

appeared to her to be the indefinite obligations included in Article 10 of the Covenant. We besought you to make more precise the scope of the obligations flowing from this clause, in order that the geographical situation and special conditions of each State might be taken into account, and that it would appear quite clearly that our own parliament retained the decision as to the measure of its participation in the conflict. That interpretation secured the support of the Fourth Assembly, with a single dissenting vote. We hope that it will be possible to find, in the Protocol which is presented to us, the policy expressed in last year's resolution interpreting Article 10. I recognize that the closely elaborated plan before us forms a logical and harmonious whole, corresponding to the needs of Europe and designed mainly for application to that continent. Our Government and our Parliament will have to consider in what measure this Protocol will meet the conditions of our country, and decide whether it can undertake to subscribe to its obligations. We can assure our colleagues that this study will be made with the fullest sympathy and in the same spirit that has animated the members of this Assembly, who have conscientiously striven to find the most certain method of ensuring peace to the world.

The Canadian Delegation, animated by the same sentiments, will vote for the resolutions before us.

The other work of the Fifth Assembly may most conveniently be reviewed by noting the chief questions discussed by the various committees.

The First Committee (Legal and Constitutional Questions) gave much time to framing the arbitration sections of the Protocol. It also drew up an amendment to Article 16 which was adopted by the Assembly and now goes forward to the Member States. As originally drafted, this Article required Members of the League, on deciding that a breach of the Covenant had occurred, to impose an economic boycott against the offending state, and particularly "the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the Covenant-breaking state, and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the Covenant-breaking state and the nationals of any other state, whether a Member of the League or not." It was considered by some countries, notably Great Britain and Switzerland, that it would be an impossible task to regulate the intercourse of their own nationals or the nationals of the offending state living abroad; France, on the other hand, contended that the experience of the last war proved the necessity of checking the activities of enemy groups sheltered in neutral territory. An amendment was adopted by the 1921 Assembly, substituting the words "persons residing in" for "nationals of"; it did not secure the necessary number of ratifications, and after an abortive effort at the 1923 Assembly, a compromise amendment was agreed upon in 1924, which met the approval of both the British and the French delegations. The new amendment makes restriction of the activities of "residents" compulsory and of "nationals" optional.

Another important proposal, initiated by the Swedish Government, led to the adoption of a resolution calling for the appointment of a Committee of Experts to draw up a provisional list of the divisions of international law which might now be regulated by international agreement, and, after consideration of this list by the governments of the world, to report as to the matters sufficiently ripe for codification.

The Second Committee (Technical Organizations) heard reports on the financial reconstruction of Austria and of Hungary through agencies of the League, which were on the whole distinctly encouraging. The work of the Health Organization, the Organization for Communications and Transit, and the Finan-