

The conference, which was held as a result of proposals first made by the United States Government, devoted the greater part of its time to the question of liquor smuggling, the United States delegation proposing, in this regard, that clearance should be refused to vessels carrying commodities, the importation of which was forbidden by the country of destination. The Canadian delegation while not empowered to reply to this request on behalf of their government, undertook to report the United States proposals and the arguments advanced in support of them.

An Inter-Imperial Conference on the operation of Dominion Legislation and Merchant Shipping Legislation, convened as a result of the recommendation of the Imperial Conference, 1926, was held in London from October 8 to December 4. The Canadian representatives were as follows:—

Hon. Ernest Lapointe, K.C., M.P., Minister of Justice.  
Dr. O. D. Skelton, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.  
Mr. E. Hawken, Assistant Deputy Minister of Marine.  
Mr. J. E. Read, K.C., Legal Adviser, Department of External Affairs.  
Mr. C. P. Plaxton, K.C., Senior Advisory Counsel, Department of Justice.  
Mr. C. J. Burchell, K.C., Member of the Bar of Nova Scotia.  
Mr. Jean Desy, K.C., Secretary, Counsellor of the Canadian Legation, Paris.

The High Commissioner for Canada in Great Britain, Hon. P. C. Larkin, attended as Canadian representative the International Conference on Reparations held at the Hague, August 6-31, to consider the report of the Committee of Experts which had met at Paris earlier in the year.

A Diplomatic Conference convened at the invitation of the Swiss Government to revise the Red Cross Convention of 1906, and to prepare a convention for the treatment of prisoners of war, met at Geneva, from July 1 to 27. Forty-seven States were represented. The Canadian delegation consisted of the Canadian Advisory Officer at Geneva, Dr. W. A. Riddell, and Lieut.-Col. C. P. Vanier, who signed the final act of the conference.

On the invitation of His Majesty's Government in Great Britain, an International Conference was convened at London on April 16, 1929, to revise the Convention of 1914, relating to safety of life at sea. Canada, as one of the signatories of the 1914 Convention, was represented by the Deputy Minister of Marine, Mr. A. Johnston, and the Secretary of the High Commissioner's Office in London, Mr. Lucien Pacaud. Attached to the delegation as technical advisers were: Lieut.-Commander C. P. Edwards, Mr. F. McDonnell, Captain L. G. Dixon, Captain J. Gillies, and Captain A. S. M. Nicholls.

An extraordinary session of the International Commission for Air Navigation was summoned to meet in Paris in June, 1929, to consider certain German proposals for the modification of the Paris Air Convention of 1919. Canada as a signatory of the 1919 Convention, was represented by the Second Secretary of the Canadian Legation in Paris, Mr. Pierre Dupuy, and Squadron Leader Stevenson. The Commission at this session suggested a number of changes to the text of the above Convention in order to facilitate the adhesion of non-contracting States, and hence make possible more complete international regulation of air navigation. These amendments were embodied in a Protocol, which the Canadian representatives signed and which will come into force when ratified by all the States at present contracting parties to the Convention of 1919.

The Commission met again in Paris on December 10, with the Hon. Philippe Roy as the Canadian representative. At this meeting Canada's claim, along with the claims of the United Kingdom and of the other Dominions, to separate voting power, was unanimously recognized. Previously the British Commonwealth had been granted only one vote.

An International Conference on the treatment of foreigners, convened by the League of Nations pursuant to the resolutions of the International Economic