Maxton opened the proceedings with the statement that he and accepted the Chairmanship of the League after due consideration, because he regarded it as one of the most important international movements of today. Of the two secretaries, L. Gibarti. H. S. Liau, only the latter was present, as Gibarti who had been ill for some time sent in his resignation to the Committee. Liau also declared his inability to continue work as Secretary of the League, because of his having to leave Europe shortly. The question of the appointment of new Secretaries therefore came up for discussion. The Executive Committee decided in principle that the Secretariat should be composed of three persons, one representing the Communist movement another the Social Democratic workers, and the third the national liberation movements of the colonial countries, as these three were the main factors on which the League was based. After thorough consideration of the political and financial situation as well as of the names of the most suitable candidates, it was resolved that Willi Munzenberg, M. P. (Germany) and Virendranath Chattopadhaya India should be appointed Secretaries and that a third Secretary, preferably an Englishman, should be found the next Meeting of the Executive Committee which has been fixed for next August.

A brief report was given by the International Secretariat on the work of the League during the four months since the last Session of the General Council held in Brussels in the beginning of December 1927, and reports were also given on the activities of the Sections of the League in England, Holland, Germany and France.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Executive Committee.

Resolution on the British Section of the League.

The Executive Committee of the League against Imperialism regards the creation of strong mass organisations of the League in the capitalist countries as an essential pre-condition for an effective anti-imperialist movement in the whole world.

The Executive Committee receives with satisfaction the declaration made by the British Delegation under the leadership of James Maxton, that in Britain also the League will proceed to secure the recruitment of thousands of workers as members.

Resolution on India.

The Executive committee of the League against Imperialism congratulates the Indian National Congress on having declared the complete independence of India as the goal of the Indian national movement, as all other formulae of so-called "freedom within the Empire" are but camouflaged forms of foreign domination.
The Executive Committee further welcomes the fact that, as the logical outcome of that declaration, India has unanimously adopted a rigorous boycott of the Simon Commission, thereby emphatically denying the insolent claim of the British Parliament to frame or to decide upon a constitution for the people of India.

The Executive Committee hopes that the Indian National Congress will devote itself wholeheartedly to the task of organising the workers and peasants of India, without whose active cooperation for economic and social emancipation Indian independence cannot be secured.

The Executive Committee appeals to the British workers to realise the disastrous effect upon their own standards of life and trade-union rights of allowing imperialist exploitation in oriental countries, and calls upon the organised workers of Great Britain to take steps to secure that their representatives use their power in support of the unanimously expressed desires of the Indian people instead of aiding the imperialist manoeuvres of the British capitalist Government.

Resolution on Egypt.

The Executive Committee of the League against Imperialism denounces the methods of violence and terror adopted by the British Government to prevent the Egyptian people from exercising their legitimate right of framing laws for their own benefit, including laws guaranteeing freedom of association.

The Executive Committee supports the people of Egypt wholeheartedly in their demand for complete independence, for the immediate withdrawal of all British troops from Egypt and the Sudan, and for the international recognition of Egypt as a sovereign state.

The Executive Committee takes this opportunity of warning the Egyptian people that these demands cannot be realised so long as they allow their affairs to be decided by statesmen whose economic and social interests do not coincide with those of the broad masses of the population.

The Executive Committee calls upon them to form a united front with all the other oppressed nations and classes of the world for the final overthrow of imperialism.

Resolution on Arabia

The Executive Committee of the League against Imperialism condemns the aggressive military operations conducted by the British Government against the Arabs, both on the borders of Aden in