson, Henderson, and

34  
Clynes. The Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress is considering the question of forming an Advisory Committee on Labour in the League of Nations Union, and when this Committee comes into existence, as it is expected shortly to do, the support of Labour for the League of Nations Union will be much more extensive and important.

The Union, through the Labour Section, is now in close touch with the International Labour Office, both at Geneva and London, and receives up-to-date information on Labour all over the world. This is circulated to lecturers, and will reach (when it is possible to develop the Union's Labour platform campaign more widely) all organised Labour in this country. Conferences between Union branches and Labour organisations are in contemplation in the provinces, and the outcome of these Conferences will be to dispose of many Labour objections and criticisms, and to strengthen Labour support for the Union.

A Summer School for Labour and Trades Union Speakers is now (May, 1921) being organised in connection with the International Labour Office at Geneva. If the result is to render available by September, 1921, more than 100 Labour speakers in full possession of first-hand facts regarding International Labour, the Union may look forward with great confidence to the following Winter campaign among organised Labour.

#### RELIGIOUS ORGANISATIONS SECTION.

More than 250 Bishops of the Anglican Communion, meeting in Conference at Lambeth in the summer of 1920, resolved that:—



“ The Conference . . . is of opinion that steps should immediately be taken, whether by co-operation or concurrent action, whereby the whole Church of Christ may be enabled with one voice to urge the principles of the League of Nations upon the peoples of the world.”

“ The Conference . . . urges upon all Church members the importance of supporting the League of Nations Union.”

In full agreement with this pronouncement, and feeling that organised Christianity ought to take a leading place in the movement for the League of Nations (even as a century ago the Churches of this country led the movement against the Slave Trade, and greatly increased their own hold on public opinion by so doing), the Executive Committee has recently established a Christian Organisations Committee, representative of every branch of the Christian Church in the United Kingdom. It hopes, by means of this committee, to secure every member of the “ whole Church of Christ,” to whichever section he or she may belong, as a member of the League of Nations Union.

Already in 1918 and 1919, a good deal had been done to arouse the interest of the Churches in the League of Nations.

In December, 1919, Canon Ottley was invited to initiate a comprehensive scheme for enlisting their active co-operation in the work of the Union. The Viscountess Gladstone assisted in this scheme, especially in the effort to interest organisations connected with churches. The Anglican Bishops were approached, and gladly, almost without exception,

35  
authorised the Rural Deans and Clergy to co-operate in any plans suggested by the Union. A special appeal was made in four dioceses, with satisfactory results.

The Lambeth Conference of June-July invited Lord Robert Cecil and Mr. Barnes to explain the work of the Union to the International Relationship Committee, which expressed its cordial sympathy with the work of the League of Nations Union. The reports and resolutions (parts of two of which are quoted above) show the complete agreement of the Conference with the aims and ideals of the League.

The National Free Church Council were also addressed and responded with the utmost cordiality. Among evidences of their support has been the collection in church porches of the names and addresses of 70,000 supporters of the League of Nations, many of whom have since become members of the Union. From other churches, also, there has been a most friendly response to the appeal of the Union. More than one Church has sought to become a corporate member of the Union, promising to make every effort to persuade all the members of the Church and congregation to become individual members of the Union.

#### PARLIAMENTARY SECTION.

The work of this Section is to co-operate actively, effectively, and continuously with the Parliamentary League of Nations Committee, in securing the practical application of the principles of the League to current politics. (It is to be noted that the Parliamentary Committee consists of those Members of Parliament, some 330 in number, who are members



of the League of Nations Union, and is not, like the other committees to which reference is made in this Report, a sub-committee of the Executive Committee of the Union.)

The chief cause of the increasing strength of the idea of the League in the House of Commons is to be found in the fact that popular enthusiasm throughout the country has been so considerable as to make a vivid impression on members of the Parliamentary Committee, when they have presided over meetings in their constituencies. Their experience of the people's growing interest in the League of Nations has strengthened Members of Parliament, sympathetic to the League, in their position, and through them has not failed to influence the Government in its decisions. A concrete and striking example was afforded by the discussion of the proposal to exploit the economic resources of the Mandated Island of Nauru in the interest of the Mandatories and in defiance of the Covenant of the League of Nations. This discussion placed beyond doubt that the Government, in sacrificing immediate material interests to the larger and higher interests involved in the success of the League of Nations, would have the support of a large number of members.

During the last eighteen months, questions in the House directly affecting the League of Nations have been steadily increasing, and now (May, 1921) average about sixty a month—a clear proof that the members of the Parliamentary Committee are becoming more and more alive to Britain's responsibilities and opportunities as a member of the League.

At the monthly meeting of the Parliamentary

36  
Committee, problems arising out of Britain's membership of the League which involve existing legislation or require new legislation are discussed—such questions, *e.g.*, as the limitation of armaments, mandates, the ratification of the convention establishing the International Court of Justice, the Washington maternity convention, and other conventions passed by the International Labour Conferences. Authoritative data on all such subjects prepared by the Union are placed at the disposal of members of the Parliamentary Committee, who find the Union's information increasingly useful.

At all the by-elections during the year under review, the following questions were asked of the candidates:—

1. Are you in favour of the League of Nations?
2. Will you make the League of Nations an essential plank in your platform?
3. If elected, will you use all means in your power to make the League a living force?

Nearly all the replies were favourable, and most of the new Members have joined the Parliamentary Committee of the Union. Steps are now (May, 1921) being taken to revise and to make more searching the questions put to Parliamentary candidates by their constituents who are members of the Union.

#### FINANCE SECTION.

The foregoing account of the Union's activities will give readers of this report some conception of the ever increasing scope of the work, and will make it clear that the Finance Committee had no easy task in financing the Union, considering that every penny



of the funds has to be raised voluntarily. Directly after the amalgamation of the present societies, Sir Richard Vassar-Smith and Sir Edward Holden were appointed as joint Hon. Treasurers of the Union, and it was resolved to ask the Executive to appoint a regular Finance Committee.

The first meeting of the new Finance Committee was held on December 5th, 1918, and was presided over by Mr. A. W. Claremont. In August, 1919, a reconstitution of this Committee took place, and from that time onwards, Lord Queenborough has been Chairman of the Committee.

During the year 1920, the work of the Finance Section was steadily growing in volume and importance. It was found necessary to develop further the system of accounting in order to facilitate the preparation of weekly, monthly, and other periodical statements and reports which were constantly required by the Executive, Management, and Finance Committees, and also by the Appeals and other sections of the Union. The rapid increase in the number of branches, and the development of the Headquarters activities of the Union generally, was also instrumental in increasing the work of the Finance Section.

In October and November, 1920, the Committee considered estimates for the year 1921 and approved a Budget for the headquarters fund of the Union. That Budget provided for a net expenditure during the year of £40,000, which was to include a special fund of £5,000 for contingencies; so that the normal expenditure of the Union headquarters from January 1st, 1921, was fixed at £35,000 a year. The net expenditure in the year 1920 having amounted

37  
to £57,000, the new Budget involved a considerable reduction in expenditure. Accordingly, the Committee recommended a revision of the financial arrangements between the branches and headquarters. The object of the proposed change was twofold. In the first place, the accounts of branches and of headquarters were to be greatly simplified. In the second place, the members of the Union were to cease being a charge upon the headquarters funds; for otherwise the intended expansion of the Union's membership would only be undertaken at a prohibitive cost.

The proposed changes were adopted by the General Council of the Union in January, 1921. Their effect is to place the whole of the income from annual subscriptions (amounting, in May, 1921, to about £10,000 a year) at the disposal of the branches, subject to headquarters receiving out-of-pocket expenses at the following rates:—

1. A flat rate of 3d. per annum per member.
2. A flat rate of 2s. per annum per member receiving "Headway."
3. A flat rate of 5s. per annum per member receiving the pamphlets that are supplied to annual subscribers of not less than £1.

The branches were also required by the new rule to pay to headquarters whatever they could afford after meeting their local costs.

The present position is therefore that, while the branches enjoy a regular income of £10,000 a year (subject to the liabilities just enumerated) from subscribing members of the Union, headquarters has to obtain from other sources no less than £40,000 a year



in order to continue the work summarised in this report.

Hitherto the Central Fund of the Union, which provides the income of headquarters, has been very largely provided by the generous gifts of a comparative small number of believers in the League of Nations. The activities described in this report show how much has been done by means of the financial assistance given by the generous few. As the work of the Union continues to expand, it merits the support of the no less generous, though less wealthy, many. The 100,000 members of the Union will no doubt give all they can; but something more is needed. It is hoped that every branch will participate in the campaign for the purpose of raising an adequate fund which will allow the Union to prosecute its work with undiminished vigour until British public opinion is solidly in favour of the League. The Union is accordingly suggesting to its branches that, instead of appealing independently for the Central Fund of the Union, all the branches in a county, or other convenient area, should combine to form a special Appeals Committee for the purpose of collecting donations to the Central Fund from the district covered by these branches. Their success in this Appeal—and succeed they must—will avoid the serious and perhaps irreparable damage to the cause of the League of Nations which would result from any interruption of the activities of the Union. For it is abundantly clear that enthusiastic support for the League almost always results wherever the League of Nations Union is able to make the facts known.

Indeed, it is not too much to say that, since the

38  
first meeting of the Assembly of the League at Geneva during November and December, 1920, there is every reason to believe that the League of Nations will succeed in preventing a further war that would probably destroy our civilisation; in ending the costly preparations for war that are now driving most European nations towards bankruptcy; and in providing the best hope for restoring the economic life of the whole "Great Society" of mankind—if only the League of Nations is sufficiently supported by public opinion, especially in this country. To secure that support is the work of the League of Nations Union, and that work will only be done if there is an adequate response to its appeal for funds.

#### CONCLUSION.

The Executive Committee cannot conclude their report for 1920 without thanking the many generous donors to the Union's funds, including the givers of small sums as well as those whose larger gifts are recorded in an Appendix to this report. The Committee have also to thank all the members of the Union's staff, to whose ability, enthusiasm, and devotion to duty, the success of the Union's work is in large measure due. They would in particular express their gratitude to their Secretary, Mr. D. H. Mills, who has exhibited all these qualities in a marked degree. The Committee are especially anxious to place on record their high appreciation of the services rendered to the cause of the League of Nations by the officers of the Union's branches, by the speakers and organisers of meetings, and by all those who, in whatever capacity, have undertaken voluntary service for the Union. The Committee's



thanks are particularly due to the Viscountess Gladstone, the Hon. Oliver Brett, Canon Bickersteth Ottley, Mr. Philip Levy, and Mrs. Frederick Batten, for service in the Headquarters' office, and to the following members of the several committees and sub-committees whose work is summarised in this report\* :—

#### MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Cecil, K.C., M.P. (Chairman); Professor Gilbert Murray, M.A., LL.D., D.Litt. (Vice-Chairman); Philip Baker; Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, K.B.E., M.P.; Colonel John Buchan; Major David Davies, M.P.; the Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Dickinson, K.B.E.; the Viscountess Gladstone; F. N. Keen, LL.B.; C. W. Kimmins, D.Sc., M.A.; Oswald Mosley, M.P.; Colonel S. H. Pollen, C.M.G.; the Rt. Hon. Lord Queenborough; Charles Roberts; Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, D.Sc., Ph.D.; Mrs. Walter Runciman; Sir Arthur Crossfield, Bart.; A. T. Davies, C.B.E., M.P.

#### FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Queenborough (Chairman); A. W. Claremont; the Rt. Hon. Viscount Cowdray; Major David Davies, M.P.; J. H. Harris; Major E. B. Ince; Sir John Mann, K.B.E.; Oswald Mosley, M.P.; the Rt. Hon. Lord Vernon; Herbert Worsley.

#### INTERNATIONAL POLICY COMMITTEE.

(Now, May, 1921, combined with the Executive Committee.)  
The Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Cecil, K.C., M.P. (Chairman); Rt. Hon. G. N. Barnes, M.P.; Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, K.B.E., M.P.; G. H. Stuart Bunning, O.B.E., J.P.; Major David Davies, M.P.; Rt. Hon. Sir Willoughby Dickinson, K.B.E.; W. J. Treseder Griffin, M.A.; Colonel the Hon. Aubrey Herbert, M.P.; Sir Samuel Hoare, M.P.; Percy Hurd, M.P.; F. N. Keen, LL.B.; Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice, K.C.M.G.; Lt.-Colonel the Hon. A. C. Murray, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P.; Professor Gilbert Murray, M.A., LL.D., D.Litt.; Major the Hon. W. G. Ormsby-Gore, M.P.; Lord Eustace Percy, M.P.; Mrs. Walter Runciman; J. A. Spender; Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, Bt., M.P.; Miss Winifred Stephens; Raymond Unwin; Aneurin Williams, M.P.

\* Except in the case of the International Policy Committee, the Committees and sub-Committees named below are as constituted in May, 1921.

#### OVERSEAS COMMITTEE.

Major David Davies, M.P. (Chairman); Rt. Hon. G. N. Barnes, M.P.; H. H. L. Bellot, M.A., D.C.L.; G. H. Stuart Bunning, O.B.E., J.P.; Rt. Hon. Sir Willoughby Dickinson, K.B.E.; Sir Howard d'Égville, K.B.E.; W. J. Treseder Griffin, M.A.; F. N. Keen, LL.B.; the Rev. J. H. Rushbrooke, M.A.; Tom Shaw, M.P.; Alfred Short, M.P.; Miss Winifred Stephens; Professor A. E. Zimmern; Sir Arthur Crossfield, Bt.; Lady Edmund Talbot.

#### MANDATES COMMITTEE.

Major the Hon W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, M.P. (Chairman); Rt. Hon. Lord Islington; J. Mavrogordato; Professor Arnold Toynbee; Leonard Stein; H. St. John Philby; Colonel T. E. Lawrence, D.S.O.; Sir Harry H. Johnston, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.; Dr. Norman Leys; J. H. Harris; Leonard Wood; Professor C. K. Webster; Sir Sydney Olivier, LL.D., K.C.M.G.; Professor A. E. Zimmern; Charles Roberts; Capt. Colin Coote, M.P.

#### EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

C. W. Kimmins, M.A., D.Sc. (Chairman); Philip Baker; Miss Henrietta Busk; C. W. Crook, B.A., B.Sc.; Professor Sir Israel Gollancz; Miss Lloyd Evans, M.A.; Dr. Robert Jones; J. M. Mactavish; F. S. Marvin; Professor Gilbert Murray, M.A., LL.D., D.Litt.; Sir Sydney Olivier, K.C.M.G., C.B.; George Peverett; Frank Roscoe, M.A.; Walter Sharman; Miss F. Melian Stawell; Dr. J. F. Unstead; George Whale; Miss Wood.

#### HISTORICAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

Dr. Robert Jones (Chairman); Miss Lloyd Evans; F. S. Marvin; Miss Stawell; H. W. V. Temperley; Professor C. K. Webster; George Whale; Miss Wood.

#### GEOGRAPHICAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

Dr. J. F. Unstead (Chairman); W. H. Barker; K. Brooks; J. Fairgrieve; Professor H. J. Fleure; Sir Harry Johnston; H. Milward; J. L. Myres; Professor P. M. Roxby; Miss Stawell.

#### WOMEN'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Lady Denman (Chairman); Mrs. Oliver Strachey (Vice-Chairman); Mrs. Auerbach; Miss M. F. Basden; Mrs. Charles Beatty, C.B.E.; Mrs. Percy Bigland; Dame Sidney Browne, G.B.E., R.R.C.; Miss A. E. Conway, M.B.E.; Miss Mary Crowdy, C.B.E.; Mrs. Arthur Croxton, M.B.E.; the Lady Emmott; the Viscountess Gladstone; Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, D.Sc., Ph.D.; Miss Norah Green; Miss Hadow; Mrs. Hancock; Miss Major; Mrs. George Morgan; the Hon. Lady Norman, C.B.E.; Miss M. E. Phillips; Mrs. Ross; Miss Maude Royden;



Mrs. Walter Runciman; Dr. Mary Scharlieb, C.B.E.; the Countess of Selborne; Mrs. Skelton; Miss Constance Smith; Miss Rosamund Smith; Miss Philippa Strachey; Miss Streeter; Dame Sarah Swift, D.B.E.; Dame Meriel Talbot, D.B.E.; Miss Evelyn Talbot; Miss Picton Turberville, O.B.E.; Dr. Ethel Williams; Miss Ruth Young.

CHRISTIAN ORGANISATIONS COMMITTEE.

Rev. H. R. L. Sheppard (Chairman); Rev. G. Armitage; Rev. Carey Bonner; Rev. W. Copeland Bowie; Rev. H. Carter; Rev. Estlin Carpenter; Mrs. Creighton; Sir Willoughby Dickinson; the Viscountess Gladstone; Rev. R. C. Gillie; Sir Arthur Haworth, Bt.; Rev. J. D. Jones; Commissioner T. H. Kitching; Dr. Lyttelton; Rev. Thomas Nightingale; Canon Bickersteth Ottley; Lady Parmoor; Rev. Canon Guy Rogers; Rev. J. H. Rushbrook; Rev. W. B. Selbie; Lady Sykes; Rev. Thomas Sykes; Rev. Garfield Williams; Rev. John Williams; the Very Rev. the Dean of Worcester.

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE.

John Buchan (Chairman); H. Hamilton Fyfe (Vice-Chairman); Capt. R. Berkeley; G. Lowes Dickinson, M.A.; F. N. Keen; Professor Gilbert Murray; Major the Hon. W. Ormsby-Gore; J. C. Squire.

OTHER COMMITTEES.

Record must finally be made to the fact that the cause of the League of Nations owes much of its advancement during the year under review, to the 333 members of the PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE, and especially to its Chairman, Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, K.B.E., M.P., and its Secretary, Mr. Percy Hurd, M.P.; and to the 287 members of the following Foreign Sub-Committees of the Overseas Committee:—

American, Australian, Austrian, Belgian, Chinese, Czecho-Slovakian, Danish, Esthonian, Finnish, French, Georgian, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Japanese, Jugo-Slavian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norwegian, Persian, Polish, Rumanian, Siamese, Spanish, Swedish, Swiss, Ukrainian.

On behalf of the Executive Committee,

ROBERT CECIL,

*Chairman.*

J. C. MAXWELL GARNETT,

*General Secretary.*

48

LIST OF DONATIONS TO THE CENTRAL FUND OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

NOTE.—Among the generous founders and supporters of the League of Nations Union there are two whose support has been of outstanding importance, and to whom the Union and all well-wishers of the League of Nations owe a deep debt of gratitude. Major David Davies enabled the foundations of the present Union to be laid on a sufficiently wide scale to render possible the expansion that has since taken place. And Lord Cowdray, by guaranteeing a bank overdraft of £20,000, has enabled the work of the Union to continue undiminished since the summer of 1920.

DONATIONS RECEIVED TO DECEMBER 31st, 1920.

		£	s.	d.
1920.	Major David Davies, M.P. ...	14,737	17	4
	Manchester Appeal ...	7,400	0	0
Jan. 16th.	Messrs. Baring Bros. ...	5,000	0	0
June 1st.	Messrs. S. Pearson & Son Ltd. ...	5,000	0	0
Jan. 17th.	Barons E. B. & F. A. d'Erlanger ...	3,000	0	0
1919.				
Nov. 6th.	Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons ...	3,000	0	0
1920.				
Feb. 23rd.	Messrs. Cadbury Bros. ...	2,500	0	0
1918.				
Dec. 10th.	Miss M. Davies ...	2,500	0	0
Dec. 10th.	Miss G. Davies ...	2,500	0	0
1920.				
Feb. 23rd.	Cardiff Campaign ...	2,324	19	1
	The Imperial Tobacco Co. ...	2,000	0	0
1919.				
Sept. 30th.	M. Embiricos, Esq. ...	2,000	0	0
Dec. 30th.	His Excellency Etats Raad H. Anderson ...	2,000	0	0
Dec. 31st.	Mr. Gluckstadt ...	2,000	0	0
1920.				
July 28th.	The Meat & Allied Trades Fund ...	1,618	3	3
1919.				
Dec. 3rd.	The Viscountess Rhondda	1,000	0	0
April 23rd.	do.	50	0	0—1,050
Aug. 27th.	Sir Jesse Boot ...	1,050	0	0
Feb. 19th.	The Lord Queenborough ...	1,000	0	0
1919.				
Feb. 10th.	G. Nelson, Esq. ...	1,000	0	0
Nov. 14th.	J. D. Player, Esq. ...	1,000	0	0
Nov. 21st.	Sir Basil Zaharoff ...	1,000	0	0
Nov. 28th.	T. F. Agar, Esq. (for Messrs. Agar, Cross & Co. Ltd.) ...	1,000	0	0
Nov. 30th.	M. Madsen-Mygdal, Esq. ...	1,000	0	0



		£	s.	d.
1920.				
Feb. 24th.	Sir John Latta ... ..	1,000	0	0
Feb. 26th.	The Rt. Hon. Sir Ernest Cassel, G.C.B.	1,000	0	0
March 6th.	Arnold S. Rowntree, Esq. ... ..	1,000	0	0
March 31st.	British American Tobacco Co. Ltd. ...	1,000	0	0
April 29th.	The Government of the Peruvian Republic ... ..	1,000	0	0
Oct. 27th.	Ellerman Lines Ltd. ... ..	1,000	0	0
1920.				
June 30th.	H. W. A. Deterding, Esq. (10,000 guilders) ... ..	906	14	7
Feb. 6th.	Sir Thomas Rowbotham (Stockport Mayoral Appeal) ... ..	500	0	0
Feb. 26th.	F. Eckstein, Esq. ... ..	500	0	0
April 16th.	Sir John Dewrance, K.B.E. ... ..	500	0	0
May 25th.	Messrs. J. S. Fry & Sons Ltd. ... ..	500	0	0
July 26th.	H. G. Tetley, Esq. ... ..	500	0	0
Aug. 3rd.	The Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Maclay, Bt. ...	500	0	0
Nov. 24th.	Sir Thomas Royden, Bart. ... ..	500	0	0
1919.				
Dec. 11th.	The late Lord Glenconner .. ..	500	0	0
March 22nd.	Lloyds Bank Ltd ... ..	262	10	0
1920.				
Dec. 13th.	do. ... ..	50	0	0—
May 28th.	C. E. Parker, Esq. ... ..	50	0	0
Jan. 2nd.	do. ... ..	250	0	0—
1919.				
March 29th.	Barclays Bank Ltd. ... ..	262	10	0
March 31st.	London County Westminster & Parrs Bank ... ..	262	10	0
1920.				
Feb. 9th.	Sir M. Samuel ... ..	250	0	0
April 12th.	A. Douglas Pass, Esq. ... ..	250	0	0
Nov. 3rd.	Sir Carl Meyer, Bart. ... ..	250	0	0
1919.				
Aug. 3rd.	The Zionist Organisation ... ..	210	0	0
April 12th.	Anonymous ... ..	200	0	0
1919.				
Nov. 29th.	The Viscount Hambledon	100	0	0
1920.				
Dec. 2nd.	do. ... ..	100	0	0—
April 13th.	Kenneth Mathieson, Esq. ... ..	200	0	0

		£	s.	d.
1919.				
Feb. 27th.	A. Williams, Esq., M.P. ... ..	100	0	0
Dec. 20th.	do. ... ..	100	0	0—
Dec. 21st.	A. Gordon C. Harvey, Esq. ... ..	100	0	0
1920.				
March 25th.	do. ... ..	25	0	0—
Nov. 11th.	Lawrence Cotton, Esq. ... ..	125	0	0
1920.				
Feb. 27th.	Messrs. Holloway Bros. Ltd. ... ..	105	0	0
March 23rd.	The Mayor of Oldham ... ..	105	0	0
April 27th.	The National Sunday League ... ..	105	0	0
1919.				
	Anonymous ... ..	105	0	0
Feb. 16th.	The Lady Denman ... ..	100	0	0
April 19th.	E. N. Buxton, Esq. ... ..	100	0	0
April 22nd.	Leonard Govett, Esq. ... ..	100	0	0
April 22nd.	H. S. Ashton, Esq. ... ..	100	0	0
May 5th.	Messrs. A. Dunkelsbulher & Co. ...	100	0	0
1920.				
June 1st.	Edward Robins, Esq. ... ..	100	0	0
Oct. 1st.	The Lord Aberconway ... ..	100	0	0
1919.				
Dec. 15th.	Sir Richard Vassar-Smith	50	0	0
1920.				
Dec. 21st.	do. ... ..	50	0	0—
1919.				
Jan. 23rd.	Mon. M. Wallenburg ... ..	100	0	0
April 11th.	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Grey of Fallodon, K.G. ... ..	100	0	0
Oct. 16th.	E. Birch Crisp, Esq. ... ..	100	0	0
Oct. 16th.	Ernest W. Broadbent, Esq. ... ..	100	0	0
Oct. 22nd.	Miss Virginia S. Schilizzi ... ..	100	0	0
Oct. 22nd.	Mrs. Schilizzi ... ..	100	0	0
Oct. 28th.	Henry Thomas, Esq. ... ..	100	0	0
Dec. 18th.	Sir Peter Peacock ... ..	100	0	0
Dec. 30th.	W. A. Cadbury, Esq. ... ..	100	0	0
1920.				
June 16th.	Walter Gardner, Esq. ... ..	75	0	0
June 30th.	per Miss V. U. Barnes ... ..	74	11	6
April 8th.	Sir W. H. Diamond ... ..	52	10	0
April 13th.	Hugh Morrison, Esq., M.P. ... ..	52	10	0
May 29th.	H. Hirst, Esq. ... ..	52	10	0

## DONATIONS OF £50.

Anonymous; Commercial Bank of Scotland Ltd.;  
Col. Geo. Crosfield, D.S.O.; Thomas P.



Davis, Esq.; Messrs. Fox Bros. & Co. Ltd.; J. Harvey, Esq.; Vincent Hockmeyer, Esq.; Howard Houlder, Esq.; Messrs. Howe, Robinson & Co.; Eustace H. Illingworth, Esq.; Captain F. A. Illingworth; Professor Gilbert Murray, M.A., LL.D.; W. Haigh Pyman, Esq.; Sir William H. Seager, M.P.; Mr. & Mrs. W. Shimwell; Charles Thompson, Esq.... TOTAL £800 0 0

DONATION OF £40.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Cecil, K.C., M.P. ... £40 0 0

DONATION OF £33 14s. 5d.

Nelson Branch (per Councillor W. R. Hey) ... £33 14 5

DONATION OF £30.

Mrs. Walter Evans ... £30 0 0

DONATIONS OF £25.

Oscar S. Ashcroft, Esq.; Messrs. Balfour William-son & Co.; Sir Arthur Shirley Benn; J. H. Bentham, Esq.; Ald. W. Blews Robotham, J.P.; Mrs. Blews Robotham; Ald. C. Boam, J.P.; Mrs. M. S. Boden; J. Stuart Bond, Esq.; Lady Brunner; Sir Cecil L. Bude, K.B.E.; Anthony Buxton, Esq.; James Caldwell, Esq.; W. Theodore Carr, Esq., M.P.; Lieut.-General The Earl of Cavan, G.C.M.G.; His Highness Prince Charoon of Siam; G. W. Crompton, Esq.; E. H. Day, Esq.; J. Dinamore, Esq.; A. Dunkelsbuhler, Esq.; W. S. Edwards, Esq., J.P.; Geoffrey Fry, Esq.; Miss Anne Garrett; Alfred Gollin, Esq.; Albert Green, Esq., M.P.; W. G. Groves, Esq.; G. Hafner, Esq.; Messrs. Hazell, Watson & Viney, C. Hird, Esq.; Emslie J. Horniman, Esq.; J.P.; J. Jorgensen, Esq.; Fote Kendras, Esq.; Harvey Lloyd, Esq.; Mrs. Herbert Madge; Com-mendatore G. Manzi Fe; Miss E. L. Marlyn; Lieut.-Col. F. G. Marsh, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Mrs. Mond; J. Morrison, Esq.; Oswald Mosley, Esq., M.P.; Inazo Nitobe, Esq.; Sir P. D. Pattani; Lieut.-Col. S. H. Pollen, C.M.G.; The Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Co. Ltd.; Earl Reading, K.G.; The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G.; E. Sandow, Esq.; The Rev. Frank H. Smith; Thomas D. Stewart, Esq, J.P.; Robert J. Stop-good, Esq.; Norman H. Swingler, Esq., J.P.; J. Swire, Esq.; H. D. Watson, Esq.; J. B. Williams, Esq.; Charles Yates, Esq. TOTAL £1,375 0 0

DONATIONS OF £21.

Thos. Bolton & Sons Ltd.; Sir Edward Boyle; P. J. Calrocovessi, Esq.; Henry Mills, Esq.; J. W. Wilson, Esq., M.P. ... TOTAL £105 0 0

DONATIONS OF £20.

W. E. Burnand, Esq.; Miss E. Cecil; Messrs. Clough & Pickles; Mrs. Alice Craven Jones; Alex. Forrester-Paton, Esq.; A. Guthrie, Esq.; Walter Howard, Esq.; Hon. Mr. Justice Peterson; D. A. Phillips, Esq.; H. E. Seebohm, Esq.; Owen Hugh Smith, Esq.; H. T. Weeks, Esq. ... TOTAL £240 0 0

DONATION OF £18.

R. A. Pilkington, Esq. ... £18 0 0

DONATION OF £16.

per The Lord Queenborough (Collecting Books) ... £16 0 0

DONATIONS OF £15.

Miss M. K. Hoyle; Mrs. Hope Pinker ... TOTAL £30 0 0

DONATION OF £12 10s.

The Earl of Sandwich ... £12 10 0

DONATION OF £12.

W. Boyd Alexander, Esq. ... £12 0 0

DONATIONS OF £10 10s.

K. Bruckmann, Esq.; J. J. Brigg, Esq.; George Clare, Esq.; Charles Heath Clark, Esq.; Sir Arthur Crosfield; Mr and Mrs. A. W. Claremont; Howard Figgis, Esq.; E. Graig, Esq.; Sir Anthony Hawkins; George Henderson, Esq.; F. A. Kennedy, Esq.; Alexander Laurie & Co.; T. H. Mansfield, Esq.; Miss Eleanor G. Powell; Mr. and Mrs. J. G. G. Powell; Hugh R. Rathbone, Esq. ... TOTAL £168 0 0

DONATIONS OF £10.

Arnold Bennett, Esq.; Percy Bigland, Esq.; W. Copeland Bowie, Esq.; E. Bristow, Esq.; J. F. L. Brunner, Esq.; Noel Buxton, Esq.; Mrs. Carpenter; J. Churchill, Esq., J.P.; Miss E. Dakin; Mrs. L. S. Duviuers; Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Elliott; J. Howard Fox, Esq.; G. D. Gibson, Esq.; T. R. Gleghorn, Esq.; The Lady Godlee; A. N. Gough, Esq.; The Rev. Thos. Greenwood; W. Wilson Greg, Esq.; R. E. Gundry, Esq. (Staines



Branch); W. Hamilton, Esq.; Frederic J. Haye, Esq.; J. T. Hayward, Esq.; Herbert Hill, Esq.; Mrs. Knowles; Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Keen; Miss E. J. Littleboy; W. H. Mc. Connell, Esq.; Henry T. Mennell, Esq.; S. Meroudi, Esq.; Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Michelmores; Miss M. B. Mitchell; Lady Nicholson; J. Nutall, Esq.; G. F. O'Dell, Esq.; Miss J. Omerod; A. G. O'Neill, Esq., J.P.; Sir Horace Plunkett; James Ramsay, Esq.; Thos. B. Ramsay, Esq.; J. C. Richardson, Esq.; Fred. S. Roberts, Esq.; Miss Grace Robson; Miss Lillian Rowlands; T. B. Shimwell, Esq.; F. W. Troupe, Esq.; E. H. Warner, Esq.; Rt. Hon. J. H. Whitley, M.P.; A. Whittet, Esq.; J. F. Williams, Esq. TOTAL £490 0 0

DONATION OF £9 10s.

P. J. Pring, Esq. (Collecting Book) ... .. £9 10 0

DONATIONS OF £5 5s.

Mrs. Annie Besant; A. M. Blackden, Esq.; S. H. Blichfeldt, Esq.; J. Armour Brown, Esq.; Miss Chichester; Mrs. C. Chubb; Mr. and Mrs. G. Corderoy; Rev. E. C. Dewich; Lady Drury; J. Elgey, Esq.; Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Forder; H. Gaselee, Esq.; Mrs. M. T. Gilmore; S. Gluckstein, Esq.; W. E. Gray, Esq.; F. Griffiths, Esq.; John T. Hart & Sons; Dr. John Hay; Mr. Hurlock; Captain E. W. Jaffray; B. A. Levinson, Esq.; H. F. Lofts, Esq.; Rev. W. A. Macallan; F. N. Mackie, Esq.; "Ontis" (Anonymous); The Pinners' Hall (Austin Friars); W. D. Priestman, Esq.; Sir Albert Spicer; Rev. E. W. P. Temperley; Miss D. Verner; Sir Chas. Walston; Lt.-Col. Leslie Wilson, M.P. ... .. TOTAL £168 0 0

DONATIONS OF £5.

Major G. H. Abraham; Philip L. Agnew, Esq.; Alex. Allan, Esq.; Anonymous; Miss F. J. Ashford; T. C. Aveling, Esq.; Mrs. Leonora L. S. Bagg; Mr. and Mrs. Begg and daughters; Gilbert Beith, Esq.; Henry Bell, Esq.; T. E. Bisscker, Esq.; E. W. Brooks; J. P. Brown, Esq.; E. G. Buxton, Esq., J.P.; C. W. Chissy, Esq.; Charles Cookson, Esq.; Mrs. Dawson Clark; Sir Wiloughby Dickinson; Miss Droop; Ernest Edmonds, Esq.; E. W. Enfield, Esq.; Dr. M. Epstein; Lt.-Col. J. W. C. Erek; The Lord Farrer; The Rev. E. B. Freeman; Miss M. Fretwell; John Firth, Esq.;

Lewis G. Fry, Esq.; Sir J. T. Agg Gardner; Miss Ida Glower; H. G. Gotch, Esq.; F. W. Green, Esq.; C. F. Greig, Esq.; Lady Grinhorpe; C. V. Haeren, Esq.; Miss G. A. Hansell; Miss Hathornwaite; Rev. and Mrs. R. T. Herford; W. Hosken, Esq.; Miss A. M. Hoyland; Robert L. Hunter, Esq.; Miss L. A. E. Hunting; Miss M. E. Hunting; Miss Nelly Irvine; Rev. C. Jackson, C. C.; J. W. Jeakes, Esq.; Miss K. Jowitt; Miss Dora M. Kembal; B. G. Kennard, Esq.; Dr. V. Kilburn; The Rev. H. Laurence; Miss Kate Leman; E. J. Lewis, Esq.; Sir R. Ashton Lister; Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Littleboy; Miss B. Lloyd; R. M. MacGregor, Esq.; Miss Nellie Maclean; J. T. Manders, Esq.; H. E. Markel, Esq.; George Marsham, Esq.; E. M. Martyn, Esq.; Miss Caroline McCarthy; Rutherford Morrison, Esq., F.R.C.S.; Dr. Alex. Muirhead, F.R.S.; Miss E. D. Nicholson; Hermann H. Noltentino, Esq.; Lewis Oppenheimer, Esq.; John T. Parker, Esq.; Miss G. B. Pearsall; V. H. Pearson, Esq.; D. G. Pelly, Esq.; H. Pownall, Esq.; Mrs. R. R. Price; M. A. Puchk, Esq.; J. Rennie, Esq.; Miss M. E. Richardson; W. F. Richardson, Esq.; Mrs. A. Runciman; W. Russell, Esq.; Leo. F. Schuster, Esq.; Hon. Ernest Scott; The Countess of Selborne; Dr. Gilbert Slater; Mrs. Bertram Smith; The Lady Stallbridge; Mrs. Chetham Strode; The Lord and Lady Tennyson; T. N. Toller, Esq.; Edmund B. Traill, Esq.; Frank Trier, Esq.; Canning Vosper, Esq.; A. S. Warman, Esq.; Mrs. Grace T. Wells; Dr. Whitfield; Arthur Whitson, Esq.; F. Gilbert Wormsley, Esq.; Gordon C. Wordsworth, Esq.; W. Wyse, Esq. TOTAL £500 0 0

Donations under £5 ... .. £577 14 10



LEAGUE OF  
(HEAD  
BALANCE SHEET

LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.
SUNDRY CREDITORS—for purchases and other outstanding expenses ... ..	2,482	13	2
LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK LTD.— Overdraft ... ..	12,370	4	2

QUEENBOROUGH,  
*Chairman of Finance Committee.*

J. C. MAXWELL GARNETT,  
*General Secretary.*

£14,852 17 4

We have compared the above Balance Sheet dated 31st Account for the year ended that date (which Account we the Head Office, and find them to be in accordance therewith.

The transactions of the Branches are not incorporated in the self-supporting basis and are regarded as separate entities.

5, London Wall Buildings,  
London, E.C.2.  
18th May, 1921.

NATIONS UNION.  
OFFICE.)

31st DECEMBER, 1920.

ASSETS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
OFFICE FURNITURE AND FITTINGS —as at 31st December, 1919	1,783	13	7			
Less: Depreciation ... ..	269	1	0			
	1,524	12	7			
Add: Expenditure during the year ended 31st December, 1920 ... ..	753	11	6			
	2,278	4	1			
SUNDRY DEBTORS— For Periodicals and Literature, &c. (including amounts owing by Branches) ... ..	1,070	12	11			
Advance to Liverpool and Merseyside District ... ..	500	0	0			
Advance to Staff Canteen Committee ... ..	297	19	6			
Deposit paid on account of hire of Hall to commemorate first anniversary of the League of Nations ... ..	52	10	0			
	1,921	2	5			
CASH IN HAND AND AT LLOYD'S BANK, LTD. ... ..				205	14	7
INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT Excess of Expenditure over Income for the year ended 31st December, 1920, per account	12,034	7	8			
Less: Balance at credit of the Account at 31st December, 1919 ... ..	1,586	11	5			
	10,447	16	3			
	£14,852	17	4			

December, 1920, and the accompanying Income and Expenditure have signed for identification purposes) with the books kept at

Head Office Accounts as such Branches are constituted on a

(Sgd.) DELOITTE, PLENDER, GRIFFITHS & Co.,  
*Chartered Accountants.*



**LEAGUE OF  
(HEAD  
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT  
EXPENDITURE.**

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL EXPENDITURE—</b>		
Salaries and Wages ... ..	24,663 16 10	
Alterations and Decorations (New Premises) ... ..	3,086 9 5	
Removal Expenses ... ..	83 1 6	
Printing and Stationery ... ..	2,949 13 4	
Office Maintenance, including Rent, Rates, Lighting, Heating and Renewals ... ..	2,636 3 0	
Travelling Expenses ... ..	1,285 5 7	
Postages and Telegrams ... ..	1,112 16 0	
Bank Interest and Charges ... ..	56 1 7	
Depreciation of Furniture and Fittings ... ..	269 1 0	
Legal and Accountancy Charges	269 8 10	
	36,411 17 1	
<b>CONTRIBUTION TO UNION DES ASSOCIATIONS POUR LA SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS ...</b>		20 12 10
<b>EXPENDITURE INCURRED BY DELEGATES IN ATTENDING INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES—</b>		
Milan ... ..	317 12 11	
Paris ... ..	142 8 2	
Brussels ... ..	35 18 10	
	495 19 11	
<b>EXPENSES OF REGIONAL ORGANISERS AND DISTRICT OFFICES—</b>		
Salaries and Wages ... ..	5,725 10 6	
Office Maintenance, including Rent, Rates, &c. ... ..	561 3 1	
Travelling and Hotel Expenses	1,264 8 1	
Printing and Stationery ... ..	185 11 9	
Postages and Telegrams ... ..	335 5 11	
	8,061 19 4	
<b>CAMPAIGN AND PROPAGANDA EXPENDITURE—</b>		
Publications (after deduction in respect of Sales made) ... ..	5,874 3 10	
Advertising ... ..	214 13 10	
Appeals Department—Salaries and Expenses of temporary organisers ... ..	1,927 0 8	
Hire of Halls, Expenses of Meetings, &c. ... ..	2,716 17 4	
	10,732 15 8	
	£55,723 4 10	

18th May, 1921.

**NATIONS UNION.  
OFFICE.)**

31st DECEMBER, 1920.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>INCOME.</b>		
<b>DONATIONS—Received by Head Office during 1920 ... ..</b>		37,404 11 5
<b>SUBSCRIPTIONS—Received by Head Office during 1920—</b>		
Life Memberships ... ..	738 0 0	
Annual Subscriptions (including certain subscriptions covering a portion of 1921) ... ..	2,642 0 7	
	3,380 0 7	
<b>PERCENTAGE OF SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVABLE BY HEAD OFFICE FROM BRANCHES—</b>		
Amount so far as ascertained at date of preparation of accounts ... ..		289 19 6
<b>SUMS RECEIVED IN RESPECT OF PROVINCIAL APPEALS (NET)</b>		1,862 10 0
<b>COLLECTIONS—</b>		
Churches (all denominations) ... ..	102 3 9	
Meetings ... ..	649 11 11	
	751 15 8	
<b>BALANCE—Being excess of Expenditure over Income for the year ended 31st December, 1920 ...</b>		12,034 7 8
		£55,723 4 10

(Sgd.) DELOITTE, PLENDER, GRIFFITHS & Co.



## FORM OF BEQUEST.

“ I give to the LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION  
“ situate at No. 15 Grosvenor Crescent  
“ in the County of London the sum of £  
“ (free of duty) to be applicable for the  
“ general purposes of such institution and  
“ I declare that the receipt of the Treasurer  
“ or other proper officer for the time being  
“ of such institution shall be a sufficient  
“ discharge for the same.”