

able to read the voluminous and important material presented by Italy until the boat trip back. Canada was hampered by late organization and consequently had no memorandum to present. For future meetings of the Conference we shall be able to keep in more direct touch with the Institute and I would suggest that the agenda for the next Conference should be considered at the earliest possible opportunity and that steps should be taken to become thoroughly acquainted with the material in order that we can make a distinctive contribution by submitting memorandums at a very early date - say six months before the Conference meetings. Canada was handicapped further by our late organization in the failure to appreciate the internal politics of the situation. It became obvious that the second committee on Internal Intervention was intended to sidetrack the Italians and the Germans and that the general work of the session was to be carried out in the first committee. It is quite probable that I should have elected to attend the meetings of the second committee in any case but I should have at least been prepared for the general developments which materialized. The Italians were virtually promised the right of way at the first meeting last year and consequently presented a strong delegation backed up by a large number of memoranda. As a result the members of the delegation took up a disproportionate share of time - particularly serious when one considers the hours wasted in duplication required for translation. Incidentally a different type of translator should be encouraged for these meetings than for the usual League of Nations' meetings. A translator who can summarize very briefly the arguments advanced is eminently desirable and I venture to suggest that this should be brought to the attention of those responsible for these arrangements. As a result of encroachment on the time, the chairman was forced to introduce a ten minute rule which necessarily applied to all countries which had not yet had a chance to contribute. Canada, the United States, Australia, New Zealand, Denmark and others were affected. Fortunately the chairman interpreted the ruling rather generously. From these remarks the handicaps will be obvious. In future they should not be in evidence. It was suggested that the chairman ought not to have been an American as he was inclined to be too lenient to the Italians; but I am inclined to think the obstacles would have been insuperable in any case.

Nevertheless, these handicaps were overcome as far as possible. The general argument settled down to a struggle between the Italians supported by the Germans, and the English, Americans and French, the latter taking the position to the extreme right. The Anglo-Saxons especially Professor Toynbee and Professor Clark (U.S.A.) persistently argued that the authoritarian type of system which had been worked out by the Fascists was limited in its neglect of similar authoritarian systems which might be worked out in perhaps seventy other states. It did not adapt itself to the demands of an international economy. The Italians argued that each state must develop along its own lines and that the final