

and had made the necessary arrangements for the consultation of certain international women's organizations.

The main point to be decided was whether the League should re-open the inquiry into the question of the nationality of women or whether the results of the 1930 Conference on Codification should be taken as the maximum at present realizable by international agreement.

The First Committee, after examining the report of the Secretary-General and the proposals of the Committee of Representatives of Women's International Organizations, considered that neither the Assembly nor itself could, at the present stage, express any opinion as to the merits of the question.

The resolution which the Committee presented to the Assembly on this subject had for its object the preparation of the ground for consideration of the question by the Assembly at its next session. To this end it was proposed that the Council should transmit to the Governments the documents which were officially placed before the Assembly by decision of the Council, the letter of the International Union of Leagues of Catholic Women of August 19, 1931, together with the Minutes of the discussions in the First Committee. The Governments will be asked to submit their observations on the whole matter, including their views regarding the Hague Nationality Convention of April 12, 1930. It was further proposed that the Assembly should receive and consider any observations which the Committee of Representatives of Women's International Organizations might wish to put forward.

#### SECOND COMMITTEE

#### (Technical Organizations)

#### *Economic Problems*

The discussions in the Second Committee were devoted to the prevailing economic depression.

The report of the Committee, prepared by M. Rollin (France), recognized first of all, the necessity for international economic co-operation along the lines laid down by the World Economic Conference of 1927. It emphasized the part played in the depression by the psychological factor of confidence. Lack of confidence tended to paralyse all forms and retard all phases of economic life. It meant not only reluctance to lend, but also refusal to enter into long-term undertakings. The result was the postponement of programs already decided upon, the limitation of the purchase of raw materials to daily requirements, the dismissal of workers, excessive caution instead of productive activity, stagnation instead of progress. This truth should be brought home to all Governments, Governments should teach it to their peoples.

Translating this general prescription into concrete terms, the Committee urged that States should conform to the principles embodied in the Commercial Convention of March, 1930, thereby avoiding an element of instability in commercial relations.

Approval, however, was not given blindly. While welcoming the fact, for instance, that Europe was endeavouring to bring about the restoration of her economic situation, the Second Committee did not fail to consider the repercussions such effort might have on other continents. With regard to preference for Danubian wheat, in particular, a lengthy discussion arose. A number of delegations requested the Assembly to express approval of such preference. Others, while not wishing to oppose directly the carrying out of the plan suggested, objected to the League of Nations endorsing it. The former affirmed,