

Stress was laid by many delegates, during the general discussion, on the urgent need of steps to put an end to the present state of "economic anarchy" before it led to a complete economic collapse. It was urged that the policy of commercial isolation, economic nationalism and destructive competition must give way to a policy of international collaboration, particularly among the European States. The British Delegate announced that as a step in this direction the British Government had decided to ratify the Commercial Convention dealing with concerted economic action, signed at Geneva, on March 14, 1930.

Much was said about customs barriers, protective tendencies and irrational distribution of raw materials, gold, capital and labour. Reference was made to over-production, the fall in prices, the disquieting growth of unemployment, and the consequent undermining of the social structure. Attention was drawn to the interdependence of agriculture and industry, and to the fact that both required to be lifted out of their present grave depression. In this connection, the resolutions of the recent Agricultural Conference in Warsaw were mentioned. The most important of these proposed that European-grown cereals should be given preferential treatment in European markets. Russian dumping was frequently referred to and came in for considerable criticism.

Reorganization of the Secretariat

Approval was expressed of the proposals for the reorganization of the Secretariat, which was considered essential for the maintenance of a high standard of efficiency and of its impartial international character.

Arrangements for Assembly Sessions

The Assembly decided that future Sessions should open on the second Monday in September unless this falls later than September 10, in which case the Session will open on the first Monday.

(b) Elections to the Council

On September 9, the Assembly elected Guatemala, the Irish Free State and Norway to be non-permanent Members of the Council, in succession to the retiring Members (Canada, Cuba, and Finland). Guatemala received 41 votes, Norway 38, and the Irish Free State 36.

The request of China to be declared re-eligible for a seat on the Council was refused, as it did not receive the necessary two-thirds majority.

(c) Elections to the Permanent Court of International Justice

On September 25 elections were held for the second term of office of the Judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Judges re-elected.—Rafael Altamira (Spain); Dionisio Anzilotti (Italy); Antonio de Bustamante (Cuba); Henri Fromageot (France); Sir Cecil Hurst (England); Frank B. Kellogg (United States).

Former Deputy Judges Elected to Full Judgeships.—Demetre Negulesco (Roumania); Wang Chung-Hui (China).

New Judges.—Mincitciro Adatci (Japan); Willem van Eysinga (Netherlands); Gustavo Guerrero (Salvador); Baron Edouard Rolin-Jaequemyns (Belgium); F. J. Urrutia (Colombia); Count Michael Rostworowski (Poland); Walter Schücking (Germany).

New Deputy Judges.—Rafael Erich (Finland); José Caeiro da Matta (Portugal); Miléto Novakovitch (Yugoslavia); Josef Redlich (Austria).