Spain

1. Telegram to Lord Plymouth, President of the Non-Intervention Committee, London:

In view of the negotiations now being carried on in London the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom in session at Luhacovice repeats its claim made before, that the foreign troops be withdrawn from Spain before any decisions are taken and, in any case, condemns any effort to accord to Franco the belligerent rights thus putting on the same footing the aggressor and the victim.

29th July 1937

2. To the President of the Council of the League of Nations, Geneva:

Resolved that for the sake of the Spanish people and their culture and in interest of World Peace endangered by the invasion of Spain by foreign troops, the IXth World Congress of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, in session at Luhacovice from July 27-31, 1937 urges that the League of Nations shall take steps to secure the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops, including the Moorish troops, and then to secure peace as quickly as possible.

China

Telegram to Mr. Eden, Foreign Minister of Great Britain, Mr. Chautemps, Prime Minister of France and Mr. Avenol, Secretary General of the League of Nations, the President of the League of Nations Council, Geneva:

Dismayed at Sino-Japanese situation Women's International Congress assembled at Luhacovice urges immediate application of article 17 Covenant. 30th July 1937

Japan

Cable to the Government of Japan, Tokyo:

The IXth World Congress of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, held at Luhacovice, July 27-31, protests to the Japanese Government against the invasion of Chinese territory by Japanese troops and urges their
immediate withdrawal. The peoples are appalled by this renewal of massacre of men.

**Ethiopia**

The IXth World Congress of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, in session at Luhacovice from July 27-31, 1937, accepts with acclamation and sends forward to the League of Nations, Geneva, the following Resolution:

In the near future the League of Nations will have to decide whether the conquest of Ethiopia be considered by the League as accomplished. Before the eyes of all the world a crime has been committed against a whole nation. The most perfect inventions of modern technique have been used in the service of barbarism. A world has been forced to look on, though revolting against it, while the League of Nations did not dare to intervene to prevent the atrocities by using all the means at its disposal.

We are often told that especially a small nation has no possibility to influence the final decision of the League. But nothing can deprive us of the right and the duty to oppose the acceptance of an injustice.

We are not blind to the economic sacrifices which the states which do not accept the conquest of Ethiopia and her obliteration as a free nation, voluntarily impose on themselves. But there are also other values than the economic ones.

The Swedish Section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom appeal to their Government to take into consideration and lay stress on the points of view presented above when the matter comes before the Council and the Assembly of the League of Nations thus acting in accordance with the principles expressed in Art. 10 of the Covenant.

**Political Prisoners**

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom assembled in Congress at Luhacovice from July 27-31, 1937, demand once more the liberation of the innumerable victims who are still to-day kept in jail and in concentration camps for their devotion to the cause of Peace and Freedom.

**Right of Asylum**

The IXth World Congress of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, in session at Luhacovice (Czechoslovakia) July 27-31, states that there is a rapidly increasing number of political refugees from Fascist states, who are being deprived of their nationality and social status because even in democratic countries the Right of Asylum and the right to work is not legally secured.
So far, it was only through voluntary relief organizations that refugees were saved from the worst social catastrophe. Even these efforts must fail, if the question of right of asylum and right to work is not settled once and for all, and if a constructive solution is not found through close cooperation between the Governments and the relief organizations.

In order to obtain the necessary measures on which depend the destiny of hundreds of thousands of people persecuted for their political or religious outlook or their race the Congress appeals to Governments to appoint mixed committees in their respective countries on which shall sit representatives of the relief organizations and of refugees to define the legal position of political and other refugees and find a solution for the legal and economic difficulties of refugees recognized by it as such.

Convinced of the great importance of the Convention on International Status of certain categories of Refugees, (Geneva, October 28, 1933, Doc. No. C 650 M. 311) ratified since by Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Denmark, Italy, France and Great Britain, this Congress urges the signature and ratification of a Convention based on the provisional arrangements for the Status of Refugees coming from Germany (Geneva, July 4, 1936, Doc No. 362 M.237) adapting where necessary the legislation and the practice of each State to the standard of human rights which is internationally recognized.

The Congress hopes that any future Treaty will include all categories of refugees whether they are refugees because of one political system or the other or because of their race or their religious conviction, whether they have lost their nationality or not. Such Treaty must contain provisions for the safeguarding of their right to work.

The Congress appeals to the League of Nations to set up within its framework a Commission which will be responsible for the legal and juridical protection of all refugees and for the coordination of unofficial activities on their behalf. This Commission would take over the work for which the Nansen Office and the High Commission for Refugees coming from Germany are at present responsible.

It urges that a definite decision with regard to legal and juridical protection of refugees may be taken by the Assembly of the League of Nations in September this year. If no settlement is arrived at, this Congress presses for an immediate meeting of Governments postponed from last July to deal with a Convention for the Protection of Refugees coming from Germany.

The majority of the Executive Committee in considering the above Statement on the Right of Asylum, wishes to suggest that in any further convention to safeguard the rights of refugees it should be recommended to Governments that limitation of freedom of speech, assembly and communication should not go beyond the limitations imposed by laws of the country upon its own citizens.
The Scottsboro Negroes

To the Governor of the State of Alabama, U.S.A.:

The IXth World Congress of the Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom has learned with great satisfaction that the national and international campaign which has been going for years against the unjust death sentence on the eight young Negroes of Scottsboro has at last resulted in having the innocence of four of them proved and the death sentence withdrawn.

Though it is not possible to wipe away the great misery suffered by those under sentence or death nor to give back to them the years of freedom which have been taken from them, this International Congress desires most respectfully to inquire what recompense the State Authorities of Alabama plan to give these four young men belonging to a minority race in the US who were so unjustly imprisoned:

1. in case their health has suffered, to do everything possible to restore it,
2. to give them the possibility and the means of creating for themselves an existence corresponding to their inclination and their capacities.
3. The Congress demands further that the four Negroes still in jail be freed.

Nobel Prize to Mahatma Gandhi

To the Nobel Prize Committee, Oslo:

The IXth World Congress of the Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom, Luhacovice, July 27-31, 1937, supports the proposal to award the Nobel Prize to Mahatma Gandhi.

World Peace Prize Award to Rosika Schwimmer

The IXth World Congress of the Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom, assembled at Luhacovice, July 27-31, 1937 welcomes and supports the campaign of the International Committee for the World Peace Prize Award to Rosika Schwimmer; an unofficial democratic tribute to the great pacifist leader who, at the very outbreak of the World War in 1914 was the first to demand neutral action for peace and armistice and the fist in our 1915 Congress at the Hague to originate and carry through the plan of delegations with our message to the warring and neutral Governments.