

The address by M. Paul-Boncour, delegate of France, was received by the Assembly with the same attention as that paid to Lord Cecil's. After reciting some of the League's successes in maintaining peace, he recounted its major failures, and said, "May I recall that from this very rostrum at the time of Munich, M. Litvinov told us that in the opinion of his Government peace was indivisible?" M. Paul-Boncour saw in the United Nations Charter some important innovations. He called for the creation of an international armed force under the United Nations. In this he was supported by the delegates of Uruguay and Turkey.

The delegate of Switzerland, Mr. Petitpierre, reminded the Assembly that Switzerland in its special position as the seat of the League of Nations had collaborated closely in all the work of the League, and said that his country believed in the necessity of a truly democratic international organization, within which each country might assume a role compatible with its resources and its particular vocation. He expressed the hope that those States not members of the United Nations, which have established their loyal adherence to the international legal institutions created for the pacific settlement of disputes, might be allowed access at the earliest possible moment to the new International Court. In this hope he was joined by the delegate of Portugal.

The delegate of the Netherlands, Mr. Van Blokland, suggested three important reasons for the failure of the League: first, the lack of universality and especially the absence of the United States of America; secondly, the too great equality in the League between large and small States in the responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security; and thirdly, the lack of solidarity among members of the League. An attempt was being made to remedy these first two defects in the new organization, although he thought one could not approve a system under which the possibility of resorting to coercive measures was conditioned by the requirement of unanimity among the Great Powers, so that no action would be taken when one of the Great Powers was the disturber of the peace.

The delegate of Canada, Mr. Hume Wrong, referred to the speeches delivered by Lord Cecil and M. Paul-Boncour, and said that Canada had faithfully supported the League of Nations from the first. The Report of the Secretary-General impressed one with the extent and variety of the work which had been accomplished during the war in spite of all difficulties. Canada had been one of the small group of States Members which, by paying their full contributions as they fell due, showed their belief that the League must survive through the years of war. The action of these Governments had been justified by events. If the League had died from neglect