

it would have been considerably more difficult to establish the United Nations. "The United Nations is not the legal heir of the League, but it is its moral successor."

The Canadian delegate also spoke of the part played behind the scenes in the organization of the United Nations by the members of the Secretariat of the League. In the membership of all Great Powers the United Nations had an enormous advantage over the League, "but the question remains which, with greater justification, haunted the meeting rooms and corridors of Geneva: Have they the will to use their power to support the principles and procedures of the Charter?" He declared that the troubles of the world were not a question of the nature of the existing international machinery or the processes whereby issues were brought forward for discussion and settlement, whether in the Covenant of the League of Nations or the Charter of the United Nations. What the League of Nations, and what the United Nations could do, was what the States Members agreed should be done. More could not come out of an international organization than its members were ready to put into it. Extracts from the Canadian delegate's speech are contained in the second annex to this Report.

The delegate of India, Sir Khwaja Nazimuddin, said that he could not agree with those who felt they had come to the burial ceremony of the League of Nations. It was true that the experiment was not a complete success, but the United Nations were carrying on further research. The nations of India, he said, were standing on the threshold of independent sovereign status. India had supported the ideal of the League of Nations and would contribute its utmost to the success of the United Nations.

The delegate of Australia, Professor H. K. Bailey, saw no occasion for dirges, humiliation or repudiation. Notwithstanding the break in legal continuity between the League and the United Nations, the underlying process was in reality continuous and constructive; the international community had been given a new constitution in the Charter. Parallels could be found in the national history of many states. What stood out clearly was that without the achievement of Geneva, San Francisco could not have gone so far or so easily in laying down a constitution for the world community of the future.

The delegate of Greece, Mr. Agnides, said that Greece's attitude in the past would serve as a guarantee of the line of conduct that she will follow in the future. He expressed a general view when he said that he wished to say to Geneva, and above all, to the whole of Switzerland, that all who had spent, as he had done, long years among the courageous and honourable Swiss, would be conscious of