

Sr. Cornejo (Peru) considered that, as war was henceforth forbidden as an instrument of national policy, decisions of the Council regarding the settlement of a dispute need no longer be unanimous, but that a majority vote would suffice.

The representative of Denmark considered that it was unnecessary to amend the Covenant, but that a new Article 17 (a), which would be the Kellogg Pact, should be incorporated in the Covenant. In reply to this suggestion, the Swedish Delegates felt that, if the Kellogg Pact were introduced bodily into the Covenant, they would find themselves interpreting it without the assistance of certain of the Powers that had signed it. He pointed out that, while the British Delegation desired that in no case could a Member of the League resort to war, under the Kellogg Pact war could be decided upon in the case where a signatory of the Kellogg Pact had violated its obligations. He would therefore propose deleting the phrases in the Covenant which were incompatible with the Pact, and he would not substitute any other terminology.

In view of the importance of the discussion in the Committee, it was felt desirable not to try to rush through the changes during the Tenth Assembly. The Report of the Committee, which was accepted by the Assembly, invites the Council to appoint a Committee of eleven persons to report on the amendments to the Covenant of the League which are deemed necessary to bring it into harmony with the Pact of Paris. This Committee is to meet during the first few months of 1930, and the result of its deliberations will be communicated to the Members of the League so that action may be taken on the question at the next Assembly. The proposed amendments follow:—

*Article 12 (1)* to be amended to read as follows:—

"The Members of the League agree that if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture they will submit the matter either to arbitration or judicial settlement or to inquiry by the Council, and they agree that they will in no case resort to war."

*Article 13 (4)* to be amended to read as follows:—

"The Members of the League agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award or decision that may be rendered. In the event of any failure to carry out such an award or decision, the Council shall propose what steps should be taken to give effect thereto."

*Article 15 (6)* to be amended to read as follows:—

"If a report by the Council is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof other than the Representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the Members of the League agree that as against any party to the dispute that complies with the recommendations of the report they will take no action which is inconsistent with its terms"

*Article 15 (7)* to be amended to read as follows:—

"If the Council fails to reach a report which is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof other than the Representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the Members of the League reserve to themselves the right to take such action as they shall consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice other than a resort to war."

A suggestion of the Delegate of Peru was not acted upon. It was to the effect that a committee should be established to study some form of declaration specifying that a treaty of peace imposed as a result of war, entered upon in breach of the Peace Pact and the Covenant, should not be recognized by the League.

*Application of Article 19 of the Covenant of the League Regarding the Reconsideration of Treaties which have become inapplicable.*

Draft Resolution proposed by the Chinese Delegation on September 10, 1929:—

"The Assembly:

"Considering that Article 19 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, which provides that

'The Assembly may from time to time advise the reconsideration by Members of the League of treaties which have become inapplicable and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world.'