

machinery for peace could work unless the will for peace was there. Every nation could disarm if it chose, and the nations could all agree to disarm if they chose. The question was, were the Governments, and especially the Governments with great military and naval forces, really in earnest?

Baron Aloisi restated Italy's disarmament policy: the need to reduce as much as possible the general level of armaments, to bring about a "per-equation" or proportional equalization of the potential war-strengths of States and to reinforce by disarmament the security of each nation. In economic matters, Italy was ready, in conformity with the recommendations of the Stresa Conference's report, to take part in an endeavour to restore better conditions of life in one important area of Europe. Similar action might be taken in the wider sphere of Europe as a whole and of the whole world. Italy, for her part, was ready for any international action based on a sound, balanced and liberal customs and currency policy.

Alluding to the decision taken by the Council to set up a committee to follow the further development of the dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay, M. Costa du Rels and M. Caballero de Bedoya declared the firm intention of their respective Governments to submit the dispute to pacific settlement.

ELECTIONS TO THE COUNCIL

The three non-permanent seats on the Council, made vacant by the retirement of Peru, Yugoslavia, and Poland, were filled on October 3 by the election of Mexico and Czechoslovakia and the re-election of Poland, which had previously been declared re-eligible, for three years ending in 1935.

ENTRY OF IRAQ INTO THE LEAGUE

On October 3, Iraq was admitted by a unanimous vote as a Member of the League of Nations. The moment was historic, for Iraq is the first State to emerge from the Mandatory regime into full nationhood. Sir John Simon recalled that Iraq was the country that had been the source of religion and of civilization for half of the world; that it enclosed within its boundaries the place that was the Garden of Eden and the area that was afflicted by the Flood; and that it could show to-day the records of Abraham and Ur of the Chaldees, the records of Nebuchadnezzar and the Kingdom of Babylon, records which still remained of the ancient Empire of Nineveh and Sennacherib.

FIRST COMMITTEE

(Legal and Constitutional Questions)

Nationality of Women

The First Committee of the Assembly was called upon for the second time to consider whether it should recommend the convocation of a conference to revise immediately Articles 8 to 11 of the Hague Convention of April 12, 1930, which deals with the nationality of women, as urged by various representative women's organizations, or whether it should find that the results of the Hague Conference represented the maximum that could be secured by general international agreement at the present juncture.

The delegations of Chile and Colombia were in favour of an immediate revision of the Articles in question, while the delegation of Canada expressed the hope that the Hague Convention would as soon as possible be put into effect, without prejudice to further international action when such action became practicable. The Committee decided in favour of the second solution.

The draft resolution put forward by the Chilean and Colombian delegations aimed at the complete revision of Articles 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the Hague Convention, which deal with the nationality of women, and the drafting of a new