

President of the Conference, which he opened with a speech of welcome which was received with much applause. Mr. Raymond Poincaré, Minister of Finance and President of the Council, M. Aristide Briand, Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Painlevé, Minister of War, M. Bouisson, President of La Chambre des Députés, and many of the members of the Government attended one or more sittings.

The President of the Reichstag and some of the leading members of that Chamber and many of the Parliamentary leaders of the 33 nations were present with other delegates and all took a deeply interested part in the proceedings. There were several receptions and other brilliant functions given by the Municipal Council of Paris, the President of the Republic, M. Briand, M. Painlevé, M. Poincaré, M. Bouisson, Senator Fernand Merlin and others.

The Delegates from Great Britain, Lord Treowen and others, and from the United States, Senators Burton and Tyson, took a prominent part in the activities of the Conference.

On the first day the Hon. Senator Dandurand opened the General Debate and was followed by several other delegates, including myself. After the close of the General Debate, the subjects mentioned in the Agenda were discussed as follows:—

Friday, 26th August.—Abuse of Noxious Drugs.

Saturday, 27th August.—Establishment of Customs Union in Europe (in which only European delegates participated).

Monday, 29th August.—Technical plans for reduction of Armaments.

Tuesday, 30th August.—Methods for Codification of International Law.

The Resolutions annexed to this Report were unanimously adopted.

The Delegates were reminded of their obligations to include these Resolutions in the Report to their respective Parliaments. They are as follows:—

1. Resolution with regard to Noxious Drugs.
2. Resolution with regard to Customs Agreement between the countries of Europe.
3. Resolution with regard to the abolition of Passport Visas.
4. Resolution with regard to reduction of Armaments.
5. Resolution with regard to Codification of International Law.

During the General Debate I brought before the Assembly the question of Parliamentary Government as it functions nowadays and insisted upon the necessity of a thorough examination of its present condition, its shortcomings and failures, as well as the necessity for its improvement, and that this grave subject should be especially dealt with by a Commission appointed for the purpose of being reported on fully at the next Conference. It was unanimously decided that it would be one of the principal questions for discussion and action at the now approaching Conference, at Berlin, in August next, and the subject accordingly has been placed on the Agenda.

In the meantime the Bureau of the Union has printed and circulated the opinions of some of the great Parliamentarians of Europe on the subject. They are M. Harold J. Laski, professor of Economic Sciences of the Faculty of London University; M. Charles Borgeaud, professor at the University of Geneva; M. F. Larnaude, honorary dean of the Faculty of Law at Paris; Gaetano Mosca, Senator, of the Kingdom of Italy, professor at the University of Rome, and M. M. J. Bonn, professor at the Commercial Institute of Berlin.

I shared with the President of "La Chambre des Députés" and a few other delegates the honour of presiding at two Sittings of the General Assembly. During the Conference it was a repeated source of gratification to me, as President of the Canadian Group, to hear from most of the delegates who had attended the Conference of 1925, held, as you no doubt remember, partly in