was held at Geneva in November last, while the European Conference on Road Traffic is summoned for next spring. All these Conferences furnish proof of the possibility of organising a European Union within the League of Nations. They support the view that, if the various questions are taken up in succession, and with a proper appreciation of mutual interests and mutual concessions, the European Union may, in time, become a solid organisation making for peace.

(Signed) Dr. V. MARINKOVITCH,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Annex 7.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE COMMISSION (JANUARY 16TH TO 21ST, 1931).

[Translation.]

I.

The Commission of Enquiry for European Union,
Having regard to the resolution of the Assembly of the League of Nations of September 17th, 1930:
Decides to study the world economic crisis, in so far as it affects the European countries as a whole, and to invite, through the Secretary-General, the Governments of Iceland, Turkey, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to participate in this study.

II.

The Commission of Enquiry for European Union,
Recognising the exceptional gravity of the crisis through which the agricultural countries of Central and Eastern Europe are passing, and the necessity of remedying this situation in Europe, without awaiting those more far-reaching solutions which it trusts will be devised and for which the Wheat Conference, to meet in Rome on March 26th, 1931, is to prepare:
Is of opinion that this situation could be greatly improved if the authorised representatives of the European countries affected (grain-exporting countries of Central and Eastern Europe and European importing countries) were to meet at an early date and make a common effort to find means of disposing of the grain surplus at present available. The meeting would be called on the sole initiative of the President of the Commission of Enquiry for European Union, and its conclusions would be put into effect without further reference to the Commission of Enquiry.

III.

The Commission of Enquiry is of opinion that there will still remain an important question for solution. The measures taken for the disposal of the 1930 harvest and those contemplated below for the establishment of agricultural credit leave the problem of the export of future harvest surpluses unaffected:

(a) The Wheat Conference, which is to meet at Rome in March 1931, will no doubt make suggestions of the utmost importance in regard to the world situation. The Commission of Enquiry trusts that the overseas countries affected will consent to take part in this Conference, so that the problem may be examined in all its aspects.

(b) As regards Europe, it is necessary to set up a committee to study all measures capable of leading to the desired result, including tariff arrangements. This Committee will be composed of eleven members — namely, the representatives of Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, France, Germany, the British Empire, Italy, Norway, Switzerland and Yugoslavia. The Secretary-General of the League of Nations will be asked for the assistance of the Technical Committees, and the International Institute of Agriculture will also be asked to help. The committee will be summoned very shortly at the instance of the President of the Commission of Enquiry for European Union. It will work as rapidly as possible, and its conclusions will be submitted to the Commission of Enquiry for European Union.

IV.

With regard to agricultural credit, the Commission of Enquiry for European Union finds that the investigation of this question has been carried far enough for a detailed scheme to be drawn up.
The Financial Committee has made a very interesting report to the Commission of Enquiry, and the latter notes that the Financial Committee is to continue its investigation. It considers it highly desirable that a complete scheme of executory measures should be submitted to the Council of the League of Nations in May next in such detail that, if approved by the Council, it can be put into effect forthwith.

The Commission of Enquiry accordingly decides to appoint a committee of eleven members — namely, the representatives of Bulgaria, Denmark, France, Germany, the British Empire, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Roumania and Sweden — which will, if necessary, hear the views of the representatives of the other countries concerned.

This Committee will watch the work of the Financial Committee and keep in touch with the matter in order that a detailed programme, both financial and legal, may be submitted to the Council of the League of Nations at its session in May next, so that it may deliberate with full knowledge of the facts and prescribe prompt executory measures should it so decide.

V.

The Commission of Enquiry for European Union,
Being strongly of opinion that the result of the putting into force of the Commercial Convention of March 24th, 1930, would be to create such an atmosphere of stability and confidence as would enable the execution of the programme of future negotiations also drawn up on March 24th, 1930, to be usefully prosecuted and extended;
Counts upon its members to do all in their power to ensure that the said Commercial Convention is speedily put into force;
And trusts that the bilateral negotiations opened in consequence of the Conference with a View to Concerted Economic Action of November 1930 may be actively pursued.

VI.

The Commission of Enquiry for European Union,
Being apprehensive in regard to the unemployment position in Europe and the very grave consequences it is producing;
Requests the Secretariat of the League of Nations to acquaint it at the May session with the first results of the work undertaken by the Economic and Financial Organisation and the International Labour Office referred to in Resolution 16 of the eleventh Assembly.

VII.

A Committee is set up, consisting of the representatives of the British Empire, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Yugoslavia, Poland, Portugal, Spain and Switzerland.

This Committee will examine the constitution, organisation and procedure of the Commission of Enquiry. The other questions on the agenda of the Commission will also be submitted to this Committee.

VIII.

As the result of our discussions and conversations during the last few days concerning the problems which our Governments have respectively to face, it has become plain that economic recovery is now being hindered by lack of confidence in the course of future events due to widespread political anxiety. That anxiety has been increased by irresponsible talk in various quarters concerning the possibility of international war.

We recognise that there are political difficulties in Europe at the present time, and that these difficulties have been accentuated by the economic instability and unrest which the world economic depression has caused. The best service we can render towards the improvement of the economic position is the firm assurance of European peace. We therefore declare, as Foreign Ministers or responsible representatives of European States, that we are more than ever determined to use the machinery of the League to prevent any resort to violence.