

When the triennial general election took place in the summer of 1931, the issues as usual were personal and local, and the results did not to any extent alter the character of the Legislature, the Nationalista-Consolidado Party remaining in power. Later in the year Governor-General Davis returned home on leave of absence, and at the beginning of 1932 he resigned.

On the 9th January Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, eldest son of President Theodore Roosevelt, and at that time Governor of Puerto Rico, was appointed Governor-General in succession to Mr. Davis, and on the 29th February he arrived at Manila. After Colonel Roosevelt's appointment, and on the assumption that independence would be granted, further Filipinization of the Insular Government and services took place.

On his arrival at Manila Colonel Roosevelt found the situation critical because of the great fall in prices of the chief Philippine commodities. The Secretary of Finance advised him that the revenue for January, the first month in the financial year, had fallen by 1,500,000 pesos. Colonel Roosevelt at once called together the Council of State. As the previous Legislature had empowered the Governor-General, in case of emergency, to reduce all appropriations by ten per cent., the Council advised him to take this action. In addition to this, all salaries and allowances were reduced, the larger by ten per cent. and the smaller by a less amount. 'Every branch of the Government then undertook a careful survey to determine what activities could be discontinued . . . and what other measures could be instituted to bring justifiable economies.' Before the Legislature met in July it was possible to make economies amounting to 6,100,443 pesos, which represented a saving of about twenty per cent. on six months' working.<sup>1</sup> These economies, along with an unexpected gain in customs revenue due to increased imports in anticipation of higher tariff rates, led Colonel Roosevelt to believe that the year would end with a surplus; but, as it turned out, the Insular Auditor's report showed a deficit of 5,000,000 pesos instead of the hoped-for surplus of 2,000,000.

Early in his term of office Colonel Roosevelt made a tour through forty-eight provinces, quickly gaining popularity and earning the name of 'the poor man's Governor'. 'For the first time since these islands have been an American possession', it was reported, 'a Governor has appealed directly to the people for support.'<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 'The original gross appropriations for 1932 were 71,900,000 pesos, of which 10,640,000 pesos represented such irreducible items as the service of the public debt.' (*Governor-General's Report, 1932.*)

<sup>2</sup> *The New York Times*, 13th June, 1932.

At the opening of the new session of the Legislature on the 15th July Colonel Roosevelt urged the necessity of practising economy and balancing the budget. Like previous Governors, he emphasized the importance of agriculture. He also urged reforms in education. As might be expected, American rule had brought with it a great desire for popular education. (The department of education had been put, and kept, under the control of the American Vice-Governor.) The Filipinos were said to be enthusiastic in their desire for knowledge, but here, as among other peoples suddenly exposed to the impact of an alien civilization, it was feared that book-learning often merely succeeded in unsuited the student for the type of life that he must lead in an agricultural community. In his opening address Colonel Roosevelt emphasized the importance of a practical education and suggested that the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources might help the Bureau of Education in determining suitable courses for agricultural schools, and that the Bureau of Commerce might give similar help to vocational schools.

By December 1932 the halcyon days of Colonel Roosevelt's rule were passed. He was obliged to call a special session of the Legislature because excessive appropriations had left the budget unbalanced. Charges of illegality and irregularity were made against the Legislature, but 'the President of the Senate and the Acting Speaker of the House decided to absolve the Representatives of any blame for "mistakes" occasioned by the clerical force of the Legislature'.<sup>1</sup> On the 8th December Colonel Roosevelt was defeated when he wished to adjourn the special session until January so as to give time to redraft the Bills which were said to have been illegally altered. A good deal of criticism was levied against the Legislature, and Colonel Roosevelt did not altogether escape, being blamed for his unwillingness to veto bills.

In the summer Colonel Roosevelt had thought of returning home to help Mr. Hoover in his presidential campaign, but had abandoned the idea at the request of Mr. Hoover himself. When Mr. Hoover's term of office came to an end in March 1933 and he was succeeded by Mr. Franklin Roosevelt, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt handed in his resignation according to the American constitutional custom.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Ibid.*, 8th December, 1932.

<sup>2</sup> Before his resignation could take effect the banking crisis was in full swing in the United States. Colonel Roosevelt was reported to have foreseen the danger of a similar disaster in the Philippines, and to have 'called bankers and business men into repeated conferences, outlined policies and made strong statements to Washington which resulted in keeping the banks open in the Philippines' (*ibid.*, 16th March, 1933).

Colonel Roosevelt was said to have been the most popular Governor-General that the Philippines had ever known, though the American community was unsympathetic with his general policy. Perhaps the judgment of *The Bulletin*, the sole American newspaper in Manila, was not altogether unfair when it said that Colonel Roosevelt's administration illustrated 'the weakness of American policy, under which short-term political appointees rule and it is necessary for the Governor-General to make a spectacular bid for popular acclaim in order to make political capital during his short incumbency'.<sup>1</sup>

In March Mr. Homer S. Cummings, the acting Attorney-General of the United States, was appointed to succeed Colonel Roosevelt; but on the 7th April Mayor Frank Murphy was nominated in his stead, the President having decided to keep Mr. Cummings as Attorney-General at Washington. Mr. Murphy was a lawyer by profession and the first Roman Catholic to be appointed to the Governor-Generalship. On the 3rd November Professor Joseph Ralston Hayden, of the University of Michigan, a writer of many articles on the Philippines, was nominated Vice-Governor.

#### (c) THE QUESTION OF INDEPENDENCE \*

All political parties in the Philippines were united in their desire for independence. Presidents of the United States from McKinley onwards were said to have pledged their country to a renunciation of American sovereignty at some future date, and the preamble to the Jones Act of 1916, which framed the constitution of the Philippines, was also cited as evidence of the American promise. The policy pursued by General Wood, and the long period of non-co-operation between the Executive and the Legislature, had given the Filipino independence movement extra force. But, in spite of the susceptibility of the American people to waves of political idealism, the movement towards independence would perhaps hardly have been successful if it had not been that, for once, the service of God proved compatible with the service of Mammon.<sup>2</sup>

The two problems which led large economic interests to the support of independence were economic competition and Filipino immigration. In his report for 1928 Mr. Stimson had referred to the disturbance in cordial relations arising from the demands in the United States for tariffs against Philippine goods, which, since 1909, had been entering the United States duty free. (American goods had similar advantages in the Islands.) The American agitation for an anti-

<sup>1</sup> *The New York Times*, 16th March, 1933, forecasting a *Bulletin* editorial.

<sup>2</sup> See p. 546 above.

Philippine tariff did not come only from the home producer but also from the American capitalists who had sunk capital in Cuban sugar plantations,<sup>1</sup> whose imports into the United States were subject to taxation. In 1928 it was proposed to limit the amount of sugar which might be introduced into the United States from the Philippines duty free. Senator Smoot, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, had stated that three-quarters of the Philippine sugar output was produced by concerns financed with non-American capital—a statement which was challenged by Mr. Guevara, the Philippine Resident Commissioner at Washington. In the June of the following year the United States Beet Sugar Association pleaded before the Senate Finance Committee for at least a limitation in the quantity of Philippine sugar importable free of duty; and the Association took care to point out that, as the Islands would lose the free market on the attainment of independence, they might as well prepare for this eventuality. This agitation was one of the reasons which led Governor-General Davis, while insisting on the importance of an open American market, to urge the Filipinos to cultivate a greater variety of crops.<sup>2</sup>

It was after these discussions that on the 9th October, 1929, the Senate of the United States, in dealing with the Tariff Bill at that time under consideration, defeated an amendment proposed by Senator King in favour of independence and authorizing the Philippine Legislature to call a constitutional convention to draw up a plan of government. His object, said Senator King, was not to defeat the Tariff Bill, but to get the question of Philippine independence considered. This was the first step in a campaign which rapidly gathered speed. In November 1929 Representative Knutson introduced a Bill (H.R. 5182) to grant independence, and his main reason for doing so was because he considered that 'the Philippine Islands to-day constitute the greatest drawback to agricultural rehabilitation that we have to contend with'.<sup>3</sup> On the 4th January, 1930, a Filipino Independence Delegation arrived in Washington. In the same month Senator Bingham proposed that the President should appoint a commission to study the political and economic status of the Philippines; and on the 13th January Senator King introduced a Bill (S. 3108) 'to enable the people of the Philippine Islands to adopt a constitution and to form a free and independent government'. Two days later, on the 15th January, the Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs began hearing evidence. Shortly afterwards Senator Vandenberg introduced yet another Bill.

<sup>1</sup> See section (iii) of Part III of the present volume.

<sup>2</sup> See p. 551 above. <sup>3</sup> *The United States Daily*, 15th November, 1929.

The fact that the desire to grant independence was largely due to selfish interests was brought out by the evidence heard before the Senate Committee. Thus Mr. Gray, representing the American Farm Bureau Federation, emphasized the point that what his association wanted first of all was protection from Philippine competition. He said that, if Congress did not pass a Tariff Bill subjecting Philippine products to rates of duty equivalent to those imposed on goods from other countries, his organization would advocate complete independence.<sup>1</sup> Mr. Loomis, Secretary of the National Dairy Union, declared 'that the honest and sincere way to get this tariff protection which the oils and fats producing industries of the United States must have if they are to be saved from ruin, is by giving independence'. The more quickly tariff autonomy was granted the better it would be liked.<sup>2</sup> Mr. McDaniel, Chairman of the Cordage Industry, avowed that he appeared before the committee for purely selfish reasons.<sup>3</sup> The real question was: Could Filipino competition be met otherwise than by the grant of independence? For Mr. Stinson's statement that so long as the United States retained the Philippine Islands under her flag, she was in duty bound to give them the advantage of trade with the home country, seems to have been accepted in most quarters.

Selfish interests were by no means the monopoly of the promoters of independence. Thus Mr. Howard Kellogg, speaking on behalf of the Philippine coconut and copra-crushing industry, stated that the large investments of American capital in the industry would be a total loss if economic barriers were erected against the free importation of these oils into the United States.<sup>4</sup> Mr. Orth, President of the Philippine-American Chamber of Commerce of New York, held that the Islands 'should not be made independent and consigned to chaos and hardship, which will undoubtedly be the case if independence is given now'. He submitted that it was the duty of the United States to place the Philippines on a proper economic basis.<sup>5</sup>

By this time the dread of Filipino competition in production had been reinforced by the fear of Filipino immigration. It was no doubt largely due to the economic depression that both these questions had become so acute. Now that other Oriental races were practically excluded from the United States, their place in California and the Western States was largely filled by Filipinos. In his evidence before the Senate Committee Mr. Hushing, the representative of the American Federation of Labour, not only referred to the American

<sup>1</sup> *Senate Committee*, p. 70.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 293.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 145.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 104.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 191.

Declaration of Independence, which he believed to be inconsistent with Philippine dependence, but also stated that there were 5,000 Filipinos in Hawaii and 80,000 in California, and that there was nothing except disease to prevent the 13,000,000 Filipinos who lived in their native land from migrating to the United States.<sup>1</sup> Meanwhile, the antipathy and jealousy towards the Filipinos had passed beyond the leisured conduct of a Senate Committee. At the end of January 1930 there were several riots in California directed against the immigrants. At Stockton a club-house belonging to Filipinos was bombed, and at Watsonville a mob of white men swarmed through their quarter and killed one man. In San Francisco five attacks on Filipinos were reported within twenty-four hours. In December 1930 Representative Welch of California introduced a Bill (H.R. 13535) limiting the migration of Filipinos into the Continental United States to students, visitors for business or pleasure, merchants, government officials, their families, attendants, servants and employees. In 1931 the number of Filipinos in the Continental United States was estimated at 60,000, of whom nine-tenths were said to be males and four-fifths under thirty years of age. Apparently only one in five ever returned home. To add further to the racial difficulty, the Filipinos, who were Malays, had been ruled for centuries by the Spaniards who were innocent of race-feeling. They claimed 'to be treated as social equals by Americans, including American women. Thus race-sentiment' in the United States was 'challenged; and even people who' were 'above vulgar race-prejudice' had 'to ask themselves whether they' wanted 'a considerable Asiatic strain introduced into the race-composition of the American nation'.<sup>2</sup>

All the Filipino witnesses who appeared before the Senate Committee at Washington urged the grant of independence—and this the sooner the better. The Hon. Manuel Roxas, the Speaker of the Philippine House of Representatives, favoured an immediate grant for economic as well as for political reasons. For twenty years, he said, the Americans had compelled the Filipinos to develop their country subject to American tariff laws, and for this reason, he submitted, a sudden change in the relationship between the two countries would mean a shock to the economic structure of the Philippines; but it would be preferable, he argued, for it to come now, when it could be withstood, than later.<sup>3</sup> In his view, however, it did not matter what the sacrifice was, since the Filipinos were prepared to make any

<sup>1</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 114, 115.

<sup>2</sup> *The Manchester Guardian*, 13th April, 1931.

<sup>3</sup> *Senate Committee*, p. 15.

sacrifice in order that they might be free.<sup>1</sup> Mr. Roxas did not foresee any danger of foreign interference, as the Islands should be protected sufficiently by the Kellogg Pact and the League of Nations; but if the United States were anxious on this account, then, he suggested, she should secure the collaboration of Great Britain, Japan and France in a guarantee of the Islands' neutrality and integrity. Mr. Roxas did not admit belief in the existence of the so-called Japanese menace. He suggested that Japan was a nation 'showing a real desire for peace and a desire to scrupulously maintain and respect the rights of other nations'. He added that there could be no inducement for the Japanese to conquer the Philippines, since the Japanese people showed no desire to settle in tropical countries, and he mentioned the case of Formosa to prove his point.<sup>2</sup>

The international aspect of independence was also referred to by Mr. Nicholas Roosevelt when he appeared before the Senate Committee in opposition to any immediate grant. He submitted that the United States, by taking possession of the Islands, had introduced a new factor into the situation in the Far East, and that by withdrawal she would create another.<sup>3</sup> He held that the withdrawal of the United States from the Philippines would produce serious repercussions in Korea, India and Netherlands India; and he saw a 'danger of a slowly starting and widespread political disturbance throughout the East which might very well cause some kind of political outbreak, and possibly even war, throughout the Far East'.<sup>4</sup> He also suggested that a withdrawal would involve a serious loss of American prestige.

Mr. Roosevelt suggested that, in any act of Congress providing for the eventual independence of the Philippines, the period of delay prescribed should be defined as a minimum and not as a maximum.<sup>5</sup> He also referred to the great mass of the Filipino people. He was not anxious, he said, about the governing class. 'They are protected; they are competent; they are educated; they are capable.' But the care of the mass of the people had been the duty of the American

<sup>1</sup> *Senate Committee*, p. 16.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 28. Three years later, in 1933, it was noted that there was an agricultural colony of 12,000 Japanese at Davao and that they had played the chief part 'in turning a wilderness into the most important hemp-producing centre in the World'. This group of Japanese pioneers was 'closely organized, amply supported, and ably directed'. Their welfare was watched over by the private interests concerned and by the Japanese Government. 'At every step the Japanese Government continues its support and assistance through a capable Consul and scientifically trained agricultural experts.' A regular weekly service was maintained with Japan by two steamship companies. (See Ralston Hayden: 'China, Japan and the Philippines' in *Foreign Affairs* (New York), July 1933.)

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 347.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 348.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 302.

Government. There was nothing in the term 'collective public opinion' in the Islands to correspond to what there was in the United States. Illiteracy was so great that newspapers did not reach very far.<sup>1</sup> He did not question the sincerity of the Filipino political leaders when they spoke of independence, but, according to his contention, it did not change the point that he was raising 'as to whether we have not got obligations to people other than the political class'.<sup>2</sup> Mr. Roosevelt stated that a number of Filipinos had told him in confidence that they were opposed to immediate independence, but he would not mention names. He did, however, express the doubt whether even the intelligent Filipinos, when they spoke of independence, meant independence 'with no American protection, no financial guarantees, no aids of any sort', but just being turned loose to be treated by the United States as a foreign country.<sup>3</sup> Finally Mr. Roosevelt raised the question of the Moro minority.<sup>4</sup>

The problem of the Moros was again referred to before the Senate Committee when the Hon. Camilo Osias, Resident Commissioner from the Philippines at Washington, appeared to rebut the anti-independence evidence. He submitted that the enmity between the Christian and Muslim Filipinos was a fetish and that the supposed friction between the two communities was no more vocal or pronounced than the fight going on in the United States between the 'wets' and the 'drys'.<sup>5</sup> The real attitude of the Muslim Filipinos, he argued, was revealed by the fact that the Muslim Senator and representatives, nominated by the Governor-General, had consistently voted for independence.<sup>6</sup> Mr. Osias also referred to the loss of prestige that had been foretold if the United States parted with the Philippines. 'We believe', he said, 'that what will make America's prestige suffer is the non-fulfilment of her plighted word.'<sup>7</sup> On the

<sup>1</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 305.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 367.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 369.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 372. The feud between the Moros and the Catholics in the Archipelago was still rife. In January 1927 a fight took place when the constabulary attacked Datu Tahil's stronghold on the island of Jolo; and on this occasion 35 Moros were killed. Datu Tahil made his escape but was later captured and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and a fine of 20,000 pesos (£2,000). Fighting was again reported in May 1930, when the police failed in an attack on a fort near Dansalan held by outlaw Moros. Later in the same month attempts to dislodge outlaws established in a fort near Lake Lanao were repulsed. The constabulary tried to attack by means of motor-transport, but the Moros destroyed the bridges and, while the troops retired, they evacuated the fort. In 1927, in the Sulu Archipelago, also inhabited by Moros, the Coast and Geodetic Survey had to be protected from pirates by constabulary guards, though the mere presence of the policemen was effective and no attacks were made, and in fact there seems to have been a greater danger from onslaughts by crocodiles.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 476.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 477.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 470.

danger from attack by other countries he took the same line as Mr. Roxas—recalling the fact that the other great Pacific Powers, Japan, England, and France, were all members of the League of Nations, and declaring that the Philippines aspired to membership of the League when they had become free and independent.<sup>1</sup>

On the 10th March, 1930, Senator Hawes' Bill (S. 3822) was added to the record and taken into consideration along with other Bills before the Senate Committee. It aimed at the renunciation of the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippines and at providing for a convention to frame a new constitution and a plebiscite of the Philippine people on the question of independence.

Strong opposition to the whole movement came from the Cabinet as represented in the persons of Mr. Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, and Mr. Stimson, Secretary of State. Mr. Hurley considered that it would be 'inexpedient and hazardous to attempt to anticipate future developments by fixing any future date for ultimate independence', and he held that 'no commitment, legal or moral, exists as regards immediate independence or independence within any specific period of years'.<sup>2</sup> Mr. Stimson concurred with Mr. Hurley. He thought that independence would be disastrous to the Filipinos because they were quite unprepared for it either politically or economically. He believed that the removal of American control would lead either to anarchy or oligarchy, whereby a small class of Filipinos would exercise arbitrary powers over the ordinary individual, and in this small class he placed money-lenders and local politicians. He held that the future of the United States in the Far East depended upon its reputation for justice, and he pleaded for fair dealing towards all Filipinos in an enlightened and far-seeing way.<sup>3</sup>

In June the Committee reported to the Senate. A majority favoured the Hawes Bill (S. 3822); but there were four dissidents, of whom the chairman of the Committee, Senator Bingham, was one. The minority held that a five-year period as an interval for readjustment was far too brief a time, and that the prescription of this period was tantamount to a grant of immediate independence.<sup>4</sup> They were convinced that the Filipinos were not yet prepared for the grant, and, not unnaturally, they gave great weight to the evidence submitted by the two members of the Cabinet. It was beside the mark, said the report, 'to argue that the Filipinos . . . should be taken at their word and given that for which they were clamouring: namely, immediate

<sup>1</sup> *Senate Committee*, 472.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, 23rd May, 1930.

<sup>3</sup> *The United States Daily*, 19th May, 1930.

<sup>4</sup> *Calendar No. 794*, Part II.

independence. Action to that end would mean an abandonment and a repudiation of our obligations as guardian of these people.' Mr. Roxas had acknowledged that the Filipinos were quite aware that a sudden disruption of economic relations with the United States would produce serious embarrassment for the Philippines, though he and his colleagues were quite willing to take that chance; but 'the signers of this minority report' declared that they were 'not prepared to place in grave jeopardy the well-being and economic and political prosperity of 13,000,000 people who' had 'been wards of the United States for a generation and for whom' the American people had 'undertaken an altruistic experiment which' was 'yet but half accomplished'.<sup>1</sup>

Within two months of the presentation of the Committee's report Mr. Nicholas Roosevelt was appointed Vice-Governor of the Philippines. After his adverse criticism before the Committee, and his hostile book,<sup>2</sup> it was not surprising that the Resident Commissioner at Washington protested against the appointment, and so bitter was the opposition, leading to the burning of his book by a mob, that in September Mr. Roosevelt resigned and was immediately appointed United States Minister to Hungary. Next year, in 1931, there were further outbreaks of violence by Filipinos desirous of showing their zeal in the cause of independence. In July the grounds of the Army and Navy Club at Manila were invaded by a mob, and officers and their wives were stoned.

In May 1931 the Filipino politicians were rumoured to have abandoned their demand for immediate and complete independence; and this report was said to have encouraged the Hoover Administration in its belief that independence would be an injustice to the Islanders. But if the rumour was welcome in Government circles it was disconcerting to Senators and Representatives of the Farm Bloc. Representative Knutson, the chairman of the House Committee on Insular Affairs, summed up the opinion of the beet-sugar and dairy States when he said that, whether or not the Filipinos wanted to be free from American rule, an effort to grant them independence would be made in Congress when it met in the coming December, and he also declared that an attempt would be made at the same time to control Filipino immigration into the Continental United States.

Meanwhile, the fashion had set in for studying the Filipino question on the spot. Thus in July 1931 Senator Hawes made his appearance in Manila, prepared to encourage the independence movement. He

<sup>1</sup> *Calendar No. 794*, Part II.

<sup>2</sup> Nicholas Roosevelt: *The Philippines*. (London, 1927, Faber & Gwyer.)

declared that the Philippines belonged to the Filipinos and that therefore the United States would fulfil its pledge, but, according to *The New York Times*, 'he' avoided 'economic and military questions.'<sup>1</sup> The next distinguished American visitor to carry on his researches on the spot was the Secretary of War, Mr. Hurley. His visit took place in September 1931, though it was not until the following year that he made any definite statement as to his conclusions. Both Senator Hawes and Mr. Hurley seem simply to have confirmed their own previous convictions as a result of their first-hand researches.

At Washington Mr. Hoover was doing his best to discourage the independence movement. He declared that it was a problem of time and argued that 'independence to-morrow without assured economic stability would result in the collapse of Philippine Government revenues and the collapse of all economic life in the Islands'.<sup>2</sup> He contended that economic independence must be attained before political.

In December 1931 Congress met. On the 11th two Bills to grant Philippine independence were introduced into the House of Representatives. In January 1932 a Philippine Mission arrived in Washington. On the 18th January Senator Vandenberg introduced a Bill granting independence in twenty years. The House Committee on Insular Affairs began hearing evidence; but much of this evidence was a virtual repetition of that heard two years before. Thus Commissioner Guavara once more demanded immediate freedom and declared that the desire for independence sprang 'from the innate longing of all nationally conscious people'. But he also stated that the agitation in the United States, which had been carried on now for three years, to abolish the privileges enjoyed by the Philippine Islands in the American market in exchange for reciprocal privileges granted to American products in the Philippines, had cast a cloud of uncertainty over Philippine economic conditions and was checking development. At the same time, he challenged the belief that the Filipinos had abandoned their demand for independence and would be satisfied with a grant of autonomy.

When Mr. Hurley appeared he again spoke out strongly against the grant of independence. He thought that the political chaos in the Orient made the whole question inopportune. And, like Mr. Hoover, he held that, as a first step towards economic separation, legislation should be passed to prevent excessive shipments of

<sup>1</sup> *The New York Times*, 28th July, 1931.

<sup>2</sup> *The United States Daily*, 28th October, 1931.

sugar and other Philippine products to the United States on a duty-free basis. He did not believe, he said, that an unrestricted admission of Filipino labour into the Continental United States was in the best interests of either the American or the Filipino; but he added that immigration regulation ought not to be based on racial grounds. He favoured increased participation by the Filipinos in local government, but not a surrender by the American Government of any of its authority. 'No final solution', he declared, 'of the political relations between the United States and the Philippine Islands can be undertaken at the present time without grave danger to both peoples.'<sup>1</sup> On the following day, the 11th February, Mr. Hurley gave evidence again, this time before the Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, and on this occasion he described the Hawes-Cutting Bill (S. 3377) as 'cowardly'.<sup>2</sup> It aimed, he said, at tearing down in five years what the United States had built up in thirty. He raised the question of national defence on the part of the Philippine Islands and pertinently remarked that 'treaties are not as effective as we thought they were six months ago'. If the Philippines must have independence, he preferred the King Bill which aimed at granting immediate independence. He was opposed to the time-limit and thought it better to impose conditions based on economic factors. 'I am trying', he said, 'to build the Philippines into a nation, and your Bill would prevent the possibility of their ever becoming so.'<sup>3</sup>

On the 20th February the Senate Committee agreed to the 'principle' of a fifteen-year independence programme. A new Bill was drawn up on similar lines, except for the time-factor, to the Bill sponsored by Senators Hawes and Cutting,<sup>4</sup> and on the 1st March this new Bill was reported to the Senate. It provided for the creation of a 'Commonwealth of the Philippines' during the interim period. A new constitution was to be drawn up for this period by a Filipino Convention, and at the end of the fifteen years the Filipinos were to vote by means of a plebiscite on the question of independence. For the first ten years of this period Philippine goods were to be admitted into the United States duty-free; then, for five years, duties were to be imposed and gradually increased. Immigration, likewise, was to be restricted on a graduated scale.

On the 4th March another Bill (H.R. 7233) was favourably reported to the House of Representatives. It aimed at granting independence

<sup>1</sup> *The United States Daily*, 11th February, 1932.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, 12th February, 1932.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, loc. cit.

<sup>4</sup> Bill S. 3377, usually referred to as the Hawes-Cutting Bill.

under certain conditions within five years. The conditions were: 'That a republican form of government be set up; that continued allegiance to the United States be guaranteed; that free religion be guaranteed; that a bill of rights be provided; that this Nation shall have the right of intervention to preserve the new Government to be set up or to protect American property; that the United States shall control Philippine foreign relations; that all acts passed by the new Philippine Legislature shall be reported to the United States Congress; and that a public school system conducted primarily in English be maintained.' When all these conditions are taken into consideration it may be questioned whether the House Committee and the Philippine Mission defined independence in the same terms. This Bill was passed by the House of Representatives on the 4th April, 1932, after a debate lasting no longer than forty minutes—306 votes being cast in its favour and 47 against. There can have been few other cases in which the representatives of a country decided so quickly and so easily as this to part with an empire; but, as *The Manchester Guardian* pointed out, this favourable vote 'was not primarily owing to Liberalism among the members. It was the result of pressure from American commercial groups which' wanted 'Philippine products to be put outside the American tariff wall.'<sup>1</sup> In its final form this Bill authorized the Filipinos to constitute forthwith a Government which would remain in existence pending the attainment of complete independence and which would be autonomous subject only to safeguards for the sovereignty and responsibility of the United States. During this period certain imports into the United States were to be limited and an immigration quota of fifty Filipinos a year was fixed. In eight years American sovereignty was to be withdrawn and the complete independence of the Islands was to be recognized, though the United States was to reserve the right of retaining military and naval bases.

On the day on which this Bill was passed there was published a letter, dated the 15th February, 1932, from the hand of Mr. Stimson, the Secretary of State. The writer expressed particular interest in the effect of independence on foreign relations. 'Whether we yet realize it or not, we are already a great Pacific Power,' he wrote, 'and as such will sustain a constantly increasing interest in the affairs of the Pacific.' The Americans, he recalled, had tried to establish among an Oriental people the practices of Western economic and social development and the principles of political democracy. 'The Philippines to-day', he went on, 'represent an islet of growing

<sup>1</sup> *The Manchester Guardian*, 7th April, 1932.

Western development and thought surrounded by an ocean of Orientalism; they are the interpreters of American idealism to the Far East.' The Islands were a base for American influence—political, economic, and social. Progress there depended on two things, American leadership and a free market in the United States. If these were withdrawn he believed that economic chaos and political and social anarchy would result, followed ultimately by the domination of some foreign power, probably either China or Japan. He did not think it mattered under what verbal professions the act of withdrawal was cloaked; the United States would be held to have abandoned wards whom they had undertaken to protect. An American withdrawal would upset the balance of power ('political equilibrium'); and it would be against the interest of World Peace. As a result of his residence in the Islands, Mr. Stimson had formed the conviction that a solution of the 'problem could be achieved, with the full consent of the Filipino people, which would not only satisfy their aspirations for self-government, but honourably and justly safeguard the interests of the United States both at home and in the Far East.'<sup>1</sup> But Congress showed no signs of heeding the warnings of members of the Government. On the 29th April the Senate gave consideration to its Committee's Bill. In a debate on the 25th May it was urged to take action on independence before the end of the session. On the 13th June the Senate debated the Bill (H.R. 7233) which had been sent up from the House of Representatives, but no action was taken nor were amendments considered. On the 29th June another debate took place, this time on the Hawes-Cutting Bill, which was substituted for the House Bill, and amendments were moved, but on the 1st July the House adopted a motion by Senator Robinson of Arkansas to postpone further consideration until the next session, in December.

Meantime, in the Philippines, opposition to the Bill was appearing. In the summer Mr. Manuel Quezon declared that what the Filipinos wanted was freedom, but that they did not believe that this could be attained from the United States without independence and that an autonomous state with dominion status was probably impossible. He said that the attitude of the Congress at Washington had changed during the last few years and that it was no longer thinking of its relationship with the Philippines and the Far East but rather of how Philippine sugar affected beet-sugar growers and how Philippine oil affected American farmers. On the 6th November, after five months' discussion, the Philippine Legislature again demanded independence

<sup>1</sup> *The United States Daily*, 5th April, 1932.

and sent fresh instructions to its Mission at Washington. The delegates were ordered to accept no lower figure than 1,500,000 tons for a maximum of Philippine sugar imports into the United States; to insist on a reciprocal tariff clause; to accept no plan involving a delay of more than ten years; to oppose a provision for a plebiscite; not to agree that English should be the language in the public schools; and to stipulate that no American High Commissioner should live in the Governor's Palace.

When Congress resumed its sittings in December 1932, the first business before the Senate was the Philippine Independence Bill (H.R. 7233) which had already passed the House of Representatives. On the 8th December the debate began and lasted for eight days. On the 17th the Bill was passed with amendments. On the 19th December the amendments were rejected by the House of Representatives; but a joint conference was called, and on the 21st December a compromise was reached and was endorsed by the Senate immediately, and by the House of Representatives on the 29th December.

In its final form the Bill, which was known as the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Bill, provided that, within one year of its enactment, the Philippine Legislature should summon a Constitutional Convention which was to formulate and draft a constitution for the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands. The constitution must be republican in form and must contain a Bill of Rights, and until the final renunciation of sovereignty of the United States it must comply with the following conditions. All citizens of the Philippine Islands were to owe allegiance to the United States; every officer of the Government of the Philippine Islands was to take an oath of allegiance to the United States; absolute toleration of religious sentiment was to be secured; property owned by the United States (cemeteries, churches, &c.), and all lands used for religious, educational, or charitable purposes, were to be exempt from taxation; the public debt of the Philippine Islands was not to exceed limits fixed by the Congress of the United States, and no loans were to be contracted in foreign countries without the approval of the President of the United States; obligations of the existing Government were to be assumed by the new Government; provision was to be made for the establishment and maintenance of an adequate system of public schools, primarily conducted in the English language; acts affecting currency, coinage, imports, exports and immigration were not to become law until approved by the President; foreign affairs were to be under the direction and control of the United States; all acts passed by the

Legislature of the Commonwealth were to be reported to the Congress of the United States; the Philippine Islands were to recognize the right of the United States to appropriate property for public use, to maintain military and other reservations and armed forces in the Philippines; the decisions of the Courts of the Commonwealth were to be subject to review by the Supreme Court of the United States; the United States might, by Presidential proclamation, exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of the Government of the Commonwealth, for the maintenance of government as provided in the constitution, for the protection of life, property and individual liberty, and for the discharge of government obligations in accordance with the provisions of the constitution; and the authority of the United States High Commissioner was to be recognized.

After the drafting and approval of the constitution by the Constitutional Convention, the constitution was to be submitted within two years to the President of the United States, who was to determine whether or not it conformed with the provisions of the Act. If satisfied, he was to inform the Governor-General of the Philippines, who would then advise the Constitutional Convention. In the opposite event the President was to instruct the Governor-General, stating where he considered that the law had not been complied with, and the Governor-General was to hand on the message to the Convention. After approval, and within four months, the constitution was to be submitted for ratification or rejection to the qualified voters of the Philippine Islands.

The section of the Bill which dealt with trade relations fixed the maximum duty-free imports of Philippine sugar into the United States at 50,000 tons of refined and 800,000 tons of unrefined sugar each year, and similarly laid down maximum figures for free imports of coconut oil and manila hemp. The full American duties would be imposed on sugar, oil, and hemp imports in excess of these quantities. After the Commonwealth had been in existence for five years a tax rising gradually from five per cent. to twenty-five per cent. of American rates was to be imposed on all exports to the United States—the proceeds from this tax being used to form a sinking fund for the liquidation of Philippine bonded indebtedness. With these exceptions, trade relations between the Philippines and the United States were to continue to be governed by the existing laws, and the arrangements under which American goods were admitted free into the Islands and the Philippines were denied the right of concluding reciprocity agreements with neighbouring countries would therefore remain in force. Trade relations between



the Philippines and the United States after the former had attained to full independence were to be discussed by a Conference which was to be held at least a year before the end of the transitional period.

In regard to the immigration of Filipinos into the United States, the annual quota during the transitional period was fixed at 50; and it was provided that, after the attainment of independence, the Asiatic exclusion clause of the United States immigration laws<sup>1</sup> should apply to the Filipinos in the same way as to the other inhabitants of the barred zone.

The Chief Executive of the Commonwealth was required to make an annual report to the President and Congress of the United States. A High Commissioner was to be appointed by the President, to hold office during his pleasure and to represent him in the Philippines. He was to have access to all records of the Government and was to be furnished with such information as he required. If the Philippine Government failed to pay any of its indebtedness or interest, the High Commissioner was to report the fact to the President at Washington, who might then direct him to take over the customs offices and apply the necessary part of the revenue derived therefrom to the payment of overdue indebtedness and for the fulfilment of contracts. The High Commissioner was to be paid the same salary as the Governor-General had received, and was to have a similar staff of assistants, including a financial expert, but all these salaries were now to be paid by the United States. The Government of the Philippine Islands was to provide for a Resident Commissioner in the United States. He was to have a seat in the House of Representatives and the right of speaking, but not the right of voting.

On the 4th July immediately following the expiration of a period of ten years from the date of the inauguration of the new Government,<sup>2</sup> the President of the United States was, by proclamation, to withdraw and surrender all right of possession, supervision, jurisdiction, control, or sovereignty then existing and exercised by the United States in and over the territory and people of the Philippine Islands (except such land or property as had previously been

<sup>1</sup> See the *Survey for 1924*, p. 477.

<sup>2</sup> The following time-limits were specified in the Bill in connexion with the inauguration of the new Government. The constitution was to be submitted to the President of the United States within two years of the enactment of the Act; it was then to be submitted to a plebiscite in the Philippines within four months; within one month the Governor-General was to issue a proclamation ordering the election of officers of the Government, and the election was to take place within six months. It will be seen that the length of the transitional period which was to elapse between the enactment of the Act and the attainment of full independence was likely to be between twelve and fourteen years.

designated by the President of the United States for military and other reservations and which might be re-designated by the President within two years of the date of the proclamation); and on behalf of the United States he was to recognize the independence of the Philippine Islands as a separate and self-governing nation. A clause in the Bill requested the President to enter into negotiations with foreign Powers with a view to concluding a treaty of perpetual neutralization.<sup>1</sup>

Thus the Bill, as finally passed, did little to meet the demands made by the Philippine Legislature in November 1932.<sup>2</sup> At Manila no enthusiasm was shown for the Bill. Senator Quezon branded it as a joke, and the Independence Commission sent a message to its Mission at Washington declaring that it upheld Senator Quezon's rejection of a proposal to urge Mr. Hoover to sign the Bill, but at the same time was 'willing' that the President should sign it, in order that the Filipinos might be able to give expression to their feelings.

On the 3rd January, 1933, the Bill reached the White House, and was referred by Mr. Hoover to Mr. Hurley, the Secretary of War and Minister for the Islands. Mr. Hurley still declared himself strongly opposed to the Bill, holding that it was no solution of the problem and would merely accentuate the difficulties. On the 13th Mr. Hoover returned the Bill without approval to Congress. After a debate lasting one hour, the House of Representatives, by 274 votes to 94, overrode the President's veto, and on the 17th January, after a rather longer debate, the Senate followed suit, 66 votes being cast for the Bill and 26 against. Thus the two-thirds majority necessary to make the Bill law was obtained in both Houses.

In vetoing the Bill Mr. Hoover had pointed out that in granting national independence to the Filipinos the United States had a triple responsibility: to the Philippine people, to the American people, and to the World at large. In finding a method of granting independence to the Filipinos the United States should not project them into economic and social chaos. The American people were entitled to be assured that Philippine separation should be 'accomplished without endangering' the United States 'in military action hereafter to maintain internal order or to protect the Philippines from encroachment by others, and above all that this' should 'be accomplished so as to avoid the very grave danger of future controversies and seeds of war with other nations. We have a responsibility to the World that,

<sup>1</sup> The text of the Bill was published in *The United States Daily*, 30th December, 1932.

<sup>2</sup> See pp. 565-6 above.

having undertaken to develop and perfect freedom for these people, we shall not by our course project more chaos into a World already sorely beset by instability.' The President argued that the present Bill failed to fulfil these responsibilities. He pointed out that for ten years after the adoption of a constitution the United States would have responsibilities without means of control, and after the establishment of full independence the United States was to retain the right to maintain military and naval bases in the Philippines, though at the same time the President was asked by Congress to begin negotiations with other Powers for the neutralization of the Islands.

Meanwhile, at Manila, on the 16th January, 1933, the Philippine leaders had determined not to accept the Bill, even if it overrode the President's veto. The Mission at Washington was informed that, if it could secure no other legislation, then the present Jones Act should be maintained in force until another, granting immediate independence, could be obtained from the incoming Democratic Administration. Nevertheless, at the opening of the new session at Manila, a great display of cordiality between Governor-General Roosevelt and the Legislature was said to be apparent.

During the summer of 1933 the Philippine Independence Mission that had been working in Washington returned to Manila, and on the 31st July a majority in the Legislature, headed by Senator Quezon, repudiated both the leaders of the Mission, Senator Osmena and Mr. Roxas, and deprived them of their offices. On the 7th August it was decided that a new Mission should be sent to Washington; but on the 17th October, before the Mission had left the Islands, the Legislature adopted a resolution rejecting the terms of the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act. At the same time both the principal political factions indicated that they did not consider the rejection definitive. Senator Quezon let it be known that, if President Roosevelt could give an assurance that the United States Congress would consider amendments to the Act, he would be ready to recommend that the Philippine Legislature should withdraw their veto and formally adopt the Act before the 17th January, 1934—the date which would mark the expiration of the period of one year from the date of enactment within which the Constitutional Congress was to be summoned in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

On the 4th November, 1933, Senator Quezon sailed once more for the United States as the leader of the new Mission, and by the beginning of January 1934 he had prepared counter-proposals at the request of President Roosevelt. No decision had been taken, however, when the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act lapsed on the 17th January.

Thereafter, on the 2nd March, President Roosevelt sent a special message to Congress recommending the revival of the Act, but with an important amendment relating to the United States military and naval bases. Mr. Roosevelt's recommendation was that the military bases should be relinquished simultaneously with the attainment of independence, and that the new Bill should provide for 'the ultimate settlement' of the question of naval bases 'on terms satisfactory' to the Governments of the United States and of the Philippine Islands. He did not believe that any of the other provisions of the Bill need be changed, since he was confident that 'where imperfections or inequalities' existed, they could be 'corrected after proper hearing and in fairness to both peoples'. 'Our nation', he declared, 'covets no territory and desires to hold no people over whom it has gained sovereignty through war against their will', but to grant independence 'without allowing sufficient time for the necessary political and economic adjustments would be a definite injustice to the people of the Islands little short of a denial of independence itself. To change at this time the economic provisions of the previous law would reflect discredit on ourselves.'<sup>1</sup>

The President's proposals encountered no opposition in Congress, and on the 19th March, 1934, the amended Bill passed the House of Representatives without a division, after Representative McDuffie, who was in charge of the Bill, had informed the House that Senator Quezon had given an assurance that the Bill, in its present form, would be ratified by the Philippine Legislature without delay. The Bill passed the Senate, where its sponsor was Senator Tydings, on the 22nd March, and on the 24th March it received the President's assent.

Thereupon, the Philippine Mission announced that the Tydings-McDuffie Act would be accepted by the Philippine Legislature on the 1st May, 1934; and although signs of uneasiness, especially in regard to the economic consequences of the Act, were manifested in the Philippines in the following weeks, the pledge which had been given by the Philippine Mission was duly honoured. On the 1st May a resolution accepting the Tydings-McDuffie Act, which had been drafted by Senator Quezon in co-operation with Senator Osmena (the former leader of the Independence Mission, who had been deposed in July 1933), was adopted by the unanimous vote of the Philippine Legislature. The first definite step in the direction of the attainment

<sup>1</sup> The reference in the last sentence was presumably to the proposal that the new Revenue Bill should impose a tax on coconut oil imported from the Philippines (see pp. 572-3 below).

of independence was taken on the 10th July, when the members of the Constitutional Convention were elected; but the preparation for the election was said to have been carried out in an atmosphere of the 'greatest apathy',<sup>1</sup> and interest continued to be centred on the economic aspect of future relations with the United States.

Since the enactment of the Philippines Independence Act, two other pieces of legislation which affected the economic relations between the Islands and the United States had been passed by the Congress at Washington and received the President's assent. The Costigan-Jones Sugar Act, which passed the House of Representatives on the 4th April and the Senate on the 20th April and was signed by the President on the 9th May, provided, *inter alia*, that the United States Secretary for Agriculture should fix quotas for sugar imported into the United States from Cuba, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. The quota for the Philippines was expected to be 1,037,000 tons a year; and, since the total imports of Philippine sugar into the United States during the seven months beginning on the 1st November, 1933, amounted to 1,216,071 tons, it was clear that producers in the Philippines would have to restrict their output considerably. An additional difficulty was created by the fact that the Act was retroactive, and the Philippine producers, who had not been expecting this, were faced with the prospect of having to pay for the cost of warehousing the surplus over and above the quota which they had already shipped to the United States.

The Costigan-Jones Sugar Act did not actually override the provisions for the duty-free importation of sugar which were included in the Tydings-McDuffie Independence Act, since the quota to be fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture would be larger than the quota specified in the Independence Act, but the Revenue Act which was signed by President Roosevelt on the 10th May did run counter to the Independence Act. For the Revenue Act provided for the imposition of an excise tax on all cocoanut oil imported into the United States, regardless of the fact that the Philippines Independence Act stipulated that no duty should be imposed on any imports from the Philippines until after the establishment of the Commonwealth and that thereafter, for five years, an annual quota of 200,000 tons of cocoanut oil should be exempt from duty. On the 24th March, 1934, when the Revenue Bill was under consideration by the Senate Finance Committee, President Roosevelt wrote to the Chairman of the Committee, Senator Harrison, expressing the opinion that the imposition of a tax on cocoanut oil would be 'a violation of the spirit'

<sup>1</sup> See *The New York Times*, 10th July, 1934.

of the Philippines Independence Act, and suggesting that the provision for such a tax should be eliminated from the Bill. On the 11th April the Senate acted contrary to the President's recommendation by adopting, by 59 votes to 17, the proposal for a tax on all imported vegetable and fish oils, though at the same time they accepted an amendment put forward by Senator Norris providing that the proceeds of the tax on Philippine oil should be returned to the Philippine Treasury. In the final form of the Bill, as it emerged after the Senate's amendments had been considered by a joint conference of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the Norris amendment was retained, and the tax on Philippine cocoanut oils and copra was fixed at 3 cents a pound, compared with 5 cents a pound on imported oils and fats from other sources. In this form the President signed the Act. Although the amendments had done something to meet the objections to the original proposal, they did not alter the fundamental fact that the Revenue Act imposed restrictions upon Philippine exports of cocoanut oil which were not in accordance with the 'spirit and intent' of the Independence Act. On the 28th May President Roosevelt sent a special message to Congress asking that the provision for a tax on Philippine oil might be reconsidered. He gave three reasons for making this request: first, because the tax implied the 'withdrawal of an offer made by the Congress of the United States to the people of the Philippine Islands'; second, because 'enforcement of this provision at this time' would 'produce a serious condition among many thousands of families in the Philippine Islands'; third, because 'no effort' had 'been made to work out some form of compromise which would be less unjust to the Philippine people and at the same time attain, even if more slowly, the object of helping the butter and animal-fat industry in the United States'.

No further action had been taken in regard to the tax on cocoanut oil when, on the 17th July, in an address at the opening of a new session of the Legislature, Senator Quezon indicated the course of action which the Philippine leaders intended to follow in economic matters.

It appears clearly [he said] that we are now dependent upon the United States for the continued prosperity of our people and the ability to meet the burdens of progressive government. It should then be our first concern (1) to try to secure elimination of the provisions of the Tydings law which impose a progressive export tax after the fifth year of the Commonwealth; (2) to raise to a higher figure the limitation imposed on our right to export free of duty certain articles and products; (3) to make this arrangement in our trade relations with America permanent, or at least for a great number of years after independence is granted.

Senator Quezon added that it was impossible to state whether this programme could be carried out, but he expressed the opinion that the United States might be prepared to accept proposals on these lines if the Philippines offered sufficient inducements for American trade. It appeared, therefore, that recent developments had not caused the Philippine leaders to abandon the hope that the attainment of political independence might not prove incompatible with the retention of some at least of the economic advantages which the Islands had enjoyed as a dominion of the United States.

## APPENDIX

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS, 1933<sup>1</sup>

N.B. The following abbreviations are used in the references to the published texts of the treaties and documents: *Cmd.* = *British Parliamentary Paper*; *D.I.A.* = *Documents on International Affairs*; *E.N.* = *L'Europe Nouvelle*; *F.F.* = *Feuille Fédérale* (Switzerland); *F.N.* = *Financial News*; *I.I.I.* = *Bulletin de l'Institut Intermédiaire International*; *L.N.M.S.* = *League of Nations Monthly Summary*; *L.N.O.J.* = *League of Nations Official Journal*; *L.N.T.S.* = *League of Nations Treaty Series*; *N.Y.T.* = *New York Times*; *Ov.F.S.* = *Överenskomster med Fremmede Stater* (Norway); *P.C.I.J.* = *Permanent Court of International Justice*; *S.* = *Staatsblad* (Netherlands); *S.Ö.F.M.* = *Sveriges Överenskommelser med Frammände Makter*; *T.I.* = *Treaty Information* (U.S.A.); *U.S.D.* = *United States Daily*; *U.S.E.A.* = *United States Executive Agreements*; *U.S.P.R.* = *United States Press Releases*.

*Abyssinia*

1933, May 24. Friendship and commerce treaty signed with Switzerland and Liechtenstein (*F.F.* June 21, 1933).

*Afghanistan*

1933, Nov. 8. Assassination of King Nadir Shah. His son Muhammad Zahir Khan succeeded him.  
See also under *Security*, July 3.

*Aggression, Definition of.* See under *Security*.

*Argentina.* See under *Bolivia*, Feb. 1, Feb. 25, May 13, July 26; *Colombia*, Jan. 23; *Cuba*, Sept. 8; *League of Nations*, Sept. 25; *Security*, Oct. 10; *Wheat*; *World Economic Conference*.

*Australia.* See under *League of Nations*, Sept. 25; *Wheat*; *World Economic Conference*, June 12.

*Austria*

1933, Jan. 8. It was reported that rifles and machine-guns had been sent on Dec. 30 and 31 from Italy to a cartridge factory at Hirtenberg, Austria, and that some of these had since been sent to Hungary. Jan. 9, Austrian Government announced that the arms were of Austrian origin and had been returned for repairs. Representations were made on Jan. 10 and 11 by the French Minister in Vienna and on Jan. 11 by Little Entente representatives. Jan. 20, M. Cot told the Foreign Affairs Commission of the French Chamber of Deputies that Austria had infringed the St. Germain Treaty and that the French Government were ready to associate themselves

<sup>1</sup> In this chronology only a few treaties of political importance are included. For a full list of bilateral and multilateral treaties and conventions signed or ratified during the year 1933, see the supplementary volume, *Documents on International Affairs, 1933*.

*Austria: cont.*

- with measures taken by the Little Entente. Jan. 24, Little Entente decided to appeal to League Council but later agreed to await result of Franco-British inquiries, which were made on Jan. 28 in Budapest and Vienna and on Jan. 30 in Rome. Feb. 1, Dr. Dollfuss presented written reply (*Temps*, Feb. 17, 1933). Feb. 3, Little Entente postponed appeal to Council and on Feb. 4 asked France and Great Britain to make further *démarche*.<sup>1</sup> Feb. 11, French note to Austria (with which Great Britain associated herself) demanding sworn testimony by customs officials that arms had been returned or destroyed. Feb. 17, *Giornale d'Italia* published French note. Feb. 20, Italian Government proposed to take arms back if signed statement were accepted as proof. Feb. 21, Dr. Dollfuss stated that his Government could not accept the demand for sworn testimony but was prepared to return arms when repaired. Feb. 26 and 27, French and British notes informing Little Entente Secretariat of settlement.<sup>1</sup> March 1, Little Entente sent notes to France, Great Britain and League of Nations accepting settlement so long as it did not establish a precedent.<sup>1</sup>
- Jan. 10. Government signed agreement with foreign creditors of Credit-Anstalt, but stated on March 30 that they could not undertake amortization payments. April 27, further agreement signed postponing payments till March 1, 1935.
- Jan. 12-14. Committee of Control considered conditions for issue of loan under Protocol of 1932. Jan. 28, League Council instructed its President to appoint trustees. Aug. 10, British, French and Italian issues of loans made. Sept. 23, Belgium deposited ratification of 1932 Protocol.
- March 18. Dr. Frank, Bavarian Minister of Justice, broadcast a speech to 'oppressed' Austrian Nazis.
- March 31. Republikanische Schutzbund (Social Democrat defence force) dissolved.
- April 11-17. Meeting between Dr. Dollfuss, Herr von Papen, Captain Göring, and Signor Mussolini in Rome.
- May 4. Certain political organizations, including Nazis, forbidden to wear uniform.
- May 6. Speech on *Anschluss* by Bavarian Prime Minister, Herr Siebert.
- May 13-15. Dr. Frank and Dr. Kerl, President of Prussian Landtag, visited Vienna and Graz. May 15, Nazi demonstration at Graz forbidden and Dr. Frank ordered to leave the country.
- May 26. Communist Party dissolved.
- May 29. German Government imposed fee of 1,000 marks on all tourist visas for Austria as from June 1.
- June 2-6. Dr. Dollfuss again visited Rome, where he signed a concordat with the Vatican and discussed the Austro-German situation with Signor Mussolini.
- June 11-13. Nazi agitators arrested, Brown Houses closed and all police placed under control of Major Fey, Minister of Public

<sup>1</sup> Text in *L.N.O.J.*, March 1933, pp. 398-400.

*Austria: cont.*

- Security. Herr Habicht, Nazi 'State Inspector for Austria', detained at Linz.
- June 14. Dr. Wasserbäck, Austrian press attaché in Berlin, arrested and made to leave Germany. Herr Habicht was expelled from Austria.
- June 19. Austrian Government prohibited all activities of Nazi Party (*D.I.A.*, 1933, pp. 386-7).
- July 4. Conciliatory semi-official statement appeared in German Foreign Political Correspondence proposing coalition between Austrian Government parties and Nazis.
- July 5. Herr Habicht broadcast a speech from Munich refusing any compromise (*D.I.A.*, 1933, pp. 387-8). Throughout the summer Herr Habicht and others continued to broadcast encouragements to Austrian Nazis.
- July 16. Upper Bavarian Nazis held demonstration near frontier at Kiefersfelden.
- July 21. German aeroplanes dropped propaganda in Austrian territory. Other 'air raids' took place later.
- Aug. 5. Italian Ambassador in Berlin asked German Government for assurances regarding Nazi propaganda.
- Aug. 7. British and French Ambassadors made verbal representations under Four-Power Pact to German Government, which replied that the Pact had not been contravened and that interference in Austro-German questions was inadmissible.
- Aug. 9. Herr Habicht broadcast speech on 'Austria, Germany and Europe'.
- Aug. 11. Shooting incident at Klobenstein on frontier.
- Aug. 14. *Reichspost* published alleged Nazi documents. Aug. 17, Aussenpolitisches Amt of German Nazi Party disavowed documents and dismissed two officials who were alleged to have written them. Austrian Government approved decree depriving Nazi agitators abroad of their citizenship and property.
- Aug. 19-20. Conversations between Dr. Dollfuss and Signor Mussolini at Riccione (Text of *communiqué*, *D.I.A.*, 1933, pp. 391-2).
- Aug. 30. Austrian Government sent identic notes to signatories of St. Germain Treaty regarding organization of auxiliary military force. Sept. 1, British reply (*D.I.A.*, 1933, pp. 388-91).
- Sept. 11. Dr. Dollfuss made speech on proposal for corporate state and reconciliation with Germany.
- Sept. 21. Reconstruction of Cabinet. Dr. Dollfuss became Chancellor and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Public Security, the Army and Agriculture. Major Fey became Vice-Chancellor.
- Sept. 23. Herr Habicht stated in a broadcast speech that an understanding might be reached between Nazis and the New Austrian Government.
- Oct. 3. Unsuccessful attempt to assassinate Dr. Dollfuss.
- Oct. 11. First Austrian broadcast in reply to German campaign.
- Nov. 11. Government introduced death penalty under martial law for cases of murder, open revolt and malicious damage to property.

*Austria: cont.*

- Nov. 23. Reichswehr soldier killed by Austrian frontier guards.  
 Nov. 28. Austrian Ambassador offered apology to German Government, as a joint commission of inquiry had reported that the soldier had not crossed the frontier.

*Balkan States.* See under *Conferences, International*, Nov. 5.

*Belgium.* See under *Austria*, Jan. 12; *League of Nations*, Oct. 26; *Inter-Governmental Debts*, June 15, Dec. 15; *World Economic Conference*.

*Bolivia*

- 1933, Feb. 1-2. The Foreign Ministers of Argentina and Chile met at Mendoza and drew up conciliation formula for settlement of Bolivian dispute with Paraguay regarding Gran Chaco.  
 Feb. 3. League Council discussed dispute and postponed sending of Commission of Inquiry during Argentinian-Chilean mediation.  
 Feb. 25. Argentina and Chile presented 'Mendoza formula' to Bolivia and Paraguay; formula was not accepted by either belligerent.  
 Feb. 25. British Government presented memorandum to the League on the supply of arms to both countries, which was considered by the League Council on Feb. 28 and March 2 at informal meetings.  
 March 6. Committee of Three asked League Council to consider dispute under Art. 11 of Covenant. March 8, further Council discussion.  
 May 10. Paraguay declared that a state of war existed.  
 May 13. Neutrality declared by Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay; declared by Peru on May 14.  
 May 15. League Council referred dispute back to Committee of Three, which drafted report recommending arbitration and despatch of a Commission of Inquiry. May 20, report adopted by Council and accepted by Paraguay. May 27, Bolivia rejected report.  
 June 8. Committee of Three made proposals to League Council for carrying out report of May 20. June 26, Bolivia accepted proposal regarding Commission of Inquiry. July 3, League Council definitely decided to appoint Commission.  
 June 27. Washington Committee of Neutrals withdrew from mediation.  
 July 26. Bolivia and Paraguay asked Committee of Three for transfer of mandate of Commission of Inquiry to Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Peru (A.B.C.P. Group). Aug. 3, League Council agreed to this.  
 Oct. 1. A.B.C.P. Group informed League that their efforts at mediation had failed.  
 Oct. 19. Commission of Inquiry left Europe, began work at Montevideo on Nov. 3, and then visited Bolivia, Paraguay, and the Chaco.  
 Dec. 8. Paraguayans won important victory at Fort Alihuata.  
 Dec. 8. President Terra of Uruguay began conversations with Bolivian and Paraguayan delegations to Pan-American Conference.  
 Dec. 15. Committee on Organization of Peace of Conference adopted resolution offering services of all Governments represented in settlement of dispute and declaring readiness to co-operate with League of Nations in application of Covenant.

*Bolivia: cont.*

- Dec. 19. Armistice proposed by Paraguay came into effect till Dec. 30 and was later extended till Jan. 6, 1934.  
 Dec. 26. Pan-American Conference adopted resolution calling on both disputants to accept League mediation.

*Brazil*

- 1933, Jan. 27. Conciliation treaty signed with Poland. Ratifications exchanged Oct. 13.  
 March 21/23. Notes exchanged with Venezuela regarding frontier delimitation.  
 June 29. Agreement signed between Federal Government, Banco do Brazil, and N. M. Rothschild and Sons, regarding transfer of foreign exchange arrears.  
 See also under *Bolivia*, May 13, July 26; *China*, Feb. 8; *Colombia*, Jan. 23, Feb. 14, Feb. 27, Oct. 25; *Security*, Oct. 10; *World Economic Conference*.

*British Empire.* See under *Conferences, International*, Sept. 11; *World Economic Conference*.

*Bulgaria*

- 1933, April 6-14. League of Nations financial experts visited Sofia.  
 Sept. 10. M. Charron arrived in Sofia on behalf of the League.  
 Sept. 20-3. Ismet Paça and Tevfik Rüstü Beğ visited Sofia. Sept. 23, Protocol signed renewing Bulgarian-Turkish neutrality treaty of March 6, 1929, for five years.  
 Oct. 3. King Boris of Bulgaria met King Alexander of Yugoslavia at Varna. Dec. 10-13, King Boris and Queen Ioanna visited Belgrade.

*Canada.* See under *Wheat*; *World Economic Conference*.

*Chile.* See under *Bolivia*, Feb. 1, Feb. 25, May 13, July 26; *Colombia*, Jan. 17; *Cuba*, Sept. 8; *Security*, Oct. 10; *World Economic Conference*.

*China*

- 1933, Jan. 3. Japanese and Manchukuo forces bombarded and occupied Shanhaikwan.  
 Jan. 16. League Committee of Nineteen met to discuss Sino-Japanese dispute. Jan. 18, Japanese Government proposed amendments to draft resolutions of Committee. Jan. 21, Japanese Government rejected first draft resolution and Committee decided to prepare draft report on dispute. Feb. 8, new Japanese proposals made to Committee, which discussed them on Feb. 9. Feb. 14, Japan gave further information to Committee, which adopted draft report (*D.I.A.*, 1932, pp. 384-9). Feb. 21, Special Session of Assembly met. Feb. 24, forty-two States voted for adoption of report, Siam abstained and Japan voted against and withdrew from Assembly (*D.I.A.*, 1932, pp. 390-1). Assembly appointed Advisory Committee and communicated report to U.S.S.R. and to U.S.A., which replied on Feb. 25 (p. 510 above). Invitations to participate in work of Committee were refused by U.S.S.R. on March 7 and accepted by U.S.A. on March 11. March 15, Advisory Committee met and later

*China: cont.*

- appointed two sub-committees to consider question of export of arms to Far East and measures to be taken in consequence of non-recognition of Manchukuo. June 15, Advisory Committee addressed circular to all Governments on carrying out of non-recognition policy.
- Feb. 8. Exchange of notes with Brazil, France, Great Britain, Netherlands, Norway and U.S.A. renewing Shanghai Provisional Court Agreement of Feb. 17, 1930, for three years from April 1 (*Cmd.* 4348).
- Feb. 22. Japanese note to China demanding withdrawal of Chinese troops from Jehol Province. Feb. 24, Chinese reply. Japanese and Manchukuo troops advanced into Jehol and reached the Great Wall by March 5. March 10, Marshal Chang Hsüeh-liang resigned command of north-eastern defence forces.
- Feb. 27. Sir John Simon stated in House of Commons that an arms embargo could be applied to both China and Japan. March 14, embargo lifted.
- March 29. Wang Ching-wei became President of Executive Yuan.
- March 30. Japanese and Manchukuo troops entered Dolonor in Chahar Province. During April and May they advanced south of Great Wall, occupied Lwan River district and threatened Peiping and Tientsin. May 31, armistice signed at Tang Ku (*D.I.A.*, 1933, p. 493).
- April. Outbreak of revolt by Tungans and Turkis in Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan).
- April 17. Exchange of notes with the Netherlands regarding Boxer indemnity (*I.I.I.*, Oct. 1933).
- May 2. M. Bogomoloff presented credentials as Soviet Ambassador.
- June 4. Reconstruction Finance Corporation (U.S.A.) announced the granting of a \$ 50,000,000 loan to the Nanking Government for the purchase of U.S. cotton and wheat flour.
- June 28. Nanking Government asked League Council for the appointment of a technical agent to maintain liaison between China and League during reconstruction period. July 3, League Council discussed request. July 18, Dr. L. Rajchman appointed technical agent for one year.
- July. Inner Mongolian princes met at Pai Ling Miao to discuss question of autonomy. Oct. 27, General Huang Shao-hsiung, Chinese Minister of the Interior, left Peiping to negotiate with Mongols at Kalgan and Kweihua.
- Oct. 29. Mr. T. V. Soong resigned from posts of Finance Minister and Vice-Chairman of the Executive Yuan. Mr. H. H. Kung succeeded him.
- Nov. 3. Japanese completed withdrawal from demilitarized zone south of Great Wall.
- Nov. 20. Fukien Province proclaimed independent of Nanking.
- Nov. 21. People's Provisional Government set up under chairmanship of General Li Ch'i-sen.
- See also under *Japan*, April 8; *World Economic Conference*.

*Colombia*

- 1933, Jan. 4. Colombia presented memorandum to League of Nations regarding Peruvian occupation of Leticia on the Amazon.
- Jan. 6. The commander of troops in Eastern Peru told commander of Colombian expeditionary force at Manaos that he would defend Leticia. Jan. 11, Colombian request to Peru to retire from Colombian territory. Jan. 14, Peruvian answer (*Temps*, Jan. 27, 1933).
- Jan. 14. League Council appealed to both parties, who replied on Jan. 16. Further replies from Peru on Jan. 19 and 23.
- Jan. 17. President of Chile made proposals for peaceful settlement.
- Jan. 23. Colombian note to Kellogg Pact signatories (*N.Y.T.*, Jan. 25, 1933). Jan. 24, Mr. Stimson consulted with representatives of Kellogg Pact signatories. Jan. 25, U.S. note urging Peru to accept formula already proposed by Brazil (*N.Y.T.*, Jan. 26, 1933).
- Jan. 26, Argentinian representatives in Colombia and Peru instructed to state approval of Brazilian formula. Jan. 27, U.S.A. informed League of note to Peru, and Peru replied to U.S.A. Jan. 30, further U.S. note to Peru (*N.Y.T.*, Feb. 1, 1933). Feb. 1, Peru replied.
- Jan. 24. League Council referred dispute to Committee of Three and after discussion on Jan. 26 telegraphed to both Governments, who replied on Jan. 28 and Feb. 2. Feb. 3, further discussion by Council and appeal sent to Peru.
- Feb. 14. Colombian Government informed Peru that they considered that Brazilian offer of mediation was at an end. Diplomatic relations were broken off and Colombian forces reoccupied Tarapacá.
- Feb. 16/17. Committee of Three obtained further information from Peru. Feb. 17, Colombia appealed to League under Art. 15 of Covenant. Feb. 21, League Council considered appeal. Feb. 25, Committee of Three proposed temporary control of Leticia by League Commission. Feb. 27, Colombia accepted this, and both parties agreed to refrain from hostilities.
- Feb. 27. Mr. Stimson sent identic messages to both Governments in support of League proposals (*U.S.D.*, March 3, 1933) and informed League Council of his action. March 1, League Council adopted proposals of Committee of Three. March 8, League Council decided that, as Peruvian counter-proposals provided no basis for solution, the Committee should prepare a draft report in accordance with Article 15 of the Covenant. March 18, League Council adopted report and set up an Advisory Committee. On March 18 and 24, U.S.A. and Brazil agreed to take part in work of Committee.
- March 26-9. Fighting took place on Putumayo River.
- March 30. Peruvian communication to Advisory Committee regarding hostilities. April 5, Colombian counter-reply. April 5-6, meeting of Committee.
- April 17-20. Renewed fighting on Putumayo River.
- May 3. Peruvian warships passed through Panamá Canal *en route* for Leticia.
- May 10. Advisory Committee make recommendations, which were accepted by Colombia on May 12 and by Peru on May 24 after direct

*Colombia: cont.*

negotiations in Lima. May 25, both parties signed agreement with League Council (*L.N.M.S.*, May 1933). June 9, League Administrative Commission appointed. June 23, Commission reached Leticia and arranged for the withdrawal of Colombian and Peruvian forces. Oct. 25, Colombia and Peru began negotiations at Rio de Janeiro under the auspices of the Brazilian Foreign Minister.

*Conferences, International*

1933, May 29–June 2. Sixth Conference of Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations held in London.  
 Aug. 14–26. Fifth Institute of Pacific Relations Conference held at Banff, Canada.  
 Sept. 11–21. British Commonwealth Relations Conference held at Toronto.  
 Nov. 5–11. Fourth Balkan Conference held at Salonica. Resolutions were adopted regarding Balkan Pact and annual meetings between Foreign Ministers.  
 Nov. 9. Statement issued regarding policy of United States at Seventh Pan-American Conference (*U.S.P.R.*, Nov. 11, 1933).  
 Dec. 3, Conference opened at Montevideo. Dec. 12, Mr. Hull presented U.S. economic proposals (*U.S.P.R.*, Dec. 16, 1933).  
 Dec. 15, Mr. Hull spoke on non-intervention and the organization of peace (*U.S.P.R.*, Dec. 16, 1933). Dec. 16, resolutions adopted on economic policy and adherence to and ratification of peace instruments (*D.I.A.*, 1933, pp. 486–90). Dec. 24, resolutions adopted on import restrictions and multilateral commercial treaties (*D.I.A.*, 1933, pp. 490–2). Dec. 26, the following agreements were signed at a final session: (1) additional protocol to General Convention of Inter-American conciliation, 1929; (2) convention on rights and duties of States (1), (2) (*D.I.A.*, 1933, pp. 482–6); (3–6) conventions on nationality of women, naturalization, extradition and political asylum ((1–6) Pan-American Conference, 1933, *Final Act*, 1934).  
 See also under *Disarmament*; *World Economic Conference*.

*Costa-Rica*

1933, Oct. 31. Arbitration and conciliation treaty signed with Italy.

*Cuba*

1933, April 21. Mr. Sumner Welles appointed U.S. Ambassador to Cuba with instructions to carry out commercial negotiations and mediate between political factions. July 1, Mr. Welles began mediation.  
 Aug. 3. Road transport strike led to general strike throughout the Island. Aug. 11, army officers carried out *coup d'état* against President Machado. Aug. 12, Dr. de Cespedes became President.  
 Aug. 13. U.S. destroyers sent to Havana, but recalled on Aug. 14 and 18.  
 Sept. 4. Revolution carried out by army rank and file and Student Directorate. Sept. 5, de Cespedes Government replaced by Executive Commission.

*Cuba: cont.*

Sept. 5–9. Thirty U.S. warships ordered to Cuban waters.  
 Sept. 6. President Roosevelt issued statement of policy after consultation with representatives of Latin-American States (see p. 383 above). Sept. 8, Argentine reply (*N.Y.T.*, Sept. 9, 1933).  
 Sept. 8. Mexican Government requested A.B.C. Governments to join in urging the Cuban Government to maintain order. The Mexican Government also sent the Cuban Government a friendly message equivalent to recognition.  
 Sept. 10. Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin became President.  
 Sept. 11. U.S. Government made statement on conditions necessary for recognition (*U.S.P.R.*, Sept. 16, 1933).  
 Sept. 29. Fighting between police and Communists in Havana.  
 Oct. 2, Government forces overcame recalcitrant army officers in National Hotel.  
 Oct. 11. Cuban Government recognized by Peru; recognized by Spain on Oct. 12.  
 Nov. 8–9. Unsuccessful revolt by A.B.C. party in Havana.  
 Nov. 19. Mr. Welles discussed situation with President Roosevelt, who issued a statement on Nov. 24 regarding delay in recognition of Cuban Government and the recall of Mr. Welles.  
 Dec. 31. Cuban Government defaulted on public works obligations contracted during Machado régime.

*Czechoslovakia*

1933, April 8. Czechoslovakia made declaration withdrawing from Permanent Court of International Justice appeals from decisions of Hungaro-Czechoslovak Mixed Arbitral Tribunal. May 12, Permanent Court made order terminating case (*P.C.I.J.*, Series A/B, No. 56).  
 May 9. Czechoslovakia appealed to Permanent Court from decision of Hungaro-Czechoslovak Mixed Arbitral Tribunal regarding the Royal Hungarian Peter Pázmány University of Budapest. Dec. 15, Permanent Court dismissed appeal (*P.C.I.J.*, Series A/B, No. 61).  
 Oct. 11. Arbitration and judicial settlement convention signed with Latvia.

See also under: *Austria*, Jan. 8; *Inter-Governmental Debts, Little Entente*; *Rumania*, March 24; *Security*, March 18, July 3.

*Danzig*

1933, Feb. 15. Danzig Senate informed Polish Commissioner that they would no longer carry out provisions of harbour police agreement of Sept. 1, 1923. Free City police replaced Harbour Board police at Westerplatte. March 7, Polish Government asked High Commissioner to declare that this constituted 'direct action'.  
 March 6. Polish Government sent more soldiers to guard Westerplatte munitions depot. President of Danzig Senate appealed to High Commissioner, who referred question to League Council.  
 March 13. Agreement reached with Poland at Geneva on questions of harbour police and Westerplatte guard. March 14, League Council discussed both questions.



*Danzig: cont.*

- May 12. Nazi storm troops and police occupied trade union headquarters. May 28, Nazi victory in Volkstag election.  
 July 3-4. President and Vice-President of Senate visited Warsaw.  
 Aug. 5. Agreement signed regarding Polish use of Danzig harbour (*L.N.O.J.*, Oct. 1933). Sept. 18, two protocols signed regarding harbour agreement and treatment of Poles in Danzig (*L.N.O.J.*, Oct. and Nov. 1933).  
 Sept. 22. Polish Prime Minister visited Danzig.  
 Oct. 26. Mr. Sean Lester appointed High Commissioner as from Jan. 15, 1934.  
 Nov. 2. Vice-President of Senate stated that all police officials must be Nazis. Nov. 3, Protest from High Commissioner, who referred question to League Council on Nov. 6.

*Denmark*

- 1933, April 5. Permanent Court of International Justice gave judgment rejecting Norwegian claim to sovereignty over Eastern Greenland (*P.C.I.J.*, Series A/B, No. 53). April 18, Denmark and Norway withdrew proceedings in South-Eastern Greenland case. May 11, Court made order terminating proceedings (*P.C.I.J.*, Series A/B, No. 55).  
 April 13. Arbitration, conciliation, and judicial settlement treaty signed with Greece (*Messenger d'Athènes*, Oct. 18, 1933).  
 Dec. 18. Ratifications exchanged with Turkey of arbitration, conciliation and judicial settlement treaty of March 8, 1932.  
 Dec. 19. Arbitration, conciliation and judicial settlement treaty signed with Venezuela.  
 See also under *League of Nations*, Sept. 25.

*Disarmament*

- 1933, Jan. 10. President Hoover sent message to Congress enclosing Stimson memorandum proposing ratification of 1925 arms traffic convention or legislation empowering President to declare arms embargo (*D.I.A.*, 1933, pp. 454-8). Jan. 19, Senate approved embargo resolution (*U.S.D.*, Jan. 20, 1933). Feb. 15, House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee reported similar resolution to House with amendment restricting embargo to American continent. April 17, House passed new resolution. May 27, Senate Foreign Relations Committee passed resolution with amendment applying embargo to all parties in a dispute (*N.Y.T.*, May 28, 1933).  
 Jan. 23-31. Disarmament Conference Bureau examined report of committee on supervision and conclusions of committee on chemical and bacteriological warfare.  
 Feb. 2-8. General Commission of Conference discussed French Plan of November 1932.  
 Feb. 9-10. Bureau considered British programme of work.  
 Feb. 13-March 6. General Commission discussed question of effectives.  
 Feb. 22. French resolution adopted on standardization of armies.  
 March 6, Committee set up to consider question of overseas effectives.

*Disarmament: cont.*

- Feb. 14-March 2. Political Commission of Conference discussed declaration against resort to force (*L.N.M.S.*, March 1933). March 4-7, draft pact of mutual assistance considered. March 10, discussion of Soviet proposal on defining aggressor.  
 March 1. M. Daladier, in speech to American Press Association in Paris, emphasized importance of supervision as guarantee of security.  
 March 9. General Commission began discussing land material.  
 March 16. Mr. MacDonald submitted British draft convention to General Commission (*D.I.A.*, 1933, pp. 144-94). March 24-7, discussion of convention.  
 April 13. Debate in House of Commons on disarmament and the Four-Power Pact.  
 April 25. General Commission began to examine British draft convention.  
 May 11. Article by Freiherr von Neurath on equality of status appeared in German press.  
 May 12. M. Paul-Boncour made statement to press and speech in Senate on application of Versailles Treaty if no agreement were reached with Germany.  
 May 13. Speech on war by Herr von Papen (*D.I.A.*, 1933, pp. 406).  
 May 16. Appeal by President Roosevelt to states represented at Conference (*D.I.A.*, 1933, pp. 194-6).  
 May 17. Statement on disarmament and foreign policy by Herr Hitler (*D.I.A.*, 1933, pp. 196-208).  
 May 22. Mr. Norman Davis made statement to General Commission on disarmament, security and consultation with other states (*D.I.A.*, 1933, pp. 208-14).  
 May 24. Committee on security questions issued report (*D.I.A.*, 1933, pp. 218-30).  
 June 7. General Commission adopted resolutions on (1) discussion of British draft; (2) defence expenditure ((2) *L.N.M.S.*, June 1933).  
 June 8, Commission adjourned during London Economic Conference. June 29, Commission again adjourned till Oct. 16.  
 July 10-23. Mr. Henderson, President of the Conference, visited Paris, Rome, Berlin, Prague, Munich and London.  
 Sept. 5. Mr. Norman Davis arrived in London for conversations with British Government.  
 Sept. 12. Technical Committee of National Defence Expenditure Commission resumed work.  
 Sept. 18. Franco-British conversations in Paris, followed by Franco-American conversations, and by negotiations at Geneva, in which American, British, French, German, and Italian representatives took part and which lasted till Sept. 29.  
 Oct. 6. German *notes verbales* to Great Britain and Italy (*D.I.A.*, 1933, pp. 279-81).  
 Oct. 9. Mr. Henderson reported to Bureau on July negotiations.  
 Oct. 10-12. Further conversations between the five Powers.  
 Oct. 14. Statement by Sir J. Simon on results of conversations (*D.I.A.*, 1933, pp. 281-4). Germany announced withdrawal from

*Disarmament: cont.*

- Conference and from League. Herr Hitler and German Government issued statements and Herr Hitler made broadcast speech (*D.I.A.*, 1933, pp. 285-98).
- Oct. 16. Bureau agreed on reply to Germany (*D.I.A.*, 1933, p. 286). General Commission approved reply and adjourned till Oct. 26.
- Oct. 17. United States issued statement of policy.
- Oct. 26. Bureau made recommendations for second reading of draft convention, which were approved by General Commission on Oct. 26.
- Nov. 6. Revised draft convention circulated.
- Nov. 6. Speech by Freiherr von Neurath on disarmament and League of Nations.
- Nov. 7. Statement by Sir J. Simon in House of Commons (*D.I.A.*, 1933, pp. 298-310).
- Nov. 9-11. Bureau discussed preparation of draft convention for second reading, and set up committees on supervision and on effectives.
- Nov. 11. Italian delegate stated that if technical discussions developed a political tendency, Italian experts would only take part in them as observers.
- Nov. 19-21. Conversations between Mr. Henderson and American, British, French and Italian representatives.
- Nov. 23. Bureau agreed to adjourn till Jan. 1934.
- Dec. 18. German memorandum presented to French Ambassador in Berlin (*D.I.A.*, 1933, pp. 328-32).

*Dominican Republic.* See under *Permanent Court of International Justice.*

*Egypt*

- 1933, Nov. 21. Ratifications exchanged with Uruguay of friendship treaty of Feb. 25, 1932.

*Estonia*

- 1933, June 28. Gold standard abandoned.  
See also under *Inter-Governmental Debts*, June 15, Dec. 15; *Security*, July 3.

*Europe*

- 1933, June 4-6. Conference of Agrarian States held at Bucarest (Text of resolutions *Messenger d'Athènes*, June 16 and 18, 1933).
- Sept. 29. Italian memorandum presented to representatives of Great Powers and Successor States at Geneva regarding recommendations of Stresa Conference (*D.I.A.*, 1933, pp. 410-14).
- See also under *Wheat.*

*Finland*

- 1933, Jan. 27. Ratifications exchanged with France of conciliation treaty of April 28, 1930; came into force Feb. 27 (*L.N.T.S.*, 139).
- Feb. 21. Ratifications exchanged with Persia of friendship treaty of Dec. 12, 1931.
- See also under *Inter-Governmental Debts*, Jan. 24, June 15, Dec. 15; *Security*, July 3.

*Four-Power Pact.* See under *Security*, March 18.

*France*

- 1933, Jan. 3. M. Henry de Jouvenel appointed Ambassador to Italy. July 18, he concluded his special mission and was afterwards succeeded by M. de Chambrun.
- Jan. 29. M. Paul-Boncour's Government resigned. Jan. 31, M. Daladier formed a Government.
- Feb. 15. Ratifications exchanged with U.S.S.R. of non-aggression and conciliation treaties of Nov. 29, 1932 (*E.N.*, Dec. 3, 1932).
- May 13. Ratifications exchanged with Turkey of arbitration, conciliation and friendship treaty of Feb. 3, 1930 (*E.N.*, July 8, 1933).
- May 23. French and Greek Governments referred case of Ottoman Government concession regarding lighthouses to Permanent Court of International Justice.
- Sept. 15-21. M. Pierre Cot, French Air Minister, visited Moscow.
- Oct. 24. M. Daladier's Government resigned. Oct. 27, M. Sarraut formed a Government.
- Nov. 16. Friendship and alliance treaty signed with Syria. Nov. 25, High Commissioner withdrew treaty from Syrian Chamber and prorogued Syrian Parliament.
- Nov. 24. M. Sarraut's Government resigned. Nov. 27, M. Chautemps formed a Government.
- Dec. 15. Arbitral decision published regarding trade between Savoy Free Zones and Canton of Geneva, to take effect from Jan. 1, 1934 (Summary of award *Journal de Genève*, Dec. 16, 1933).
- See also under *Austria*, Jan. 8, Jan. 12, Aug. 7; *China*, Feb. 8; *Disarmament*; *Finland*, Jan. 27; *Germany (b)*, March 9; *Inter-Governmental Debts*; *Irāq*, July 21; *Japan*, April 8; *Jugoslavia*, March 9; *League of Nations*, Oct. 26; *Rumania*, Aug. 15; *Saar*; *Security*, March 18; *World Economic Conference.*

*Germany**(a) Financial Situation*

- 1933, Feb. 17. Standstill agreement initialed regarding foreign short-term commercial debts, replacing 1932 agreement as from March 1.
- March 2. Agreement reached regarding foreign short-term credits to states and communes, to remain in force till March 15, 1934.
- March 16. Dr. Schacht succeeded Dr. Luther as Chairman of Reichsbank.
- April 5. Reichsbank announced immediate repayment of central banks' rediscount credit of 1931.
- May 29. Conversations in Berlin between Dr. Schacht and representatives of foreign creditor banks. June 2, statement issued (*The Times*, June 3, 1933).
- June 9. Law passed declaring transfer moratorium as from July 1 for all payments except those covered by standstill agreement, 50 per cent. of interest payments to be made in Konversionskasse scrip. June 30, Reichsbank statement allowing transfer of Dawes Loan interest and sinking fund and Young Loan interest. July 12, further concessions announced (*The Times*, July 13, 1933).
- Nov. 7. British Government made protest against German con-

## Germany: cont.

cessions regarding value of scrip held by Swiss and Dutch bondholders.

Dec. 5-7. Conversations between Reichsbank representatives and foreign bondholders. No agreement reached.

Dec. 18. Dr. Schacht told Reichsbank Central Committee that 30 per cent. only of interest could be transferred in future, except for the Dawes, Young and Potash Loans.

## (b) Foreign Relations

1933, March 9. Nazis temporarily occupied barracks at Kehl in demilitarized zone. March 14, French Ambassador made representations to German Government.

March 11. Ratifications exchanged between Baden and Vatican of concordat of Oct. 12, 1932, and protocol of Nov. 7/10. Came into force the same day (*E.N.*, Dec. 30, 1933).

April 1. Nazi Party set up Aussenpolitisches Amt directed by Herr Alfred Rosenberg.

April 1 and 24. Prussian police raided premises of German-Russian Petroleum Co. ('Derop').

April 9-19. Captain Göring and Herr von Papen visited Rome.

May 3. Polish Ambassador in Berlin had interview with Herr Hitler (*Communiqué, D.I.A.*, 1933, p. 423).

May 5. Ratifications exchanged with U.S.S.R. of agreement of June 24, 1931, prolonging agreements of April 24, 1926, and Jan. 25, 1929 (*Soviet Union Review*, June 1933).

May 5-14. Dr. Rosenberg visited London.

May 19-21. Captain Göring visited Rome.

May 26 and 30. League Council discussed Herr Bernheim's petition regarding the Jewish minority in German Upper Silesia and referred legal points to Committee of Jurists. June 6, Council adopted jurists' report as to its competence to take a decision on the petition.

May 29-31. Dr. Göbbels visited Rome.

June 28-July 8. Herr von Papen visited Rome and discussed proposals for concordat. July 20, concordat signed. Sept. 10, ratifications exchanged and concordats came into force (*D.I.A.*, 1933, pp. 442-52).

Sept. 15. Statement on foreign policy by Freiherr von Neurath to international press (*The Times*, Sept. 16, 1933).

Oct. 11. League Assembly passed resolution on assistance to Jewish and other refugees from Germany. Oct. 26, Mr. J. G. MacDonald appointed League High Commissioner for such refugees.

Nov. 6-8. Captain Göring again visited Rome.

Nov. 12. Plebiscite held on foreign policy; 89.9 per cent. of electorate voted in favour of Government.

Nov. 15. Conversation between Herr Hitler and the Polish Ambassador in Berlin regarding non-aggression pact. (*Text of communiqué, D.I.A.*, 1933, p. 424).

Dec. 12-14. Signor Suvich, Italian Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, visited Berlin.

## Germany: cont.

## (c) Internal Affairs

1933, Jan. 28. General von Schleicher resigned Chancellorship. Jan. 30, Herr Hitler became Chancellor. Feb. 1, Reichstag dissolved.

Feb. 6. Prussian Government dismissed by presidential decree and its powers vested in Herr von Papen as Reichskommissar.

Feb. 27. Burning of Reichstag. Feb. 28, decree issued regarding suppression of Communism.

March 5. Nazis won 288 seats in general election and Nationalists 52 seats, gaining between them a clear majority. Nazis took over the Government of Hamburg.

March 6. Reichskommissars appointed for Hessen on March 6 and for Baden, Saxony and Württemberg on March 8. March 9, General von Epp appointed Reichskommissar for Bavaria.

March 13. Dr. Göbbels appointed Reich Minister for National Enlightenment and Propaganda.

March 21. Opening of Reichstag in Potsdam Garrison Church. March 23, speech by Herr Hitler (*D.I.A.*, 1933, pp. 404-6). Reichstag adjourned.

March 24. Enabling Bill became law, giving Government legislative power for four years.

March 31. Cabinet approved provisional law on *Gleichschaltung* of *Länder* and *Reich* by means of the 'Nazification' of federal parliaments.

April 1. One-day boycott put in force against Jews.

April 8. Laws promulgated regarding Nazification and Aryanizing of civil service and further *Gleichschaltung* of *Länder* by appointment of *Reichsstatthalter*.

April 11. Captain Göring appointed *Ministerpräsident* of Prussia.

April 27. Secret State police force *Gestapo* established in Prussia. Herr Seldte announced incorporation of *Stahlhelm* in Nazi organization.

May 2. Nazis took over free trade unions.

May 15. Confiscation of property of Social-Democratic Party and *Reichsbanner*.

May 17. Session of Reichstag.

June 22. Government dissolved Social-Democratic Party.

June 27. Herr Hugenberg resigned from Government. German Nationalist Front dissolved itself. Bavarian People's Party and German People's Party dissolved themselves on July 4 and Centre Party did so next day.

Sept. 21-Dec. 23. Trial of Van der Lubbe, Herr Torgler and three Bulgarians for causing Reichstag fire; Van der Lubbe condemned to death, the others acquitted but not released.

Nov. 12. Reichstag election. 87.8 per cent. of electorate voted for Government.

See also under *Austria*, March 18, *seqq.*; *Disarmament*; *League of Nations*, Oct. 21; *Inter-Governmental Debts*, July 14; *Permanent Court of International Justice*, Feb. 4; *Poland*, Feb. 1, Feb. 4, Oct. 27; *Saar*; *Security*, March 18; *World Economic Conference*.

*Great Britain.* See under *Austria*, Jan. 8, Jan. 12, Aug. 7, Aug. 30; *Bolivia*, Feb. 25; *China*, Feb. 8, Feb. 27; *Disarmament*; *Germany (a)*, Feb. 7; *(b)*, May 5; *Greece*, Nov. 16; *Hungary*, March 13; *India*; *Inter-Governmental Debts*, July 14; *Jugoslavia*; *Mascot*; *Persia*, Jan. 24, Feb. 17; *Rumania*, Aug. 15; *Security*, March 18; *U.S.S.R.*, March 11; *World Economic Conference*.

*Greece*

1933, Jan. 13. M. Tsaldaris's Government resigned. Jan. 16, M. Venizelos formed a Government.

Jan. 18. It was announced that Greek Government had transferred 30 per cent. of interest service of external loans to International Financial Commission.

March 5. Popular Party gained majority over Venizelists in general election. March 6, General Plastiras attempted to declare a dictatorship but was compelled to hand over office to General Othonaias. March 10, M. Tsaldaris took office.

May 12. Ratifications exchanged with Spain of arbitration, conciliation and judicial settlement treaty of Jan. 23, 1930 (*L.N.T.S.*, 139).

Sept. 11-15. M. Tsaldaris and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and National Economy visited Ankara. Sept. 14, friendship and co-operation pact signed with Turkey (*D.I.A.*, 1933, pp. 407-8).

Nov. 16. Agreement effected between Greek Government Council of Foreign Bondholders and League Loans Committee (*The Times*, Nov. 17, 1933).

Dec. 9. Agreement signed with Turkey winding up Mixed Commission for the Exchange of Populations (*Messenger d'Athènes*, Dec. 12, 1933).

See also under *Denmark*, April 15; *France*, May 23; *Inter-Governmental Debts*, May 10.

*Guatemala*

1933, Jan. 23. Frontier agreement signed with Honduras (*L.N.T.S.*, 137).

Oct. 12. League Council agreed to Guatemalan request that an expert should be sent to reorganize fiscal system.

See also under *League of Nations*, Sept. 25.

*Haiti*

Aug. 7. Treaty signed with U.S.A. regarding 'Haitianization' of services, evacuation of troops and financial questions (*U.S.E.A.*, No. 46, 1933).

*Honduras.* See under *Guatemala*, Jan. 23.

*Hungary*

1933, March 13. It was announced that a new standstill agreement to remain in force till Feb. 1, 1934, had been effected with American, British and Swiss bankers' committees.

June 13. Ratifications exchanged with Italy of conventions of Nov. 12, 1932, regarding liquidation of Hungarian property and Mixed Arbitral Tribunal.

*Hungary: cont.*

Oct. 22. Protocol signed with Turkey prolonging arbitration and neutrality treaty of Jan. 5, 1929, for five years.

Nov. 2. Agreement reached regarding extension of Central Banks' rediscount credit of 1931 for three years as from Oct. 18.

See also under *Austria*, Jan. 8; *Czechoslovakia*, April 8, May 9; *Inter-Governmental Debts*, June 15, Dec. 15.

*India*

1933, March 17. British Government issued White Paper on constitutional reforms (*Cmd.* 4268). May 16-Nov. 17, Joint Select Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform met in London.

See also under *Persia*, Feb. 17; *World Economic Conference*, June 12.

*Inter-Governmental Debts*

1933, Jan. 20. Conference at the White House between President Hoover and President-Elect Roosevelt. It was decided to invite a British representative to U.S.A. to discuss war debts (*Communiqué, U.S.P.R.*, Jan. 21, 1933).

Jan. 24. U.S. Government announced that Czechoslovakia, Italy and Lithuania had been invited to take part in discussions. Finland, Latvia and Rumania received invitations a few days later.

Jan. 24. Speech on war debts by Mr. Chamberlain at Leeds.

Jan. 25. British Government accepted U.S. invitation to discussions (*U.S.P.R.*, Jan. 28, 1933). Jan. 29, conversation between Mr. Roosevelt and Sir R. Lindsay, British Ambassador in U.S.A. Jan. 31, Sir R. Lindsay left for England to discuss war debts.

Feb. 1. Speech by Mr. Chamberlain to American journalists.

Feb. 13. Statement by Mr. MacDonald in House of Commons.

Feb. 20, Sir R. Lindsay returned to New York and had further conversations with Mr. Roosevelt.

Feb. 21. Conversation in Washington between Mr. Roosevelt and the French Ambassador.

Feb. 27. Conversations between Mr. Cordell Hull and British and French Ambassadors.

March 24. Conversations began between British Ambassador and Mr. Hull as Secretary of State.

April-May. Conversations on economic problems between representatives of U.S.A. and other states taking part in World Economic Conference. April 25, Roosevelt-MacDonald statement issued regarding war debts (*U.S.P.R.*, April 1933). See also under *World Economic Conference*.

May 10. Greece failed to pay debt instalment to U.S.A.

May 11. French Government decided to ask Chamber of Deputies to authorize payment of Dec. 15 instalment if U.S.A. would agree to world debt moratorium during World Economic Conference and negotiations for final settlement. May 12, French Ambassador made this proposal to President Roosevelt, who rejected it.

June 9. U.S. Government notified Great Britain that debt payment

*Inter-Governmental Debts: cont.*

- was due. June 13, British note proposing token payment. June 14, U.S. reply and statement issued in Washington. Mr. Chamberlain made statement in House of Commons regarding token payment of \$10,000,000, in silver (*D.I.A.*, 1933, pp. 120-8).
- June 15. Belgium, Estonia, France, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Poland failed to make debt payments to U.S.A. Czechoslovakia, Great Britain, Italy, Latvia and Rumania made partial or token payments. Finland paid in full (*Correspondence, U.S.P.R.*, June 17 and 24, 1933).
- July 14. Germany notified Belgium that payments could no longer be transferred under agreement of July 13, 1929, regarding German marks in Belgium. Oct. , agreement reached for payment in goods.
- Oct. 5. Preliminary conversations began between British and U.S. representatives. Oct. 10-26, further conversations. President Roosevelt met British representatives on Nov. 1 and 4 without reaching an agreement. Nov. 6, exchange of notes (*D.I.A.*, 1933, pp. 128-30). Nov. 7, U.S. statement issued noting British proposal for token payment in U.S. currency (*D.I.A.*, 1933, pp. 130).
- Dec. 9/12. Exchange of notes between Italy and U.S.A. regarding token payment.
- Dec. 15. Belgium, France, Estonia, Poland and Hungary failed to make debt payments to U.S.A. Czechoslovakia, Great Britain, Italy, Latvia, and Rumania made partial or token payments. Finland paid in full (*Correspondence U.S.P.R.*, Dec. 16, 1933).
- Dec. 17. Yugoslavia issued *communiqué* regarding adherence to British proposal for prolonging Lausanne moratorium of 1932 till June 15, 1934.

*'Irāq*

- 1933, July 3. Frontier delimitation agreement reached with Syria at Geneva.
- July 21. Bands of Assyrians crossed from 'Irāq into Syrian territory.
- July 31, Assyrian Patriarch appealed to League of Nations.
- Aug. 4-5, fighting took place between Assyrians and 'Irāqī troops on Syrian frontier. Aug. 6, 'Irāqī Government protested to League regarding action of Assyrians and of French authorities in Syria.
- Aug. 17, Patriarch appealed to League regarding alleged massacre.
- Aug. 18, Patriarch deported and deprived of 'Irāqī nationality.
- Aug. 31, League Committee of Three considered 'Irāqī petition.
- Sept. 15, French statement made to League regarding 'Irāqī protest. Sept. 22 and Oct. 14, League Council discussed question and set up Committee to arrange for settlement of Assyrians outside 'Irāq.
- Sept. 8. Death of King Faysal, who was succeeded by his son the Amir Ghazi.

*Irish Free State.* See under *League of Nations*, Sept. 25.

*Italy*

- 1933, Jan. 3. Italian and Turkish Governments informed Permanent Court of International Justice that they wished to terminate proceedings taken under the arbitration agreement of May 30, 1929, regarding delimitation of territorial waters between Castellorizo and the Anatolian coast. Jan. 26, Court made order terminating proceedings (*P.C.I.J.*, Series A/B, No. 51).
- Jan. 7. Exchange of notes with Rumania prolonging friendship treaty of Sept. 9, 1926, till July 18. July 17, exchange of notes prolonging treaty till Jan. 18, 1934.
- April 29. Exchange of notes with Salvador extending friendship treaty of Oct. 27, 1860, till Dec. 31. Dec. 23, exchange of notes regarding further prolongation.
- Sept. 2. Pact of friendship, non-aggression and neutrality signed with U.S.S.R. Ratifications exchanged Dec. 15 (*D.I.A.*, 1933, pp. 233-6).
- Oct. 20. Ratifications exchanged with Luxembourg of conciliation and judicial settlement treaty of April 15, 1932.
- Nov. 8-14. Assembly of National Council of Corporations. Nov. 14, speech by Signor Mussolini on foreign policy, the League of Nations, the development of the Corporate State and the abolition of the Chamber of Deputies.
- See also under *Austria*, Jan. 8, Jan. 12, April 11, June 2, Aug. 5, Aug. 19; *Costa Rica*; *Disarmament*; *Europe*, Sept. 29; *France*, Jan. 3; *Germany (b)*, April 9, May 19, May 29, June 28, Nov. 6, Dec. 12; *Hungary*, June 13; *Inter-Governmental Debts*, Jan. 24, June 12, June 15, Dec. 9/12; *Security*, March 18, Oct. 12; *World Economic Conference*.

*Japan*

- 1933, April 8. 'Manchukuo' authorities broke off goods traffic from Chinese Eastern Railway to Trans-Baikal Line at Manchuli because of withdrawal of rolling stock to Soviet lines. April 16, Soviet Government made protest to Japanese Government regarding interference with the C.E.R. May 2, M. Litvinov offered to sell C.E.R. to Japanese Government. May 8, it was made known that French Ambassadors in Moscow and Tokyo had made representations regarding French financial interests in C.E.R. May 11, Soviet statement issued about proposed sale. May 15, Chinese note of protest to Soviet Government. May 23, Japanese Government decided to advise 'Manchukuo' to negotiate for purchase of C.E.R. May 26, Japanese reply to Soviet protest of April 16. May 31, Soviet counter-reply followed by other protests. June 1, goods traffic over Manchurian frontier broken off at Pogranichnaya. June 26, negotiations for sale of C.E.R. opened at Tokyo but were discontinued in October. Sept. 22, Soviet protest to Japanese Government regarding alleged plot for seizure of C.E.R. Sept. 24, Soviet officials of C.E.R. arrested. Oct. 8, Soviet Government published alleged Japanese official documents regarding plot. Oct. 9, Japanese Government denied allegations. Nov. 6, conversation on outstanding questions between Japanese Foreign

*Japan: cont.*

- Minister, Mr. Hirota and Soviet Ambassador in Tokyo. Nov. 10, Mr. Hirota proposed demilitarization of Manchurian-Siberian frontier.
- April 19. Arbitration, conciliation and judicial settlement treaty signed with the Netherlands (*S.*, No. 610, 1933).
- Sept. 14. Mr. Hirota, formerly Ambassador in Moscow, succeeded Count Uchida as Foreign Minister.
- See also under *China*, Jan. 3, Jan. 16, Feb. 22, Feb. 27, March 30, Nov. 3; *World Economic Conference*.

*Jugoslavia*

- 1933, March 9. French bondholders and Yugoslav Government signed agreement for three years' moratorium. Oct. 24, it was stated that the (British) Council of Foreign Bondholders had approved a similar agreement.
- Nov. 27. Treaty signed with Turkey regarding friendship, non-aggression, arbitration, conciliation, and judicial settlement (*E.N.* Jan. 13, 1934).
- See also under *Austria*, Jan. 8; *Bulgaria*, Oct. 3; *Inter-Governmental Debts*, June 15, Dec. 17; *Little Entente*; *Security*, March 18, July 3.
- Latvia*. See under *Czechoslovakia*, Oct. 11; *Inter-Governmental Debts*, Jan. 24, June 15, Dec. 15.

*League of Nations*

- 1933, Jan. 10-25. International Labour Organization held Preparatory Conference on Reduction of Hours of Work.
- Jan. 24-Feb. 3. Seventieth session of Council.
- Jan. 30. Meeting of Committee on system of elections to Council. May 16-19, Committee met again and drew up report.
- Feb. 21-24. Special session of Assembly met to consider Sino-Japanese dispute.
- Feb. 21-March 18. Seventy-first session of Council.
- March 27. Japan gave preliminary notice of withdrawal (*D.I.A.*, 1932, pp. 396-8).
- May 15 and 20. Seventy-second (extraordinary) session of Council on Bolivian-Paraguayan dispute.
- May 22-June 6. Seventy-third session of Council.
- June 8-30. Seventeenth session of International Labour Conference. Draft conventions were adopted regarding insurance and the abolition of fee-charging employment agencies.
- June 19-July 1. Twenty-third session of Permanent Mandates Commission.
- July 1. M. Joseph Avenol succeeded Sir Eric Drummond as Secretary-General.
- July 3. Seventy-fourth (extraordinary) session of Council on Bolivian-Paraguayan dispute.
- July 10-11. First meeting of International Relief Union at Geneva.
- Aug. 3. Seventy-fifth (extraordinary) session of Council on Bolivian-Paraguayan dispute.

*League of Nations: cont.*

- Sept. 22-9. Seventy-sixth session of Council.
- Sept. 25-Oct. 9. Fourteenth ordinary session of Assembly. Argentina returned to membership. Assembly approved creation of non-permanent Council seat for 1933-6. Argentina, Australia, and Denmark elected to succeed Guatemala, Irish Free State and Norway on Council, and Portugal elected to new seat. Oct. 11, Convention opened for signature regarding suppression of traffic in women of full age.
- Oct. 4-12. Seventy-seventh session of Council.
- Oct. 21. Germany's preliminary notice of withdrawal from the League received.
- Oct. 23-Nov. 4. Twenty-fourth session of Permanent Mandates Commission.
- Oct. 26-8. Inter-Governmental Conference for Refugees. Oct. 31, convention on Russian, Armenian, Syrian, Assyro-Chaldean and Turkish refugees signed by France and Belgium.
- See also under *Austria*, Jan. 8, Jan. 12; *Bolivia*; *Bulgaria*, April 6; *China*, Jan. 16, June 28; *Colombia*; *Danzig*, March 13, Nov. 2; *Disarmament*; *Germany (b)*, May 26, Oct. 11, Nov. 12; *Greece*, Nov. 16; *Guatemala*, Oct. 12; *Irāq*, July 3, July 31; *Italy*, Nov. 8; *Persia*, Jan. 24; *Poland*, Feb. 1; *Rumania*, Jan. 28; *Saar*; *World Economic Conference*.

*Liechtenstein*. See under *Abyssinia*.

*Lithuania*

- 1933, July 5. Non-aggression pact signed with U.S.S.R. Ratifications exchanged Dec. 14.
- See also under *Inter-Governmental Debts*, Jan. 24.

*Little Entente*

- 1933, Feb. 14-15. Conference of Little Entente Foreign Ministers at Geneva. Feb. 16, statute signed providing for common foreign policy and permanent council and secretariat. March 1, statement by Dr. Beneš to Foreign Affairs Committees of Czechoslovak parliament (*D.I.A.*, 1933, pp. 415-23). May 30-June 1, Council met in Prague and decided to set up Permanent Economic Council. Sept. 24-7, Council met at Sinaia.
- See also under *Austria*, Jan. 8; *Security*, March 18, July 3.

*Luxembourg*

- 1933, June 23/27. Exchange of notes with Portugal setting up conciliation commission.
- Oct. 2. Ratifications exchanged with Norway of arbitration treaty of Feb. 12, 1932. Came into force same day (*Ov.F.S.*, No. 8, 1933).
- See also under *Italy*, Oct. 20.

*Manchukuo*. See under *China*; *Japan*.

*Mascot*

1932, Oct. 27. South Africa (Natal, Orange Free State and Transvaal) withdrew from friendship treaty of March 19, 1891, between Great Britain and Mascot. 1933, Feb. 11, exchange of notes with Great Britain prolonging treaty for a year (*L.N.T.S.* 138).

*Mexico*

1933, Feb. 4. Mexico recognized Nicaraguan Government.  
 May 22, Agreement signed renewing diplomatic relations with Peru (*Temps*, May 28, 1933).  
 See also under *Cuba*, Sept. 8; *Security*, Oct. 10; *World Economic Conference*.

*Monetary and Economic Conference* see *World Economic Conference*.

*Netherlands*

1933, Jan. 27. Ratifications exchanged with Spain of arbitration, conciliation and judicial settlement treaty of March 30, 1931 (*S.*, No. 42, 1933).  
 March 12. Friendship and commerce treaty signed with Yaman (*S.*, No. 643, 1933).  
 March 23. Arbitration, conciliation and judicial settlement treaty signed with Norway (*S.*, No. 23, 1934).  
 April 5. Arbitration, conciliation and judicial settlement treaty signed with Venezuela. Ratifications exchanged and came into force Dec. 19 (*S.*, No. 819, 1933).  
 Nov. 4. Ratifications exchanged with Turkey of arbitration and conciliation treaty of April 16, 1932 (*S.*, No. 631, 1933).  
 See also under *China*, Feb. 8, April 17; *Germany (a)*, Nov. 7; *Japan*, April 19.

*New Zealand*. See under *World Economic Conference*, June 12.

*Nicaragua*

1933, Jan. 1. Dr. Juan Sacasa and Dr. Rodolfo Espinoza inaugurated as President and Vice-President. Jan. 2, withdrawal of United States marines completed (*Text of U.S. Communiqué, U.S.P.R.* Jan. 7, 1933).  
 See also under *Mexico*, Feb. 4.

*Norway*

1933, July 4/8. Exchange of notes with Portugal setting up conciliation commission.  
 See also under *China*, Feb. 8; *Denmark*, April 5; *League of Nations*, Sept. 25; *Luxembourg*, Oct. 2; *Netherlands*, March 23; *World Economic Conference*, April 29.

*Palestine*

1933, Oct. 27. Disturbances caused by Arabs in Jaffa, Jerusalem and Nablus. Rioting at Haifa on Oct. 28 and at Jerusalem on Oct. 29.

*Paraguay*. See under *Bolivia*; *Permanent Court of International Justice*, Feb. 4; *Security*, Oct. 10.

*Permanent Court of International Justice*

1932, Oct. 14–1933, April 5. Twenty-sixth (extraordinary) session held.  
 1933, Feb. 1–April 19. Twenty-seventh (ordinary) session held.  
 Feb. 4. Ratification of the protocol of signature of the Statute of the Court was deposited by Dominican Republic on Feb. 4 and by Paraguay on May 11. Germany renewed previous signature of optional clause of Statute on Feb. 9. Ratifications of this clause were deposited by Dominican Republic on Feb. 4, by Germany on July 5, and by Paraguay on May 11.  
 May 10–16. Twenty-eighth (extraordinary) session held.  
 July 10–29. Twenty-ninth (extraordinary) session held.  
 Oct. 20. Thirtieth (extraordinary) session opened.  
 See also under *Czechoslovakia*, April 8, May 9; *Denmark*, April 5; *France*, May 23; *Italy*, Jan. 3; *Poland*, Feb. 1, Feb. 4, Oct. 27.

*Persia*

1933, Jan. 24 and 26. League Council considered Anglo-Persian Oil Company dispute. Feb. 2, provisional agreement reached between Great Britain and Persia after mediation by Dr. Beneš. Feb. 3, League Council approved report of settlement. April 30, agreement signed between Persian Government and Anglo-Persian Oil Company regarding new concession (*The Times*, June 1, 1933). May 26, League Council took note of settlement.  
 Feb. 17. Agreement signed with Great Britain and India on withdrawal of Indo-European Telegraph Department from Persia (*Cmd.* 4275).  
 See also under *Finland*, Feb. 21; *Security*, July 3.

*Peru*

1933, April 30. President Sanchez Cerro assassinated. General Don Oscar Benavides succeeded him.  
 See also under *Bolivia*, May 13, July 26; *Colombia*; *Cuba*, Oct. 11; *Mexico*; *World Economic Conference*, June 12.

*Poland*

1933, Feb. 1. League Council considered question of application of agrarian reform to German minority in Poznań and Pomorze. July 3, German Government filed application with Permanent Court and requested interim measures of protection. July 29, Court made order dismissing request (*P.C.I.J.*, Series A/B, No. 58).  
 Feb. 4. Permanent Court made orders on Feb. 4, May 11 and July 4 in the case of the Prince of Pless (*P.C.I.J.*, Series A/B, Nos. 52, 54 and 57).  
 May 8. Professor Moscicki re-elected President.  
 June 9. Ratifications exchanged with U.S.A. of friendship, commerce and consular rights treaty of June 15, 1931 (*L.N.T.S.* 139).  
 Oct. 27. German Government informed Permanent Court that they wished to withdraw proceedings in the cases regarding agrarian reform and the Prince of Pless. Dec. 2, Court made order terminating case (*P.C.I.J.*, Series A/B, Nos. 59, 60).

*Poland: cont.*

See also under *Brazil*, Jan. 27; *Danzig*; *Germany (b)*, May 3, Nov. 15; *Inter-Governmental Debts*, June 15, Dec. 15; *Security*, March 18, July 3.

*Portugal*

1933, April 12. New constitution came into force, establishing corporate State.

Dec. 18. Ratifications exchanged with Sweden of arbitration, conciliation and judicial settlement convention of Dec. 6, 1932 (*S.Ö.F.M.*, No. 34, 1933).

See also under *League of Nations*, Sept. 25; *Luxembourg*, June 23/27; *Norway*.

*Reparations*. See under *Germany (b)*; *Inter-Governmental Debts*.

*Rumania*

1933, Jan. 12. Dr. Maniu's Government resigned. Jan. 14, Dr. Vaida-Voevod formed a Government.

Jan. 28. Agreement concluded regarding technical advisory co-operation of League of Nations in financial matters. May 18, Rumania deposited ratification (*L.N.T.S.* 138).

March 24. Arrest of M. Seletzski, representative in Rumania of Skoda works of Czechoslovakia, on charges of espionage. Aug. 16, M. Seletzski sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

June 23. Conversation between MM. Litvinov and Titulescu. They were reported to have discussed the Bessarabian question.

Aug. 15. Transfer suspended of all Government debt, autonomous funds and public commercial monopolies. Protests were made on Aug. 18 by Great Britain and on Aug. 19 by France. Oct. 1, Rumanian Financial Minister issued statement (*F.N.* Oct. 3, 1933). Oct. 26, agreement reached with bondholders, associations.

Oct. 17. Treaty of friendship, non-aggression, arbitration and conciliation signed with Turkey (*T.I.* Nov. 1933).

Nov. 12. Dr. Vaida-Voevod's Government resigned. Nov. 14, M. Duca formed a Liberal Government. Dec. 9, 'Iron Guard' (Fascists) dissolved. Dec. 20, Liberal Party successful in General Election. Dec. 29, M. Duca assassinated by a member of the Iron Guard.

See also under *Austria*, Jan. 8; *Inter-Governmental Debts*, June 15, Dec. 15; *Italy*, Jan. 7; *Little Entente*; *Security*, March 18, July 3.

*Saar*

1933, May 20. Governing Commission issued decree prohibiting political meetings and demonstrations. May 27, League Council adopted resolution regarding position of officials after plebiscite under German civil service law of April 7, 1933. July 20, proclamation issued regarding holding of plebiscite in 1935 (*Temps*, July 22, 1933). July 22, three inhabitants of Saar kidnapped by German Nazis and imprisoned. Representations were made to the German Government by the Governing Commission on July 25 and by the

*Saar: cont.*

French Ambassador on Aug. 2. Aug. 7, release of kidnapped persons. Oct. 17, decree issued prohibiting wearing of political uniforms and badges. Nov. 2, decree issued to prevent Nazis from influencing officials and intimidating the population. Nov. 13, decree issued restricting entry of Germans from Reich.

*Salvador*. See under *Italy*, April 29.

*Sa'udi Arabia*

1933, April 3. Messages of recognition exchanged with Transjordan. July 27, friendship and *bon voisinage* treaty and arbitration protocol with exchange of notes concluded at Amman. Ratifications exchanged of treaty in December.

Nov. 7. Provisional agreement signed with U.S.A. regarding diplomatic and consular representation, juridical protection, commerce and navigation (*U.S.E.A.* No. 53).

*Security*

1933, March 18-20.<sup>1</sup> Conversations in Rome between Mr. MacDonald, Sir J. Simon and Signor Mussolini regarding Italian proposal for Four-Power Pact. March 19, statement issued (*The Times*, March 20, 1933). March 21, Franco-British conversations in Paris (Text of statement, *The Times*, March 22, 1933). March 23, statement by Mr. MacDonald in House of Commons (*D.I.A.*, 1933, pp. 250-1). March 25, Little Entente Council issued statement. March 26, revised Italian draft put forward. March 30, Belgian memorandum to French Government. April 14, French reply (*D.I.A.*, 1933, pp. 257-60). April 1, British draft of pact drawn up. April 6, statement by M. Daladier in Chamber of Deputies (*D.I.A.*, 1933, pp. 252-5). April 12, French draft and memorandum presented to British and Italian Governments (*D.I.A.*, 1933, pp. 255-7). April 13, statement by Sir J. Simon in House of Commons. April 24, amendments proposed by Germany. April 25, statement by Dr. Beneš in Czechoslovak Parliament. May 21, provisional agreement reached between all four Powers on new draft of pact. May 24-6, Debate on pact in French Chamber and Senate Foreign Affairs Committee. French counter proposals published unofficially (*The Times*, May 27, 1933). May 26, statement in House of Commons by Sir J. Simon. May 27, British proposals presented to France. May 30, Little Entente Council accepted revised pact (*D.I.A.*, 1933, pp. 261-3). June 7, final draft of pact initialled. M. Paul-Boncour gave Little Entente Governments assurances as to treaty revision (*D.I.A.*, 1933, pp. 263-5). June 9, French declaration to Poland and Polish statement made (*Temps*, June 11, 1933 and *D.I.A.*, 1933, pp. 265-7). July 15, pact signed (*Cmd.* 4342).

July 3. Eight-power convention on definition of aggression signed in London by Afghanistan, Estonia, Latvia, Persia, Poland, Rumania,

<sup>1</sup> For synoptic table of British, French and Italian drafts, German amendments and final text, see *D.I.A.*, 1933, pp. 240-9.



*Security: cont.*

Turkey and U.S.S.R. Finland adhered on July 22 and ratifications were deposited by Poland, Rumania and U.S.S.R. on Oct. 16, by Persia on Nov. 16 and also by Afghanistan. July 4, a similar convention was signed by Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Rumania, Turkey and U.S.S.R. (*D.I.A.*, 1933, pp. 230-3).

Oct. 10. Anti-war pact signed at Rio de Janeiro by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Paraguay and Uruguay. Dec. 11, it was announced that Italy would adhere to the pact (*D.I.A.*, 1933, pp. 475-80).

See also under *Disarmament*.

*Siam*. See under *China*, Jan. 16.

*South Africa*

1933, March 20. General Hertzog's Government resigned and a Hertzog-Smuts coalition (Nationalist-South African Party) took office. May 17, coalition successful in general election.

See also under *Mascat*; *World Economic Conference*, June 12.

*Spain*

1933, June 2. President signed Bill regarding religious orders.

July 28. Diplomatic relations established with U.S.S.R.

Sept. 8. Señor Azaña's Government resigned. Sept. 12, Señor Lerroux formed a republican coalition Government excluding the Socialists. Oct. 3, Lerroux Government resigned. Oct. 8, Señor Martínez Barrios formed a Government. Oct. 9, Cortes Constituyentes dissolved.

Nov. 5. Basque statute approved by referendum.

Nov. 19. General election resulting in gains for parties of the Right. Dec. 16, Señor Martínez Barrios resigned. Dec. 17, Señor Lerroux formed a Government.

See also under *Cuba*, Oct. 11; *Greece*, May 12; *Netherlands*, Jan. 27; *World Economic Conference*.

*Stresa Conference*. See under *Europe*, Sept. 29.

*Sweden*

1933, April 18. Ratifications exchanged with Turkey of arbitration, conciliation and judicial settlement treaty of Feb. 19, 1932 (*S.Ö.F.M.*, No. 11, 1933).

See also under *Portugal*, Dec. 18.

*Switzerland*

1933, June 1. Protocol signed with Turkey modifying conciliation treaty of Dec. 9, 1928 (*F.F.* July 19, 1933).

See also under *Abyssinia*; *France*, Dec. 15; *Germany (a)*, Nov. 7; *Hungary*, March 13.

*Syria*. See under *France*, Nov. 16; *Irāq*, July 3, July 21.

*Transjordan*. See under *Sa'ūdī Arabia*, April 3.

*Turkey*

1933, March 28. Protocol signed with U.S.S.R. prolonging frontier disputes convention of Aug. 6, 1928, for six months from its time of expiry.

See also under *Bulgaria*, Sept. 20; *Denmark*, Dec. 18; *France*, May 13; *Greece*, Sept. 11, Dec. 9; *Hungary*, Oct. 22; *Italy*, Jan. 3; *Jugoslavia*, Nov. 27; *Netherlands*, Nov. 4; *Rumania*, Oct. 17; *Security*, July 3; *Sweden*; *Switzerland*.

*Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*

1933, Jan. 1. Beginning of second five-year plan.

March 11. Employees of Metropolitan-Vickers Ltd., including four British subjects, arrested on charges of sabotage. March 14, more arrests, including two British subjects. March 15, statement by Mr. Baldwin in House of Commons. March 17, M. Litvinov told British Ambassador in Moscow that British subjects would be sent for trial. March 20, British Government announced suspension of commercial negotiations. March 31, British Ambassador left Moscow for consultation in London. April 4, British White Paper issued regarding case (*Cmd.* 4286). April 5-6, Russian Goods (Import Prohibitions) Bill passed (*The Times*, April 5, 1933). April 12-18, Trial of Metropolitan-Vickers employees, Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Thornton sentenced to imprisonment. April 17, trade agreement expired. April 19, British Government proclaimed embargo against Soviet goods as from April 26. April 21, Soviet Government announced recall of chiefs of trade delegation in London, and on April 22 declared embargo against British trade. June 26, conversations began between Sir J. Simon and M. Litvinov. July 1, Mr. Thornton and Mr. Macdonald were released and both Governments withdrew embargoes.

Oct. 10. President Roosevelt asked M. Kalinin to send representative to U.S.A. for negotiations with a view to recognition. Oct. 17, Soviet Government accepted invitation. Nov. 7, M. Litvinov arrived in U.S.A. Nov. 16, exchange of notes effecting recognition (*D.I.A.*, 1933, pp. 460-72). Nov. 17, Mr. W. C. Bullitt appointed U.S. Ambassador in Moscow. Nov. 19, Mr. Troyanovsky appointed Soviet Ambassador in Washington.

Dec. 28. Speech on foreign affairs by M. Molotov to Central Executive Committee. Dec. 29, speech on foreign affairs by M. Litvinov (*D.I.A.*, 1933, pp. 425-42).

See also under *China*, Jan. 16, May 2; *Disarmament*; *France*, Feb. 15, Sept. 15; *Germany (b)*, April 1, May 5; *Italy*, Sept. 2; *Japan*, April 8; *Lithuania*; *Rumania*, June 23; *Security*, July 3; *Spain*, July 28; *Turkey*; *Wheat*.

*United States of America*

1933, Jan. 13. President Hoover vetoed Philippine Independence Bill (Text of message to Congress, *New York Times*, Jan. 14, 1933). Jan. 13 and 17, House of Representatives and Senate voted to override veto of Bill which became law.

*United States of America: cont.*

- Feb. 6. Twentieth amendment to constitution prohibiting 'Lame Duck' sessions of Congress became law.
- Feb. 14. Bank holiday declared in Michigan; by March 3 all banks in the country were closed or under restrictions.
- March 4. Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt took office as President (Text of inaugural address, *The Times*, March 6, 1933).
- March 5. National bank holiday declared; President Roosevelt broadcast speech. March 6, Meeting of State Governors at White House to discuss relief and banking situation.
- March 9. Extraordinary session of 73rd Congress opened, emergency banking legislation was passed and President empowered to suspend free export of gold.
- April 5. President Roosevelt issued executive order to restrict hoarding and export of gold (*N.Y.T.* April 6, 1933.)
- April 12. President made speech on Pan-America Day regarding 'good neighbour' policy of the U.S.A. (*U.S.P.R.* April 15, 1933).
- April 20. Executive order issued forbidding export of gold not already earmarked.
- May 12. Farm Relief Bill including 'Thomas' Bill for controlled inflation became law (Text of 'Thomas' Bill, *F.N.* May 29, 1933).
- June 5. Resolution of Congress became law repealing gold clause in public and private obligations (*D.I.A.*, 1933, pp. 134-5).
- June 16. Session of Congress ended. 'Glass-Steagall' Banking Bill and National Industrial Recovery Bill became law.
- Aug. 29. Executive orders issued regarding sale, export and hoarding of gold (*N.Y.T.* Aug. 30, 1933).
- Dec. 5. Twenty-first amendment to constitution became law repealing Eighteenth Amendment (Prohibition).
- Dec. 21. Proclamation issued regarding purchase of silver (*N.Y.T.* Dec. 22, 1933).
- Dec. 28. Speech by President Roosevelt on foreign policy.
- See also under *China*, Jan. 16, Feb. 8, June 4; *Colombia*, Jan. 23, Feb. 27; *Conferences, International*, Nov. 9; *Cuba; Disarmament; Haiti; Hungary*, March 13; *Inter-Governmental Debts; Nicaragua; Poland*, June 9; *Sa'ūdī Arabia*, Nov. 7; *U.S.S.R.*, Oct. 10; *Wheat; World Economic Conference*.

*Uruguay*. See under *Bolivia*, May 13, Dec. 8; *Egypt; Security*, Oct. 10.

*Vatican*. See under *Austria*, June 2; *Germany (b)*, March 11, June 28.

*Venezuela*. See under *Brazil*, March 21/23; *Denmark*, Dec. 19; *Netherlands*, April 5.

*Wheat*

- 1933, May 10-17. Conversations between representatives of Argentina, Australia, Canada and U.S.A. May 31, further meetings began. July 5, agreement reached on principle of restricting production. July 7, conversations began with European wheat-exporting countries. U.S.S.R. joined conference on July 14 and European

*Wheat: cont.*

- importing countries did so on July 18. July 27, conference adjourned till Aug. 21. Aug. 25, agreement signed (*D.I.A.* pp. 111-15). See also under *Europe*.

*World Economic Conference*

- 1933, Jan. 9-19. Preparatory Commission of Experts drew up draft annotated agenda for Conference (*D.I.A.*, 1933, pp. 4-43). Jan. 25, meeting of Organizing Committee appointed by League Council.
- April 6. President Roosevelt invited Mr. MacDonald to Washington to discuss preparations for Conference. April 8, U.S. State Department announced that invitations had also been sent to Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and Mexico. April 11, invitations sent to diplomatic representatives in Washington of other States taking part in Conference (*U.S.P.R.* April 8 and 15, 1933).
- April 21-6. Mr. MacDonald visited Washington for conversations with President Roosevelt (statements *U.S.P.R.* April 29, 1933). April 23-8, M. Herriot visited Washington (statement *U.S.P.R.* April 29, 1933). April 24-8, Canadian representatives visited Washington (statement *U.S.P.R.* May 6, 1933). May 2-6, Argentinian and Italian representatives visited Washington (statements *U.S.P.R.* May 13, 1933). May 5-12, Dr. Schacht and other German representatives visited Washington (statement *F.N.* May 13, 1933). May 6-19, Chinese representatives visited Washington (statement *U.S.P.R.* May 20, 1933). May 11-18, Mexican representatives visited Washington (statement *U.S.P.R.* May 20, 1933). May 18-25, Brazilian representatives visited Washington (statement *U.S.P.R.* May 27, 1933). May 23-7, Japanese representatives visited Washington (statement *U.S.P.R.* June 3, 1933). June 3, statement issued regarding conversations with Chilean representatives (*U.S.P.R.* June 3, 1933).
- April 29. League Council Organizing Committee decided to convene Conference in London on June 12th. May 12, Tariff Truce proposal adopted by Organizing Committee representing Governments of Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Norway and U.S.A. May 24, League Council invited other States to join truce. Forty-six had done so up to July 1.
- June 12. World Economic Conference opened. June 15, Economic Commission and Monetary and Financial Commission set up. It was reported that British, French and American Central Banks had reached agreement on currency stabilization. June 17, President Roosevelt rejected banks' currency proposal. Mr. Hull made proposal regarding 10 per cent. horizontal cut in tariffs. June 19, Senator Pittman introduced currency stabilization resolution. June 22, American statement issued rejecting temporary stabilization (*U.S.P.R.* June 24, 1933). June 30, draft joint declaration by countries on the gold standard and off the gold standard presented to President Roosevelt and rejected by him in statement of July 1 (*D.I.A.*, 1933, p. 43.). July 3, further statement by President

*World Economic Conference: cont.*

Roosevelt (*D.I.A.*, pp. 43-5). July 5, U.S. delegation issued new statement. July 6, Bureau adopted resolution on work of sub-committees. July 26, agreement regarding silver signed by Australia, Canada, China, India, Mexico, Peru, Spain and U.S.A. (*D.I.A.*, 1933, pp. 108-11). July 27, declaration of Empire monetary and economic policy signed by Australia, Canada, Great Britain, India, New Zealand and South Africa (*D.I.A.*, 1933, pp. 115-18). July 27, plenary session and adjournment of Conference (Reports and resolution *D.I.A.* pp. 45-108).

See also under *Wheat*.

*Yaman*. See under *Netherlands*, March 12.

## INDEX

- Achaemenian Empire, 115 n.  
 Acheson, Mr. Dean, 88.  
 Adenauer, Dr., 147 and n.  
 Afghanistan—see under SECURITY.  
 Alexander the Great, 115.  
 Aloisi, Baron, 232, 277, 492.  
 Alvarez del Vayo, Señor, 422 n., 427, 432.  
 America:  
   Central: Conference (1934), 327-8 and n.; Treaty of Peace and Amity (7. 2. 23), replacement of, 326-7 and n., 327-8 and n.; U.S.A., relations of with, 318 and n., 319, 330, 331, 358; financial control by, 319, 321, 323; governments, recognition of, 325 n., 326-8 and n. See also under COSTA RICA; GUATEMALA, &c.  
   Latin, 2.  
   Arbitration, conciliation and pacific settlement procedure in, 327 n., 334, 335, 336, 337, 341-3 and n., 347, 375.  
   Commission of Jurists, 340 n.  
   Economic and financial co-operation in, proposals for, 321 n., 332 and n., 333, 338 *seqq.*, 346-50; Inter-American Commercial Conference, proposed, 347 and n.; Inter-American Conference of Agriculture (1930), 334 and n.; Pan-American highway, 333-4 and n., 340 n.  
   Inter-American Labour Institute, proposed, 340 n.  
   Intervention in: anti-war pact and, 337 and n.; joint action, possibility of, 351, 382; Pan-American Conference and, 318 n., 337, 339 n., 343-6, 350-1, 360, 387; U.S.A., new policy of, regarding, 182 n., 318 n., 321, 331, 337 and n., 343-6, 350-1, 360, 383.  
   Pan-America Day, 331 and n., 335.  
   U.S.A.: attitude of Latin-American States towards, 318 and n., 329 *seqq.*, 337-8, 343-4, 350-2, 360; change in policy of, 318 *seqq.*, 325, 328 *seqq.*, 351-2, 358, 360, 383; economic relations of with, 318, 319, 332-4, 338, 342 n., 346, 348, 350 and n.; 'good neighbour' policy of, 331, 360, 383; govern-  
   ments, recognition of, 319, 325-6, 328, 380 n.; loans issued in for, 319-21, 347, 351; nationals, protection of by, 319-21, 344; reciprocal commercial agreements with, 333 and n., 375, 376. See also above under Intervention.  
   See also above under Central; and under ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, &c.; PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCES; PAN-AMERICAN UNION; TREATIES.  
 Arabia, 420 n.  
 Araki, General, 476, 528.  
 Arbitration—see under AMERICA: Latin.  
 Argentina: and anti-war treaty, 336, 337 n., 341-2 and n.; and Pan-American Conferences, 318 and n., 338, 342, 344, 346 *seqq.*, 351; and wheat agreement, 71-2; and World Economic Conference, 27, 51, 57; Brazil, relations of with, 329-30 n.; currency policy of, 106; loans to, 106 n., 347; Paraguay, relations with, 397 and n., 400 n., 409 n.; Hayes frontier award, 394 and n., 395, 429 and n.; revolution in (1930), 397; U.S.A., relations with, 318, 329-30, 338, 342 n., 344, 351, 397, 411; economic relations, 27, 332 and n., 333, 348. See also under BOLIVIAN-PARAGUAYAN DISPUTE; COLOMBIAN-PERUVIAN DISPUTE; CUBA; U.S.A.; LEAGUE OF NATIONS.  
 Aristotle, cited, 6 and n.  
 Armour, Mr. Norman, 352 n.  
 Attlee, Mr., 168.  
 Australia: commercial relations of with Great Britain and Japan, 102; economic policy of, 56, 70, 71-2 and n., 109. See also under BRITISH DOMINIONS; CHINA; JAPAN.  
 Austria:  
   Anti-Semitism in, 156 n.  
   Catholics, 189, 190, 193.  
   Credit-Anstalt crisis (1931), 16, 17.  
   Economic policy, 55, 72 n.  
   France, relations with, 135, 191-2 n., 198, 205 n.  
   Germany: *Anschluss* with, 113, 138-9, 188-9; possible consequences of, 193 *seqq.*, 200-1; Customs Union scheme (1931), 135, 188, 189; Nazi revolution, reaction to, 124, 146, 153, 154, 188, 189-93, 294.

## Austria (cont.)

- Hirtenberg gun-running incident, 247 n.  
 Hungary, relations with, 154, 193, 194-5, 205-6 n., 247 n.  
 Italy, relations with, 191 n., 200-1, 247 n.; three-Power pact (17. 3. 34), 154, 205-6 n.  
 Little Entente, relations with, 195, 196, 197, 247 n.  
 Loans to, 106-7 and n.  
 Nationalism, revival of, 191-3.  
 Poles, relations with, 188.  
 Political developments (1933-4), 154, 188-90, 191-2.  
 Post-war situation of, 113, 124-5.  
*See also under DENMARK; DISARMAMENT; SECURITY; STYRIA.*  
 Austrian Empire, 192-3, 194-5.  
 Austro-Prussian Wars: (1742-8), 191; (1866), 172, 176, 191, 194.  
 Avenol, Monsieur, 317 n.  
 Aviation, civil, international control of, 236, 242-3 and n., 255-6 and n., 286; League of Nations and, 242, 256 n.  
 Ayala, President, 425 and n., 426 n., 427.
- Bacon, Mr., 366.  
 Baldwin, Mr. Stanley, 286 n., 300.  
 Baltic States, 125.  
 Bank for International Settlements, 26, 36, 40, 74, 75.  
 Banks, Central, policy of, 40, 50, 57, 65, 66, 73-4 and n., 75.  
 Banque Franco-Asiatique, 522, 523, 525.  
 Batista, Colonel Fulgencio, 381, 382, 388.  
 Bavaria, 146, 149, 161 n., 191, 197.  
 Beales, Carleton, cited, 393 n.  
 Beck, Colonel, 187, 215.  
 Belgian Congo, 99.  
 Belgium, 418 n.; currency policy of, 46, 61; economic situation and policy of, 36, 51, 67-8, 71 n., 72 n., 106 n., 372; France, suggested reunion with (1830), 113; Germany, invasion by of, 164, 173, 179, 531 n.; Nazi revolution, reactions to in, 161; Japan, commercial relations with, 99; Netherlands, separation from of, 113. *See also under DISARMAMENT; EUPEN-MALMÉDY; SECURITY; TARIFFS: low-tariff groups.*  
 Benavides, General, 453, 454.  
 Beneš, Dr. Eduard: and Disarmament Conference, 293, 305, 311 n., 317 n.; and Four-Power Pact, 211, 215-17, 218; and League of Nations, 223; and

- Little-Entente Pact, 203, 204, 205, 208; and Sino-Japanese dispute, 485, 488, 489; at World Economic Conference, 49, 51; foreign policy of, 205 and n., 215-16.  
 Bennett, Mr. R. B., 49-50, 51, 55, 71.  
 Berle, Mr. Adolf A., 384 and n., 385.  
 Bessarabia, 139, 182, 198.  
 Bethmann-Hollweg, Herr von, 123 n.  
 Bhore, Sir Joseph, 103 and n., 104.  
 Bingham, Senator, 555, 560.  
 Bismarck, 114.  
 Blomberg, General von, 264.  
 Blücher, General, 529.  
 Bogs, Herr, 171.  
 Bolivia: Brazil, frontier of with, 393 n., 429 and n.; Chile and Peru, war with (1879-83), 394 n.; political situation in, 395, 401 and n., 425; population of, 398 n.; tin production in, 399 n.; U.S.A., financial relations with, 320 n., 397 and n., 435 n.  
 Bolivian-Paraguayan Dispute:  
 A.B.C.P. states: and transit of munitions, 394 n., 408, 417-18, 419 and n., 435 and n., 437; attempt at mediation by, 404 and n., 408-9, 410 and n., 415-17, 420 *seqq.*; League Council, relations of with, 420 *seqq.*; Mendoza Conference and formula, 415-16 and n., 418; Neutral Commission, relations of with, 397-8, 409, 410, 414 *seqq.*; neutrality declared by, 409, 419.  
 Access to sea, question of, 393 n., 394 and n., 408 and n., 416 n., 417-18, 419 and n., 424 n., 429 and n., 435 n.  
 Aggression, question of, 400, 406, 419 n., 420-1 and n.; proposed investigation of, 406, 407, 410, 414 n., 429 n., 430-1.  
 American states, representations by, 395, 415, 431; declaration (3. 8. 32), 336, 407-8 and n., 409, 411, 432, 445, 451.  
 Arbitration, proposals for, 336, 403, 407, 425, 429 and n.; by A.B.C.P. states, 416 and n., 417, 423-4; by League Council, 411-12, 421 and n., 422, 434; by Neutral Commission, 393, 396, 409, 410, 413; reasons for rejection of, 395, 405-6.  
 Argentina: conference proposed by, 416 and n., 424 n., 426 n., frontier closed by, 419; interest of in, 396-7; mediation by, 397, 410 n., 415 n., 427; note from, to Neutral Commis-

- sion, 329, 337 n., 410-11. *See also above under A.B.C.P. states.*  
 Arms and munitions: embargo on supply of, 418-19 and n., 431-8, 452, 514; proposed limitation of, 424 n., 428; transit of, 417-18, 419 and n., 431-2, 435 and n., 437.  
 Chaco: colonization of, 394, 396 n., 399 n., 416 n.; nature of, 393, 394; oil-fields in, 432, 434-5 n.; rival claims to, 393-5 and n., 405-6, 416 n., 421 n., 423-4 n., 429 and n.  
 Colombia and, 395, 404 and n., 416 n.  
 Conference, proposal for, 341, 416 n., 423, 424 n., 426 n.  
 Cuba and, 395.  
 Denmark and, 437.  
 Diplomatic relations, renewal and suspension of, 393, 395, 396.  
 Direct negotiations, 395, 396, 406, 413, 430.  
 France and, 411 n., 412, 422 n.; and arms embargo, 418 n., 419, 432, 433, 436, 437.  
 Germany and, 411 n., 436, 437.  
 Great Britain and, 411 n., 422 n., 427; and arms embargo, 418 n., 419, 432, 433, 436, 437-8.  
 Incidents: (1928), 393, 395, 397, 400, 405; (1930-1), 395-6.  
 Italy and, 411 n., 419, 422 n., 436-7.  
 Japan and, 436, 437.  
 Latvia and, 436.  
 League of Nations and, 339, 340, 425; Commission of Enquiry—despatch of, 329, 415 and n., 420, 422 and n.; —negotiations undertaken by, 341, 424 and n., 426 *seqq.*, 430, 431, 433; —report of, 403 n., 427, 429 n., 430-2, 435 n.; Committee of Three, 412 and n., 414-15, 418, 419, 421, 422 and n., 433 *seqq.*; Council—action taken by, 398, 411-12 and n., 414, 418 *seqq.*, 424, 427, 432 *seqq.*; —dispute referred to, 329, 403 n., 404-5, 411, 414 n., 419, 434 and n.; Covenant and, 340, 404, 411, 414 n., 421, 422, 425 n., 434 and n. *See also above under A.B.C.P. states and below under Neutral Commission; U.S.A.*  
 Mediation, reasons for failure of, 335, 339, 397, 398, 404-6, 416 n., 431, 445-6.  
 Mexico and, 395, 407 n., 422 n.  
 Military operations (1932-4): account of, 396, 398-403, 406, 417, 419, 430;  
 alleged atrocities, 399 n., 403 n., 426, 431 n.; demobilization, proposed, 409-10, 413, 424 n., 428; influence of on negotiations, 341, 406, 408, 409-10, 413 n., 416, 425 and n., 426-7, 431, 434-5 n.; neutral military commission, proposed, 410, 412-13, 414 and n.; Paraguayan demand for guarantees against resumption of, 406, 409, 410, 414, 421 n., 434; suspension of, proposals for, 406, 409-10, 413 *seqq.*, 421-2 and n., 423, 426, 428; truces—(1932), 401 n., 425 n.; —(1933-4); 341, 402, 406, 424 and n., 425-7; withdrawal of troops, proposed, 406, 407, 409-10 and n., 412-13, 416, 428, 429.  
 Montevideo conversations, 337, 340, 425.  
 Netherlands and, 437.  
 Neutral Commission: mediation by, 395, 396, 397, 403 n., 404 *seqq.*, 413-14, 415; relations of with League of Nations, 328-9 and n., 404-5, 411 *seqq.*, 420, 421, 422. *See also above under A.B.C.P. states; Argentina.*  
 Non-aggression pact, proposed, 396, 406.  
 Non-recognition doctrine, 336, 407-8 and n., 409.  
 Pact of Paris and, 404, 405 n., 408 n., 418, 432.  
 Pan-American Conference and, 318 n., 335 *seqq.*, 340-1, 404, 424, 425-6.  
 Permanent Court of International Justice, proposal to refer dispute to, 413, 416, 424, 428, 429, 434.  
 Peru and, 404 and n., 416 n. *See also above under A.B.C.P. states.*  
 Security and peace treaty, Paraguayan proposal for, 428.  
 Spain and, 411 n., 412 and n., 422 n., 433.  
 Switzerland and, 418 n., 437.  
 Treaty obligations of disputants, 342 n., 404, 405 and n., 408 n., 411.  
 U.S.A. and, 397, 398, 415 n., 424 n., 434-5 n.; and arms embargo, 418-19 and n., 432 *seqq.*; relations of with League Council, 328-9, 405 and n., 411, 426 n.  
 U.S.S.R. and, 436.  
 Uruguay and, 338, 340, 395, 425 and n., 429.  
 War, Paraguayan declaration of, 398, 403 n., 406, 417 *seqq.*

- Bonnet, Monsieur, 61, 73, 77.  
 Borah, Senator, 533, 536.  
 Borberg, Monsieur, 488.  
 Borgia, Caesar, 117.  
 Boulogne Conference (1920), 250.  
 Brandenburg, Herr, 243.  
 Brazil, 2, 318 n.; and anti-war treaty, 336; Colombia, frontier dispute with, 439 n.; loans to, 106 and n., 347; Paraguay, war with (1864-70), 400 n.; U.S.A., relations with, 27, 333, 383, 439 n. *See also under* ARGENTINA; BOLIVIA; BOLIVIAN-PARAGUAYAN DISPUTE; A.B.C.P. States; COLOMBIAN-PERUVIAN DISPUTE; LEAGUE OF NATIONS.  
 British Dominions, 10, 211 n.; economic situation and policy of, 65, 75-6, 105, 107 n., 109, 110. *See also under* AUSTRALIA; CANADA, &c.; CUBA; SECURITY.  
 Broadcasting, 129.  
 Brooke, General, 363.  
 Brown, Colonel Arthur, 454.  
 Bruce, Mr. Stanley, 70, 71, 493.  
 Brüning, Dr., 140, 141 and n., 151, 199, 247, 271.  
 Buddhism, 115 n., 116 n., 118 n., 120 n., 132.  
 Buell, Mr. R. L., 382 n., 393 n.  
 Buero, Señor Enrique, 338-9, 430, 488.  
 Bulgaria: economic and financial policy of, 52-3, 72 n., 106 n.; Germany, relations with, 139; Jugoslavia, relations with, 204; Little Entente, relations with, 216; post-war policy of, 139. *See also under* DISARMAMENT; REPARATION.  
 Bullitt, Mr. William C., 533, 538-9.  
 Burgenland, 194, 195.  
 Caffery, Mr. Jefferson, 381, 382-3, 387, 388, 389, 392.  
 Cahan, Mr., 493, 495.  
 Calderon, Señor, 451.  
 Canada, 197; and silver agreement, 75; and World Economic Conference, 49-50, 51, 55-6, 57; financial situation of, 22, 25; U.S.A., economic relations with, 22, 93; wheat policy of, 55-6, 71-2. *See also under* BRITISH DOMINIONS; CHINA: Japan.  
 Canton, 462, 463, 467, 482.  
 Casement, Sir Roger, 439 n.  
 Castillo Najera, Señor, 412 n., 433, 456.  
 Cavallero, General, 257.  
 Cecil, Viscount, of Chelwood, 298 n.  
 Céspedes, Dr. de, 378, 380, 381, 384.  
 Chadbourne, Mr. T. L., 372, 388.  
 Chamberlain, Sir Austen, 168, 169, 172 n.  
 Chamberlain, Houston Stewart, 122.  
 Chamberlain, Mr. Neville, 87; at World Economic Conference, 50 *seqq.*, 59, 73, 77.  
 Chang Hsüeh-liang, 461.  
 Chapman, Charles E., *cited*, 362 n., 364 n., 366 n., 367 n.  
 Chatterjee, Sir Atul, 54.  
 Ch'en, Mr. Eugene, 463.  
 Ch'en, Ch'i-t'ang, 462.  
 Ch'en Ming-shu, 467.  
 Chiang Kai-shek, 461, 462, 463, 466, 467.  
 Chile, 106 n., 336, 347 and n.; Peru, relations with, 332 and n., 397; revolutions in (1932), 325-6; U.S.A., relations with, 27, 325-6, 332 and n., 383-4. *See also under* BOLIVIA; BOLIVIAN-PARAGUAYAN DISPUTE; A.B.C.P. States; COLOMBIAN-PERUVIAN DISPUTE.  
 China:  
 Agrarian conditions in, 467, 468, 469-70.  
 Central Government: conciliatory policy of, towards Japan, 461, 462, 463, 483; North, administrative changes in, 461-2, 483; revolts against, 462-3, 467; South, relations with, 462-3, 483; weakness of, 462, 467.  
 Communists, military operations against, 463, 466-7.  
 Currency, appreciation of, 468.  
 Economic position of, 467-70.  
 Extraterritorial rights, Japanese, question of, 482.  
 Japan, dispute with:  
 Armistice (31. 5. 33), 458, 461, 462, 481-2, 514, 518.  
 Arms embargo: Canada and, 513; Great Britain and, 419 n., 511-13; League action regarding, 511; U.S.A. and, 512, 513-14.  
 Australia, attitude of, 493.  
 Boycott, anti-Japanese, 482, 484.  
 Canada, attitude of, 493, 495, 513.  
 Chinese public opinion and, 483-4.  
 Czechoslovakia, attitude of, 485, 489, 491, 494, 497.  
 Effects of, on Chinese internal situation, 460-1, 483-4.  
 France, attitude of, 492, 496-7.  
 Germany, attitude of, 492, 493.  
 Great Britain, attitude of, 211 n., 490, 492, 492-3, 495, 496, 511-13.

- Great Powers, attitude of, 211 n., 490-3.  
 Irish Free State, attitude of, 485, 486, 488-9, 494.  
 Issues raised by, 111, 119-20 n., 204, 398, 405, 488-90, 491, 518, 531.  
 Italy, attitude of, 492.  
 Japan: justification for, 182, 494-5, 496, 515-16; sanctions against, possibility of, 496; self-defence, question of, 490, 494, 504-5; unanimity, national, 496.  
 League of Nations and:  
 Advisory Committee: appointment of, 510; constitution of, 498, 499-500, 507, 508, 510;—Japanese views on, 501-2, 503-4;—non-members of League, co-operation of, 493, 494, 495, 498, 499, 502, 503-4, 507, 510; functions of, 498, 500, 507, 510; proposal for, 493, 495, 498, 507; work of, 511.  
 Assembly: Chinese attitude, 487, 494-5; conciliation, efforts at, 493, 494, 495, 497, 498, 500 *seqq.*; Japan—attitude of, 486, 487, 494, 497, 508-9;—withdrawal of, 246 n., 509; Lytton report referred to, 485-6; meetings of—(Dec. 1932), 487 *seqq.*;—(21. 2. 33), 508;—(24. 2. 33), 508-10, 512, 513, 515; report of, 487, 490, 497, 499;—adoption of, 504, 509, 512, 513, 515, 517, 530, 535;—*cited*, 501-3, 504-8;—conclusions of, 504-5, 517-18;—discussion of, 508-9;—Japanese refusal to accept, 508-9, 530;—preparation of, 502, 504;—recommendations of, 505-8;—U.S. acceptance of, 510, 530; resolutions of—(11. 3. 32), 451-2, 487, 498, 499, 500, 505, 506;—(1. 7. 32), 498;—(draft, 8. 12. 32), 494, 497;—(9. 12. 32), 497, 499;—(24. 2. 33), 458, 509-10.  
 Committee of Nineteen: conciliatory policy of, 489; draft resolutions submitted by (15. 12. 32), 498-9, 501, 502; negotiations of, with China and Japan, 490, 500, 501-3, 503-4; reconstitution of, 499-50 (see also under Advisory Committee); report drafted by, 501 *seqq.*; statement of reasons submitted by, 499-500, 501.  
 Council: appeal to Japan (16. 2. 32), 506; meetings of (Nov. 1932), 484, 485-6; President's declaration (10. 12. 31), 506; resolutions of—(30. 9. 31), 487, 506;—(10. 12. 31), 487, 499, 506;—(19. 2. 32), 499.  
 Delays in procedure, 489, 492, 500.  
 Japanese failure to communicate with, 493.  
 Lytton Report: as basis of Assembly's action, 496, 497; Chinese views on, 484-5, 486; Committee of Nineteen's views on, 499; conclusions of, 492-3, 494, 500, 506; consideration of, by Council and Assembly, 485 *seqq.*; Japanese views on, 484-5, 486, 495; Lytton Commission's observations invited, 485; publication of, 484.  
 Prestige of, effect on, 405, 487-8, 492, 517, 518.  
*See also below under* U.S.A.; U.S.S.R.  
 Military operations: (1931-2), 177, 461, 480; along Great Wall, 480-1; in Jehol, 458, 461, 478-80, 500, 512, 514, 518, 531; Shanhaikwan, occupation of, 481, 482; south of Great Wall, 481, 518.  
 Negotiations: direct, question of, 493, 495; League Assembly's recommendations regarding, 507. *See also under* League of Nations; Committee of Nineteen.  
 Non-recognition doctrine, 336, 407, 408 n. *See also under* MANCHURIA; Manchukuo.  
 Pact of Paris and, 505, 508, 510, 517.  
 Siam, attitude of, 509.  
 Smaller states, attitude of, 211 n., 488-90, 491, 493-4, 531.  
 Spain, attitude of, 489, 491, 494.  
 Sweden, attitude of, 488, 494.  
 Switzerland, attitude of, 490, 491, 497.  
 Unofficial anti-Japanese movements in China, 462, 466, 482, 483-4.  
 Uruguay, attitude of, 488.  
 U.S.A.: attitude of, 493, 511, 512, 513-14, 530; co-operation with League of Nations, 493, 494, 495, 498, 499, 502, 503-4, 507, 510.

China: (*cont.*)  
 Japan, dispute with (*cont.*)  
 U.S.S.R.: attitude of, 493, 519-20; co-operation with League of Nations, suggested, 493, 494, 495, 498, 499, 502, 503-4, 507, 510.  
 Washington Nine-Power Treaty and, 505, 508, 510, 517-18.  
 Kuomintang: Central Executive Committee, 462; National Congress, proposed, 462.  
 League of Nations, technical co-operation with, 463, 470, 515, 516-18. *See also above under Japan.*  
 Loans, failure to pay interest on, 106 n.  
 National Economic Council, 469, 470, 516.  
 Political situation in, 460 *seqq.*, 470.  
 Religion, 118 n.  
 Revolution (1911), 464.  
 Rural Rehabilitation Commission, 470.  
 Salt Gabelle, 463.  
 Silver, and, 40, 75.  
 Situation of, as epitome of world crisis, 2, 121.  
 U.S.A., loan from, 462, 463, 468-9.  
 U.S.S.R., agreements with (May 1924), 523, 524-5.  
*See also under CANTON; DISARMAMENT; FUKIEN; JEHOL; MANCHURIA; MONGOLIA; PEIPING; SECURITY; SHANGHAI; SINKIANG; SZECHUAN.*  
 Christianity: earlier struggle of with paganism, 132-3; racialism and, 121 and n., 157 and n., 158; self-interest and, 4-5, 7, 14; Tribalism—incompatibility and co-existence of with, 115-19 and n., 121-2, 126-7;—raising of issue with, 119-23, 131-4, 202-3.  
 Churchill, Mr. Winston, 166 and n., 170.  
 Cintas, Señor Oscar B., 375, 379.  
 Clark, Mr. J. Reuben, 328.  
 Clemenceau, Monsieur, 162.  
 Colijn, Monsieur, 49, 77-8.  
 Colombia, 106 and n., 342 n.; U.S.A., relations with, 333 and n., 343-4. *See also under BOLIVIAN-PARAGUAYAN DISPUTE; BRAZIL; COLOMBIAN-PERUVIAN DISPUTE.*  
 Colombian-Peruvian Dispute, 335, 404 and n., 408 n., 416 n.  
 Aggression, question of, 438, 440, 445, 446, 448, 450, 456.  
 Arbitration, proposal for, 441-2.  
 Argentina and, 443.  
 Arms embargo, proposed, 451-2.  
 Brazil and, 438, 439 and n.; and naval

expeditions, 442, 443, 447 n.; mediation undertaken by, 443 and n., 445 and n., 447 n., 448, 451, 454, 455-7.  
 Chile and, 443 and n.  
 Communications, question of, 438-40 and n., 442, 447 n., 452, 456.  
 Diplomatic relations broken off and renewed, 448, 456.  
 Ecuador and, 438 and n., 439, 441 n., 442, 444, 455.  
 France and, 445.  
 Germany and, 445.  
 Great Britain and, 445, 453 n., 455 n.  
 Irish Free State and, 446, 451, 454 and n.  
 Italy and, 445.  
 Japan and, 445.  
 League Council: action taken by, 339, 446-7, 448, 454, 455, 457; Advisory Committee of, 451-2 and n., 453, 454 and n., 456; Commission sent by, 329, 448-9, 454-5, 456; Committee of Three of, 447, 448, 449-51; dispute referred to, 440 n., 442, 443-4, 446, 448; report adopted by (18. 3. 33), 440 n., 449-51; U.S.A., relations of with, 328, 329, 445-6, 449, 451 and n., 454.  
 Leticia Trapezium: cession of to Colombia, 439-40; economic value of, 438-40; maintenance of order in, 448-9, 450, 454; Peruvian seizure of, 440-1, 450.  
 Military and naval operations: hostilities—outbreak of, 447-8 and n., 452-3 and n.;—preparations for, 442 *seqq.*, 453, 455-6 and n.; naval expeditions—Colombian, 438, 442, 444, 446, 447-8 and n., 456;—Peruvian, 453 and n.; withdrawal of troops, 448, 450, 454-5.  
 Negotiations: Colombian-Peruvian, 440, 441-2, 444, 453-4; proposals for, 449, 450, 456; Rio de Janeiro Conference, 455 and n., 456-7.  
 Netherlands and, 453 n.  
 Permanent Court of International Justice and, 457.  
 Peru: changes in policy of, 440-1, 453-4; nationals, protection of, 444, 446, 447, 450, 456.  
 San Miguel or Sucumbios zone, 439, 441 and n.  
 Settlement of dispute, 438, 457.  
 Spain and, 454.  
 Treaties connected with dispute, 439 and n., 440 and n., 441, 450; Kellogg-

Briand Pact, 443, 444-5 and n., 450, 451; protocol (24. 5. 34), 456-7; provisional agreement (25. 5. 33), 454 and n.; Salomon-Lozano treaty (24. 3. 22), 441 *seqq.*, 450, 456;—provisions of, 438 n., 439 and n.;  
 U.S.A. and, 443, 444-5 and n., 447 and n., 449, 452, 455 n. *See also above under League Council.*  
 Venezuela and, 453 n.  
 Colonies, question of transfer of, 213, 215, 219, 240 n.  
 Colvin, Dr., 354.  
 Communism, 121-2 and n., 123 n., 133, 165. *See also under GERMANY: U.S.S.R.*  
 Comstock, Mr. William, 19.  
 Connolly, Mr., 488-9.  
 Coolidge, President, 318, 337 n., 358, 547.  
 Costa Rica, 106 n., 338 n., 342 n.; Salvador, relations with, 326-7.  
 Cot, Monsieur Pierre, 162, 239, 242 n., 243.  
 Cotton, Chinese imports of, 469.  
 Couzens, Senator, 20, 60.  
 Cox, Mr. James, 77, 78, 79.  
 Credit:  
 Creditor and debtor countries, position of, 16, 41, 46, 47, 53, 55, 73, 106 *seqq.*  
 Expansion of, 29, 39, 41, 46-7, 54, 55, 73, 76, 80, 107.  
 Interest rates, 41, 46, 107, 109.  
 Loans, international, 40, 41-2, 47, 65, 81, 106; adjustment of, proposed, 41-2, 53, 54, 55 n., 73; currency depreciation and, 47, 97, 107; defaults on, 106-7 and n.; liquidation of, 47, 107; moratoria on, 41-2, 46, 106-7 and n.; resumption of lending, 39, 41-2, 57, 109; short-term funds, 41, 73; standstill agreements, 41. *See also under AMERICA: Latin; GERMANY.*  
 Washington Conversations and, 29.  
 World Economic Conference and, 53, 54, 55, 57, 65 and n., 73, 80; Preparatory Committee of on, 39 *seqq.*  
 Crowder, General Enoch H., 368, 376 n.  
 Cuba:  
 British Dominions, relations with, 380.  
 Constitution of, 363, 365, 366, 372, 377, 378, 389-90.  
 Economic and financial history of, 367, 368-72, 374, 381, 385; loans to, 106 n., 363-4, 365, 381, 391, 392; *see also below under Sugar; U.S.A.*  
 France, relations with, 367, 389.  
 Germany, relations with, 367.  
 Great Britain, relations with, 367, 389.  
 Italy, relations with, 389.  
 Mexico, relations with, 383-4 and n., 388.  
 Panama, relations with, 389.  
 Peru, relations with, 386.  
 Political unrest in: (1905-23), 366-8; (1924-32), 372-3, 374; (1933-4), 374 *seqq.*, 387-8, 388-9, 392; A.B.C. Party, 373, 377, 386, 388; elections, 366, 371, 372, 377; Governments, change of—(Aug. 1933), 380;—(Sept. 1933), 381-2, 384 and n., 388; National Hotel incidents, 384, 386; Student Directorate, 373, 376, 377, 381, 384, 385, 386.  
 Social revolution, tendency in towards, 373, 381, 382, 385, 387-8, 392.  
 Spain, relations with, 362-3, 366, 386, 390.  
 Sugar industry, 367, 368-70, 373, 381, 385, 388; fall in prices, 370, 372; regional quota schemes, 375, 381, 390-1 and n.; restriction schemes, 372, 388, 390; U.S. tariff and, 368, 369-70, 372, 375, 390-1, 555.  
 U.S.A., relations with:  
 Argentina, attitude of, regarding, 337 n., 344, 383.  
 Buell Commission, 393 n.  
 Causes of interest in, 361-2, 368.  
 Cuban attitude regarding, 343-4, 345 n., 365-6, 371, 381, 382, 385, 392.  
 De facto Governments, recognition of, 343, 380 and n., 382 *seqq.*, 388, 389.  
 Diplomatic representatives, status of, 368, 376, 377-8, 387, 388, 389.  
 Economic domination of, 368 *seqq.*, 387-8, 392-3; economic reconstruction, proposals for, 375, 381, 390-1 and n.; Export-Import Bank, 391; financial control, 363-4, 365, 368, 369, 392; investments in, amount of, 370 n.; loans issued in U.S.A., 368, 371-2, 374, 381, 388, 391; negotiations (1933-4), 375, 376, 378, 379, 381, 384 and n., 386-7, 389; public utility companies, 371, 388, 392. *See also above under Sugar.*  
 Extradition, 391.  
 Government taken over by (1906-9), 366, 382.

- Cuba (*cont.*)  
 U.S.A., relations with (*cont.*)  
 Health services, 363, 364, 392.  
 Independence guaranteed by, 362, 363-4, 365, 367, 368, 392.  
 Intervention: avoidance of, 325, 331-2, 343-4, 345 and *n.*, 375-6, 379 *seqq.*, 385; 'inertia' as form of, 385 and *n.*; Pan-American Conference and, 343-4, 345 and *n.*, 360, 375; revolutionary movements checked by fear of, 366-7, 373, 374; Root interpretations of, 364-5 and *n.*, 374; treaty right of, 364-5, 369, 375, 383, 392; U.S. warnings regarding, 366, 367, 379, 382.  
 Isle of Pines, 364 and *n.*  
 Latin-American States and, 325, 375, 379, 380, 382-4, 389.  
 Marines, landing of, 325, 367, 385.  
 Nationals, protection of by, 362, 367, 369, 385, 386.  
 Naval and coaling stations, 361, 364 and *n.*, 392.  
 Occupation of by (1899-1902), 363, 364, 392.  
 Platt Amendment or Permanent Treaty (22. 5. 03), 367, 369 and *n.*, 374, 375-6, 383; provisions of, 363-5; replacement of, 325, 345, 373, 382, 386-7, 389-90, 392.  
 Political mediation by, 374, 376 *seqq.*  
 Relations with, history of: (to 1899), 362-3; (1899-1923), 363-71, 376 *n.*; (1924-32), 373-4; (1933), 375 *seqq.*; (1934), 388 *seqq.*  
 Spanish-American War and peace treaty, 362-3 and *n.*, 364, 365, 369, 390, 491 *n.*  
 Treaty (29. 5. 34), 325, 392.  
 Warships, despatch of by, 325, 344, 380, 382, 385, 389.  
 Uruguay, relations with, 387.  
 War, 1914-18, 367.  
 See also under BOLIVIAN-PARAGUAYAN DISPUTE; MACHADO, President; WELLES, Mr.  
 Cummings, Mr. H. S., 554.  
 Currency:  
 Cheques, use of, 40.  
 Clearing agreements, 68.  
 Deflation, 30-1 and *n.*, 47, 55 *n.*, 73, 92.  
 Exchange: control of, 16, 46, 109;—relaxation of, proposed, 28, 29, 39, 41, 42, 54, 57, 68; movements of, 19, 22, 27, 39, 47, 61, 62, 86 *seqq.*; World

- Economic Conference and, 28, 29, 36, 39 *seqq.*, 54, 57, 68.  
 Gold bullion standard, 90.  
 Gold exchange standard, 40, 75.  
 Gold standard: breakdown of, 46, 49, 61, 92, 109; World Economic Conference and, 49, 50, 51, 57 *seqq.*, 73 *seqq.*;—Preparatory Committee, report of, 39-40, 42. See also below under Stabilization; and under GREAT BRITAIN; U.S.A.  
 Inflation, 46-7, 55 and *n.*, 73, 77.  
 International situation regarding (1933-4), 39, 46-7, 61, 83, 105 *seqq.*  
 Stabilization, 39, 83, 110.  
 British Dominions and, 65, 76.  
 France, desire of for, 44, 49, 58, 61, 66, 73, 80 and *n.*  
 Gold standard countries and, 43, 45, 46, 49, 61-2, 64, 65 and *n.*, 66, 68, 77, 80, 106.  
 Great Britain and, 49, 50, 54, 59, 65, 83.  
 Pan-American Conference and, 333-4, 346, 347.  
 Temporary agreement, proposals for, 43, 49, 50, 51, 58-9, 60.  
 U.S.A.: and negotiations (June-July 1933), 58-65; changing policy of, effects of, 7-9, 16, 36, 43, 44, 61-2, 64, 79-80, 83; resolution proposed by (19. 6. 33), 59, 60, 62, 73, 79; statements of policy of—(May-June 1933), 7-9, 44, 50, 52, 58, 60, 79, 267;—(3. 7. 33), 7, 8-9, 62-4, 79;—(5. 7. 33), 64-5;—(9. 11. 33), 333-4, 346.  
 Washington conversations and, 28, 29, 43.  
 World Economic Conference: discussions at regarding, 49 *seqq.*, 57-8, 73, 77, 78; draft declaration of (30. 6. 33), 62, 79; failure to reach agreement at, 16, 21, 38-9, 49, 61, 64-5, 78, 79, 80, 106; negotiations during, 58-65; Preparatory Committee of and, 38-40, 42-3; question referred to, 8, 35, 36, 57; resolutions of, regarding, 59, 60, 62, 73, 79. See also above under U.S.A.  
 Transfer, problem of, 73, 106.  
 See also under BANKS; Central; GERMANY; GREAT BRITAIN; TARIFFS; TRADE; U.S.A.  
 Curtis, Vice-President, 335.

- Czechoslovakia, 418 *n.*; and World Economic Conference, 49, 51, 57, 77; economic and financial policy of, 72 *n.*, 106 *n.*, 372; German minority in, 124, 139, 196-7; Germany, relations with, 124, 196-8; overseas possessions, lack of, 491 and *n.* See also under BENEŠ, Dr.; CHINA: Japan; DISARMAMENT; INTER-GOVERNMENTAL DEBTS; LEAGUE OF NATIONS; LITTLE ENTENTE.  
 Daladier, Monsieur, 311 *n.*; and disarmament, 225, 247, 248, 257, 266, 272 and *n.*, 293;—statements by (Oct. 1933), 299-300, 301, 307, 308;—takes part in conversations, 249, 251, 291-2, 295; and Four-Power Pact, 209 *n.*, 211 *seqq.*, 217; and Franco-Italian relations, 295; and World Economic Conference, 49, 51, 55, 56, 80 *n.*; premiership of, 225, 311 and *n.*  
 Dan, Baron, 476.  
 Danubian States, economic relations between, 205-6 *n.*  
 Danzig, 1 *n.*; Nazi revolution in, 186-7; Poland, relations with, 186-8, 198, 250;—League Council and, 187.  
 Davis, Mr. Dwight, 548, 551, 552, 555.  
 Davis, Mr. Norman: and American naval construction, 543; and disarmament, 285, 288, 294 and *n.*, 298, 305; and security, 227, 261, 273-6, 277, 280 *seqq.*; mission of in Europe, 249 *n.*, 267, 314 and *n.*; statement by (22. 5. 33), 227, 273-6, 277, 280-1, 283; takes part in conversations, 261, 291-2, 294 and *n.*, 297, 298, 302, 314 *n.*  
 Denmark, 106 *n.*; Austria and Prussia, war with (1864), 172; Germany, reactions to revolution in, 124, 138, 171-3; Great Britain, commercial relations with, 69, 108 *n.*; Sweden, relations with, 173; see also under BOLIVIAN-PARAGUAYAN DISPUTE; DISARMAMENT; SLESVIK, Northern.  
 de Valera, Mr., 485-6.  
 de Wilde, John C., *cited*, 404 *n.*  
 Diaz, Señor Adolfo, 323-4.  
 Disarmament:  
 Armaments:  
 Air: bombing—abolition of, 236, 242, 243, 254, 268 and *n.*, 285, 291; 292 *n.*, 301 *n.*;—use of for police purposes, 242, 254, 259, 285-6 and *n.*; British draft convention and, 253 *seqq.*, 285-6 and *n.*; Conference  
 Committees on, 236, 242-3 and *n.*, 248 *n.*, 286; destructiveness of, 128, 138, 170, 268; dirigibles, 255; military aircraft, 236, 242-3, 255 and *n.*, 258 *n.*, 259, 265, 269, 286 and *n.*, 292 *n.*, 301 *n.*; U.S. proposals regarding, 268 and *n.* See also under AVIATION, civil.  
 Expenditure on, 242 *n.*, 259, 289-91, 292 *n.*, 301 *n.*  
 Land: British draft convention and, 226, 253-4 and *n.*; fortifications, 268; guns, 236, 253, 258, 265, 268, 269, 292 *n.*, 301 *n.*; tanks, 236, 253 and *n.*, 268, 285, 292 *n.*, 301 *n.*  
 Limitation or reduction of, 227, 232, 246, 297, 301 *n.*; Conference procedure for discussion of, 235 *seqq.*, 250, 251, 264, 265, 277-8, 284, 285; disposal of excess material, 236, 251, 254, 292 *n.*, 300 *n.*, 301 *n.*; France, attitude of, regarding, 170, 226, 231-2, 248, 250-1, 272 *n.*, 276, 277, 283-4; Germany, attitude of, 232, 237 *seqq.*, 250, 269-70, 297, 305, 306; Great Britain and, 170, 226, 251 *seqq.*, 277, 295, 296; qualitative disarmament, 228, 232, 235, 239, 250, 253 *seqq.*, 265, 268 *seqq.*, 273-4, 284, 285, 292 *n.*; 300 *n.*, 301 *n.*; security in relation to, 226, 231 *seqq.*, 241, 260, 275, 283, 284; U.S.A. and, 227, 268 and *n.*, 273 *seqq.* See also above under Land and below under Germany.  
 Manufacture of and traffic in, 259, 284, 288-9, 292 and *n.*, 301 *n.*, 419 *n.*, 432-3 and *n.*; Conference Committees and, 259, 261 *n.*, 288-9 and *n.*, 316 *n.* See also under BOLIVIAN-PARAGUAYAN DISPUTE; COLOMBIAN-PERUVIAN DISPUTE.  
 Naval—see below under DISARMAMENT: Naval.  
 Austria and, 240, 254, 278 *n.*  
 Belgium and, 232, 243, 254, 255, 263, 316 *n.*  
 Bulgaria and, 254.  
 Chemical, bacteriological, and incendiary warfare, 230, 231, 256, 257, 268, 287 *n.*  
 China and, 255.  
 Conference, World (1932-3):  
 Bureau, functions of, 235-7, 287; work of (Nov.-Dec. 1932), 230,

Disarmament (*cont.*)Conference, World (*cont.*)

231 n.; work of (1933)—(Jan.-Feb.), 225, 229 n., 230 and n., 234, 236-7 and n., 238;—(April-June), 227-8, 262, 264, 266, 278, 287, 288, 292;—(Oct.-Nov.), 229, 301 *seqq.*, 309 n., 311 *seqq.*

Continuation of work of, 229, 307 n., 308 *seqq.*

General Commission: adjournments of, 181, 224, 225 n., 226, 229 and n., 260-1 and n., 291 *seqq.*, 295, 312, 316-17; question of procedure of, 235, 237, 262, 266, 287; work of (Dec. 1932), 224, 229-30; work of (1933)—(Feb.-March), 226, 229 n., 230 *seqq.*, 238-41, 246, 248, 250-1, 252, 257 *seqq.*;—(April-May), 227, 261 *seqq.*, 271 *seqq.*;—(June), 228, 287 *seqq.*, 292-3 and n., 296;—(Oct.), 294, 301, 310-11 and n., 312.

Ineffectiveness of, 1-2, 4 *seqq.*, 48, 234, 236, 241, 252, 286-7, 316 n.; international tension and, 204, 217, 227, 246-7 and n., 249, 252, 287, 294-5, 303; measures to be taken in event of breakdown of, 208-9, 210, 219; responsibility for possible failure of, 7 *seqq.*, 267 *seqq.*, 271, 274-5, 300.

Opening session (Feb. 1932), 224, 231.

Political Commission, 235 and n., 236, 237, 243-6, 278.

States represented at, 1 n.

Technical Committees: appointment of, 236, 245, 246, 251; criticism of methods of, 236, 246, 251; work of, 226, 229, 230, 235-7, 241-3, 259 *seqq.*, 263, 266 and n., 278 *seqq.*, 286, 288 *seqq.*, 314 *seqq.*

Conference, World, proposal for second, 257, 262.

Convention, 182.

British draft convention (16. 3. 33): adopted as basis of discussion, 260, 261 n., 291; duration of, 228, 257, 296, 298, 301, 303-5; first reading discussion of, 217, 227, 257, 258 *seqq.*, 266, 272 *seqq.*, 280 *seqq.*, 293, 294 n.; presentation of, 210-11, 226, 248 *seqq.*, 251-2, provisions of, 226, 227, 230 n., 252-7; reception of, 226,

257-8, 268, 270; revised text of, 312; second reading, preparation for, 228, 281, 282, 285 *seqq.*, 289, 291, 292 and n.; trial period plan and, 228, 229, 296 *seqq.*, 302-5, 309 n., 313-14 and n.

Revision of, procedure for, 235, 254, 257.

Sanctions against infringement of, 231, 284, 287 and n., 288, 292 n., 295 n., 300, 301 and n.

Conversations, 263, 286, 310 n.; Anglo-American, 261, 266-7, 294; Anglo-Franco-American, 228, 291-2, 302; Anglo-French, 228, 249, 251, 294-5 and n.; Anglo-German, 264-5, 301-2; Anglo-Italian, 302 n.; Five-Power (Sept. 1933), 228, 297-8; Franco-American, 261, 266-7, 294 and n., 295 and n., 314 n.; Franco-German, 301-2; Franco-Italian, 295, 302 n.; German-American, 261, 301-2; German-Italian, 302 n.; 'Henderson disarmament pilgrimage', 228, 291 *seqq.*, 301 and n.; proposals for, 238, 248-9, 313-14, 315;—by Bureau, 229, 264, 287, 301, 312, 316-17.

Czechoslovakia and, 232, 243, 254, 255, 258, 271 n., 290, 293; and supervision, 288, 305. *See also under* BENEŠ, Dr.

Denmark and, 173, 254, 255, 288, 290.

Effectives: British draft convention and, 226, 227, 253 and n., 254, 257, 258 and n., 303; Conference Committees on, 235-6, 238-9, 241, 263, 266 and n., 278 n., 314 *seqq.*; Conference procedure for discussion of, 237 *seqq.*, 250, 263, 264, 266; labour corps, 278 n.; overseas forces, 236, 240-1 and n., 253, 254, 262, 264, 270, 292 n.; period of service, 227, 232 n., 237 *seqq.*, 253, 264, 292 n., 297, 299, 300, 301; 'police component', 236 and n., 240 and n., 273; police forces, 240, 241, 249-50 and n., 253, 260 n., 263, 266, 269, 278; pre-military training, 240, 241, 266 n., 278 n.; proposed number of, 254; semi-military organizations, 239 *seqq.*, 263, 266 and n., 269, 270, 278 n., 300; standardization of continental armies, 227, 228, 232 n., 234 *seqq.*, 253, 258, 262, 264, 272 and n., 297, 300 *seqq.*; trained reserves, 262, 264, 292 n.

Estonia and, 254, 255.

Experts, attitude and work of, 5-6.

Finland and, 254, 255, 288.

France, 137, 271 n.; and air armaments, 242-3 and n., 255, 286 and n.; and arms traffic, 284, 288-9, 316 n.; and chemical warfare, 287; and Conference procedure, 236 *seqq.*, 277 n.;—after German withdrawal, 229, 308, 311 *seqq.*; and effectives, 227, 234, 237, 239 *seqq.*, 254, 258, 264, 270; and expenditure, 272 n., 290; and qualitative disarmament, 284, 300 and n.; British draft convention in relation to, 251, 254, 255, 257, 258, 260; national mobilization, law for (1928), 128 n.; proposals made by (Nov. 1932), 230, 231-4, 237, 238, 250 n., 258. *See also above under* Armaments; Conversations; and *below under* Germany; Naval; Supervision.

Germany:

Air armaments, 243, 258 and n., 286, 292 n.

Arms traffic, 261 n., 288, 289.

British draft convention in relation to, 254, 255, 257, 258 and n.; acceptance of by, 260, 272, 277, 298-9.

Conference: return to (1932), 224, 225; withdrawal (1933), 149, 229, 302, 305 *seqq.*;—consequences of, 1, 7, 9, 113, 162, 221-2, 265, 269, 271, 308 *seqq.*;—events leading up to, 229 and n., 237 n., 264, 270-1.

Effectives, question of in relation to, 237 *seqq.*, 254, 258, 262 *seqq.*; overseas forces, 240 and n., 262 and n., 264, 270; period of service, 227, 237 *seqq.*, 264, 297 *seqq.*, 304; police, 241, 249-50, 260 n., 263, 266, 269, 278 n.; *Reichswehr*, reorganization of, 227, 238, 239, 297, 298-9, 304; semi-military organizations, 239, 241, 249-50 and n., 263, 266 and n., 269, 270, 278 n., 300; standardization, attitude of, regarding, 227, 237 *seqq.*, 251, 262, 264; trained reserves, 262 and n., 264.

Equality of status:

Five-Power declaration (11. 12. 32), 224, 225 and n., 229 n., 235 n., 237 n., 262, 296, 303, 306.

France: and Five-Power declara-

tion, 235 n., 237 n.; and 'samples', 298 and n., 299, 300, 304, 305; attitude of, 135-6, 161-2, 225 *seqq.*, 237, 247 *seqq.*, 258, 260, 262, 265 *seqq.*, 271, 276-7, 283-4, 288, 295; security policy of in relation to, 232, 237 n., 247, 251, 262, 269, 277, 292. *See also below under* Supervision

Germany: intransigent policy of, 7-8, 9, 217, 225, 227, 247, 252, 267, 269, 292 n., 300; method of equalization preferred by, 237-8, 275; statements regarding policy of—(26. 1. 33), 225;—(May 1933), 264-5, 266;—(17. 5. 33), 125, 217, 221, 227, 229 n., 266, 269-71, 276, 287;—(15. 9. 33), 229 n., 297;—(14. 10. 33), 306-8;—(16. 10. 33), 296 n., 307 n., 308 n.;—(6. 11. 33), 312-13.

Great Britain and, 235 and n., 237, 252, 257, 258 and n., 264-5, 276; and 'samples', 228, 298, 304, 309 n. *See also below under* Supervision.

Italy and, 210, 235 n., 298, 304. *See also below under* Supervision.

Rearmament, question of, 162, 226, 228, 247, 258, 260, 262, 265, 267, 274 *seqq.*, 284, 295 *seqq.*, 304, 305, 311, 312; Four-Power Pact and, 209, 210, 219.

'Samples', question of, 228, 262, 297 *seqq.*, 304, 307, 309 n.

Trial period—*see below under* Supervision.

U.S.A. and, 227, 249, 267, 268,

273 and n., 275 and n., and

'samples', 298, 304. *See also*

*below under* Supervision.

Versailles Treaty: alleged infringement of, 136, 247, 250, 265-6, 311; Inter-Allied Control, end of, 135 n.; provisions of for general disarmament, 227, 270, 271, 273 and n., 275 and n., 306, 308; replacement of by disarmament convention, 235, 257, 258, 288, 304; unilateral disarmament of Germany by, 135, 177, 265, 269, 270, 273 and n., 275 and n., 297-8.

Expenditure, 290.



- Disarmament (*cont.*)  
 Germany (*cont.*)  
 French proposals (1932), attitude of, regarding, 232, 250 n.  
 Nazi revolution, effects of, 7, 225, 227, 247, 249-50 and n., 261, 265 and n., 271, 276, 294, 296; demilitarized zone, incidents in, 244 n., 249-50 and n.  
*See also above under Armaments; Conversations; and below under Naval; Supervision.*  
 Great Britain and, 170, 210; and air armaments, 242-3 and n., 253 *seqq.*, 285-6 and n.; and arms traffic, 259, 288-9, 316 n.; and chemical warfare, 231, 256; and effectives, 226, 227, 235-6, 253 and n., 254, 257, 258 and n., 263, 264, 278 n., 303; and expenditure, 291; and German withdrawal from Conference, 308-9 and n., 311, 313-14, 315-16; and tanks, 253 and n.; programme of work put forward by, 234-7; proposals made by (Nov. 1932), 242. *See also above under Armaments; Convention; Conversations; Germany; and below under Naval; Supervision.*  
 Greece and, 232, 254, 255, 305.  
 Hungary and, 240, 254, 278 n., 288, 310 and n.  
 International police force, proposals for, 232, 242, 243 and n., 248, 284, 300 n.  
 Iraq and, 286.  
 Italy and, 210, 221, 232, 249, 271 n.; and air armaments, 243, 255, 286 n.; and arms traffic, 261 n., 288, 289; and chemical warfare, 231; and Conference procedure, 237, 240, 260-1 n.;—after German withdrawal, 309-10 and n., 311, 314 *seqq.*;—'semi-exit' of, 314-15, 317 n.; and effectives, 237, 240-1, 254, 260-1 n., 265, 266 n., 278 n.; and expenditure, 290; British draft convention in relation to, 254, 255, 257, 259, 281-2. *See also above under Conversations; Germany; and below under Naval; Supervision.*  
 Japan and, 177, 246 n., 259 and n., 272 n.; and air armaments, 243, 255, 291; and arms traffic, 288, 289; and expenditure, 290. *See also below under Naval; Supervision.*  
 Yugoslavia and, 232, 243, 254, 255, 258, 271 n., 290.  
 Latvia and, 254, 255.  
 League of Nations, functions of, regarding, 253, 256 n., 257. *See also above under International Police Force.*  
 Lithuania and, 254, 255.  
 'Moral disarmament', 288 n.  
 Naval:  
 Aircraft—*see above under Armaments.*  
 Aircraft carriers, 291.  
 Capital ships, 254, 275 n., 285 and n.  
 Conferences on: Geneva (1927), 543; London (1930), 543; proposed (1935), 254.  
 Cruisers, 254, 543.  
 France and, 254, 285.  
 Germany and, 275 n., 285 and n.  
 Great Britain and, 177, 236, 285, 543; proposals made by to Conference, 253 and n., 254, 259.  
 Guns, calibre of, 236, 253, 254.  
 Italy and, 254.  
 Japan, attitude of, 246 n., 285, 291, 474, 476; strength of, 120 n., 177; U.S.A. competition of with, 458, 472, 541-4.  
 London Treaty (22. 4. 30), 254, 285, 291, 472, 476, 541, 542.  
 U.S.A. and, 177, 254, 275 n., 285; building programme of, 33, 472, 529, 531, 535, 541-2, 543. *See also above under Japan.*  
 U.S.S.R. and, 259.  
 Washington Treaty (1922) and, 177, 254, 285, 291, 472, 476.  
 Netherlands and, 254, 255, 288.  
 Norway and, 243, 254, 255, 288, 290.  
 Peace Treaties, replacement of, 235, 237, 257, 258, 261, 284-5, 288, 304. *See also above under Germany.*  
 Persia and, 286, 288.  
 Poland and, 234, 254, 255, 263, 288, 289, 310 and n.  
 Portugal and, 254, 255.  
 Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference, 135, 137, 199.  
 Rumania and, 232, 254, 255, 258, 271 n., 290.  
 Security in relation to—*see above under Armaments; Germany.*  
 Siam and, 243, 255, 286.  
 Smaller Powers, attitude of, 234, 236, 258, 261, 264, 287, 310 n., 312.  
 Spain and, 242, 243, 254, 255, 288, 290.  
 Supervision, 267, 274 *seqq.*, 288, 292 n., 294 and n.

- Conference Committees on, 230, 314 *seqq.*  
 France: and trial period, 228, 292 *seqq.*, 305, 308, 311, 315 and n.; general policy of, 230, 231, 248, 258, 267, 276, 284; proposals made by, 287-8, 293-4 and n., 316 n.  
 Germany and, 230-1, 248, 270, 277 n., 288; and trial period, 228-9 and n., 260, 270, 296 *seqq.*, 305; counter-proposals made by, 228-9, 298-9 and n., 300 n.  
 Great Britain and, 288, 295 and n.; and trial period, 228-9, 235, 295 *seqq.*, 309 n., 313-14, 315 n.; proposals made by, regarding, 230 n., 256-7, 258, 260, 270.  
 Informers, legal immunity for, 230 and n., 287.  
 Investigation, procedure of, 230 and n., 256-7, 287-8, 293-4, 316 n.  
 Italy and, 230 n., 277 n., 288; and trial period, 228, 295, 296, 300, 302 and n., 305.  
 Japan and, 288, 316 n.  
 Permanent Disarmament Commission: functions of, 230, 231 and n., 253 *seqq.*, 262, 272, 287-8, 316 n.; setting up of, 301 and n., 303.  
 Trial period, 228-9 and n., 235, 257, 258, 260, 270, 293 *seqq.*, 309 n., 315 and n.; conversations regarding (Sept.-Oct. 1933), 228-9, 294 *seqq.*; proposal for (14. 10. 33), 229, 302-5, 308-9 n., 311, 313 and n., 315 n.  
 U.S.A. and, 267, 274 *seqq.*, 288, 294 and n., 295 n.; and trial period, 228, 295, 296, 300, 302, 305.  
 Sweden and, 243, 254, 255, 290.  
 Switzerland and, 173, 254, 255, 288.  
 Turkey and, 255, 259 n., 284, 288, 310 and n.  
 U.S.A. and, 249 n.; and air armaments, 243, 255, 286; and arms traffic, 288, 419 n., 432-3 and n., 452, 513-14 (*see also under BOLIVIAN-PARAGUAYAN DISPUTE; CHINA: Japan*); and British draft convention, 257, 259, 268, 274, 277; and chemical warfare, 287 n.; and effectives, 240, 263, 264; and German withdrawal from Conference, 310, 311, 314 n., 315-16; proposals made by—(22. 6. 32), 274;—(22. 5. 33) 227, 273 *seqq.*; Roosevelt message (16. 5. 33), 7-8, 125, 227, 266 *seqq.*, 331. *See also above under Armaments; Conversations; Germany; Naval; Supervision.*  
 U.S.S.R. and, 259, 288, 310 and n., 316 n.; and air armaments, 243, 255; and effectives, 240, 254. *See also above under Naval.*  
 Dixon, R. B., *cited*, 171 n.  
 Dollfuss, Dr., 55, 191-2 and n.  
 Dominican Republic, U.S.A., relations with, 321-2, 376 n.  
 Dovgalevsky, Monsieur, 259, 282.  
 Ecuador, 1 n., 106 n., 342 n.; Peru, relations of with, 438 and n. *See also under COLOMBIAN-PERUVIAN DISPUTE.*  
 Eden, Mr. Anthony: and Bolivian-Paraguayan Dispute, 433; and Disarmament Conference, 236, 248, 252, 285, 289, 313, 314; and air armaments, 242 n., 243 n., 286 and n.; and German amendments, 262, 264, 272; and security, 232-3, 244 n., 245, 246, 281, 282; takes part in conversations, 264, 291, 294 and n., 295, 297, 298, 302.  
 Egypt, 106 n., 114.  
 Elbe, river, 197.  
 Epp, General von, 146.  
 Estigarribia, Colonel, 401.  
 Estonia, 53, 106 n., 182; German minority in, 124. *See also under DISARMAMENT; INTER-GOVERNMENTAL DEBTS.*  
 Estrada Palma, President, 366.  
 Eupen-Malmédy, 124, 161.  
 Europe: balance of power in, 137-9, 177, 199 *seqq.*, 205, 208-9, 215 *seqq.*, 251. *See also under DANUBIAN STATES; SECURITY.*  
 Ewing, Sir Alfred, 127 n.  
 Fang Chen-wu, 462, 482.  
 Fascism, 122 n., 133, 165, 181 and n. *See also under ITALY; JAPAN.*  
 Fêng Yü-hsiang, 462, 482.  
 Fernández de Medina, Dr., 387.  
 Ferrara, Dr., 376.  
 Finland, 106 n., 177. *See also under DISARMAMENT; INTER-GOVERNMENTAL DEBTS; SECURITY.*  
 Fisher, Professor Irving, 88.  
 Fiume, 195, 441.  
 Forbes, Mr. G. W., 53, 56.  
 Forbes, Mr. W. Cameron, 352.  
 Ford, Mr. Henry, 84.  
 Fotió, Monsieur, 215.

- Four-Power Pact:  
 Consequences of, 218, 220 *seqq.*, 227, 261, 310.  
 Conversations regarding, 210 *seqq.*, 215, 251 *and n.*, 258.  
 Final draft: initialling of, 198 *n.*, 203, 209 *n.*, 212, 217, 221; provisions of, 219.  
 France and, 162, 203, 212 *seqq.*, 217, 220, 221; concessions sought from, 209, 212, 219; counter-proposals made by, 209 *n.*, 211, 214, 217-18.  
 Germany and, 203, 209, 213, 219.  
 Great Britain and, 203, 210 *seqq.*, 217, 220; concessions sought from, 213, 219; counter-proposals made by, 209 *n.*, 211, 212-13.  
 Italy: motives of, 201, 203, 207, 208, 210, 215, 221; original proposal made by, 209-10, 212-13, 219 *and n.*, 227;—subsequent modification of, 209 *n.*, 211 *seqq.*, 217 *seqq.*, 223.  
 League of Nations and, 207, 209, 213 *seqq.*, 218, 220-1, 223.  
 Little Entente and, 198 *n.*, 211, 214-17, 218, 227, 261.  
 Poland and, 214, 215, 217, 218, 227, 261.
- France:  
 Black Sea Straits, attitude of, regarding, 284-5.  
 Currency policy of, 25, 46, 87, 90, 92, 109—*see also under* CURRENCY: Stabilization.  
 Danubian States, relations with, 205 *n.*  
 Economic and financial position of, 71 *n.*, 72 *n.*, 106 *n.*, 107-8, 109.  
 Germany: Alsace, question of, 124 *and n.*; invasion, alleged plan of, 173; Nazi revolution, reaction to, 121, 135-6, 158, 161-3, 177-8, 205 *n.*; post-war relations with, 135-6, 137, 165 *seqq.*, 208; *rapprochement*, possibility of, 300, 307-8, 311-12 *n.*, 313; trade with, 109. *See also under* DISARMAMENT: Germany.  
 Government, changes of (1932-4), 225 *and n.*, 311 *and n.*  
 Great Britain, relations with, 211; trade with, 109. *See also under* SECURITY.  
 Italy, relations with, 137, 153, 198, 199, 200, 215, 240-1, 315; *rapprochement*, desire for, 162, 201, 205 *n.*, 295.  
 Little Entente, agreements with, 218.  
 Orleanist régime, foreign policy of, 112-15.  
 Poland, alliance with, 184, 185, 218.  
 Riots (Feb. 1934), 92.  
 Trade balance, 109.  
 U.S.A., relations with — *see under* SECURITY.  
 U.S.S.R., *rapprochement* with, 153, 162, 185.  
 World Economic Conference, attitude regarding, 36, 49, 51, 55 *seqq.*, 80 *n.*; and Committees of, 66, 68, 69, 73; and Washington conversations, 27, 29.  
*See also under* AUSTRIA; BELGIUM; BOLIVIAN-PARAGUAYAN DISPUTE; CHINA: Japan; COLOMBIAN-PERUVIAN DISPUTE; CUBA; CURRENCY: Stabilization; DALADIER, Monsieur; DISARMAMENT; FOUR-POWER PACT; INTER-GOVERNMENTAL DEBTS; LEAGUE OF NATIONS; PAUL-BONCOUR, Monsieur; REPARATIONS; SECURITY; TARIFFS.
- Frederick the Great, 117, 126.  
 Frick, Dr., 148.  
 Fukien, 462, 463, 467.
- Gabaldon, Mr. Isauro, 548.  
 Gandhi, Mahatma, 130.  
 Genoa Conference (1922), 49.  
 George V, King of England, 45.  
 Georgia, 178.
- Germany:  
 Agrarian reform, 151.  
 Agriculture, 72 *n.*, 372.  
 Currency policy, 98, 109; exchange control, 97, 98, 109; 'registered marks', 97, 98; reserves, 93, 94, 95.  
 Economic policy, 98; exports, financing of, 94, 95, 97, 98.  
 Elections: plebiscite (Nov. 1933), 148-9, 221-2, 306-7 *and n.*, 311-12 *and n.*; presidential (1932), 141; Reichstag —(1930), 136, 140, 142;—(1932), 142;—(March 1933), 144, 147;—(Nov. 1933), 148-9, 221-2, 306-7 *and n.*, 311-12 *and n.*  
 Financial situation: Bank rate, 107; loans to—Central Banks' credit repaid, 93;—German repurchase of bonds, 95, 97;—moratoria on, 46, 93 *seqq.*, 106 *and n.*;—reduction of, 96, 97;—short-term credits, amount of, 96, 97;—standstill agreements

- on, 96-7, 106 *n.*; prices, rise of, 98; stock exchange prices, 107.  
 Great Britain: British nationals, ill-treatment of, 155, 156; economic relations with, 95, 108 *n.*; Nazi revolution—House of Commons debates regarding, 167-70;—reaction of public opinion to, 121, 163-7, 170-1, 261, 265 *and n.*; post-war relations between, 138, 163 *seqq.*  
 Hungary, relations with, 125, 139, 193-6, 200, 205-6 *n.*  
 Italy: exchange of official visits, 202 *and n.*; Nazi revolution, reaction to, in, 153, 154, 198 *seqq.*, 205-6 *n.*, 208, 209; post-war *rapprochement* with, 137, 199-200, 202, 215.  
 Japan: alleged entente with, 114, 175, 177, 178-9; commercial relations with, 99.  
 Jugoslavia, relations with, 124, 196.  
 Minorities in, concordat provision regarding, 160 *n.*  
 Nazi revolution:  
 Account of: (1932), 140-3; (1933), 15, 140, 143-9; prospects of (1934), 140, 149-52, 186.  
 Anti-semitism, 122, 140, 156-8 *and n.*; 'Aryan paragraph', 157, 158; international reaction to, 123, 153, 156 *seqq.*, 164, 169, 200, 227, 261; Jewish boycott, 97-8, 153 *and n.*  
 Auxiliary police, 145, 249-50 *and n.*, 263, 269, 278 *n.*  
 Communism, comparison with, 121-2 *n.*, 122, 123 *n.*, 155.  
 Communists: persecution of, 122, 123, 140, 144 *seqq.*, 150, 152, 156, 174; strength of, 142, 144, 146, 174.  
 Education, control of, 131 *seqq.*, 160 *and n.*, 161.  
 Emergency decree (28.2.33), 145, 146.  
 Enabling Bill, 147.  
 Expansion, policy of, attributed to, 123-6, 175 *seqq.*, 206 *n.*  
 Foreigners, treatment of, 155-6, 174.  
 German minorities abroad, question of reincorporation of, 123-6, 171-4, 175.  
 Gleichschaltung, method of, 111, 123, 140, 146, 147, 150, 191.  
 Historical background, 111 *seqq.*  
 Historical parallel to, 112-15.  
 International position of Germany at outbreak of, 134-9.  
 International reactions to, 112-14, 119 *seqq.*, 152-4, 202-3, 206 *n.*, 217; reasons for intensity of, 119-31. *See also above under* Anti-semitism *and also under* DISARMAMENT *and the relations of Germany with individual countries.*  
 Länder and, 140, 145 *seqq.* *See also under* PRUSSIA.  
 Nationalist parties and, 122, 140-1, 143-4, 147 *seqq.*  
 Pacifists, persecution of, 122, 123, 140, 156.  
 Peace Settlement, effect of on, 111 *seqq.*  
 Petit bourgeois character of, 112, 124 *n.*, 148, 149-50, 190.  
 Propaganda and censorship, use of in, 122, 130, 131, 155.  
 'Prussianism' in relation to, 126, 165, 166, 168, 191.  
 Racialism of, 112, 114, 120 *n.*, 121-6, 158, 159, 168, 175; 'Nordic' myth, 122, 171 *and n.* *See also above under* Anti-semitism, *and below under* Tribalism.  
 Refugees, 149, 156; League of Nations and, 156.  
 Reichstag fire, 145.  
 Religious question, 131, 132 *and n.*, 133; Catholics, position of, 140, 144, 147 *n.*, 148, 150-1 *and n.*, 153, 158-61, 189, 193; Protestants, position of, 140, 150-1 *and n.*, 157 *and n.*  
 'Second revolution', repression of, 151-2, 154 *n.*  
 Social-Democrats, persecution of, 122, 140, 144, 146 *seqq.*, 150, 156, 174; strength of, 144, 146, 189.  
 Stahlhelm, position of, 144, 145, 148.  
 Tribalism as religion of, 115, 119 *seqq.*, 126-7, 157 *n.*  
 Violence, cult of, 122-3 *and n.*, 140, 144, 145, 149, 154 *seqq.*, 165, 167.  
 War, attitude regarding, 123-4 *n.*  
 Netherlands: and Nazi revolution, 121, 138, 155, 156, 158, 164, 173-4; and transfer moratorium, 94, 95, 96.  
 Overseas territories, question of, 213, 219, 240 *n.*  
 Poland, relations with, 177, 206; corridor question, 168, 186; Germans in Poland, 124, 184, 186; Poles in Germany, 172; post-war hostility,

Germany (*cont.*)  
 Poland, relations with (*cont.*)  
 183-5; *rapprochement* (1933-4), 154, 185-8, 218-19.  
 Rhineland, 178; evacuation of, 134, 136, 168; Prussification of, 147 *and n.*, 191.  
 Ruhr, 178.  
 Rumania, relations with, 124, 196.  
 Spain, relations with, 138, 155.  
 Sweden, relations with, 121, 138, 171, 173.  
 Switzerland: and Nazi revolution, 121, 124, 173-4; and transfer moratorium, 94, 95, 96.  
 Trade balance, 93 *seqq.*, 97-8.  
 Turkey, refugees assisted by, 158.  
 U.S.A.: and Nazi revolution, 121, 123, 152, 153 *and n.*, 155, 156, 164, 171; economic relations with, 27, 95, 153 *and n.*  
 U.S.S.R.: 'Derop' raids, 174, 180; fear of German policy of expansion in, 124, 126 *and n.*, 152 *seqq.*, 175 *seqq.*, 186, 200, 459, 540; German nationals, treatment of in, 534, 538; post-war *rapprochement* of with, 137, 175, 183-4. Soviet journalists, expulsion of, 155-6; trade with, 98, 137, 534.  
 Vatican, relations with, 158-61.  
 War, 1914-18, 123 *n.*, 130, 175-6; penalization and recovery of after, 111 *seqq.*, 124-5, 134-9, 176, 183, 184, 199, 208.  
 World Economic Conference, presence of at, 27, 36, 57, 78-9.  
*See also under* AUSTRIA; BELGIUM; BOLIVIAN-PARAGUAYAN DISPUTE; BULGARIA; CHINA: Japan; COLOMBIAN-PERUVIAN DISPUTE; CUBA; CZECHOSLOVAKIA; DANZIG; DENMARK; DISARMAMENT; FOUR-POWER PACT; FRANCE; HITLER, Herr; LEAGUE OF NATIONS; NADOLNY, Herr; NEURATH, Freiherr von; PRUSSIA; REPARATION; SAAR; SECURITY; TREATIES: revision.  
 Gibbon, Edward, 133.  
 Gibson, Mr. Hugh, 233, 243, 244, 249 *n.*, 257.  
 Gilmore, Mr. E. A., 547.  
 Giraudy, Dr., 343, 344, 345 *n.*  
 Göbbels, Dr., 126, 202, 297, 298, 312 *n.*  
 Gobineau, Monsieur de, 122.  
 Goh, Baron, 473.  
 Gold: circulation of, 40, 50, 73-4 *and n.*; gold-mining shares, 22, 92; inter-

national movements of, 19, 26, 27, 31, 39, 86-7, 91-2; price of, 86 *seqq.*, 92; reserves of, 73-4, 75. *See also under* CURRENCY.  
 Gömbös, General, 196.  
 Gómez, President J. M., 366, 367.  
 Gómez, Dr. M. M., 375.  
 Gonzales, Mr. William Elliott, 367.  
 Göring, Captain, 15, 126, 202; part played by in Nazi revolution, 144 *seqq.*, 174.  
 Grau San Martin, Dr. Ramon, 384 *seqq.*  
 Gray, Mr., 556.  
 Great Britain, 71 *n.*, 129, 151 *n.*, 160; and Black Sea Straits, 284; and enlightened self-interest, 4-5; and war (1914-18), 163, 164, 165; and wheat agreement, 72 *n.*; and World Economic Conference, 57, 61, 64, 65;—committees of, 66 *seqq.*, 73;—plenary sessions of, 45, 50 *seqq.*, 76-7;—preparation of, 35, 36, 37, 43; credit policy of, 46, 73, 80, 107 *seqq.*; economic policy and situation of, 17, 46, 68-9, 108-9, 110; Exchange Equalization Account, 19, 40, 87, 89, 92; fluctuation in value of pound, 19, 25, 26, 47, 87 *seqq.*, 92; gold bullion standard in, 90; gold standard, abandonment of, 16, 26, 46, 47, 97, 107 *seqq.*, 468; investments of, abroad, 106-7 *n.*, 109; import quota policy of, 68-9, 108-9; Jews, position of in, 164; post-war foreign policy of, 200, 211; stock exchange prices in, 107. *See also under* AUSTRALIA; BOLIVIAN-PARAGUAYAN DISPUTE; CHINA: Japan; COLOMBIAN-PERUVIAN DISPUTE; CUBA; CURRENCY: Stabilization; DENMARK; DISARMAMENT; EDEN, Mr.; FOUR-POWER PACT; FRANCE; GERMANY; INDIA; INTER-GOVERNMENTAL DEBTS; ITALY; JAPAN; LEAGUE OF NATIONS; MACDONALD, Mr.; SECURITY; SHANGHAI; SIMON, Sir John; TARIFFS; U.S.A.; U.S.S.R.  
 Great Powers—*see under* SECURITY.  
 Greece, 72 *n.*, 106 *n.*; Hellenic civilization destroyed by tribalism, 115; Turkey, war with (1921-2), 420 *n.* *See also under* DISARMAMENT; SECURITY.  
 Green, Mr. William, 532.  
 Guam, 362.  
 Guatemala, 107 *n.*, 326 *n.*, 327-8 *and n.*, 342 *n.*  
*See also under* LEAGUE OF NATIONS.  
 Guevara, Mr. Pedro, 548, 555, 562.

Guggenheim, Mr. Harry F., 367 *n.*, 374 *and n.*  
 Guiteras, Dr. Antonio, 387, 388.  
 Hailsham, Lord, 265.  
 Haiti:  
 Anti-war treaty, accession of to, 342 *n.*  
 Department of Agriculture, 353-4.  
 Constitution of, 355 *n.*  
 Elections in, 352, 357 *n.*  
 Garde, 354, 356-7, 358.  
 Public Works Department, 354.  
 U.S.A., relations with (1931-3), 352-61; agreements with—(3. 9. 32), 356-7 *and n.*, 359;—(7. 8. 33), 358-9; commercial agreement with, proposed, 360; financial control by, 323, 353 *seqq.*;—proposal for termination of, 360-1; Forbes Commission, 352-3; 'Haitianization' of public services, 352-4, 356 *seqq.*; loan issued in (1922), 354 *seqq.*; marines, withdrawal of, 323, 353, 354, 356 *seqq.*, 360; military mission, 357, 358; Moton Commission, 352 *n.*; Pan-American Conference and, 343, 344, 359-60; scientific mission, 354 *n.*, 356; treaty (16. 9. 15), 352 *seqq.*  
 Hamburg, 146, 197.  
 Han Fu-ch'u, 462.  
 Hansson, Mr., 173.  
 Harriman, Mr. Joseph, 24-5 *and n.*  
 Harrison, Mr. George, 58.  
 Harrison, Senator, 572.  
 Hawaii, 370, 372, 375, 390 *n.*  
 Hawes, Senator, 500, 561-2.  
 Hayden, Mr. Ralston, 554.  
 Hayes, President, 394 *and n.*, 395, 429.  
 Held, Dr., 148.  
 Henderson, Mr. Arthur: and Disarmament Conference, 221, 238 *seqq.*, 258, 272, 306, 310, 316-17; 'disarmament pilgrimage' of, 228, 229 *n.*, 287, 292 *seqq.*, 297, 301 *and n.*, 303, 304.  
 Herrera, General, 376, 380.  
 Herriot, Monsieur, 162, 211, 213, 225 *n.*  
*See also under* ROOSEVELT, President.  
 Hevia, President, 388.  
 Hijāz—*see under* LEAGUE OF NATIONS.  
 Hindenburg, President, 141-2 *and n.*, 145, 302, 306 *and n.*  
 Hirota, Mr., 477, 526, 528.  
 Hitler, Herr, 130, 401 *n.*  
 and disarmament, 7, 113, 225, 229 *n.*, 247, 249 *and n.*, 293 *seqq.*, 296; speech by (17. 5. 33), 125, 217, 221,

227, 229 *n.*, 266, 267, 269-71, 276, 287; statements by (14. 10. 33), 9, 124 *n.*, 306, 307-8, 312 *n.*, 313.  
 and Four-Power Pact, 220.  
 and League of Nations, 113, 120 *n.*  
 and policy of expansion, 125-6, 136, 175-6, 178, 186.  
 Effects of policy of on German relations with: Austria, 146, 188 *seqq.*, 200; France, 124 *n.*, 307-8, 313; Hungary, 193 *seqq.*; Italy, 199, 200, 202; Poland, 184, 185, 186; U.S.S.R., 180; Vatican, 158, 159, 161.  
 Financial policy of, 93.  
 Political doctrines of: anti-semitic, 156-7 *and n.*, 158; historical background to, 111 *seqq.*; racial, 112, 114, 126, 127, 171.  
 Prospects of Government of, 149-52, 186.  
 Rise to power of, 134, 140 *seqq.*, 147, 149-50 *and n.*; international reactions to, 111, 136, 152-4, 161 *seqq.*, 170, 171, 177, 188 *seqq.*, 193 *seqq.*, 203 *seqq.*, 226, 296.  
 Violent methods of, 140, 154-5 *and n.*, 156, 161; speech on by (25. 9. 30), 149 *n.*  
 Ho Ying-ch'ing, 461.  
 Honduras, 106 *n.*, 342 *n.*; U.S.A., relations with, 376 *n.*  
 Hoover, President, 47, 233, 335; and arms embargo, 512, 514; and Haiti, 352 *and n.*, 354, 355; and Philippine independence, 562, 569-70; Latin-American policy of, 319, 320-1 *and n.*, 324, 328, 329, 332, 333, 358, 449.  
 Hsu Yen-mo, General, 481.  
 Hu Han-min, 462.  
 Huang Fu, 461, 463.  
 Huang Shao-hsiung, 465.  
 Hugenberg, Herr, 144, 148.  
 Hughes, Mr. C. E., 337 *n.*  
 Hull, Mr. Cordell: and anti-war treaty, 342 *and n.*; and Bolivian-Paraguayan Dispute, 341, 424 *n.*, 425 *n.*, 426 *n.*; and Cuba, 383, 384, 385, 389; and disarmament, 314 *n.*; and Haiti, 359; at Pan-American Conference, 337-8, 339 *and n.*, 341, 347, 348, 352;—economic proposals made by, 108, 342 *n.*, 346, 348-51;—intervention, statement by regarding, 345-6 *and n.*, 350-1, 387; at World Economic Conference, 60, 66, 78;—and commercial policy, 52, 58, 59;—and currency stabilization, 50,

- Hull, Mr. Cordell (*cont.*)  
58, 62, 64; internationalist economic policy of, 28, 108, 333.
- Humanism, 4-7. *See also* CHRISTIANITY; TRIBALISM.
- Hungary, 57, 72 n., 372; Italy, relations with, 154, 195-6, 200, 205 and n., 206 n.; Little Entente, relations with, 193, 194, 205-6, 216; loans to, 106 n.; population of, 194; post-war situation of, 139, 193, 194, 195, 205-6 and n. *See also under* AUSTRIA; DISARMAMENT; GERMANY; SECURITY.
- Hurley, Mr. Patrick J., 560, 562, 563, 569.
- Hushing, Mr., 556.
- Hymans, Monsieur, 501 n., 508.
- Iceland, 106 n.
- India, 71 n., 106 n.; and civil aviation, 243; gold and silver, sale of by, 75, 82, 92; Great Britain, cotton textiles agreement of with, 103 and n., 105; Japan, commercial relations of with, 102-5, 459-60, 477-8; status of, 105; treaties, negotiation of by, 102, 105. *See also under* BRITISH DOMINIONS.
- Ingye, Mr., 476.
- Inter-Governmental Debts:  
Czechoslovakia, debt of, to U.S.A., 82, 84.  
Estonia, attitude of, regarding, 53.  
Finland, debt of, to U.S.A., 83, 84.  
France, debt of, to U.S.A., 29, 83, 225 n., 267.  
Great Britain: attitude of regarding, 36 n., 45, 53; debt of to U.S.A.—negotiations regarding, 19, 81-2 and n., 83-4 and n., 267;—'token' payment of, 82, 83.  
Italy and, 53; debt of, to U.S.A., 82, 84.  
Latvia, debt of, to U.S.A., 83, 84.  
Lithuania, debt of, to U.S.A., 82, 84.  
Rumania, debt of, to U.S.A., 82, 84.  
U.S.A., debts to, 19, 36-7, 45, 91 n., 134; Congress, powers of, regarding, 82; defaults on, 29, 83; silver, payment of in, 32, 75, 82-3; 'token' payments, 82-3, 84. *See also above under* Czechoslovakia, Finland, &c.
- World Economic Conference, question of raised at, 36-7 and n., 39, 45, 53, 82.
- World economic problems in relation to, 39, 81, 82, 83.  
*See also* REPARATIONS.

- International Institute of Agriculture, 70.
- International Labour Conference, 54; German withdrawal from, 221 n.
- International Labour Organization, 54, 221 n., 340 n.
- Inukai, Mr., 474, 476.
- Irāq: Japan, commercial relations with, 99. *See also under* DISARMAMENT.
- Irish Free State, 72 n., 75, 78. *See also under* CHINA: Japan; COLOMBIAN-PERUVIAN DISPUTE; LEAGUE OF NATIONS.
- Ishii, Viscount, 50, 51.
- Islam, 116 n., 120 n., 122, 132.
- Ismet Paşa, 3 n.
- Italy, 72 n.; and World Economic Conference, 27, 36, 57, 61, 69;—at plenary sessions of, 49, 53, 54, 77; colonies desired by, 213, 215, 219; currency policy of, 49, 61, 77, 80; Fascism in, 15, 119, 120 n., 207;—freedom of from Anti-semitism, 156 n., 158 n., 200; financial situation of, 106 n., 107; foreign policy of, 199, 200, 201, 205 *seqq.*, 215; Great Britain, relations with, 200; Japan, economic relations with, 459-60; Jugoslavia, relations with, 139, 195, 198; medieval city states in, 111, 116, 117; propaganda and censorship in, 131; South-East European countries, relations with, 153, 205-6 n., 206; Spanish Jews in, 158 n.; U.S.A., relations with, 200; U.S.S.R., relations with, 175, 181 n., 534; Vatican, relations with, 131-3 and n., 159, 160 and n. *See also under* AUSTRIA; BOLIVIAN-PARAGUAYAN DISPUTE; CHINA: Japan; COLOMBIAN-PERUVIAN DISPUTE; CUBA; DISARMAMENT; FIUME; FOUR-POWER PACT; FRANCE; GERMANY; HUNGARY; INTER-GOVERNMENTAL DEBTS; LEAGUE OF NATIONS; MUSSOLINI, Signor; SECURITY; TREATIES: revision.
- Japan:  
Army, political power of, 476.  
Asiatic Monroe Doctrine, question of, 482.  
Communism, 474, 475, 476-7.  
Crime, political, 474-5, 476.  
Economic and financial position of: agrarian questions, 471, 472-3; budget, 470, 471-2, 473 n., 475, 527; currency—depreciation of, 459; gold standard, effects of abandoning, 99-

- 100, 101, 102, 110;—policy regarding, at World Economic Conference, 50; debt service payments made by, 106 n.; foreign trade, expansion of, 98 *seqq.*, 458, 459-60, 470-1, 477-8;—causes of, 99-101, 110;—consequences of, for world trade, 101-2;—regulation of, by bilateral agreement, 105; industry—efficiency of, 459 and n., 477;—position of, in 1933, 471, 472; loans, 473; most-favoured-nation clause, insistence on, 51; naval and military expenditure, 471-2; trade balance, 98-9, 100, 471-2; wage rates, 99, 100-1.
- Fascist movement, 474, 475, 476.
- Foreign policy, change in, 477-8, 529.
- Government, crises of, 475.
- Great Britain, commercial relations with, 99, 459.
- Insecurity, feeling of, 246 n., 460, 472, 476.
- Jugoslavia, commercial relations with, 99.
- Militarist revolution, international effects of, 119-20 and n. *See also under* CHINA: Japan.
- Nationalism, economic and political, 101.
- Naval construction, 246 n., 472, 476, 542-3.
- Norway, commercial relations with, 99.
- Political situation (1933), 474-7.
- Revolution (1868), 118 n.
- South Africa, commercial relations with, 99.
- Tribalism, influence of, on Shintoism, 115 n., 118 n., 122 n.
- U.S.A., relations with, 27, 177, 458, 460, 541, 542, 543.
- U.S.S.R., relations with, 518 *seqq.*; hostility—causes of, 519-20;—development of, 152, 175, 177-9, 316 n., 458, 459, 460, 520, 521-2, 526-7, 528, 536;—relaxation of, 477, 528, 529; Russian debt, 525. *See also under* MANCHURIA: Chinese Eastern Railway.
- Westernization of, 115 n.
- See also under* BOLIVIAN-PARAGUAYAN DISPUTE; CHINA; COLOMBIAN-PERUVIAN DISPUTE; DISARMAMENT; GERMANY; JEHOI; LEAGUE OF NATIONS; MANCHURIA; PHILIPPINES; SECURITY.

- Java, 372.
- Jehol, 478-80, 483, 500.
- Jevtić, Monsieur, 203, 204, 215.
- Jews, the, 120 n., 122, 132, 157-8. *See also under* GERMANY: Nazi revolution.
- Johnson, Senator, of California, 320.
- Jouvenel, Monsieur de, 162, 212, 214.
- Jugoslavia, 68, 72 n., 106 and n. *See also under* BULGARIA; DISARMAMENT; GERMANY; ITALY; JAPAN; LITTLE ENTENTE.
- Jung, Signor Guido, 49, 54, 77.
- Kaas, Prelate, 161.
- Kalinin, President, 272 n., 528, 535.
- Kallas, Dr., 53.
- Karakhan, Monsieur, 521, 522, 523.
- Keiss, Representative, 548.
- Kellogg, Mr. F. B., 328.
- Kellogg, Mr. Howard, 556.
- Keynes, J. M., *cited*, 4 n.
- King, Senator, 555.
- Knox, Secretary, 366.
- Knutson, Representative, 555, 561.
- Koc, Monsieur, 49, 53.
- Komarnicki, Monsieur, 289.
- Koo, Mr. Wellington, 517-18.
- Koyama, Mr., 475.
- Kundt, General Hans, 401, 426.
- Lamont, Mr. T. W., 533.
- Lange, Monsieur, 488, 511.
- Lansbury, Mr., 512.
- Latvia, 124, 125, 182. *See also under* BOLIVIAN-PARAGUAYAN DISPUTE; DISARMAMENT; INTER-GOVERNMENTAL DEBTS.
- Law, International, 334 n., 337, 339, 340 n., 343, 344.
- Layton, Sir Walter, 37.
- League of Nations:  
Argentina, attitude of to, 329-30 and n.  
Assembly, 207, 209, 210, 280; sessions of—first, 329 n.; twelfth, 330 and n.; fourteenth, 156, 329 n., 517; special session of—*see under* CHINA: Japan.  
Brazil, attitude of to, 329-30 n.  
Break up of feared, 208, 224.  
Council, 209, 210, 317; permanent members of, 168, 184, 185, 207, 213, 223; states represented on, 329-30 n., 412 n.  
Covenant, 212, 214, 224, 330 n., 446, 450, 451, 492; Art. 4, 451; Art. 10, 219, 220, 221, 493; Art. 11, 214, 419; Art. 12, 214, 451 n.; Art. 13, 451 n.

- League of Nations (*cont.*)  
 Covenant (*cont.*)  
 Art. 15, 214, 414 *n.*, 434 *and n.*, 448 *seqq.*, 486, 490, 497 *seqq.*; Art. 16, 214, 219, 220, 221, 233 *n.*, 245, 277, 279, 283, 414 *n.*, 420, 451 *n.*, 453 *n.*, 459 *n.*; Art. 19, 135, 216, 219 *seqq.*; Art. 21, 330. *See also under* BOLIVIAN-PARAGUAYAN DISPUTE; SECURITY.  
 Czechoslovakia *and*, 412 *n.*  
 Economic activities of, 51, 71.  
 France, attitude of to, 207, 209, 223.  
 Germany: admission to membership of, 168, 184, 185; withdrawal of, 149, 229, 271, 305 *n.*, 306, 311-12;—consequences of, 1, 113, 162, 168, 185, 221 *seqq.*, 313.  
 Great Britain, attitude of to, 211, 214.  
 Guatemala *and*, 411, 412 *n.*  
 Hijāz *and*, 420 *n.*  
 India *and*, 105.  
 Irish Free State *and*, 412 *n.*  
 Italy, attitude of to, 207-8, 223, 224, 337 *n.*  
 Japan, attitude of to, 120 *n.*, 177, 224; withdrawal of from, 246 *n.*, 459, 495-6, 509, 515-16, 535.  
 Little Entente, attitude of to, 205, 215, 218, 223.  
 Mexico, admission of to, 330 *and n.*, 351, 412 *n.*  
 Poland, attitude of to, 184.  
 Secretariat, registration of treaties with, 327, 336.  
 Smaller Powers, attitude of to, 36, 184, 207, 209, 211 *and n.*, 223.  
 Spain *and*, 330 *n.*, 412 *n.*  
 U.S.A., attitude of to, 339, 445, 451 *n.* *See also under* BOLIVIAN-PARAGUAYAN DISPUTE; CHINA: Japan; COLOMBIAN-PERUVIAN DISPUTE.  
 U.S.S.R., attitude of to, 185.  
*See also under* AVIATION, Civil; BOLIVIAN-PARAGUAYAN DISPUTE; CHINA; COLOMBIAN-PERUVIAN DISPUTE; DANZIG; DISARMAMENT; FOUR-POWER PACT; GERMANY: Nazi revolution; MANCHURIA; MONROE DOCTRINE; PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE; Sixth; SECURITY.  
 Le Breton, Dr., 51.  
 Lees, Sir William Clare, 103.  
 Leguía, President, 440 *n.*, 441.  
 Leith-Ross, Sir Frederick, 37, 81, 83.  
 Lenin, 121 *n.*, 130.  
 Leonardo da Vinci, 127 *and n.*, 128.

- Lester, Mr. Sean, 412 *n.*, 446, 451, 454 *and n.*  
 Leticia Dispute—*see* COLOMBIAN-PERUVIAN DISPUTE.  
 Li Ch'i-sen, 463.  
 Lindley, E. D., *cited*, 64 *n.*  
 Lipski, Monsieur, 186.  
 Lithuania: German minority in, 124; Poland, relations with, 172, 182, 441; U.S.S.R., convention on aggression signed with, 182. *See also under* DISARMAMENT; INTER-GOVERNMENTAL DEBTS.  
 Little Entente, 139, 177, 196, 198, 216-17; economic policy of, 49, 51, 53; Pact of Organization of (16. 2. 33), 108 *n.*, 203-6, 247 *n.*; renewal of treaties of, 204. *See also under* AUSTRIA; BENEŠ, Dr.; BULGARIA; FOUR-POWER PACT; FRANCE; HUNGARY; LEAGUE OF NATIONS; SECURITY.  
 Litvinov, Monsieur; *and* Chinese Eastern Railway, 524-5, 527, 529; *and* conventions on aggression, 181-2, 183; *and* relations with Japan, 529; *and* U.S. recognition of U.S.S.R., 182 *n.*, 533, 536, 537-8, 539; at Disarmament Conference, 234, 244; at World Economic Conference, 52, 181, 182 *n.*; foreign policy of, 176, 185; visits Paris, 162; visits Italy, 181 *n.*  
 Lloyd George, Mr. David, 313.  
 Lo Wen-kan, 484.  
 Londonderry, Lord, 242, 248 *n.*, 291.  
 Loomis, Mr., 556.  
 Lopez, Señor Alfredo, 453-4.  
 Louis Philippe, King of the French, 112, 113, 114.  
 Ma Chan-shan, 519.  
 McBain, Dean H. L., 377, 378.  
 McDaniel, Mr., 556.  
 MacDonald, Mr. James G., 156.  
 MacDonald, Mr. James Ramsay: *and* British disarmament plan, 226, 248 *seqq.*, 251-2, 257, 260; *and* Four-Power Pact, 210, 211 *seqq.*, 227, 251 *and n.*, 258; *and* inter-governmental debts, 28, 29, 36 *n.*, 45; *and* World Economic Conference, 36 *n.*, 45, 61, 76; on Nazi revolution, 112 *n.*, 169. *See also under* ROOSEVELT, President.  
 McDuffie, Representative, 571.  
 Machado, President: dictatorship of, 372 *seqq.*; economic and financial policy of, 371-2; election of, 371; negotiations of with Mr. Welles, 376 *seqq.*; overthrow

- of, 325, 378, 379, 380; question of extradition of, 391; relations of, with U.S.A., 371, 373-4, 376 *seqq.*  
 Machiavelli, Niccolò, 111, 116-17, 126, 127.  
 McKinley, President, 362.  
 McReynolds, Mr., 67.  
 Madariaga, Señor de: *and* Disarmament Conference, 242, 243, 244 *n.*, 282; *and* Sino-Japanese dispute, 488, 489.  
 Magoon, Mr. Charles E., 366.  
 Maisky, Monsieur, 78.  
 Malinov, Monsieur, 52.  
 Mañach, Jorge, *cited*, 366 *n.*  
 Manchuria:  
 Administration of: League Assembly's recommendations regarding 506; Lytton Commission's views on, 500, 502-3.  
 Chinese Eastern Railway: bandits, attacks of, 521, 522, 524; disputes over—Russo-Japanese (1933), 520, 521-2, 524, 526-7, 531;—Sino-Russian (1929), 519; ownership of, titles to, 522-3; profits of, 522 *and n.*; rights *and* interests in—Chinese, 519, 521, 523, 524-5;—Japanese, 521;—Russian, 519, 520-1; sale of, to Manchukuo, negotiations for, 179, 522-4, 524-6, 527, 529; transport of Japanese troops on, 519, 522.  
 Manchukuo: artificial nature of, 490, 494, 505; communications between China *and*, 482; Japanese capital exports to, 100; Jehol—importance of, 478-9, 483, 519;—incorporation of, 464, 480, 531; Mongols in, 464, 466, 483; opium, question of, 483, 511; recognition of—by Japan, 486, 489, 505;—by U.S.S.R., question of, 522;—refusal of, by other Powers, 487, 494, 503, 505, 507-8, 511, 531.  
 Railway construction, Japanese, 519, 522.  
 South Manchurian Railway, 476.  
 Mandates, question of transfer of, 213, 215, 219.  
 Mandel, Monsieur, 162.  
 Mander, Mr. G. le M., 455 *n.*  
 Marcus Aurelius, 133.  
 Marquez Sterling, Dr. Manuel, 388, 392.  
 Martí, José, 392.  
 Martínez, President, 326-7.  
 Martínez Saenz, Dr. Joaquin, 391.  
 Marx, Karl, 121 *n.*  
 Masaryk, Monsieur, 77.  
 Massigli, Monsieur: *and* Four-Power Pact, 215; at Disarmament Conference, 245, 250, 260, 285;—*and* French plan (Nov. 1932), 231, 232;—*and* German amendments to convention, 262, 263, 264, 272.  
 Matos, Señor, 411, 488.  
 Matsuoka, Mr., 485 *seqq.*, 492 *seqq.*, 509.  
 Matthews, Mr. H. Freeman, 389.  
 Max, Prince of Baden, 123 *n.*  
 Mazzini, Giuseppe, 118.  
 Mehmed 'Ali, 114.  
 Mehmed the Conqueror, Sultan, 158.  
 Mello Franco, Senhor, 455 *and n.*, 456, 457.  
 Mendieta, President, 375, 388 *seqq.*  
 Menocal, General, 375.  
 Metternich, Count, 118.  
 Mexico, 57, 71 *n.*; *and* pacific settlement procedure, 336, 342; *and* silver agreement, 75; loans to, 106 *n.*, 346-7, 351; Salvadoran Government recognized by, 326; U.S.A., relations with, 27, 330 *and n.*, 332, 351, 381, 383. *See also under* BOLIVIAN-PARAGUAYAN DISPUTE; CUBA; LEAGUE OF NATIONS.  
 Moley, Mr. Raymond, 60, 61, 63-4.  
 Molotov, Monsieur, 176.  
 Mongolia, Inner: autonomy movement in, 464-6; Japanese interest in, 466, 479, 519. *See also* JEHOL.  
 Mongolia, Outer, 464.  
 Monroe Doctrine, 319, 328, 351, 365; League of Nations in relation to, 328-30, 351, 375, 405 *and n.*, 411, 445.  
 Moresco, Monsieur, 488.  
 Morgenthau, Mr., 89, 90.  
 Morrow, Mr. Dwight, 378.  
 Moton, Dr. R. E., 352 *n.*  
 Motta, Monsieur, 488, 490, 497.  
 Mowrer, Mr. Edgar, 155.  
 Müller, Dr., 157 *and n.*  
 Munro, Dr. Dana G., 352 *and n.*  
 Murphy, Mr. Frank, 554.  
 Mussolini, Signor, 130; *and* Disarmament Conference, 249, 302 *n.*, 309 *n.*, 310; *and* Four-Power Pact—motives of, 201, 206-9, 221, 222;—original proposal made by, 209-10 *and n.*, 213, 219;—takes part in negotiations regarding, 211 *seqq.*, 220-1, 227, 251, 258; *and* Nazi Revolution, 198-9; *and* relations with Austria *and* Hungary, 195, 196; foreign policy of, 206, 207.  
 Nadolny, Herr: *and* Disarmament Conference, 247, 251, 257, 260, 266, 284, 305; *and* air armaments, 286; *and*

- Nadolny, Herr (*cont.*)  
arms traffic, 289; and Conference procedure, 237 *seqq.*, 292-3; and effectives, 238 *seqq.*; and German amendments to Convention, 262-3, 264, 272, 276, 284; and qualitative disarmament, 232, 250 *and n.*; and security, 232, 233, 245, 250 *and n.*, 281, 282; and supervision, 230; takes part in conversations, 265, 301-2; warnings by regarding German withdrawal, 229 *n.*, 237 *n.*
- Napoleon I, 112.
- Nationalism: economic, 2 *seqq.*, 78 *seqq.*, 108-10. *See also* TRIBALISM.
- Naumann, Friedrich, 150 *n.*
- Netherlands: at World Economic Conference, 49, 51, 57, 61, 68, 77-8; position of regarding currency and finance, 46, 49, 61, 106 *n.*, 107. *See also under* BELGIUM; BOLIVIAN-PARAGUAYAN DISPUTE; COLOMBIAN-PERUVIAN DISPUTE; DISARMAMENT; GERMANY; SECURITY; TARIFFS: low tariff groups.
- Netherlands East Indies, 102, 179.
- Neurath, Freiherr von:  
and Disarmament Conference, 249, 250 *n.*, 252, 265, 301; and German withdrawal, 221, 229 *n.*, 305, 306, 310; statements by—(15. 9. 33), 229 *n.*, 297;—(16. 10. 33), 296 *n.*, 307 *n.*, 308-9 *n.*;—(6. 11. 33), 312-13; takes part in conversations, 297, 298 *and n.* and Kehl incident, 250 *n.*  
and Sino-Japanese dispute, 492, 493.
- Neutrality—*see under* WAR.
- New Zealand, 53, 56, 106. *See also* BRITISH DOMINIONS.
- Nicaragua, 1 *n.*, 107 *n.*, 342 *n.*, 343; canal through, proposed, 324-5; National Guard in, 323, 324; political situation in, 323-4 *and n.*; U.S.A., relations of with, 323-5.
- Norris, Senator, 573.
- Norway, 68, 106 *n.* *See also under* DISARMAMENT.
- Obregon, Señor José, 371.
- Ohashi, Mr., 524.
- Okamura, General, 481.
- Orth, Mr., 556.
- Ostias, Hon. Camillo, 559.
- Osmena, Senator, 570, 571.
- Ota, Monsieur, 521, 522, 523.
- Pacelli, Cardinal, 159, 160 *n.*
- Pacific, the: balance of power in, 458,

- 535, 538, 544-5, 565; threats to peace in, 543-4.
- Pacific settlement, procedure for—*see under* AMERICA: Latin.
- Pai Ling Miao, Mongol Conference at, 465.
- Panamá, 342 *n.*; U.S.A. recognizes Government of, 325 *n.* *See also under* CUBA.
- Panama Canal, 324-5.
- Pan-American Conferences:  
Third (1906), 340 *n.*  
Sixth (Havana, 1928), 318 *and n.*, 334 *n.*, 337 *and n.*, 343, 373.  
Seventh (Montevideo, Dec. 3-26, 1933): agenda of, 333-4 *and n.*, 336, 337, 339-40 *and n.*, 342, 346; Committees of, 339-40 *and n.*, 342 *seqq.*;—on economic matters, 108, 340 *n.*, 343-4, 346 *seqq.*;—on international law, 339 *and n.*, 344-6;—on organization of peace, 339 *seqq.*, 345 *n.*, 424-5 *and n.*;—on rights and duties of states, 339 *n.*, 343, 344;—Steering Committee, 338, 346-7, 348; convening of, 334 *n.*; conventions adopted by, 340 *n.*, 344 *and n.*, 345 *n.*, 346, 351; League of Nations, question of co-operation with, 338-9, 340, 425; non-American states, question of representation of, 338-9 *and n.*; plenary sessions, 338, 342-3, 346, 349, 351; Portugal and, 338, 339 *n.*; resolutions and recommendations of, 339 *seqq.*, 345 *n.*; Spain and, 338, 339 *n.*; success of, 318 *and n.*, 337-8, 350-2.
- Arbitration and Conciliation Conference (1928-9), 393, 395, 405 *n.*
- Commercial Conference, Fourth (Oct. 1931), 334 *and n.*
- Financial Conference, Third, 347 *and n.*
- See also under* AMERICA: Latin; BOLIVIAN-PARAGUAYAN DISPUTE; CUBA; CURRENCY: Stabilization; TARIFFS; TRADE; WORLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.
- Pan-American Union, 318, 331 *n.*, 334 *seqq.*, 338 *n.*, 339, 342, 350 *n.*
- Papen, Herr von, 202; and Catholic question, 159; and Nazi revolution, 141 *and n.*, 142, 144; chancellorship of, 141 *and n.*; warlike speeches by, 125-6, 266.
- Paraguay, 1 *n.*, 106 *n.*, 400 *n.*; pacific

- settlement treaties signed by, 336, 404, 405 *and n.*; population of, 398. *See also under* ARGENTINA; BOLIVIAN-PARAGUAYAN DISPUTE.
- Paris Peace Conference (1919), 114-15, 172, 216.
- Paul-Boncour, Monsieur:  
and disarmament, 231, 277, 283-4, 301, 305, 314; and 'aggressive' armaments, 284, 300 *n.*; and Conference procedure, 236, 237, 238, 241; and German equality of status, 237 *n.*, 265-6; and security, 231, 237 *n.*, 241, 244, 245, 277, 281, 282, 284; takes part in conversations, 249, 251, 297, 298 *n.*, 302, 314 *n.*, 315-16.  
and Four-Power Pact, 212, 213.  
and League of Nations, 223.  
and Sino-Japanese dispute, 492, 496-7.  
Premiership of, 225 *and n.*  
Retains office as Foreign Minister, 311 *n.*
- Peiping: change of administration at, 461-2, 483; Japanese threat to, 481, 518.
- Peperkorn, Pastor, 172.
- Perkins, Miss Frances, 32.
- Permanent Court of International Justice, optional clause of statute of, 405 *n.* *See also under* BOLIVIAN-PARAGUAYAN DISPUTE; COLOMBIAN-PERUVIAN DISPUTE.
- Persia, 106 *n.* *See also under* DISARMAMENT; SECURITY.
- Peru, 106 *n.*, 346 *n.*; and silver agreement, 75; political situation in, 440-1 *and n.*, 453; U.S.A., economic relations with, 332. *See also under* BOLIVIA; BOLIVIAN-PARAGUAYAN DISPUTE; COLOMBIAN-PERUVIAN DISPUTE; CUBA; ECUADOR.
- Philippine Islands, the:  
Acquisition of, by U.S.A., 362.  
Administration, American, 547-54;  
Auditor, Insular, 549-50, 552;  
Cabinets, formation of, 548, 549, 551;  
Council of State, 549, 551, 552;  
Governor-General, appointments as, 547, 548, 551, 552, 554; High Commissioner, 566, 567; technical advisers, question of, 548-9; Vice-Governor, 554, 561.
- Defence, question of, 545, 547, 558, 560, 563, 569.
- Economic affairs: agriculture, 550, 553; American interests in islands, 546, 556; coconut oil industry, 556, 565, 567, 571 *n.*, 572-3; development,
- companies formed for, 549-50;—need for, 549, 550, 551, 555; duty-free importation into U.S.A.—Philippine right to, 545, 546, 554, 556;—provisions regarding, in Independence Bills, 563, 564, 567, 572, 573; export tax, provision for, 567, 573; protection against competition, American demand for, 546, 550, 554-5, 556, 561, 562, 564; relations with U.S.A. after enactment of Independence Act, 545, 571, 572-4; sugar industry, 370, 372, 375, 381, 390 *n.*, 550, 555, 563, 565, 566, 567, 572.
- Education, 549, 553, 559, 564, 566.
- Elections, general, 548, 552.
- Finances, 548-9, 552, 553, 566, 568.
- Immigration, Filipino, into U.S.A., 546, 556-7, 561, 563, 564, 568.
- Independence, question of:  
Acts of U.S. Congress: Hare-Hawes Cutting (1933)—enactment of, 569;—provisions of, 566-9;—lapse of, 570-1;—rejection of, by Philippines, 570; Tydings-McDuffie (1934)—enactment of, 544, 571;—Philippine acceptance of, 544, 571;—Sugar Act and Revenue Act in relation to, 572-3.  
Autonomy, question of, 562, 565.  
Bills, U.S.: (1929-30), 555, 560; (1931-2), 562, 563-4, 565; Hawes-Cutting, 563, 565.  
Constitutional Convention, election of, 572.  
Delay, period of, 558, 560, 563-4, 566, 568 *and n.*  
Filipino mission in U.S.A., 555, 562, 566, 569, 570, 571.  
International aspect of, 458, 545, 558, 560, 562, 565, 569-70.  
Motives underlying movement: American, 545-6, 550, 554-5, 556, 561, 564; Filipino, 545, 557-8, 574.  
Opposition to, in U.S.A., 545, 547, 556, 558-9, 560-1, 562, 563, 564-5, 569-70.  
Plebiscite, proposals for, 547, 560, 563, 566, 567, 568 *n.*  
U.S. Congress and: Bills adopted, 564, 566, 571; House Committee, evidence before, 562-3; President's veto overruled, 569; Senate Committee—evidence before, 555 *seqq.*, 563;—majority and

- Philippine Islands, the (*cont.*)  
 Independence, question of (*cont.*)  
 minority reports of, 560-1; Senate debates, 565, 566.  
 Japan and, 545, 558 and *n.*, 565.  
 Jones Act, the, 547, 549, 554.  
 Legislature, Philippine: Administration, relations with, 547, 548, 549; and Independence Acts, 570, 571; illegality, charges against, 549-50, 553.  
 Moros, the, 559 and *n.*  
 Naval and military bases, U.S., 544, 564, 569, 570, 571.  
 Neutralization, proposals for, 558, 569, 570.  
 Political parties, 548, 552, 570.  
 Resident Commissioner at Washington, 548, 555, 559, 561, 568.  
 Spanish ownership of, 491 *n.*  
 Phillips, Mr., 378.  
 Pittman, Senator Key, 59, 60, 62, 73, 75.  
 Pius XI, Pope, 401 *n.*, 425 *n.*  
 Platt, Senator, 363.  
 Poincaré, Monsieur, 136, 166, 174.  
 Poland: commercial policy of, 53-4, 67, 72 *n.*, 78, 372; currency policy of, 46, 49, 53-4; desire of, for status of Great Power, 184, 185, 206, 218; loans to, 106 *n.*; Russian minorities in, 184; U.S.S.R., relations with, 183-4, 185-6, 206. *See also under* AUSTRIA; DANZIG; DISARMAMENT; FOUR-POWER PACT; FRANCE; GERMANY; LEAGUE OF NATIONS; LITHUANIA; SECURITY.  
 Politis, Monsieur, 282 and *n.*, 305, 317 *n.*, 488.  
 Portugal, 71 *n.*; and anti-war treaty, 336; Jews, conversion of in (1497), 157-8; loans to, 106 *n.*; U.S.A., commercial negotiations with, 333 *n.* *See also under* DISARMAMENT; PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.  
 Pound, Dean Roscoe, 533.  
 Pratt, Admiral, 541.  
 Prices: British Empire declaration and, 75-6; readjustment of to costs, 39, 40-1, 50; restriction of production and, 40-1, 54, 55-6 and *n.*, 69-71; rise and fall of (1932-4), 46, 47, 76, 82, 92, 106, 109; World Economic Conference and—discussion of at, 50, 53 *seqq.*, 69-71, 73, 78;—Preparatory Committee of on, 39, 40-1, 42;—question referred to, 8, 28, 29, 35, 44, 60, 64, 267. *See also under* U.S.A.  
 Production and marketing, control of, World Economic Conference and, 36, 40-1, 42, 54, 55, 77, 80 *n.*;—Sub-Commission of on, 58, 65, 69-71. *See also under* CUBA: Sugar; SILVER; SUGAR; TIN; WHEAT.  
 Prussia, *Gleichschaltung* of, 142, 144 *seqq.* *See also under* AUSTRIA.  
 Public works, international schemes of, 36, 41, 54-5, 66, 80.  
 Puerto Rico: ceded to U.S.A., 362; sugar industry of, 370, 372, 375, 390 *n.*  
 Pueyrredón, Dr., 338.  
 Puig Casauranc, Dr. José, 346, 351, 383.  
 Putumayo River district, treatment of natives in, 439 *n.*  
 Quezon, Senator Manuel, 565, 569, 570, 571, 573-4.  
 Quo Tai-chi, Mr., 494-5.  
 Raczyński, Count, 215, 234.  
 Radek, Monsieur, 181 and *n.*  
 Rajchman, Dr., 468, 469-70.  
 Rathbone, Miss, 169.  
 Rauschnig, Herr, 188.  
 Reed, Mr. Edward L., 387.  
 Renaissance, the, 5, 116, 158.  
 Reparation:  
 Bulgarian, 53.  
 German, 168; Dawes and Young Loans, 93; France, attitude of regarding, 29, 35, 136; Lausanne Conference and agreements (1932), 35, 36, 82, 93, 134, 136, 168.  
 Reyes Spinola, Señor, 388.  
 Rheinbaben, Freiherr von, 305.  
 Robinson, Senator, of Arkansas, 565.  
 Robinson, Senator, of Indiana, 532.  
 Rogers, Professor, 88.  
 Röhm, Captain, 401 *n.*  
 Rohrbach, Paul, 150 *n.*  
 Roman Empire, 115 *n.*, 133.  
 Roosevelt, President Franklin D.:  
 and banking crisis, 20 *seqq.*  
 and disarmament, 249 *n.*, 261, 294; and naval construction, 541; and withdrawal of fleet to Atlantic, 543. *See also below*, Message.  
 and inter-governmental debts, 28, 29, 36-7, 81, 82, 83.  
 and Philippine independence, 570-1, 572-3.  
 and recognition of U.S.S.R., 528, 532, 535 *seqq.*  
 and security, 233, 267 *seqq.*, 272, 274 *seqq.*, 283.

- and tariffs, 36, 44, 67, 332-3, 348-9.  
 and U.S. recovery programme, 29 *seqq.*, 47; 'new deal' expected from, 11 *seqq.*, 21, 47, 130.  
 and World Economic Conference, 44, 60, 64. *See also below*, Currency policy of.  
 Changes in policy of, 15-16, 79-80.  
 Congress, relations of with, 23, 27, 30, 31, 44, 60, 283.  
 Conversations of: with M. Herriot, 29, 43, 266-7, 276; with Mr. MacDonald, 26 *seqq.*, 43, 81, 266-7.  
 Cuban policy of: and economic reconstruction proposals, 375, 386-7, 389;—sugar quota schemes, 375, 390; and mediation by Mr. Welles, 376, 378, 379, 386-7; and recognition of Governments, 380, 386-7, 389; and revision of treaties, 325, 345, 386-7, 389, 392; avoidance of intervention, 67, 325, 345, 375, 382-3; Latin-American states, consultation with, 325, 380, 383, 389.  
 Currency policy of, 16, 26 *seqq.*, 43, 44, 58 *seqq.*, 79-80; and gold buying policy, 87 *n.*, 88; and revaluation of dollar, 89, 90; statement by (3. 7. 33), 7, 8-9, 62-4, 79.  
 Latin-American policy of, 328, 331 *seqq.*, 346, 348, 349, 351-2, 375; and Bolivian-Paraguayan Dispute, 427; and Haiti, 358, 359, 360; and Leticia dispute, 451 *n.*; and Pan-American Conference, 333-4, 340 *n.*, 348-9, 351-2; 'good neighbour' policy, 331, 360, 375.  
 Message from (16. 5. 33), 7-8 and *n.*, 44, 79, 217, 227, 267 *seqq.*, 275, 292 *n.*, 305, 331.  
 Speeches by (4. 3. 33), 21-2, 331, 375; (28. 12. 33), 351-2.  
 Roosevelt, Mr. Nicholas, 558, 561.  
 Roosevelt, Col. Theodore, 552, 553, 554, 570.  
 Roosevelt, President Theodore, 11, 366.  
 Root, Mr. Elihu, 321, 364-5.  
 Rosenberg, Herr Alfred, 126, 167 and *n.*, 171, 176 and *n.*, 178, 186, 265 *n.*  
 Roxas, Hon. Manuel, 557-8, 560, 561, 570.  
 Rudy, Monsieur, 526, 527.  
 Rumania, 72 *n.*, 73, 106 and *n.*; U.S.S.R. relations with, 139, 182, 198, 204. *See also under* DISARMAMENT; GERMANY; INTER-GOVERNMENTAL DEBTS; LITTLE ENTENTE.  
 Runciman, Mr., 66, 69, 80.  
 Russo-Asiatic Bank, the, 522, 523 *n.*, 524, 525.  
 Saar: German Nazi revolution and, 124 and *n.*, 153 and *n.*, 161, 194, 197, 308, 312 *n.*  
 Saavedra Lamas, Dr., 338, 342 and *n.*, 344, 346, 348, 351.  
 Sacasa, Dr., 324 and *n.*  
 Saionji, Prince, 475.  
 Saito, Viscount, 475.  
 Salter, Sir Arthur, 468, 469.  
 Salvador, I *n.*, 106 *n.*, 342 *n.*; Martínez Government, recognition of, 326-8; U.S.A.—financial control by, 322-3 and *n.*;—recognition of Government by, 323, 326-8, 389 and *n.* *See also under* MEXICO.  
 Sanchez Cerro, Señor, 440-1 and *n.*, 453 and *n.*  
 Sandino, General, 324 and *n.*  
 Santos, Señor, 440 *n.*, 451.  
 Sarraut, Monsieur, 69, 240 *n.*, 311 *n.*, 315.  
 Sassoon, Sir Philip, 244.  
 Sato, Mr., 291.  
 Sawada, Mr., 103.  
 Schacht, Dr. Hjalmar, 78-9, 93 *seqq.*, 98.  
 Schleicher, General von, 142-3, 225.  
 Schönerer, Herr, 156 *n.*  
 Schuster, Sir George, 75 *n.*  
 Security:  
 Afghanistan and, 182, 244, 282.  
 Aggression, establishment of facts of, 278, 279, 282.  
 Aggressor, definition of, 292 *n.*, 301 *n.*; British proposals regarding, 253, 280; General Commission of Disarmament Conference and, 280, 281-2 and *n.*; Political Commission and, 245-6; Security Committee and, 278-9 and *n.*, 281, 282 *n.*; U.S.S.R.—conventions negotiated by, 181-3, 282 *n.*, 519, 528;—proposal made by, 180-1, 234, 246, 278-9 and *n.*, 282 and *n.*, 537; U.S.A., attitude of regarding, 246, 274, 281.  
 Anti-war treaty, 336-7 and *n.*, 341-2 and *n.*, 345 *n.*  
 Armed expeditionary forces, question of, 269, 274, 331.  
 Austria and, 245.  
 Belgium and, 245 *n.*, 246 and *n.*, 279.  
 British Dominions, attitude of, 138; 'British Monroe Doctrine', 244 *n.*  
 China and, 244.

Security (*cont.*)

- Collective system, 233 *n.*, 248, 274 *seqq.*, 280, 281, 287 *n.*; threatened breakdown of, 1, 203-4, 208, 217, 246.
- Consultation, method of, 253, 257, 280; U.S.A. attitude of regarding, 233, 261, 274 *seqq.*, 280, 281, 445 *and n.*
- Disarmament Conference Committee on, 246, 278 *seqq.*
- Eastern Locarno, 153.
- European mutual assistance pact, proposals for, 232, 251, 277, 280 *n.*, 284, 292 *n.*, 307; General Commission of Disarmament Conference and, 282-3; Political Commission and, 237, 245-6; Security Committee and, 279-80. *See also below under Force.*
- Finland and, 183, 245.
- Force, use of, 292 *n.*, 301 *n.*; American states declaration (1932) and, 407-8, 445; European declaration proposed regarding, 235, 237, 244-5 *and n.*, 279, 307; non-recognition of situations brought about by means of, 336, 337, 344, 407-8, 409, 445, 451; treaties prohibiting, 327 *n.*, 337, 457; world non-aggression pact, proposed, 268-9, 271 *n.*, 282, 292 *n.*
- France: and definition of aggressor, 180-1, 282, 283; and European mutual assistance, 232, 245, 246, 251, 281, 283; British policy in relation to, 138, 163, 165-7, 170, 248, 283, 292; general policy of, 225 *n.*, 236, 241, 244 *seqq.*, 281 *seqq.*, 293; proposals made by (Nov. 1932), 180, 226, 231-4, 237, 248, 250 *n.*, 251, 278, 283; U.S. policy in relation to, 138, 163, 248, 272, 276, 277, 292. *See also under DISARMAMENT: Germany.*
- Germany and, 232, 250 *and n.*, 260, 269-70; and definition of aggressor, 281, 282; and European mutual assistance, 245, 246, 279, 307; and use of force, 244 *and n.*, 245, 307.
- Great Britain: and definition of aggressor, 246, 281 *seqq.*; and European mutual assistance, 232-3, 235, 245, 246, 282; and Locarno agreements, 220, 222-3, 233 *and n.*, 300; and use of force, 235 *and n.*, 244 *and n.*; further commitments not desired by, 220, 222-3, 232-3 *n.*, 277; isolation no longer possible for, 138, 170; proposals made by in draft convention, 253, 257 *seqq.*, 280, 281-2; U.S. policy and, 233, 277, 280, 281, 283. *See also above under France.*
- Great Powers, attitude of, 491-2.
- Greece and, 232, 245, 282 *and n.*
- Hungary and, 245, 246, 279, 281.
- Italy and, 222, 235 *n.*, 244 *n.*, 281-2; and anti-war treaty, 336-7 *and n.*; and European mutual assistance, 232, 245, 246, 279.
- Japan and, 244 *n.*
- League of Nations: Covenant of and, 120 *n.*, 220, 232, 233 *and n.*, 244, 279; functions of regarding, 232, 253, 259, 279, 280, 283, 337 *n.*
- Little Entente and, 182, 183, 232, 245, 282.
- Locarno agreements, 214, 220, 222-3, 233 *and n.*, 244, 245, 300, 313.
- Netherlands and, 245, 282.
- Persia and, 182, 244, 282.
- Poland and, 182, 183.
- Sanctions, 265, 271 *n.*, 335, 337, 420, 451 *n.*; economic, 283, 337, 459 *n.* *See also under DISARMAMENT: Convention.*
- Smaller Powers, attitude of, 491-2.
- Spain and, 244 *n.*, 281, 282, 336.
- Switzerland and, 281.
- Turkey and, 182, 183, 244, 282.
- U.S.A. and, 233-4, 261; and anti-war treaty, 336, 342 *and n.*; and collective action, 274 *seqq.*, 280, 281, 287 *n.*, 288, 295 *n.*; and use of force, 244, 268-9, 282; Roosevelt message and, 268 *seqq.*, 274; statement of policy of (22. 5. 33), 227, 273-6, 277, 280-1, 283. *See also above under Aggressor; Consultation; France; Great Britain.*
- U.S.S.R. and, 244. *See also above under Aggressor.*
- Washington conversations and, 267, 276.
- See also under DISARMAMENT: Armaments; Germany; FOUR-POWER PACT.*
- Seldte, Herr, 144, 148.
- Self-interest, enlightened, 4-7, 129, 459 *n.*
- Serre, Monsieur, 68.
- Shanghai, British action in 1927, 493, 495.
- Shipping, 52, 58, 68.
- Siam, 106 *n.*; *see also under CHINA: Japan; DISARMAMENT.*

- Silver, 28, 29, 82-3; agreement regarding (26. 7. 33), 75 *and n.*; 76; World Economic Conference and, 36, 40, 50, 58, 64, 65, 66. *See also under U.S.A.*
- Simon, Sir John:  
and American naval construction, 543.  
and Disarmament Conference, 226, 248 *seqq.*, 259, 277, 301, 314; and air armaments, 286 *n.*, and Black Sea Straits, 284; on trial period (14. 10. 33), 229, 302-5, 309 *n.*, 313 *and n.*; speeches by—(17. 10. 33), 308-9 *and n.*;—(7. 11. 33), 168, 313 *and n.*; takes part in conversations, 249, 297, 298, 301, 302, 315.  
and Four-Power Pact, 210 *seqq.*, 215, 219, 220, 227, 251, 258.  
and Sino-Japanese dispute, 490, 492, 493, 495, 496, 512.  
and World Economic Conference, 36.  
on Nazi revolution, 168, 169-70, 171.  
on Security and Locarno agreements, 220, 222-3, 280, 283.
- Sinkiang, 463.
- Slesvik, Northern, 124, 171-3, 174, 179.
- Smaller Powers—*see under CHINA: Japan; DISARMAMENT; LEAGUE OF NATIONS; SECURITY.*
- Smoot, Senator, 555.
- Smuts, General, 57.
- Soong, Mr. T. V., 463, 469, 480, 484.
- Soragna, Signor di, 259, 281-2, 305, 315.
- South Africa, 71 *n.*, 105-6. *See also under BRITISH DOMINIONS; JAPAN.*
- Spa Conference (1920), 250.
- Spain, 57, 72 *n.*, 106 *n.*; and silver agreement, 75; Jews expelled from (1492), 157-8; overseas dominions, loss of, 491. *See also under BOLIVIAN-PARAGUAYAN DISPUTE; CHINA: Japan; CUBA; DISARMAMENT; GERMANY; LEAGUE OF NATIONS; PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE: Sixth; PHILIPPINES; SECURITY.*
- Spanish-American War—*see under CUBA: U.S.A.*
- Sprague, Professor O. M. W., 58, 60, 88.
- Stauning, Mr., 173.
- Stimson, Mr. H. L.: and arms embargo, 514; and British war debt, 81; and consultation, 233 *n.*, 276, 445 *and n.*; and Cuba, 374, 375; and foreign loans, 320, 321; and German disarmament, 273 *n.*; and Leticia dispute, 329, 445, 447 *n.*; and neutrality, 233, 276; and Nicaragua, 323, 324; and Philippines—atti-
- tude of regarding independence of, 545, 560, 564-5;—Governor-Generalship of in, 547 *seqq.*; Latin-American policy of, 320, 321, 346; 'non-recognition' doctrine of, 336, 407, 445.
- Stock exchange prices, 107-8.
- Stoicism, 116 *n.*
- Strakosch, Sir Henry, 73.
- Stresa Conference (1932), 205 *n.*
- Stresemann, Dr., 168, 174, 186, 199, 271.
- Styria, 190 *and n.*, 197.
- Sugar, regulation of production of, 58, 71, 372, 388, 390. *See also under CUBA; PHILIPPINES: Economic affairs.*
- Suvich, Signor, 297, 298.
- Swanson, Mr. C. A., 382, 541, 542.
- Sweden, 57, 72 *n.*, 106 *n.*; U.S.A., commercial negotiations with, 333 *n.* *See also under BOLIVIAN-PARAGUAYAN DISPUTE; CHINA: Japan; DENMARK; DISARMAMENT; GERMANY.*
- Switzerland, 72 *n.*, 106 *n.*, 197, 491 *and n.*; currency policy of, 46, 61. *See also under BOLIVIAN-PARAGUAYAN DISPUTE; CHINA: Japan; DISARMAMENT; GERMANY; SECURITY.*
- Szechuan, 463, 467.
- Taft, Mr., 366, 382.
- Takahashi, Mr., 471, 475, 477.
- Tang Yu-lin, 478, 479.
- Tanganyika, 213.
- Tariffs:  
Agreements regarding: choice between bilateral and collective, 37-8, 52, 59, 67, 80 *and n.*, 108 *and n.*, 109, 348 *seqq.*; reciprocity, 36, 333, 348.  
Creditor countries, policy of, 46, 53.  
Currency stabilization in relation to, 42-3, 49, 54, 66, 80 *n.*  
Customs unions, 51, 332 *and n.*  
France, policy of, 49, 51, 66, 68, 80 *n.*, 109.  
Great Britain, policy of, 37, 43, 49, 51-2, 54, 67, 80, 108-9 *and n.*  
Low-tariff groups, 37, 38, 42, 51-2, 350 *n.*; Belgo-Dutch convention and, 51, 52, 67-8.  
Most-favoured-nation principle, 37, 38, 51-2, 59, 67-8, 108, 348 *seqq.*  
Pan-American Conference and, 108, 333, 334, 346 *n.*, 348-50.  
Reduction, methods of, 37-8, 42, 55, 72; 'horizontal', 59-60, 67.  
Truce (1933), 37, 43-4 *and n.*, 52, 67; Pan-American, proposed, 346.



Tariffs (*cont.*)

- U.S.A., policy of, 36-7, 44, 67, 108, 332-3, 338; at Pan-American Conference, 108, 333, 348-51; at World Economic Conference, 36-7, 43-4, 52, 58, 59-60, 67.
- World Economic Conference and, 29, 36-7, 80 *and n.*; committees of and, 59-60, 66-8; plenary sessions of and, 51-3; Preparatory Committee of on, 37-8, 42.
- Tarn, W. W., *cited.*, 115 *n.*
- Taussig, Professor, 533.
- Teh Wang, 465.
- Teller, Senator, 362.
- Terra, President, 338, 340, 425 *and n.*, 429.
- Tevfik Rüstü Beğ, 284.
- Thoby, Monsieur, 354.
- Thomas, Senator, 31.
- Tin, 58, 71 *and n.*
- Ting Shih-yun, Mr., 524.
- Titulescu, Monsieur, 203, 204, 211, 215.
- Trade, international, restriction of, 16, 42, 44, 46, 53, 106, 109, 110; currency problems in relation to, 16, 39, 42, 44, 50, 52, 63, 66, 68, 74, 76, 80 *and n.*, 106, 110; economic non-aggression pact, proposed, 52 *and n.*, 78; embargoes, 52 *n.*, 67; indirect protectionism, 58, 65; Pan-American Conference and, 108, 334, 346 *and n.*, 348-51; quota system, 46, 69, 104-5, 108-9;—question of international agreements regarding, 29, 42, 57, 59, 67 *seqq.*, 80 *and n.*, 334, 349, 350; sanitary and veterinary regulations, 53, 346 *n.*, 350; subsidies, 36, 52, 58, 65, 68, 80; Washington Conversations and, 28, 29; World Economic Conference and, 8, 44, 48, 50 *seqq.*, 77-8, 80 *and n.*, 267;—Preparatory Committee of on, 37, 38, 39, 42, 57. *See also* PRICES; PRODUCTION; TARIFFS.
- Treaties: 'non-recognition' doctrine—*see under* SECURITY: Force; revision of, 112-13, 135, 139, 193, 205, 206 *and n.*, 284;—Four-Power Pact and, 209-10, 212 *seqq.*, 221, 261;—Germany, attitude of regarding, 173, 189, 193, 247;—Italy, attitude of regarding, 179, 205, 209-10, 212 *seqq.*, 221;—U.S.S.R., attitude of regarding, 179, 181 *and n.*, 185. *See also under* DISARMAMENT: Germany; Peace Treaties.
- Treaties, agreements, &c. (bilateral): Argentina-Great Britain (commercial agreement, 1. 5. 33), 108 *n.*

- Argentina-Paraguay (river navigation treaty, 29. 7. 1856), 408 *n.*
- Austria-Prussia (peace treaty of Prague, 1866), 172.
- Bolivia-Brazil (frontier treaty, 1903), 393 *n.*, 429 *and n.*
- Bolivia-Chile (commercial treaty, 1904), 394 *n.*, 418.
- Bolivia-U.S.A. (commercial treaty, 1858), 435 *n.*
- Brazil-Colombia (river navigation treaty, 1851), 447 *n.*; (navigation and frontier treaty, 15. 11. 28), 439 *n.*, 447 *n.*
- China-U.S.S.R. (Manchuria agreements, May 1924), 523, 524, 525.
- Colombia-Peru (Salomon-Lozano frontier treaty, 24. 3. 22), 438 *n.*, 439 *seqq.*, 450, 456; (frontier protocol, 14. 3. 30), 439; (provisional agreement, 25. 5. 33), 454 *and n.*; (friendship protocol, 24. 5. 34), 456-7.
- Colombia-U.S.A. (commercial agreement, 15. 12. 33), 333 *n.*
- Cuba-U.S.A. (commercial reciprocity treaty, 11. 12. 02), 369-70, 371, 376, 381, 382, 386, 389; (permanent treaty, 22. 5. 03), 325, 345, 363-5, 367, 369, 373 *seqq.*, 382, 383, 386-7, 389-90, 392; (treaty, 29. 5. 34), 392.
- Czechoslovakia-Yugoslavia (convention, 14. 8. 20), 204.
- Czechoslovakia-Rumania (convention, 23. 4. 21), 204.
- Danzig-Poland (agreements on use of port and treatment of Poles, 18. 9. 33), 187.
- Denmark-Great Britain (commercial agreement, 24. 4. 33), 108 *n.*
- Estonia-Great Britain (commercial agreement, 15. 7. 33), 108 *n.*
- France-U.S.S.R. (non-aggression pact, 29. 11. 32), 162.
- Germany-Great Britain (commercial agreement, 13. 4/3. 5. 33), 108 *n.*
- Germany-Poland (pact, 26. 1. 34), 154, 185, 186, 219.
- Germany-U.S.A. (peace treaty, 25. 8. 21), 273 *n.*
- Germany-U.S.S.R. (Rapallo Treaty, 16. 4. 22), 175, 180, 183; (commercial treaty, 12. 10. 25), 538; (neutrality treaty, 24. 4. 26), 180; (conciliation agreement, 25. 1. 29), 180, 181 *n.*; (neutrality protocol, 24. 6. 31), 180, 181 *n.*

- Germany-Vatican (concordat, 20. 7. 34), 159-61 *and n.*
- Haiti-U.S.A. (treaty, 16. 9. 15), 352 *seqq.*; (protocol, 28. 3. 18), 353 *n.*; (loan protocol, 1919), 355 *and n.*, 356, 358, 361; (Technical Bureau agreement, April 1923), 354 *n.*; (public services agreement, 5. 8. 31), 354; (unratified agreement, 3. 9. 32), 356-7, 359; (agreement, 7. 8. 33), 358-9.
- India-Japan (trade convention, 29. 8. 04), 102, 104, 105; (commercial agreement, 1934), 104-5.
- Italy-U.S.S.R. (friendship and non-aggression pact, 2. 9. 33), 181 *n.*
- Italy-Vatican (Lateran agreements, 11. 2. 29), 132 *n.*, 159, 106 *n.*
- Jugoslavia-Rumania (convention, 7. 6. 21), 204.
- Latvia-Great Britain (commercial agreement, 6. 7. 33), 108 *n.*
- Lithuania-U.S.S.R. (convention defining aggression, 5. 7. 33), 182.
- Nicaragua-U.S.A. (Bryan-Chamorro treaty, 5. 8. 14), 323, 324.
- Norway-Great Britain (commercial agreement, 15. 5. 33), 108 *n.*
- Ottawa commercial agreements (20. 8. 32), 75.
- Paraguay-U.S.A. (commercial treaty, 1859), 435 *n.*
- Poland-U.S.S.R. (peace treaty, 18. 3. 21), 184.
- Spain-U.S.A. (peace treaty of Paris, 10. 12. 1898), 362-3 *and n.*, 364, 390.
- Sweden-Great Britain (commercial agreement, 15. 5. 33), 108 *n.*
- Treaties, agreements, &c. (multilateral): American treaty against encouragement of rebellion (Caracas, 18. 7. 11), 440 *n.*
- Anti-war treaty (10. 10. 33), 336-7 *and n.*, 341-2 *and n.*, 345 *n.*
- Austria-Hungary-Italy (pact, 17. 3. 34), 154, 196, 205-6 *n.*
- Belgo-Dutch Tariff Convention (18. 7. 32), 51, 52, 67-8.
- Central American Treaties: peace and amity (7. 2. 23), 326-7 *and n.*; extradition convention and fraternity treaty (12. 4. 34), 327-8 *n.*
- Conventions defining aggression (3/4. 7. 33), 181-3 *and n.*, 282 *n.*, 519, 528.
- Four-Power Pact (15. 7. 33), 162, 198 *n.*, 201, 203, 209 *seqq.*, 251, 258.
- Geneva Arms Convention (17. 6. 25), 433 *n.*
- Import and Export Restrictions Convention (8. 11. 27), 68, 349.
- Lausanne Peace Treaty (with Turkey, 24. 7. 23), 284.
- Lausanne Reparation Agreements (July 1932), 93.
- Little Entente: arbitration treaty (21. 5. 29), 204; pact (16. 2. 33), 198 *n.*, 203 *seqq.*, 247 *n.*
- Litvinov Protocol (9. 2. 29), 181.
- Locarno Agreements (1. 12. 25), 214, 220, 222-3, 233 *and n.*, 244, 245, 300, 313.
- London Naval Treaty (22. 4. 30), 254, 285, 291, 474, 476, 541, 542.
- Pan-American Conventions: Gondra pacific settlement pact (3. 5. 23), 341, 345 *n.*, 375-6, 404, 405 *n.*, 441; arbitration and conciliation conventions (5. 1. 29), 341, 345 *n.*, 375-6, 404, 441; convention on rights and duties of states (26. 12. 33), 343 *seqq.*, 351; other agreements (26. 12. 33), 340 *n.*
- Paris, Pact of, for the Renunciation of War (Kellogg-Briand Pact, 27. 8. 28), 210, 214, 232 *seqq.*, 244 *seqq.*, 253, 257, 259, 276, 279 *seqq.*, 336. *See also under* BOLIVIAN-PARAGUAYAN DISPUTE; CHINA; JAPAN; COLOMBIAN-PERUVIAN DISPUTE.
- Permanent Court: optional clause of statute of (16. 12. 20), 405 *n.*
- St. Germain Peace Treaty (with Austria, 10. 9. 19), 189, 190, 191, 201.
- Sèvres Peace Treaty (with Turkey, 10. 8. 20), 420 *n.*
- Silver Agreement (26. 7. 33), 75 *and n.*, 76.
- Spa Protocol (9. 7. 20), 250.
- Trianon Peace Treaty (with Hungary, 4. 6. 20), 193, 194, 195, 205.
- Versailles Peace Treaty (with Germany, 28. 6. 19), 114-15, 134, 135, 181, 193, 197, 312; territorial provisions of, 122, 123, 124, 135, 138, 172, 175, 183, 184. *See also under* DISARMAMENT: Germany; U.S.A.
- War, Convention to Improve the Means of Preventing (26. 9. 31), 279.
- Washington Naval Treaty (6. 2. 22), 177, 254, 285, 291.
- Wheat Agreement (25. 8. 33), 71-2 *and n.*, 76.
- Trendelenburg, Herr, 312.

Tribalism: dangers of, 1 *seqq.*;—as revealed by Nazi revolution, 120-2 and *n.*, 126-7; development of, 111-12, 115-19, 126-7; 'totalitarian parochial states', 2, 111, 121 and *n.*;—and modern warfare, 2, 127-8;—propaganda and censorship in, 128-31. *See also under* CHRISTIANITY; GERMANY; JAPAN.

Trip, Dr., 37.

Troyanovsky, Mr. A. A., 539.

Turkey, 78, 106 *n.*, 158; *see also under* DISARMAMENT; GERMANY; SECURITY.

Tydings, Senator, 571.

Tyrol, South, 124, 160 *n.*, 200, 201 and *n.*

Uchida, Count, 477.

Ukraine, 124, 176, 178.

Undén, Monsieur, 488.

Unemployment, 46, 55, 66, 81, 98; hours of work, restriction of, 32-3, 56. *See also* PUBLIC WORKS and *under* U.S.A.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: and economic development in Far East, 529-30.

and wheat agreement, 72.

at World Economic Conference, 35, 52 and *n.*, 78, 181, 182 *n.*

Communist propaganda, question of, 533, 537, 539, 540.

Foreign policy, change of, 152-3, 179 *seqq.*, 184-5, 459, 528-9, 540-1.

German settlements in, 124.

Great Britain: British nationals, treatment of, 52 *n.*, 534, 538; trade with, 52 *n.*, 98, 534.

Pre-revolutionary loans, 106 *n.*

Religious question, 120 *n.*, 131-2, 133.

Revolution (1917), 15, 119, 120 *n.*, 155.

U.S.A. relations with:

American military operations (1918-21), compensation for, 537, 538.

Recognition, American, 271-2 *n.*, 458, 530 *seqq.*; Ambassadors, appointment of, 538-9; conditions of, 537-8; motives for—American, 533-5, 536, 540;—Russian, 153, 180, 533, 536, 540; negotiations for, 182 *n.*, 528, 535-7; official relations established, 537; U.S. public opinion and, 532-3, 539-40.

Trade with, 98, 391 *n.*, 533-5.

*See also under* BOLIVIAN-PARAGUAYAN DISPUTE; CHINA; DISARMAMENT; FRANCE; GERMANY; ITALY; JAPAN; LEAGUE OF NATIONS; LITHUANIA;

LITVINOV, Monsieur; MANCHURIA; POLAND; RUMANIA; SECURITY.

United States of America:

Administration: change of (1933), 21-2; relations of with Congress, 21, 23, 27, 30, 31, 44, 60, 283.

Agriculture, situation of, 17, 21, 30, 34, 44, 85, 88, 108; Farm Relief Bill, 31-2, 33, 44, 47, 85, 390; sugar, 370, 372, 375, 381, 390 and *n.*, 572; wheat, 35, 44, 71, 72.

Banking crisis (1933), 16-27, 30, 553 *n.*; banks—closing of, 16, 18 *seqq.*, 47;—reopening and reorganization of, 22-3, 24-5, 27, 30; causes of crisis, 16-18; emergency legislation, 20, 23-4, 26, 30; Glass-Steagall Act, 33-4 and *n.*; international reactions to, 22, 25, 43, 81.

Currency, situation regarding: circulation and reserves, 18, 19, 20 *seqq.*, 25, 90; dollar—fluctuations of, 19, 25 *seqq.*, 35, 61, 86 *seqq.*, 106, 110;—revaluation of, 32, 64, 89 *seqq.*; exchange control, 16, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29; exchange stabilization fund, 89, 92; gold, loss of, 19, 27; Gold Bill (1934), 90; gold bullion standard, 80, 90; gold buying policy, 10, 22, 85 *seqq.*, 89, 92 *n.*; 'gold clause', invalidation of, 34, 44; gold standard, abandonment of, 16, 22 *seqq.*;—international reactions to, 28, 35, 39, 43, 46, 47, 81, 97, 107, 108, 110, 468; inflation—legislation providing for, 23, 25, 30 *seqq.*, 44;—tendency towards, 27, 30, 31, 44, 46-7, 59, 79-80, 85, 93; managed currency, proposal for, 63, 85, 86. *See also below under* Silver and *under* CURRENCY: Stabilization.

Economic situation: end of period of expansion; 10-11, 13-15; isolation, policy of, 17, 21-2, 28, 36, 44, 60, 108; recovery (1933-4), 15-16, 34-5, 44, 46-7, 84 *seqq.*, 108 *seqq.*

Financial situation: capital—decline in value of, 17-18, 21;—flight of, 20, 27, 87, 88, 91;—return of, 90, 91, 92; credit policy, 19 *seqq.*, 29 *seqq.*, 46-7, 80, 84, 107; financiers, unpopularity of, 12-13, 79, 320; foreign securities—investigation of sale of, 319 *n.*, 320, 355 *n.*, 358;—State Department and, 319-20, 365; foreign short-term funds, amount of, 26-7; Revenue Act (10.5.34), 572; speculation, con-

trol of, 21, 33, 34; stock exchange—prices (1933), 17-18, 21, 25, 44, 88, 107;—slump (1929), 9 *seqq.*, 17, 47. *See also above under* Banking Crisis; Currency; and *below under* Prices; Silver.

Foreign policy, 11, 28.

Great Britain, relations with, 543.

Immigration, oriental, into, 556-7, 568.

Industry: disputes regarding, 84; National Industrial Recovery Act, 31, 32-3, 35, 44, 47, 84, 92; production index, 17, 34, 84-5 and *n.*, 109-10.

Prices: attempts to raise, 8, 21, 27 *seqq.*, 44, 50, 60, 64, 78-9, 84 *seqq.*; movements of, 17, 27, 34-5, 44, 47, 85, 88 *seqq.*

Prohibition, repeal of, 30, 34.

Silver policy, 30, 32, 82, 83, 90, 391; and international action, 28, 29, 36, 50, 63, 64, 75.

State of mind of, 9 *seqq.*, 21, 44, 47.

Trade balance, 17, 26, 91 and *n.*, 110.

Unemployment, 17, 30 *seqq.*, 85; public works for relief of, 30, 31, 33, 34 and *n.*, 47.

Versailles Treaty, not ratified by, 273 *n.*, 276.

War (1914-18) and, 11, 367.

*See also under* AMERICA: Central; Latin; ARGENTINA; BOLIVIA; BOLIVIAN-PARAGUAYAN DISPUTE; BRAZIL; CANADA; CHILE; CHINA; COLOMBIA; COLOMBIAN-PERUVIAN DISPUTE; CUBA; CURRENCY: Stabilization; DAVIS, Mr. Norman; DISARMAMENT; DOMINICAN REPUBLIC; GERMANY; HAITI; HULL, Mr.; INTER-GOVERNMENTAL DEBTS; ITALY; JAPAN; LEAGUE OF NATIONS; MEXICO; MONROE DOCTRINE; NICARAGUA; PANAMA; PERU; PHILIPPINES; PORTUGAL; ROOSEVELT, President; SALVADOR; SECURITY; STIMSON, Mr.; SWEDEN; TARIFFS; U.S.S.R.; WORLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

Uruguay: and anti-war treaty, 336; and Pan-American Conference, 318 *n.*, 338, 346 *n.*; loans to, 106 *n.* *See also under* BOLIVIAN-PARAGUAYAN DISPUTE; CHINA: Japan; CUBA.

Vandenberg, Senator, 555, 562.

Vasquez Cobo, General, 447.

Vatican; secular Powers, relations of with, 160-1. *See also under* GERMANY; ITALY.

Venezuela, 106 *n.*, 342 *n.*, 345. *See also under* COLOMBIAN-PERUVIAN DISPUTE.

Vienna, Congress of, 114-15.

Vilna, 172, 441.

Vincent, President, 352, 355, 356, 359, 360, 361.

Viner, Professor, 533.

Wakatsuki, Baron, 474-5, 476.

Wallace, Mr., 108, 390.

Wang Ching-wei, 467.

War:

General (1914-18), 10, 11, 15-16; end of 'post-war' period, 111; propaganda and censorship during, 129-30.

Hostilities without declaration of, 244 and *n.*, 420 *n.*

Neutrality: assistance and belligerency, 279-80; freedom of the seas, 276, 277, 453 *n.*; U.S. attitude regarding obsolescence of, 233, 276, 277, 283, 514.

Renunciation of, 327 *n.*; Paris Pact for—*see under* Treaties.

'Totalitarian' destructiveness of, 2, 107-8.

*See also under* GERMANY; GREAT BRITAIN; SECURITY; TRIBALISM; U.S.A.

Warburg, Mr. James, 58.

Welch, Representative, 557.

Welles, Mr. Sumner, U.S. Ambassador in Cuba; and economic negotiations, 375, 376, 378, 391; and Mendieta Government, 389; and replacement of Permanent Treaty, 392; political mediation by, 376 *seqq.*, 382, 384, 386; previous career of, 376 *n.*; recall of, 381, 387; status of, 376, 377-8.

Western civilization: economic unity and political disunity of, 1-2, 45, 137; education, place of in, 128 *seqq.*; means of communication and propaganda in, 128-31; origin of, 115-16 and *n.*; technical skill and spiritual captivity of, 1-7, 127 *seqq.*, 133-4. *See also under* HUMANISM; SELF-INTEREST; TRIBALISM.

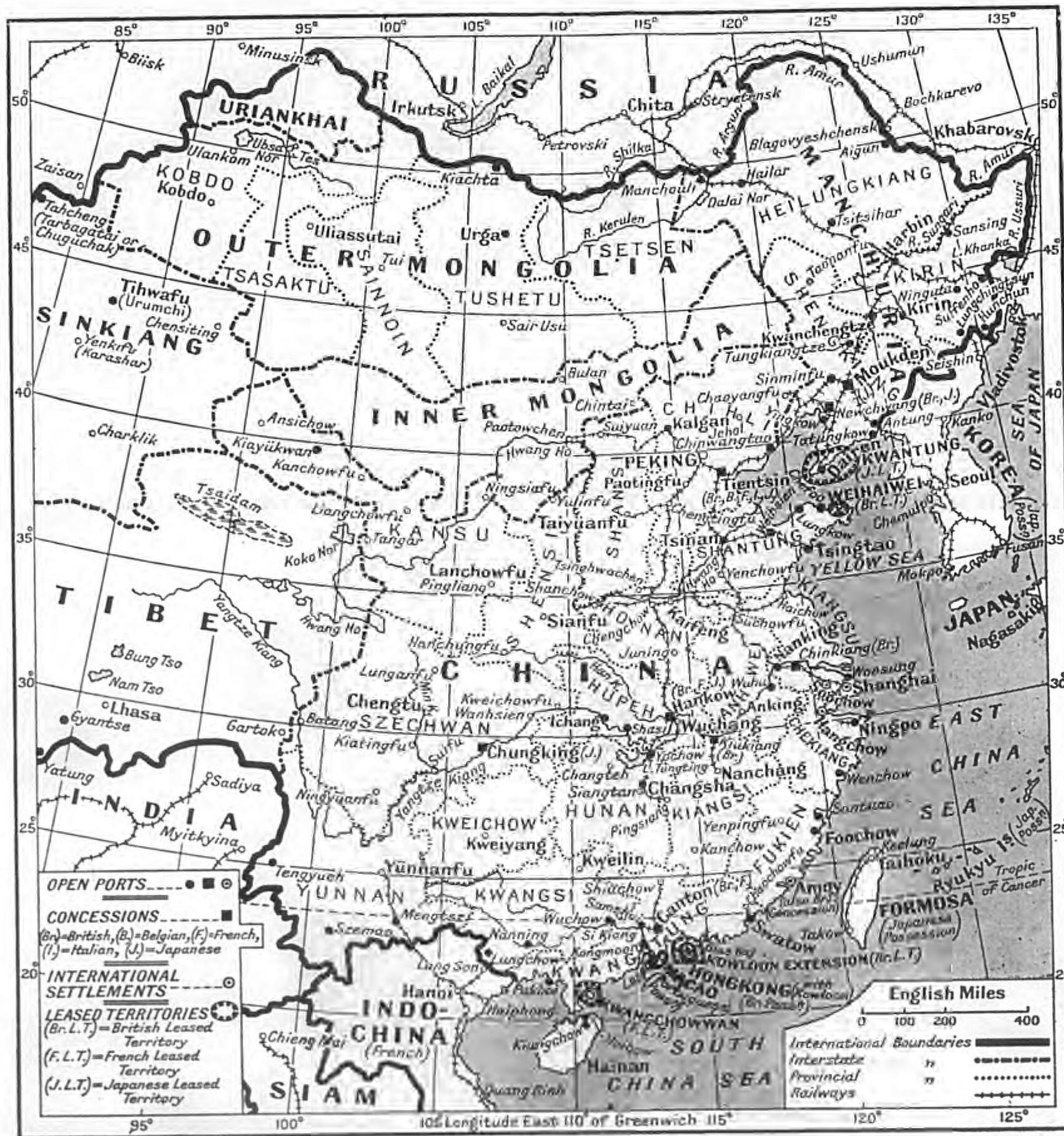
Wheat: Chinese imports of, 468-9; international prices of, 35, 72; restriction of production of, 41, 55-6, 58, 66, 71-2 and *n.*, 76, 80 *n.* *See also under* U.S.A.: Agriculture.

White, Mr. Francis, 396, 412-13.  
 Wilhelm II, ex-Kaiser of Germany, 118, 123 n., 175.  
 Wilson, Mr., 264.  
 Wilson, President, 273 n.  
 Women, civil and political rights of, 334 n., 340 n.  
 Wood, General, 363, 364, 547, 551, 554.  
 Woodin, Mr. William, 21, 88, 89.  
 World crisis: phases of, 16; recovery, signs of, 1, 2, 46-8, 105-10. *See also under CREDIT; CURRENCY; GOLD; INTER-GOVERNMENTAL DEBTS; PRICES; PRODUCTION; TARIFFS; TRADE; U.S.A.; WORLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.*  
 World Economic Conference, 227, 287, 292, 376.  
 Attempt to continue work of, 61, 64-6, 76-7.  
 British Dominions and, 65, 73; declaration by, 75-6.  
 Bureau of, 57, 64, 65, 66, 70.  
 Committees of: Economic, 57-8, 59, 65, 66 *seqq.*, 76; Monetary and Financial, 57-8, 65 and n., 73 *seqq.*  
 Convening of, 35, 43.  
 Currency negotiations—*see under CURRENCY: Stabilization.*  
 Failure of, causes and effects of, 1-2, 5 *seqq.*, 44 *seqq.*, 56-7, 76 *seqq.*, 108, 333.  
 League Council and, 35, 36; Organizing Committee appointed by, 36, 37, 43.  
 Pan-American Conference and, 350.

Plenary sessions, proceedings of (12. 6. 33), 1, 45-6, 49-56, 58; (27. 7. 33), 1, 66, 76-9.  
 Preliminary negotiations for, 35-7.  
 Preparatory Committee of, 5-6, 36, 37-43, 57.  
 Resolutions of, 59, 60, 62, 65, 67 *seqq.*, 75.  
 States represented at, 1 and n., 45.  
 U.S.A.: and Bureau, 57; and Committees, 66, 67, 68, 75; and continuation of conference, 64, 65, 66; and plenary sessions, 50, 52, 77, 78, 79; and preparation of conference, 26, 27-9, 35, 36-7 and n., 43; changing policy of, 22, 39, 43, 44, 58 *seqq.*, 108; responsibility for failure of, 7, 8-9, 16, 64, 79-80; Roosevelt message regarding, 7-8, 44, 79.  
 Washington conversations, 26, 27-9, 43, 81.  
*See also under CREDIT; CURRENCY; FRANCE; GREAT BRITAIN; INTER-GOVERNMENTAL DEBTS; PRICES; PRODUCTION; SILVER; TARIFFS; TRADE.*  
 Wrangel, General, 179.  
 Wu P'ei-fu, 462.  
 Wright, Philip G., *cited.*, 369 n.  
 Yen Hsi-shan, 462.  
 Yen, Dr. W. W., 487, 508-9, 524.  
 Yurenev, Monsieur, 524, 526.  
 Zinoviev, Monsieur, 185.

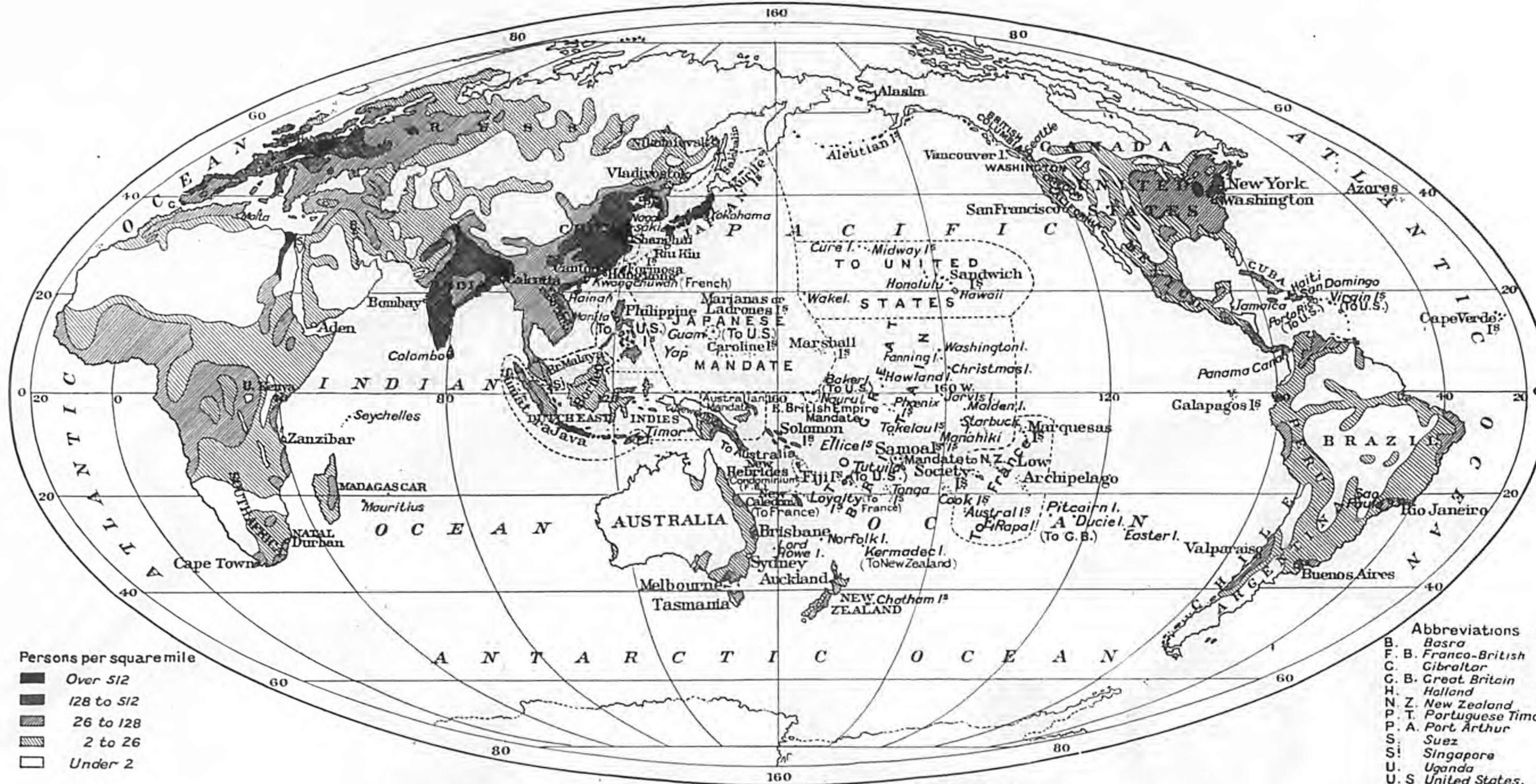
PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS, OXFORD  
 BY JOHN JOHNSON, PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY

CHINA



This map is a diagram illustrating the geography of China in 1926 from the particular standpoint of international relations. Accordingly, the prominence given to the treaty-ports, and to the foreign settlements or concessions at that time existing in certain of these, must not be taken as meant to imply a corresponding degree of foreign dominance over Chinese national life. Although the points of Chinese territory which were frequented by foreigners coincided, on the whole, with the focuses of economic activity in China, the great majority of the Chinese people in the greater part of the country, even in 1926, were living their lives with little consciousness of the foreigner's presence in their midst.

# THE WORLD



Persons per square mile

- Over 512
- 128 to 512
- 26 to 128
- 2 to 26
- Under 2

Abbreviations

- B. Basra
- F. B. Franco-British
- C. Gibraltar
- C. B. Great Britain
- H. Holland
- N. Z. New Zealand
- P. T. Portuguese Timor
- P. A. Port Arthur
- S. Suez
- S. Singapore
- U. Uganda
- U. S. United States.

MOLLWEIDES PROJECTION (EQUAL AREA)

# MANCHURIAN RAILWAYS IN 1929

