

His Highness The Aga Khan of India, while welcoming Egypt's entry as a contribution to universality, said that India was too conscious of her own many millions to find satisfaction in the addition of numbers alone. The League was too representative of one civilization and of one creed to be able to claim universality in a truly catholic sense. The admission of Egypt would help to make up for this lack of balance. It was important to remember that Egypt was reassuming her full sovereignty sponsored by Great Britain, and with Great Britain's powerful support that was something no Indian with any foresight could witness wholly unmoved, least of all a Muslim like himself. Many Indians were bound not only by custom and habit, but by religious faith and friendship with Egypt.

The representative of Switzerland mentioned the "real, sincere, and deep friendship which had long existed" between his country and Egypt. He added that the League would never be fully effective unless it had among its members all States, including the Great Powers. The people of Switzerland were determined opponents of the policy of the formation of ideological blocs. While Switzerland was a democratic country founded upon the principles of liberty, yet that did not prevent them from living in "harmony, friendship, and collaboration with all States who do not illicitly interfere with our internal affairs, especially those whose institutions differ most from ours."

The representative of Chile said that his country was bound, and had been bound for years past, by the closest bonds of friendship with Egypt. The admission of Egypt was evidence that inequality of material power counted as nothing in the eyes of great democracies like Great Britain when an opportunity offered to consolidate the principles of freedom, equality, and fraternity which were proclaimed a century and a half ago by another great European power—France.

The representative of Portugal said that his country had from the outset been most interested in collaborating in the work of justice and equity which was to lead to the restoration of Egypt to her full sovereignty.

The Polish representative stated that Egypt's admission was a contribution to the ideal of universality, the importance of which had so frequently been stressed by the Polish Government.

The representative of China said that the Chinese people with their 48,000,000 Moslems were watching with sympathy and interest the aspirations of the Egyptians—a "great people hoary with tradition."

The Afghanistan representative stated that their joy in welcoming Egypt was accentuated by the fact that it had a King and a Government who were keen on bringing about the modernization of the country.

The representative of Belgium thought that the admission of Egypt was a first consolation for the difficult moments the League had experienced during the past year.

The South African representative said that his Government gave the warmest support and sincerest welcome to a sister State of that vast African continent "on which our common destiny lies." The peaceful means by which the change in Egyptian status had been effected had rightly earned the felicitous tributes which had been offered to Egypt.

The Hungarian representative felt that his people had affinities with Egypt because both countries were essentially agrarian, and that the exchange of products between Egyptian seaports and the Danube ports was supplementing "the ever intenser exchange of cultural goods."

The representative of Mexico considered that the Egyptian Government, by accepting all the rules which the covenant imposes on members of the League of Nations, had shown the only real way which must lead to universality.

The Irish representative briefly welcomed Egypt to the League.

The Argentine representative regarded it as very important that the position as between differently constituted organic entities should be safeguarded and should be a juridical principle.

The Spanish representative said that Spain's voice could not remain unheard in welcoming Egypt as a new member to the League. Spain welcomed the Egyptian delegation for active work in the spirit of the Covenant.

The Egyptian delegate in reply stated that Egypt was proud of the demonstration of esteem and friendship of which she had been the centre. They were deeply touched, and felt that their best method of responding to the confidence which had been reposed in them was by working to ensure the progress of the cause of peace.

The resolution (referred to on page 2 of this report) recommending that Egypt's contribution to the expenses of the League be 12 units, was adopted.

ELECTION OF A JUDGE TO THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

The Council and the Assembly sat simultaneously for the purpose of electing a Judge to the Permanent Court to replace the late Baron Rolin-Jaequemyns. Since the representatives of States non-members of the League, but parties to the Statute of the Court, were to take part in the election in the Assembly, the Credentials Committee had to examine the credentials of the representatives of Brazil and Japan.

Brazil communicated full powers issued by His Excellency the President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil to the effect that His Excellency M. Jose Francisco de Barros Pimentel, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of Brazil accredited to the Swiss Federal Council, was appointed to take part in the Council of the League in the election of a member to the Court, and M. João Carlos Muniz, Consul-General of the United States of Brazil at Geneva, to take part in the vote in the Assembly. The Credentials Committee was of the opinion that the above representatives were duly accredited.

With reference to the message sent by wireless from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan to M. Masayuki Yokoyama and Yoshitane Kiuchi authorizing them to participate as representatives of the Japanese Government in the elections in the Council and in the Assembly respectively, while