

# LIST OF DOCUMENTS

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BUITENLANDSE POLITIEK VAN NEDERLAND 1919 – 1945

(Documents relating to the  
foreign policy of the Netherlands 1919 – 1945)

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**This book contains the complete text of the 'List of Documents' from:**

**Documenten betreffende de buitenlandse politiek van Nederland 1919 – 1945**

**Periode B 1931-1940. Deel III: 1 juni 1933 – 26 juni 1934**

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## LIST OF DOCUMENTS

## List of documents\*

No.	Date; from/to	Description
1	1.6.1933 to Wolff	<i>Germany: Jewish emigration.</i> Instructions to inform a Berlin lawyer that widespread unemployment made it virtually impossible for aliens to earn a living in the Netherlands.
2	1.6.1933 from Widjoatmodjo (Jedda)	<i>Hejaz: oil production.</i> The agreement with Standard Oil of California was of major economic and political significance for the Saudi Arabian Government. It was flattering for the Netherlands that the personnel were to be paid through the Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij (Netherlands Trading Company).
3	1.6.1933 Minutes of meeting of Trade Treaties Review Committee	<i>Trade policy: London conference.</i> Discussion of the tariff arrangement proposed by the American Government (see II, No. 343 and 349). The Committee had few expectations of the international economic and monetary conference and was of the opinion that the Netherlands delegation should adopt a wait-and-see attitude.
4	1.6.1933 Kluyver	<i>League of Nations: London conference.</i> Though the government would welcome a tariff truce if it could be agreed at the beginning of the London conference, it felt compelled to make some reservations in case measures of other countries should seriously affect the economic situation in the Netherlands.
5	6.6.1933 from Verschuur	<i>State of inland shipping.</i> Provisional reply to II, 352. No overriding objections to the imposition of a night and Sunday sailing prohibition for Rhine shipping. The 'Abeichungsplan' was inadvisable from the business point of view. Four questions on the implementation of the plan.

\* The numbers in the first column refer to the numbers of the documents. The date of the document, the sender's and the addressee's names and the place where the document was written are shown in the second column. Where the Minister for Foreign Affairs was the sender or addressee, this is not indicated. Where names might be confused, first initials have been added ; titles have not been added. Where extracts from diaries, notes, minutes of meetings and other documents that were not dispatched are concerned, only the author's name or that of the institution in question has been indicated (i.e. without the addition of *from* or *to*). The place where the document was written has not been listed if it was The Hague. The third column contains a short description of the text of the documents. When in the description is referred to the documents of previous volumes it is indicated with a Roman cypher and the number of the regarding document.

No.	Date; from/to	Description
6	7.6.1933 to Verschuur	<i>Oslo cooperation.</i> The attitude of Norway and Sweden to the Ouchy Convention had been considerably more positive at the recent meeting of the Oslo states in Stockholm (II, No. 355) though Denmark still withheld its support. Enclosure of an exposition by Richert and of II, No. 355A.
7	7.6.1933 from Colijn	<i>Japan: Hatta's visit.</i> It should be discreetly pointed out to the Japanese Foreign Ministry that official interest in the political aspirations of Mohammad Hatta would not be consistent with the friendly relations between the Japanese and Netherlands Governments.
8	7.6.1933 Trip (Berlin)	<i>Germany: moratorium.</i> Schacht had stated that the German Government intended to declare a moratorium as from 1 July which would apply to all repayments of credits and loans. The writer had urged limitation of the measure, which he considered to be unfair to countries such as the Netherlands and Switzerland.
9	7.10.6.1933 Report of Anglo-Dutch economic talks	<i>Great Britain; import and export duties.</i> Agenda of the talks for 8 and 9 June. At the final meeting on 10 June, Verschuur had expressed the wish that the British government would concede certain advantages to the Netherlands for its agricultural exports. The text of a short press communiqué discussed.
10	8.6.1933 to Van Roijen	<i>League of Nations: London conference.</i> The Government was prepared to join the proposed tariff arrangement (see II, No. 343) at the forthcoming London conference. It planned to continue its liberal trade policy but reserved the right to protect the vital interests of the Netherlands.
11	8.6.1933 Verschuur to Colijn	<i>NEI: foreign competition.</i> The Government could not simply abandon its traditional open-door policy, bound as it was by the 1871 Sumatra treaty. What it could do, however, was to introduce import quotas on a basis beneficial to the Netherlands. Suggestion that the matter be discussed in the Council of Ministers.
12	12.6.1933 Hirschfeld to Verschuur (London)	<i>Great Britain: trade.</i> Colijn had suggested to Runciman that talks on trade between Britain and the Netherlands be started in the near future. He had emphasized the desirability of increasing the export of Dutch agricultural products and NEI sugar to Britain. Most countries were well represented at the recently opened international economic and monetary conference.

No.	Date; from/to	Description
13	13.6.1933 Minutes of meeting of RKSP parliamentary party	<i>Germany.</i> Kortenhorst was considering the possibility of an interpellation on the actual extent of the currency dumping caused by the German Government. Van Poll suggested that the Roman Catholic National Party take steps to protect Catholics in Germany.
14	14.6.1933 Hirschfeld to Verschuur (London)	<i>Transfer moratorium: London conference.</i> Colijn was taken with the Swiss view on the German transfer moratorium. Beyen was attending the meeting of the Stillhalte creditors and the German delegation. Representations should be made to the Minister of Public Works to prevent the Netherlands Railways from hastily entering into a contract to supply rails.
15	15.6.1933 from Thorbecke (Peking)	<i>China: import duties.</i> The writer had personally protested against the recent sudden and – for some items – steep rise in Chinese customs duties.
16	16.6.1933 to De Marees van Swinderen	<i>Australia: frontiers in New Guinea.</i> It was advisable that the frontier in northern New Guinea at 141° eastern longitude and its marking on the north coast be confirmed in writing. Suggestions sought as to how the Netherlands Government could best address a request for cooperation to the Australian Government.
17	16.6.1933 Colijn to Verschuur (London)	<i>Great Britain: trade.</i> The writer had had a second talk with Runciman the previous day (cf. No. 12), during which he had suggested that government representatives be present at the discussions on cotton then being held between Lancashire and Twente industrialists.
18	19.6.1933 to Van Schaik	<i>League of Nations: arms manufacture.</i> Query whether the delegation to the disarmament conference should vote for or against arms manufacture by the private sector. The delegation should in any case support the control of arms manufacture.
19	20.6.1933 from Colijn (London)	<i>League of Nations: London conference.</i> The writer was to institute a subcommittee of the London international conference to discuss the regulation of wheat, coffee and sugar production. Request that three experts be designated; other experts in shipping, veterinary and phytopathological matters would be required shortly afterwards.
20	23.6.1933 from Kalff	<i>League of Nations: arms manufacture.</i> If a ban on arms manufacture by the private sector included the manufacture of aircraft for civil aviation it should be strongly opposed, as should the internationalisation of civil aviation.

No.	Date; from/to	Description
21	24.6.1933 Hirschfeld	<i>Transfer moratorium: London conference.</i> Hirschfeld and Verschuur had discussed the negotiations in London between the Stillhalte creditors and the German delegation, who were taking advantage of the divergent interests of the creditors. Swiss-Dutch cooperation was, in Hirschfeld's opinion, the only possible solution. He had convinced De Graeff and Oud that joint and resolute action against Germany was necessary, and had consulted Verschuur, Colijn and Trip on the possibility of using the Clearing Act against Germany.
22	25.6.1933 from Hirschfeld	<i>Germany: governments contracts.</i> The writer had informed the German negotiators in April that the Government did not permit local authorities to pursue independent trade policies. German firms would have to compete with those of other countries, including Britain, for orders for both iron and steel for the Moerdijk bridges and rails for the railways.
23	26.6.1933 to Snouck Hurgronje	<i>Poland: orders for rails.</i> Babinski had urged that orders for rails be placed with a Polish rather than a French firm. Kalff had undertaken to give special consideration to the Polish tender.
24	26.6.1933 Colijn to De Jonge	<i>NEI: cotton goods quota.</i> The Japanese objections to the imposition of import quotas on cotton goods should not be accorded undue weight. In London, the writer had suggested an additional order of Java sugar as quid pro quo for the British cotton quota. Government officials would attend the talks to be held between Dutch and British cotton goods manufacturers.
25	27.6.1933 from Van Schaik	<i>Jewish refugees.</i> The number of Jewish refugees from Germany could increase alarmingly. Polish and other Jews from Eastern Europe should be sent back to their country of origin. German Jews could not, in the writer's opinion, invoke the German-Dutch agreement on permanent residence, nor were they, generally speaking, eligible for political asylum.
26	27.6.1933 Minutes of meeting of RKSP parliamentary party	<i>Germany.</i> Kortenhorst advocated application of the Clearance Act to the German Government, which checked the payment of foreign debts. Van Koevorden believed that the agricultural sector would accept the consequences of such a measure. Engels urged closer economic cooperation between the Oslo states.

No.	Date; from/to	Description
27	27.6.1933 Hirschfeld (London)	<i>Great Britain: trade.</i> The writer had had a long talk about Anglo-Dutch trade with Colville, who undertook to bring him into contact with French and the Ministry of Mines. These talks in London should be continued, even through they were not yet likely to produce spectacular results.
28	29.6.1933 to Oud	<i>League of Nations: Sino-Japanese conflict.</i> Reminder of the League of Nations' recommendation that the Manchuria regime should not be recognised. Instructions to support the Consultative Committee's memorandum in so far as it related to the currency question.
29	29.6.1933 from Moresco (Geneva)	<i>League of Nations: disarmament conference.</i> The office of the disarmament conference had suggested to the general committee that it not resume its activities before the autumn. Enclosure of Henderson's statement to that effect.
30	30.6.1933 Hirschfeld to Colijn	<i>Germany: government contracts.</i> The German Government was aware of the Netherlands' views on government contracts (see No. 22). The Government could require <i>quid pro quos</i> from Germany, as from other countries, when placing orders for iron and steel for the Moerdijk bridges. For the contracts for rails it could choose between Polish dumping prices and the possibility of obtaining trade facilities from the British Government.
31	4.7.1933 to Van Schaik	<i>Jewish refugees.</i> Reply to No. 25. German Jews could not invoke the German-Dutch agreement on permanent residence in a Dutch court of law. There were weighty objections to the reintroduction of visas for German nationals. It would be contrary to Dutch tradition to refuse German Jews entry into the Netherlands.
32	6.7.1933 Van Schaik to Van Geuns	<i>Organisation of the National Socialist Party in the Netherlands.</i> It was necessary to take a harder line with foreign political organisations, notably the NSDAP, which should abstain from every form of political activity in the Netherlands. An example should be set by deporting foreigners who failed to observe this rule.
33	6.7.1933 Schaepman to Nederbragt (Strasbourg)	<i>Economic policy.</i> Bruins had stated that the Trade Treaties Committee was not to be dissolved, but was to be more closely involved in the work of the Economic Council. There were rumours of strong disagreement between Trip and Colijn about remaining on the gold standard.

No.	Date; from/to	Description
34	10.7.1933 to Colijn	<i>Interpretation of the Sumatra treaty.</i> The question concerning the particular parts of Sumatra to which the equal treatment of British trade on Sumatra was applicable under the terms of the 1871 Sumatra treaty could be settled by consulting the documents. The British envoy's letter on the subject should not remain unanswered any longer.
34A	27.6.1933 Draft letter to Montgomery	<i>Interpretation of the Sumatra treaty.</i> The whole of Sumatra was effectively controlled by the NEI government, partly directly, partly with a degree of autonomy for the native principalities.
35	10.7.1933 to Van Limburg Stirum	<i>Miscellaneous.</i> It was proving difficult to cut Fl.400,000.—from the draft estimates of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Relations between the Ministries of Economic Affairs and Foreign Affairs were strained owing to an undertaking given to Verschuur by Colijn when the latter was forming the government.
36	10.7.1933 Trip and Westerman Holstijn to Oud	<i>Gold standard.</i> Representatives of the central banks of six countries had signed an agreement in which they earmarked part of their gold reserves for trade with each other. Request to receive a written declaration to this effect.
37	12.7.1933 from Colijn	<i>1824 and 1871 treaties.</i> Since article 2 of the 1871 Sumatra treaty applied not only to subjects and shipping but also to goods, an NEI advisory committee considered its abrogation advisable. The question merited study.
38	12.7.1933 François	<i>League of Nations: import and export embargoes.</i> With regard to the abrogation by the Netherlands of the agreement on the removal of import and export embargoes and restrictions before 30 June 1934, the Ministry of Finance advocated such abrogation at the earliest possible date, whereas the Ministry of Economic Affairs opposed it in view of the economic and monetary conference.
39	14.7.1933 to the League of Nations Affairs	<i>League of Nations: arms production.</i> The Council of Ministers had decided to support all efforts to impose an international embargo on the private production of arms, making only a single reservation.
40	14.7.1933 to Colijn	<i>NEI: Chinese consuls.</i> De Jonge asserted that all the Chinese consuls in NEI were guilty of issuing Chinese passports without authorisation to Netherlands nationals of Chinese descent. De Graeff had no faith in the efficacy of making representations to the government in Nanking, but suggested that

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41	15.7.1933 Hirschfeld to Verschuur	<p>the NEI government withdraw the exequatur of Chinese consuls who had deliberately continued to issue unauthorised passports after having been warned.</p> <p><i>Cooperation between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Economic Affairs.</i> The main lines of trade policy should be laid down by Economic Affairs in cooperation with Foreign Affairs, the latter sharing responsibility for the form of trade treaties, whose substance would be determined mainly by the former. The position of the Trade Treaties Review Committee and the Trade Treaties Negotiations Committee would have to be reviewed.</p>
42	17.7.1933 François to Snouck Hurgronje	<p><i>League of Nations: London conference.</i> The tariff truce to which the Netherlands had also assented (see No. 10) was to remain in force for the duration of the London international conference. If the conference were prolonged, withdrawal from the truce would be possible at a month's notice as from 31 July; notice of withdrawal could be given before that date.</p>
43	18.7.1933 to Van Wettum	<p><i>League of Nations: opium traffic.</i> The measures proposed by the League of Nations Consultative Committee served to implement the decision not to recognise Manchukuo either de jure or de facto; they could not be overridden for the purpose of combating the opium trade.</p>
44	18.7.1933 to Verschuur	<p><i>Germany: state of inland shipping.</i> Only the first version of the draft agreement on 'Abeichung', to which there were various objections on economic grounds, had been drawn up. Verschuur's comments requested.</p>
45	19.7.1933 to Verschuur	<p><i>India: import and export duties.</i> Dutch representatives in London and Calcutta should continue to protest against India's violation of treaty rights as a possible means of obtaining India's cooperation at the forthcoming London talks on markets for cotton goods.</p>
46	21.7.1933 Minutes of a meeting on exports to Russia	<p><i>Soviet Union: trade.</i> Hirschfeld and Ries raised the question whether industry and commerce would be interested in coordinated trade with Russia on a credit basis now that the government could apply the Retortion Act. Hirschfeld urged the institution of a central action committee, chaired by Van Damme, which could make proposals to the government on trade with Russia.</p>

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47	21.7.1933 Hirschfeld to Verschuur	<i>Soviet Union: trade.</i> Various options for export to Russia had been discussed (see No. 46), and a committee for trade with Russia set up which would make proposals to the government.
48	22.7.1933 from A. Loudon (Lisbon)	<i>Portugal.</i> Talk with Teixeira de Sampaio on the higher Portuguese import duty on light bulbs which could have repercussions for the Portugese-Netherlands trade treaty. Teixeira had agreed to look into the question.
49	24.7.1933 Ries to Oud	<i>Soviet Union: trade.</i> During the meeting on exports to Russia (see No. 46), much time had been taken up discussing Russia's low credit rating and the demand to centralise Dutch exports to the Soviet Union. A working committee had been instituted to draw up a plan of action. The government would need to appoint a negotiator authorised to use re-tortion measures.
50	26.7.1933 from Verschuur	<i>Germany: state of inland shipping.</i> Reply to No. 44. The writer was highly sceptical about the proposed 'Abeichung', which was economically undesirable.
51	27.7.1933 from Verschuur	<i>Sierra Leone and Gambia: differential duties.</i> The writer advised against an immediate reply to the British Note referring to the Netherlands protest against the introduction of preferential duties in Sierra Leone and Gambia.
52	27.7.1933 from Verschuur	<i>Poland: delivery of rails.</i> The writer advocated sounding the Polish government on the concessions it would be prepared to make for Dutch exports in exchange for an order for Polish rails.
53	27.7.1933 Heldring to Colijn	<i>NEI.</i> Quotas for cement imports would adversely affect Dutch shipping to Japan. Observations on Japanese competition in NEI and NEI trade policy. Direct contact between the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the envoys and consuls abroad was required.
54	28.7.1933 De Graeff	<i>Trade policy.</i> Though the Minister for Economic Affairs was responsible for the implementation of trade policy and economic information, correspondence with diplomatic representatives abroad was to be channelled through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
55	29.7.1933 Colijn to De Jonge	<i>NEI: rubber restrictions.</i> British and Dutch producers had agreed to reduce rubber production by 50%, the ratio between the exports of autochtonous and European producers being fixed at 70:100.

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56	31.7.1933 from Van Kleffens	The writer made one reservation on the latter point: he recommended dividing the area for indigenous rubber into small districts in which tapping would be stopped in rotation. <i>Mexico.</i> Position regarding the opinion of the temporary chargé d'affaires in Mexico that the presence of a career officer was superfluous. The chargé d'affaires, Van Woerden, was to visit a number of republics situated south of Mexico in 1934, accompanied by Zimmerman as either honorary consul or honorary attaché.
57	31.7.1933 Draft letter to Verschuur	<i>Sierra Leone and Gambia: differential duties.</i> The Netherlands government could not invoke article 5 of the 1867 Guinea treaty in its protest against the introduction of differential duties in Sierra Leone and Gambia. The matter would have to be reviewed in the light of trade policy relations between Great Britain and the Netherlands in their entirety.
58	31.7.1933 Hirschfeld and Van Gelderen	<i>NEI: cotton fabrics imports.</i> A meeting of British and Dutch industrialists organised by Colijn and Runciman had been held in London on 25 July, at the beginning of which Wilson, Hirschfeld and Van Gelderen had been present. The import of bleached cotton goods and the export of Java sugar to Britain had been discussed.
59	1.8.1933 Nederbragt to the Economic and Consular Affairs Department	<i>Argentina and Great Britain.</i> Information requested on the trade negotiations conducted in London by Colijn and Hirschfeld with Britain and Argentina.
60	2.8.1933 Draft resolution	<i>Trade policy: London conference.</i> The states present at the London international conference recognised that most-favoured-nation treatment did not extend to multilateral agreements designed to remove trade barriers, such as the Ouchy agreement.
61	2.8.1933 Nederbragt	<i>League of Nations: London conference.</i> There was no organised and little individual contact between the members of the Netherlands delegation to the world conference in London (the writer did not initiate a meeting at this point). Since he could only report satisfactorily on meetings he himself had attended, he concurred with Francois' proposal that no separate Dutch report be published.
62	3.8.1933 Nederbragt	<i>Oslo cooperation: London conference.</i> Van Langenhove, and not Richert, had arranged talks between the Oslo states during the world conference in London which, however, had proved unproductive. The writer had therefore organised a meet-

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63	3.8.1933 Economic and Consular Affairs Department	ing, at which agreement had fortunately been reached on the desirability of keeping the Oslo group intact. He presumed that De Graeff would approve this initiative. <i>1824 and 1871 treaties.</i> Article 1 rendered the 1871 Sumatra treaty irrevocable. The British Government could demand compensation for its abrogation in connection with the interpretation of the Gold Coast treaty and the 1824 London treaty.
64	7.8.1933 to Van Schaik	<i>Deportation of an alien.</i> Schumacher should not be granted a residence permit because he would probably engage in political action against the German government. The formation by foreigners in the Netherlands of centres for action against the governments of friendly states should be prevented.
65	7.8.1933 Colijn to De Jonge	<i>NEI: cotton fabrics restrictions.</i> Though the writer was in favour of voluntary restrictions on the import of bleached cotton goods into NEI, he wished to prepare for compulsory restriction with a view to future negotiations between Japanese and Dutch producers. De Jonge was to consider how the adverse affects of such a measure could be kept to a minimum for the indigenous population, and how the NEI economy could be sufficiently strengthened, inter alia vis-à-vis Great Britain.
66	7.8.1933 Trip	<i>Germany.</i> Schacht had expressed great admiration for Hitler. He deprecated inflation in Germany, and advocated the gradual lifting of exchange restrictions and strengthening the position of the Reichsbank. He had explained the arrangements made with Switzerland for the transfer of interest, and offered the Netherlands the same favourable terms.
67	8.8.1933 Draft letter to Verschuur	<i>Gold standard.</i> Van Iseghem had asked Nederbragt's opinion of the draft agreement of six gold bloc countries and some Belgian amendments to it. Verschuur's comments requested.
68	15.8.1933 to Van Limburg Stirum	<i>Germany: Jewish lawyers.</i> Von Baumhauer had suggested raising the question of the treatment of Jews in general in Germany at the forthcoming League of Nations Assembly, but De Graeff did not expect this to have much effect. He was more in favour of endeavouring to obtain a relaxation of restrictions against Jewish lawyers through diplomatic channels.
69	16.8.1933 from Colijn	<i>NEI: trade policy.</i> The NEI government should be kept regularly informed of trade policy develop-

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		ments in the Netherlands. The Colonial Ministry was to be apprised of meetings and measures relating to trade policy in which the overseas territories were likely to be involved.
70	16.8.1933 Hirschfeld to Nederbragt	<i>Great Britain: import and export duties.</i> The writer had had unofficial talks in London with Minister Colville, Faulkner, French and Minister Elliot, of which he had informed 's Jacob and Gerritzen. A list of major Dutch agricultural desiderata had since been sent to French.
71	18.8.1933 from Verschuur	<i>London cereals conference.</i> The forthcoming cereals conference in London was of no interest to the Netherlands, an opinion shared by Colijn. Should international relations require that the Netherlands nonetheless attend, the government could send a member of the legation in London as observer.
72	18.8.1933 from W. van Rappard (Copenhagen)	<i>Denmark: import and export duties.</i> The writer had informed Minister Mohr of the Netherlands government's disappointment at the uncompromising attitude adopted by the Danish government on several questions. Mohr had undertaken to continue to defend Dutch interests with the Danish foreign exchange authorities.
73	21.8.1933 to De Marees van Swinderen	<i>Ouchy agreement.</i> Acceptance of unconditional most-favoured-nation treatment in the treaty with Britain was an admission that the Ouchy agreement could not come into force without the British government's approval. However, the Netherlands governments still hoped that the agreement would eventually become operative.
74	22.8.1933 to Deckers	<i>Germany: aviation demonstration.</i> The reply to the German legation regarding permission for a demonstration by German sports aviators was couched in such terms as to leave scope for a second application. The government should ensure that aviation demonstrations did not deteriorate into political demonstrations.
75	22.8.1933 to Verschuur	<i>League of Nations: import and export embargoes.</i> In theory it would be preferable for the termination of the 1929 Protocol to be approved by the States-General, but this was not feasible in practice. De Graeff had now requested H.M. the Queen to assent to his terminating the Protocol.
76	23.8.1933 Draft recommendations from Verwey	<i>Germany: reintroduction of visas for German nationals.</i> In general, no change should be made in the treatment of foreign workers in the Netherlands, with the exception of lawyers, doctors, den-

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77	23.8.1933 to Bruins	tists, pharmacists and students. There was no reason to reintroduce visas for Germans in anticipation of statutory regulations governing the employment of aliens. <i>Central Commission for the Navigation of the Rhine: Netherlands member.</i> What had particularly disappointed De Graeff was the fact that Bruins had been in contact with leaders of the oppositionally inclined Netherlands Federation. Bruins' statement that any work on the waterways connecting the Rhine and the Scheldt would be dangerous could be used against the government. De Graeff therefore advised Bruins to consider resigning his post as Rhine Navigation Commissioner.
78	30.8.1933 to Scheltus	<i>League of Nations Council.</i> De Graeff did not wish to commit himself in advance on the election of a new member of the League of Nations Council. He did however feel that the time had come for Denmark to take the place of Norway.
78A	29.8.1933 François	<i>League of Nations Council.</i> Belgium, Sweden, the Netherlands and Norway had already sat on the League of Nations Council for the Oslo group states. It was therefore obvious that it was now Denmark's turn, in the person of Munch.
79	31.8.1933 De Graeff and Verschuur to the Council of Ministers	<i>Trade policy.</i> Responsibility for the implementation of trade policy and economic information lay with the Minister for Economic Affairs, but it was the Minister for Foreign Affairs who would determine the form which the relevant contacts with foreign governments were to take.
80	6.9.1933 to Boissevain	<i>Chile: trade agreement.</i> Explanatory notes to articles 1-4 of a draft Chilean-Dutch clearing agreement to be used as a guideline at the negotiations about to be opened by Boissevain.
81	7.9.1933 to Verschuur	<i>Soviet Union: trade.</i> Doubts as to whether the Retortion Act would have to be applied in the case of the Soviet Union. Dutch trade was indeed treated more nonchalantly in the Soviet Union than Russian trade in the Netherlands, but the vital interests of the Netherlands did not appear to be adversely affected by Russian trade policy.
82	7.9.1933 from Verschuur	<i>League of Nations: dairy council.</i> After thirty years' experience of the international dairy union, the Dutch dairy interest group was sceptical about the new international dairy council. However, the Netherlands should not keep aloof if the council were to be instituted, as one of the subjects it might

No.	Date; from/to	Description
83	8.9.1933 Minutes of the Trade Treaties Negotiations Committee	discuss was obstacles to the export of dairy products. <i>Trade policy.</i> The Ouchy clause affected negotiations on trade agreements with Switzerland, Panama, Uruguay and South Africa. The Ministry of Economic Affairs wished the Netherlands to adhere to the Ouchy agreement, but not at the cost of a treaty that yielded material advantages. In future it would prefer short-term most-favoured-nation agreements, with which the Committee concurred.
84	8.9.1933 from Thorbecke (Peking)	<i>China: import and export duties.</i> Contrary to the wish of the Nanking government, Chinese oil refineries in Canton were receiving preferential treatment at the cost of foreign companies. Thorbecke had followed the example of the British and American envoys and protested against this discrimination. There was as yet no prospect of a solution.
85	9.9.1933 François to Pelt	<i>League of Nations: Jewish refugees.</i> The committee for special Jewish interests in Amsterdam was of the opinion that the plight of Jewish immigrants would shortly become acute if the League of Nations did not take protective action; it was the Netherlands' duty to take the initiative in this. The writer therefore put four questions to Pelt.
86	13.9.1933 Memorandum for Verschuur	<i>Trade policy.</i> The present world-wide crisis necessitated steering Dutch trade policy in a new direction along the lines of the amended Emergency (Imports) Act and the Agricultural Emergency Act. Established industries were engaged in a bitter struggle against foreign competition, and many needed backing for the export of their products. Quid pro quo arrangements were possible in the areas of tariffs, exchange and the quota system. Discussion of relations with Germany, Great Britain, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.
87	14.9.1933 Pelt to François	<i>League of Nations: Jewish refugees.</i> Reply to No. 85. The senior officials of the League of Nations Secretariat were not averse to the idea of raising the question of Jewish immigration, provided it was presented as an international problem requiring a practical solution in cooperation with the German government. The League of Nations Assembly could instruct the Secretariat to mount an employment campaign together with the Labour Office.

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88	15.9.1933 to Van Schaik	The Netherlands government could take the initiative after consultation with, inter alia, the German government. <i>Jewish refugees.</i> An aliens' passport had been issued to a number of Jewish refugees on condition that they obtained an emigration visa for Palestine. In some cases a Dutch visa might be granted to holders of foreign emergency passports. Did Van Schaik agree?
89	15.9.1933 to Van Limburg Stirum	<i>Miscellaneous.</i> The first meeting with the Lower House Committee for Foreign Affairs was to take place shortly. Though De Graeff was not optimistic about the forthcoming session of the League of Nations Assembly, it was the first time he had evinced any interest at all.
90	16.9.1933 Pelt to François	<i>League of Nations Assembly.</i> The Dutch officials at the Secretariat would like De Graeff to emphasize Dutch loyalty to the spirit and working methods of the League in his speech. He could also commend the recent Four-Power Pact and should not fail to mention the League's finances. The writer's expectations regarding the League of Nations Council elections.
91	17.9.1933 Colijn to De Jonge	<i>NEI.</i> Essential that the annual budget be reduced to Fl.300,000,000. Netherlands financial assistance was underestimated in NEI. Colijn would prefer friendly talks with Japan on an arrangement which would safeguard Dutch interests in NEI.
92	18.9.1933 to Van Boetzelaer van Oosterhout	<i>Jewish refugees.</i> It was possible that the League of Nations would help refugees from Germany by some technical arrangement. De Graeff was prepared to take the initiative and would therefore appreciate contact with the delegations of countries with an influx of German-Jewish refugees. The matter should be discussed with an official of the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
93	19.9.1933 from Nederbragt	<i>Belgium: trade treaty.</i> Suetens had informed Nederbragt that the Belgian government wished to continue its economic cooperation with the Netherlands. The writer's response had been positive and he wished to continue the talks with Suetens in the same spirit.
94	20.9.1933 from J. Loudon (Paris)	<i>France: import and export duties.</i> The writer had discussed Franco-Dutch trade relations with Minister Queuille. The French government demanded facilities for French exports for 25% of the import quota. Various articles which the Nether-

No.	Date; from/to	Description
95	22.9.1933 Hirschfeld to Verschuur	lands could export to France in greater quantities. <i>Soviet Union: trade.</i> The committee for trade with the Soviet Union had proposed Van Walree as negotiator. Van Walree could discuss expanding trade between the Soviet Union and the Netherlands with the Russian Weizer, not on behalf of but with the previous knowledge of the government. <i>Gold bloc states.</i> The Netherlands government should continue to cooperate cautiously with the other gold bloc states.
96	22.9.1933 Verschuur to Oud	<i>Poland: tariff agreement.</i> The Polish government was willing to allow the Netherlands certain tariff reductions in exchange for tariff consolidation for several articles in the Netherlands. A tariff agreement of this kind should be made terminable at short notice by setting the period of notice at 15 days.
97	23.9.1933 Minutes of a meeting of the Economic Council	<i>Economic Council: institution of permanent committees.</i> Discussion of the proposal by Bruins and Posthuma that the Trade Treaties Review Committee be replaced by a permanent committee on trade policy. The Economic Council agreed in principle. A permanent committee for economic information would, in Hirschfeld's opinion, provide a measure of support for the Trade and Industry Department of the Ministry of Economic Affairs.
98	28.9.1933 Verschuur to Oud	<i>Germany: transfer moratorium.</i> Concurrence with the view that during talks with Von Neurath, De Graeff and Oud should demand for Dutch creditors the same favourable arrangement as that obtaining for Swiss holders of German scripts. The Netherlands should in the meantime reserve the right to use autonomous clearing against Germany.
99	30.9.1933 Minutes of a meeting of the ARP's parliamentary party	<i>Ministry of Foreign Affairs' estimates.</i> Van Dijk reported on several points relative to the 1934 estimates of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Other members of the parliamentary party dealt with various other items.
100	30.9.1933 from J. Loudon (Paris)	<i>France.</i> The progress being made on the question of disarmament was viewed in a positive light by Prime Minister Daladier; he had referred to Hitler as the most moderate of the German leaders.
101	2.10.1933 to Van Limburg Stirum	<i>League of Nations Assembly.</i> De Graeff had submitted a draft resolution on the refugees from Germany and was therefore obliged to stay on until the end of the session. Von Neurath was satisfied with De Graeff's statement that he had informed the

No.	Date; from/to	Description
102	2.10.1933 Minutes of a meeting of the parliamentary party of the RKSP	German government of the draft resolution on the same day as other governments. <i>Ministry of Foreign Affairs estimates.</i> Hellenberg Hubar asked whether the entry of German Jews, who represented competition for Dutch shopkeepers, should be allowed to continue unchecked; he also wished to know what the government had done for Van der Lubbe. Goseling wanted greater clarity concerning relations with Belgium.
103	3.10.1933 from Colijn	<i>Trade policy.</i> Response to No. 83. Without rejecting most-favoured-nation treatment in trade agreements, Colijn was of the opinion that a close study of its continued inclusion would be useful. He concurred with the idea of a reservation being included in new trade agreements with a view to possible entry into force of the Ouchy agreement.
104	4.10.1933 to Snouck Hurgronje (Geneva)	<i>Norway: trade policy.</i> According to Mowinckel, opposition to the pro-free trade Norwegian government was growing now that the Netherlands was also considering changing its trade policy. It would certainly be worthwhile discussing with Nederbragt and Hirschfeld the suggestion that a reassurance in writing from the government would assist the Norwegian government.
105	9.10.1933 Colijn to De Jonge	<i>NEI: tin restrictions.</i> Review of the exchange of telegrams from 12 September onwards concerning Bangka Tin's share in the quota allocations. Colijn had finally informed the Bolivian representatives that he had accepted Campbell's compromise proposal. The Bolivians had then made a counter proposal which in fact amounted to extending the restrictions, though Malaçca would still have to be consulted.
106	9.10.1933 Hacke to Slotemaker de Bruine	<i>League of Nations: labour conference.</i> The ILO in Geneva was zealous in producing one convention after the other without stopping to consider whether the existing conventions were being observed. The Netherlands could seek to initiate more practical working methods by contacting Britain, Germany, Switzerland and Norway. It should also be possible to reduce the expenditure of the Netherlands delegation.
107	9.10.1933 Hirschfeld	<i>Germany: transfer moratorium.</i> A Dutch delegation in Berlin had made it clear that the Netherlands wished to receive the same treatment as Switzerland in financial matters. It had declared its willingness to allow Germany limited additional exports,

No.	Date; from/to	Description
108	10.10.1933 Report from Molenaar	but all further concessions would be merely nominal. <i>Soviet Union: trade.</i> Van Walree and the writer had opened negotiations with the Russian deputy people's commissar Weizer on 1 October. The latter had rejected a fixed proportion of exports to and imports from the Netherlands in favour of quarterly consultations on what the Soviet Union could purchase from the Netherlands. Shipping and industrial and NEI products had been discussed in a friendly atmosphere.
109	13.10.1933 from Verschuur	<i>Trade policy.</i> The provision in the international agreements of 8 November 1927 which prohibited 'arbitrary discrimination' against imports and exports related to the system and not to the allocation of quotas. The Geneva Protocol merely required that such allocation be handled fairly, as had been the case in the trade treaties with Czechoslovakia and Belgium.
110	14.10.1933 Colijn to De Jonge	<i>NEI: cotton fabrics restrictions.</i> Colijn wished to establish a sounder basis for negotiations with Britain and Japan (cf. No. 65) by imposing restrictions on bleached cotton fabrics at an early date for a period of ten months in NEI. De Jonge's advice requested on this measure, which would facilitate an active trade policy.
111	14.10.1933 The Economic Council to Verschuur	<i>International transfer of payments.</i> The Economic Council did not reject clearing as a means of dealing with uncertain payment. In anticipation of an amendment to the Emergency (Imports) Act, the government should be able to introduce autonomous clearing where necessary. A clearinghouse should be attached to the Ministry of Economic Affairs.
112	16.10.1933 to Colijn	<i>1824 and 1871 treaties.</i> The 1871 Sumatra treaty could not be abrogated and any amendment to article 3 would entail amending article 3 of the 1824 Treaty of London as well if NEI wished to regain its freedom in regard to trade policy. The British government was bound to demand substantial compensation. Colijn's advice requested.
113	16.10.1933 Colijn to De Jonge	<i>NEI: meetings of Germans.</i> Request that the German consul-general be informed that the government was not favourably disposed towards the idea of German nationals holding meetings on 4 November and that the official representatives of Germany were expected to refrain from doing so.

No.	Date; from/to	Description
114	16.10.1933 Résumé of talks between Colijn and Saito	<i>Japan: cotton goods.</i> Colijn would like to see talks between manufacturers from Japan and Twente which could lead to an agreement on the import of cotton goods into NEI.
115	17.10.1933 from Hooft	<i>Germany: trade treaty.</i> Presentation of a reply to the report of the Schouten Commission drafted by the Ministry of Economic Affairs. The Economic and Consular Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had no material objection to the draft, which Verschuur would send to the Commission at an early date.
116	17.10.1933 Leendertz to Colijn (Amsterdam)	<i>Rubber restrictions.</i> Negotiations between rubber producers in London had resulted in agreement on quotas for the production of rubber in Malacca, Ceylon and NEI from 1934 to 1938. Presentation of a plan for proportional restrictions for all native rubber producers.
117	17.10.1933 from Van Kleffens (Berlin)	<i>Germany: transfer agreement:</i> The German officials Flack and Ullrich had hinted to Ries that the Reichsbank was still opposed to the arrangement that the increased export of German goods to the Netherlands would be compensated by the transfer of all German payments to Dutch creditors. The Netherlands delegation sought to reach agreement at an early date and expected the German government to support its efforts.
118	18.10.1933 Meyer Ranneft to Colijn (Batavia)	<i>NEI: meetings of Germans.</i> The contents of No. 113 were likely to be regarded by the Germans in NEI as offensive. A statement to the effect that the government expected the meetings to be held privately and to cause no offence, and that it recommended the utmost discretion on the part of the German consuls, was to be preferred.
119	18.10.1933 Colijn to De Jonge	<i>1824 and 1871 treaties.</i> It would be most inadvisable to seek to persuade the British government to review the Sumatra treaty, which had a strong political slant. The idea of amending this and the 1824 Treaty of London as an element of Dutch trade policy would have to be abandoned for the time being.
120	19.10.1933 from Van Limburg Stirum (Berlin)	<i>Germany: trade treaty.</i> The writer had discussed with Ritter the mutual boycott of goods and Franco-German relations. The latter would suggest to his government that it refrain from adopting an intransigent attitude to the League of Nations High Commissioner for refugees from Germany.

No.	Date; from/to	Description
121	20.10.1933 to Teppema	<i>Argentina: trade agreement.</i> De Graeff advocated an exchange of notes with Argentina providing for most-favoured-nation treatment for the Netherlands, and was therefore prepared to accept short-term notification of termination of the agreement.
122	20.10.1933 Report of a meeting on Germany	<i>Germany: trade treaty.</i> Minister Verschuur addressed the meeting on the forthcoming negotiations on trade with Germany during which the government would be able to use the weapon of the amended Emergency (Imports) Act for the first time, which fact prompted him to appeal to the national consciousness of Dutch trade and industry. Steenberghe stated that the Central Netherlands-German Institute wished to reconcile the opposing interests of the branches of industry which were affiliated to the Institute. At the insistence of Hirschfeld, a liaison committee was formed from members of the Institute.
123	23.10.1933 to François	<i>League of Nations: disarmament conference.</i> The Netherlands delegation in Geneva was on no account to play a prominent role and was to support the proposal to continue the conference without enthusiasm.
124	23.10.1933 Patijn to Beelaerts van Blokland	<i>League of Nations Assembly.</i> As delegate the writer had had little interesting work to do because Minister De Graeff had stayed on to the end of the session. It seemed to be the custom in Geneva to read aloud from other people's work.
125	27.10.1933 Instructions for negotiations with Germany	<i>Germany: trade treaty.</i> The negotiators were empowered to conclude a new customs agreement with Germany on a reciprocal basis. Review of Dutch desiderata and possible quid pro quos. The interest on Dutch-German credit should remain unchanged.
126	1.11.1933 to Kröller	<i>Central Commission for the Navigation of the Rhine.</i> The previous instructions (II, No. 156) remained unchanged, notably in regard to the purview of the new Rhine Navigation Treaty. The Netherlands delegation should explore the possibility of persuading the representatives of the other states to return to their original way of thinking. It should in no way prejudice the position of the Netherlands government.
127	2.11.1933 Minutes of a meeting of the Trade Treaties Review Committee	<i>Trade policy.</i> After the failure of the international economic and monetary conference, the government had changed the course of its trade policy; it had incorporated the principle of reciprocity in the

No.	Date; from/to	Description
128	2.11.1933 Van der Hoeven to the Japanese legation at Hsinking (Harbin)	quota system, but had not abandoned that of most-favoured-nation treatment. <i>Manchuria: trade.</i> The Netherlands had a negative balance of trade with Manchukuo owing to substantial imports of soya beans. This imbalance could be redressed more readily than that between Germany and Manchukuo, preferably by increasing exports of NEI oil for the Manchurian government and the Japanese army in competition with oil from the Soviet Union and the United States.
129	3.11.1933 to Colijn	<i>Australia.</i> De Graeff wished to inform the consul-general in Sydney that he was not to respond to hints that the Netherlands would side with Great Britain in the event of an armed conflict in the Pacific.
130	4.11.1933 from Albarada	<i>Germany.</i> The writer was gravely concerned about the fate of Spansier, who appeared to have been wrongfully accused. He urged that the government act vigorously in defence of Netherlands nationals in Germany.
131	6.11.1933 François' draft of a neutrality proclamation	<i>Neutrality proclamation.</i> Interdiction against entering or crossing Netherlands territory placed upon belligerents, with the exception of escaped prisoners, of war, deserters and shipwrecked persons, and ships damaged at sea. The provision of active support for a belligerent power prohibited.
132	6.11.1933 to Snouck Hurgronje	<i>Brazil.</i> Dutch shipyards were interested in building submarines for Brazil. The envoy in Rio de Janeiro would explore the possibilities and recommend Dutch shipyards to the Brazilian government.
133	10.11.1933 from Van Schaik	<i>Jewish refugees.</i> The Council of Ministers had decided that no special measures would be taken to deport Jewish refugees, but the writer did not wish to give an undertaking that they would be permitted to stay in the Netherlands until an international settlement of the problem had been reached. It would probably turn on the question of who was to bear the cost of supporting the refugees.
134	10.11.1933 from Teppema (Buenos Aires)	<i>Argentina: trade agreement.</i> The writer had presented Brebbia with the Netherlands desiderata for the provisional regulation of trade relations. A major item was the guarantee concerning the issue of Argentine currency.
135	11.11.1933 Minutes of a meeting of the Army Committee	<i>Defence.</i> Seyffardt answered questions from members of the Army Committee on the defence of the south-eastern Netherlands in the event of a French or German attack.

No.	Date; from/to	Description
136	13.11.1933 to Colijn	<i>NEI: Chinese trade commissioner.</i> In De Graeff's opinion there was no objection to the appointment of a Chinese trade commissioner in NEI; it could enliven trade relations between NEI and China. Did Colijn agree?
137	14.11.1933 from Colijn	<i>1824 and 1871 treaties.</i> Reply to No. 112. The Netherlands was so bound by the Sumatra treaty and the 1824 Treaty of London that there could be no question of differential import duties in NEI. Protests against the imposition of import duties in the Malay States could be intensified by invoking article 3 of the 1824 treaty.
138	15.11.1933 to Colijn	<i>NEI: Chinese consul-general.</i> The misconduct of the Chinese deputy consul-general in Batavia was such as to justify the withdrawal of the exequatur, but there was no point in making representations to the Chinese government. The Governor-General should be authorised to withdraw the exequatur if consul-general Sung was again guilty of improper conduct.
139	15.11.1933 to Colijn	<i>Uruguay: trade agreement.</i> The clause allowing the separate termination for NEI of the trade agreement with Uruguay would weaken the position of the Kingdom as negotiator and thus be injurious to NEI. Could the negotiations with Argentina, Uruguay and South Africa be continued without this clause?
140	15.11.1933 to Von Zech Burkersroda	<i>German National Socialists in the Netherlands.</i> Three German nationals had been deported because they had conducted prohibited National Socialist propaganda campaigns. The government could not tolerate German political organisations in the Netherlands, and therefore demanded that all such organisations be disbanded.
141	15.11.1933 Colijn to De Jonge	<i>Rubber restrictions.</i> Enclosure of a British draft agreement on rubber restrictions, the main points of which seemed acceptable. While the basic export quota for the whole of NEI for the period 1934-1938 could no longer be changed, this was not the case with the apportionment of the quota among European and indigenous producers. The percentage of the rubber restrictions would be proposed by an international committee, one of whose members should be a Dutch official. Request to telegraph comments on the draft agreement.
142	17.11.1933 Memorandum from the	<i>Spain: trade treaty.</i> Early negotiations with Spain on a trade treaty were desirable. The Netherlands

No.	Date; from/to	Description
	Ministry of Economic Affairs	delegation could best be headed by Lamping. Major Dutch desiderata were most-favoured-nation treatment for tariffs on all fronts and the lowering of Spanish import duties on cheese. Review of possible Dutch concessions.
143	20.11.1933 to Visser	<i>India: import and export duties.</i> The government considered direct consultations on textile quotas between the Netherlands and India to be of prime importance, and tariff increases for Dutch textile specialities of secondary importance.
144	20.11.1933 De Graeff	<i>Belgium: treaty amendment.</i> The writer had told Van Iseghem that he saw no reason for reopening negotiations on the 1839 treaty at present, but was willing to consider any Belgian proposal.
145	21.11.1933 from Verschuur	<i>International transfer of payments.</i> Concurrence with No. 111, except that the clearinghouse should be set up as an organisation under governmental aegis. The Ministry of Economic Affairs should be responsible for clearing agreements. A description of the preparatory and administrative procedures.
146	22.11.1933 Nederbragt to Lamping	<i>Belgium: trade treaty.</i> The writer had discussed with Suetens the desirability of entering into extensive negotiations on trade between the two countries. Suetens had presented him with a list of desiderata and had asked to receive a similar list in return.
147	22.11.1933 from Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer	<i>Belgium.</i> Le Tellier regretted that the action of the National Union in the Netherlands had impaired Belgian-Netherlands relations. Prime Minister De Broqueville had expressed the hope that the Netherlands and Belgium would be bound together by close ties of friendship.
148	25.11.1933 to Sweerts de Landas Wyborgh	<i>Sweden: diplomatic service.</i> Some members of the diplomatic service who qualified for posting to smaller capitals had been placed on redundancy pay at the end of 1932. For their re-entry into service, experienced heads of mission would have to retire; De Graeff therefore inquired when Sweerts wished to leave the diplomatic service.
149	25.11.1933 Short report of the Economic Council	<i>Economic Council: institution of permanent committees.</i> The Economic Council, which itself wished to evaluate the main lines of trade policy, considered the task of the permanent committee on trade treaties to be the provision of advice on the forthcoming negotiations with particular countries. This committee, like the permanent committee on transport and the economic information service, should consist of 9 to 12 experts who did not represent any particular interest group.

No.	Date; from/to	Description
150	27.11.1933 to Doude van Troostwijk	<i>League of Nations: refugees from Germany.</i> Observations on the draft statutes of the High Commissioner's Office for refugees from Germany. The High Commissioner should be in a position to approach governments direct. The institution of a special consultative body in which Jewish and possibly non-Jewish organisations would be represented seemed advisable. Concurrence with the appointment of Cecil as President of the Governing Body.
151	27.11.1933 from Visser	<i>India: import and export duties.</i> On arrival in Delhi the writer had had talks with members of the Viceroy's Council, only the Indian members of which were willing to cooperate, albeit to a limited extent. The confirmation in writing of the possibility of direct consultations between the Netherlands and India had been obtained with difficulty. The Viceroy had urged that Visser be stationed in Delhi during the winter.
152	29.11.1933 from Verschuur	<i>France: import and export duties.</i> Bilateral negotiations were to be preferred to any concerted effort on the part of the Oslo states. Existing trade relations should be altered as little as possible, which principle should be embodied in a general formula.
153	30.11.1933 Wolff	<i>Germany: trade treaty.</i> The new German agricultural policy threatened to be disastrous for imports of vegetables, butter and eggs. Major issues in 1933 had been the establishment of the German-Dutch clearing agreement, the conclusion of the German-Dutch customs treaty and the proclamation of the transfer moratorium with its accompanying scrip arrangement.
154	1.12.1933 from Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer (Brussels)	<i>Belgium: import and export duties.</i> Suetens had not acted correctly in revealing the Belgian desiderata to a private person (Vink) prior to talks on radios and related articles. The writer would prefer the Belgian-Netherlands negotiations to be held in Brussels (with Suetens) rather than in The Hague.
155	2.12.1933 from Van Limburg Stirum (Berlin)	<i>German National Socialists in the Netherlands.</i> Von Neurath regretted the hard line taken by De Graeff in No. 141; he had been informed that members of the National Socialist party were forbidden to make propaganda abroad. The writer was prepared to discuss the matter in The Hague at an early date.
156	3.1.1933 to Van Limburg Stirum	<i>Miscellaneous.</i> The government could not discuss what it considered necessary for the maintenance of law and order with the German government. Van Schaik had tried to force De Graeff to assume

No.	Date; from/to	Description
157	7.12.1933 to Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer	responsibility for the deportation of some German National Socialist leaders. Negotiations on a German-Netherlands trade treaty were hampered by the German wish to extend Netherlands-German credit.
158	7.12.1933 Colijn to Verschuur	<i>German National Socialists in the Netherlands.</i> The government had decided that foreign political organisations could not be tolerated in the Netherlands. To what extent did such organisations exist in Belgium, and how were they viewed by the Belgian government?
159	8.12.1933 from Verschuur	<i>NEI interests in trade agreements.</i> The writer wished to guard against the interests of the overseas territories being separated from those of the mother country in international negotiations, as had occurred in the Polish-Netherlands tariff agreement. The colonies should be drawn into the preparations for negotiations early enough for consultation on the quota system and other matters with the governors of the overseas territories.
160	9.12.1933 to Verschuur	<i>Belgium: trade treaty.</i> The forthcoming economic negotiations in Brussels could be conducted by the envoy in Brussels. There were practical objections to Nederbragt's acting as the Ministry of Economic Affairs' representative.
161	9.12.1933 from W. van Rappard (Copenhagen)	<i>Germany: state of inland shipping.</i> During the meetings of the Central Commission for the Navigation of the Rhine in Strasbourg, a number of articles on 'Abeichung' in the draft treaty had been substantially amended. The German government had thereupon telegraphed its withdrawal from the treaty negotiations.
162	9.12.1933 from Doude van Troostwijk (Berne)	<i>Denmark: import and export duties.</i> Danish import and export statistics were more accurate than those of the Netherlands. The writer had pointed out to Bernhoft that the Danish government would have to change the way in which the exchange available to the Netherlands was apportioned.
		<i>League of Nations: refugees from Germany.</i> The Governing Body of the High Commissioner's Office for refugees from Germany had drawn up the statutes for the High Commissioner's Office. The composition of the budget had led to lengthy discussions. Cecil had been elected as President on condition that the Governing Body would henceforth meet in London.

No.	Date; from/to	Description
163	11.12.1933 to Cardoze	<i>Nicaragua.</i> Instructions to lodge a claim with the Nicaraguan government for damage sustained by two Netherlands nationals in April 1931 in accordance with the view taken by the British and American governments.
164	11.12.1933 Van Kleffens	<i>Germany: transfer agreement.</i> American and British representatives wished to scrutinize transfer agreements between Germany and other countries before their conclusion. The German government envisaged private contracts between financiers and agreements between governments relating to mutual services.
165	14.12.1933 to Van Breugel Douglas	<i>Economic information.</i> An extra copy of all letters dealing with economic subjects should be enclosed and one copy sent direct to the Ministry of Economic Affairs. Requests by that Ministry for concrete data or information should be answered direct and a copy of the reply sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
166	15.12.1933 the delegation to the trade negotiations in Germany	<i>Germany: trade treaty.</i> The Netherlands governments was not in a position to undertake to extend the credit arrangements with Germany to 1934 without German <i>quid pro quos</i> . It was nevertheless prepared to enter into negotiations on credit at the beginning of 1934, but only in conjunction with the regulation of trade between Germany and NEI.
167	17.12.1933 Protocol of the Soviet-Netherlands trade talks	<i>Soviet Union: trade.</i> Both parties had declared their willingness to enter into negotiations on credit terms for Dutch and NEI export products which would be welcome in the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union would henceforth charge normal port dues for Dutch shipping on condition that the Netherlands authorities would not discriminate against imports from Russia.
168	18.12.1933 Colijn to Cunliffe-Lister	<i>NEI: rubber restrictions.</i> Concurrence with the basic quota for rubber exports from 1934 to 1938 (see No. 141): the restriction was not to exceed half of this quota. In 1934 the NEI government would make its own plans for the restriction of native production; it wished to reserve the right to exempt manufactured articles from the arrangement. The price of rubber should not be higher than four pence gold in London.
169	18.12.1933 Hirschfeld to Van Limburg Stirum	<i>Germany: trade treaty.</i> All things considered, the trade treaty concluded with Germany was extremely advantageous to the Netherlands. The writer ascribed this result to the broad views held by

No.	Date; from/to	Description
170	19.12.1933 Colijn to De Jonge	the German negotiator Koehler, and was therefore optimistic about the prospects for 1934. <i>NEI: cotton fabrics restrictions.</i> Colijn had discussed the imminent restrictions on cotton fabrics in NEI with representatives of the Japanese textile industry, and had urged that negotiations on a general Japanese-Netherlands trade agreement be opened (in Batavia?).
171	20.12.1933 from Pabst (Tokyo)	<i>Japan.</i> NEI was of vital importance to Japan as an oil-producing country and could thus become a target for Japanese aggression. The writer expected a deterioration of the situation within the next few years consequent upon the outbreak of war between Japan and the Soviet Union. Japan was also making a bid for naval supremacy in East Asia and the adjacent areas of the Pacific, which constituted a grave threat to NEI.
172	21.12.1933 François	<i>Belgium: trade treaty.</i> The Belgian-Luxembourg customs union, which had concluded an agreement with the Netherlands, could be deemed a foreign power as referred to in Article 58 of the Constitution.
173	21.12.1933 Hirschfeld to Verschuur	<i>Establishment of a clearinghouse.</i> Though Minister Oud was not in favour of a semi-autonomous clearinghouse, the writer would prefer this form with a view to compensation transactions with Balkan and South American states from which the Netherlands imported substantial quantities of grain. Request that this be discussed by the Council of Ministers.
174	22.12.1933 to Van Harinxma thoe Slooten	<i>Turkey: clearing agreement.</i> Now that Turkey was treating countries with which it had concluded a clearing agreement more favourably than others, it would be advantageous to the Netherlands to enter into such an agreement as well. The Turkish government should be informed of the Netherlands government's desire to do so, and negotiations opened on the free importation of a number of Dutch articles into Turkey.
175	22.12.1933 from Van Schaik	<i>German National Socialists in the Netherlands.</i> It was not a question of whether the National Socialist party could be deemed a political party in Germany, but whether that was the case in the Netherlands. In the present troubled times the government had every right to take measures, including measures against German National Socialists in the Netherlands.

No.	Date; from/to	Description
176	22.12.1933 Seyffardt to Deckers	<i>Defence.</i> Every deliberate violation of Netherlands territory was to be regarded as a <i>casus belli</i> . The Netherlands Air Force should not operate in South Limburg, but should respond to any operational incursion into this province by aircraft of another power.
177	23.12.1933 to Thorbecke	<i>Manchuria: trade.</i> Van der Hoeven was not to approach the Manchurian authorities on his own initiative (see No. 128). BPM wished to export more oil from NEI, but had heard of plans for the institution of a petroleum monopoly in Manchuria which would stand in the way. Thorbecke and Van der Hoeven should explore the possibility of marketing a fixed quantity of oil in Manchuria.
178	23.12.1933 Minutes of a meeting of the Economic Council	<i>Germany: trade treaty.</i> Review of what had been achieved in the negotiations with Germany for the export of dairy products, cheese, eggs, market gardening and aboricultural products, industrial products and coal. Hirschfeld pointed out that these favourable results were due to the existence of the new Emergency (Imports) Act.
179	27.12.1933 to Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer	<i>Central Commission for the Navigation of the Rhine.</i> Rhine Navigation Commissioners Valleton, De Ruelle and Dreyfus had approached Kröller privately on the purview of the new Rhine Navigation Act, but had stayed in the background when the amendment had been discussed officially in the Central Commission. Excellent relations between Kröller and the Italian Rhine Navigation Commissioner, Martin Franklin.
180	27.12.1933 to De Marees van Swinderen	<i>Australia: frontiers in New Guinea.</i> Proposal to the Australian government that the intersection of the 141st meridian with the north coast of New Guinea, as determined by official Dutch and Australian surveyors, and the placing of a stone to mark the frontier be definitively laid down in an exchange of notes.
181	27.12.1933 Van Schaik to the Procurators General	<i>Jewish refugees.</i> No special measures were to be taken to refuse entry to Jewish refugees; their residence in the Netherlands was purely temporary. Refugees of other than German nationality should return to their countries of origin.
182	29.12.1933 Minutes of an interministerial discussion	<i>Dutch workers in Germany.</i> It was resolved that the German-Dutch protocol was to be annulled when the Act regulating the employment of aliens in the Netherlands came into force. Negotiations with Germany on a new agreement were to be opened at an early date.

No.	Date; from/to	Description
183	4.1.1934 to Van Limburg Stirum	<i>German National Socialists in the Netherlands.</i> The government had no objection to National Socialist groups being transformed into local German clubs without a party name or a party or political character. The ban on public political action by Germans remained in force.
184	4.1.1934 to Colijn	<i>Colombia: purchase of an opium patrol craft.</i> In view of the conflict between Colombia and Peru concerning the Leticia region, there were objections to the sale to Colombia of an opium patrol craft laid up in the Netherlands which could easily be converted into a warship.
185	4.1.1934 to Colijn	<i>Reorganisation of the League of Nations.</i> Enclosure of No. 185A, with the request that it be discussed at the next meeting of the Council of Ministers.
185A	4.1.1934 Memorandum from De Graeff	<i>Reorganisation of the League of Nations.</i> The writer failed to see the necessity of amending the League of Nations Covenant since it allowed full scope for the realisation of the League's objectives. He was, however, willing to discuss concrete proposals for the amendment of the Covenant with other League members.
186	5.1.1934 to Verschuur	<i>India: import and export duties.</i> Visser urged that the Netherlands demand a reduction of Indian import duties on cotton goods and textile specialities and asked for instructions to proceed accordingly.
187	5.1.1934 Slotemaker de Bruine	<i>League of Nations: labour conference.</i> The writer objected to Hacke being given instructions concerning the overloading of the programme of the labour conference, to Hacke's membership of the delegation and to a binding mandate for the delegation in Geneva.
188	5.1.1934 from Van Limburg Stirum (Berlin)	<i>German National Socialists in the Netherlands.</i> Köpke had been informed of the contents of No. 183, with which he had expressed great satisfaction.
189	6.1.1934 Memorandum by Ringers and Van Kleffens	<i>Belgium: Meuse waters.</i> The Belgian government appeared to have plans for draining water from the Meuse for the canals in the Kempen region. This would be contrary to the general principles of international law and to the 1863 Belgian-Netherlands treaty. If Belgium should deny that it had violated the law, the government could take the matter to the Permanent Court of International Justice; if not, it could be discussed.
190	6.1.1934 from Teppema (Buenos Aires)	<i>Argentina: trade agreement.</i> Minister Lamas had been urged by the writer to arrange an early date for the trade talks, as the Netherlands could otherwise

No.	Date; from/to	Description
191	9.1.1934 from Van Limburg Stirum (Berlin)	<p>apply autonomous clearing against Argentina. At the same time, he advised against bringing the Exchange Act to bear.</p> <p><i>Germany: trade treaty.</i> Minister Darré was of the opinion that the conclusion of the Netherlands-German trade treaty was due entirely to his agrarian legislation enacted on the orders of the Führer. The writer expressed the hope that the planned government committees would ensure the smooth implementation of the treaty.</p>
192	10.1.1934 Oud to Hirschfeld	<p><i>Germany: transfer of payments.</i> The Netherlands delegation should only enter into negotiations with Germany on new arrangements for the transfer of payments if a satisfactory reply was received to the Netherlands Note Verbale. It should work towards a complete transfer of interest, and concede only minor compensations for additional German exports.</p>
193	10.1.1934 from Thorbecke (Peking)	<p><i>China: import and export duties.</i> The writer had long since drawn the attention of the Chinese government to the disadvantages of excessive increases in the import duty on sugar, which was likely to be lowered before long.</p>
194	12.1.1934 Colijn to De Jonge	<p><i>NEI: trade policy.</i> NEI's economic defence should be largely confined to restrictions on certain imports. The government should be consulted in advance on the introduction of all quotas in NEI. Provisional assessment of other possible defence measures such as licensing as an aid to Dutch importers, shipping restrictions and regulation of business firms.</p>
195	16.1.1934 to Scheltus	<p><i>League of Nations: disarmament conference.</i> The Norwegian government was said to be considering the idea of the minor powers taking joint steps on the disarmament issue; instructions to report on this.</p>
196	16.1.1934 from Oud	<p><i>Germany: trade treaty.</i> The writer wished the possibility of importing NEI products into Germany to be examined thoroughly. The negotiations could then begin in mid-February and be resumed at the beginning of March.</p>
197	16.1.1934 Ridder to Nederbragt	<p><i>Chile: trade agreement.</i> Explanation of the situation with regard to a Chilean-Netherlands clearing agreement. It was doubtful whether the importance of such an agreement warranted threatening autonomous clearing.</p>

No.	Date; from/to	Description
198	17.1.1934 to Pabst	<i>NEI: cotton fabrics restrictions.</i> A quota system for cotton goods could be introduced in NEI as soon as agreement had been reached on the Netherlands quid pro quos. Instructions to explain to the Japanese government that this was the real reason for postponing the measure.
199	23.1.1934 Ries to Trip	<i>Germany: transfer moratorium.</i> Enclosure of the draft protocol to be presented by Schacht at the creditors' meeting. Should the German government opt for the Netherlands and Switzerland after all, a secret German-Netherlands final protocol would have to be drawn up.
200	24.1.1934 from Schuurman (Montreal)	<i>Canada: trade agreement.</i> The writer saw no need to abrogate the trade agreement then in force. The Netherlands, which had a passive balance of trade with Canada, could discuss such points as the fixing of import duties for major Dutch products.
201	26.1.1934 Colijn to Verschuur	<i>NEI: interests in trade agreements.</i> In preparing negotiations with other countries, there was no reason why it should not be determined how they could provide a greater market for colonial products, which would also serve the mother country's interests. The writer had set up a separate organisation, headed by Van Gelderen, for the purpose of preparing such negotiations.
202	29.1.1934 from De Wilde	<i>League of Nations: Manchuria.</i> A wait-and-see attitude to be adopted regarding the payment of transit charges for the transport of post via Manchukuo until a decision had been taken on its accession to the general postal agreement.
203	1.2.1934 Van Kleffens	<i>Germany: transfer of payments.</i> Zech had stated that American and British representatives threatened action against Germany's special transfer arrangements with the Netherlands and Switzerland. The German government had, after all, undertaken no obligations after 1 July 1934; the German-Netherlands transfer agreement up to that date could enter into force.
204	2.2.1934 to Van Schaik	<i>Jewish refugees.</i> Jewish refugees coming from Belgium who were not in possession of a German passport should be refused entry at the frontier. Those already in the Netherlands without sufficient means of support should depart voluntarily or be deported to Germany or Belgium.
205	2.2.1934 to Van Schaik	<i>Deportation of Poles.</i> Polish Jews who had obtained visas for the Netherlands under false pretences should be deported to Poland, but moderation should be exercised.

No.	Date; from/to	Description
206	6.2.1934 from Van Limburg Stirum (Berlin)	<i>German National Socialists in the Netherlands.</i> Von Neurath wished the term 'National Socialist' to be retained for German clubs in the Netherlands. The writer had objected (cf. No. 183).
207	8.2.1934 The legation in Paris	<i>France: import and export duties.</i> After the opening by Bonnefon-Craponne, Lamping had summed up Netherlands desiderata and complaints, including the French 'taxe d'importation', the fixing of quotas and the guarantee concerning the full use of the quotas allocated.
208	9.2.1934 to Yossano	<i>NEI: cotton fabrics restrictions.</i> The government had decided to introduce a temporary quota system for various kinds of cotton fabrics for the duration of ten months. It would appreciate hearing from the Japanese government on what date the negotiations between the two countries could begin in Batavia.
209	9.2.1934 from Colijn	<i>NEI: defence.</i> Pabst, a retired general, had exaggerated the threat of war in the Pacific and underestimated NEI's chances of keeping out of a Japanese-American conflict (see No. 171). The ports of Tarakan and Balikpapan were being fortified in such a way that Japan would have great difficulty in capturing the oil stores there; moreover, the reconstruction of destroyed oil refineries would take a long time.
210	10.2.1934 Hirschfeld	<i>Great Britain: trade policy.</i> Reply to a note from the British legation. The Netherlands was not obliged to grant most-favoured-nation treatment to Britain in the event of additional quotas being allocated. British trade policy had had an extremely unfavourable effect on Dutch exports to Britain, notably of bacon and horticultural products. The government was still willing to enter into negotiations on trade relations on the principle of give and take.
211	10.2.1934 to Van Schaik	<i>Jewish refugees.</i> The government had not undertaken to accept former subjects of the Russian empire or the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. It could at most inquire whether the governments of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary and Romania were willing to accept stateless Jews from Eastern Europe, to whose voluntary departure for Germany De Graeff had no objection.
212	10.2.1934 Pelt to François (Geneva)	<i>League of Nations: Saarland.</i> Nomination of Dutch nationals eligible for membership of the Plebiscite Commission or its secretariat requested.

No.	Date; from/to	Description
213	13.2.1934 Minutes of a meeting of the Council of Ministers	<i>Belgium: Meuse waters.</i> The envoy in Brussels was to be instructed to inform the Belgian government of the grave view taken by the Netherlands of Belgium's intention to drain water from the Meuse at Liège.
214	13.2.1934 to Snouck Hurgronje	<i>Australia: air service.</i> The Council of Ministers excluded the possibility of withholding landing rights in NEI from an Australian airline in retaliation for Australia's refusal to allow Dutch air services to be extended to Australia.
215	14.2.1934 Colijn to De Jonge	<i>NEI: rubber restrictions.</i> The writer had spoken personally to Campbell about rubber restrictions to prevent a leak. Everything should now be made ready for introducing the restrictions on 1 May. The writer had also had a long talk with MacDonald.
216	14.2.1934 from Doude van Troostwijk (Berne)	<i>League of Nations: refugees from Germany.</i> The Permanent Committee of the Governing Body had made no progress towards involving governments in its work. The Governing Body had advocated the introduction of passports for aliens without any distinction between German nationals and the stateless. High Commissioner MacDonald was in process of establishing a finance company for refugees from Germany.
217	15.2.1934 to Van Harinxma	<i>Bulgaria.</i> The object of the negotiations on a clearing agreement with Bulgaria was to render the import of Bulgarian tobacco serviceable to the export of Dutch products. It would therefore be disadvantageous if Dutch industries were to be excluded from supplying railway matériel to Bulgaria.
218	16.2.1934 to Verschuur	<i>Economic Council: trade treaties committee.</i> De Graeff concurred with the advice of the Economic Council (cf. No. 149) and wished to disband the Trade Treaties Review Committee in the near future. The chairman of the Amsterdam and Rotterdam chambers of commerce should be members of the Council's permanent committee on trade treaties, which should also include representatives of certain interest groups.
219	19.2.1934 Report from Colijn	<i>Great Britain: import and export duties.</i> Discussion with Minister Runciman about the possibility of bilateral talks on the Dutch response to support for British shipping. He had also discussed with Hopkins the forthcoming meeting of Germany's creditor states, concerning which the British intended taking steps with the Americans.

No.	Date; from/to	Description
220	19.2.1934 Colijn to De Jonge	<i>Sugar restrictions.</i> Great Britain, the United States and the Chadbourne countries had been invited to a preparatory conference in London to consider the possibility of an international sugar convention. The Chadbourne quota could probably be temporarily lowered. Request for advice at an early date.
221	20.2.1934 Colijn to Deckers	<i>NEI: defence.</i> The present situation did not call for adoption of Deckers' proposal that three submarines and two torpedo-boat destroyers be sent to NEI.
222	20.2.1934 from Van Harinxma (Ankara)	<i>Turkey: clearing agreement.</i> Bedi Bey had asked whether the Netherlands was prepared to follow the main lines of the Turkish-Swiss clearing agreement. In the writer's opinion, this was the only possibility for concluding an agreement in the near future.
223	22.2.1934 to Colijn	<i>NEI: Chinese consuls.</i> Affirmative reply to the questions whether identity papers issued to Netherlands subjects of Chinese descent should be regarded as de facto passports and whether all Chinese consuls should be given a last warning against issuing passports to Netherlands subjects. Permission granted to take measures thereafter against those consuls who continued this illegal practice (cf. No. 40).
224	22.2.1934 from Verschuur	<i>International shipping.</i> The government must do its utmost to withhold the British government from subsidising British shipping. Discussion of three points in the resolution on international shipping adopted at Oslo on 28 December 1933.
225	23.2.1934 to Verschuur	<i>Amendment to the Rhine Navigation Act.</i> German efforts to exclude ports from the revision of the Rhine Navigation Act wherever possible were misguided. De Graeff emphasized that the work of the Central Commission for the Navigation of the Rhine was diplomatic and technical, and that instructions for the Netherlands delegation were drawn up by the Council of Ministers.
226	24.2.1934 Colijn to De Jonge	<i>Rubber restrictions.</i> Dutch rubber producers had not yet signed the draft agreement on rubber restrictions (see No. 141) pending accord being reached with the government on the four remaining objections. Request that De Jonge adopt a definite position.
227	26.2.1934 Hirschfeld to Verschuur	<i>Miscellaneous.</i> Report on the situation with regard to the Soviet Union, the second report of the Hacke commission, the forthcoming negotiations with

No.	Date; from/to	Description
228	26.2.1934 De Jonge to Colijn (Batavia)	Great Britain and the management of the clearing-house. <i>NEI.</i> The writer was personally looking forward to Colijn's visit to NEI, but wondered whether its advantages would outweigh the disadvantages attaching to Colijn's absence from the Netherlands. The maintenance of law and order was of primary importance in NEI, and he was pleased that troops were permanently stationed at Balikpapan and Tarakan.
229	1.3.1934 Hirschfeld to Verschuur	<i>Economic Council.</i> Proposal concerning the institution of three permanent committees of the Economic Council – one for trade treaties, to be chaired by Heldring, one for transports, and one for the economic information service.
230	2.3.1934 to Colijn	<i>NEI: the Japanese consul-general's powers.</i> Concurrence with Colijn's opinion that the steps taken by consul-general Koshida against the restrictions on cotton prints in NEI were contrary to the 1908 Japanese-Netherlands consular agreement, and that the Japanese envoy in The Hague was the appropriate person to present such objections.
231	2.3.1934 Colijn	<i>Germany: Ouchy agreement.</i> German State Secretary Posse had suggested that the 1932 Ouchy agreement be reconsidered in secret talks with Belgian and Dutch, and possibly also French and Scandinavian, representatives. Colijn had undertaken to discuss the matter in the Council of Ministers and personally to inform Posse of the outcome.
232	5.3.1934 from Colijn	<i>NEI: rubber restrictions.</i> Dutch rubber producers and the government had no objection to a representative of rubber consumers attending the meetings of an international committee for rubber restrictions (see No. 141). The American envoy could be informed of this and of the government's intention to be on its guard in the committee against an inordinately high rubber price.
233	5.3.1934 Colijn to Verschuur	<i>Trade policy.</i> The writer emphasized the importance of including colonial interests in economic negotiations from the outset. He thus proposed instituting an interministerial committee, chaired by a senior official from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with more restricted terms of reference than the former Trade Treaties Negotiations Committee.

No.	Date; from/to	Description
234	5.3.1934 from Van Limburg Stirum (Berlin)	<i>German National Socialists in the Netherlands.</i> Köpke had suggested that the German National Socialist clubs in the Netherlands be renamed the Hitler Movement, a proposal the government might, in the writer's opinion, consider adopting.
235	6.3.1934 Fock and Huding	<i>International shipping.</i> Background to the Norwegian proposal to hold a shipping conference in Oslo at which a memorandum for the British government had been drafted. The international subsidy question was inextricably bound up with the problem of rationalisation.
235A	3.3.1934 Protocol of an international shipping conference (Oslo)	<i>International shipping.</i> Representatives of the Danish, Dutch, Norwegian and Swedish shipping industries wished to hold consultations with the British government on the ending of aid to the shipping industry. They had reached agreement on the text of a memorandum, the Dutch delegates making a reservation in respect of the consequences of devaluation as indirect assistance.
236	8.3.1934 to Van Schaik	<i>German-language schools.</i> Action against only the German schools in South Limburg would inevitably assume an anti-German character and was therefore undesirable.
237	8.3.1934 Van Schaik to Colijn	<i>Jewish refugees.</i> Stateless refugees should not be treated with greater forbearance; they could be compelled to return to their countries of origin or be sent back to Germany.
238	12.3.1934 Colijn to De Jonge	<i>NEI.</i> The writer welcomed discussing the 1935 budget and the forthcoming negotiations with Japan with De Jonge. Preparatory work on these subjects should be such that in principle decisions could be taken.
239	12.3.1934 Verschuur to Colijn	<i>Trade policy: Ouchy agreement.</i> Reply to No. 231. The 1932 Ouchy agreement was no longer of use since it took too little account of the quota system, monetary and tariff policies of other countries which deviated from those of the Netherlands. Tariff reductions for certain groups of products rather than overall reductions, and consultation with Switzerland and Italy rather than with the Scandinavian countries were what the writer had in mind. He was not opposed to the talks proposed by Posse, but a more specific programme was needed.
240	12.3.1934 Pelt to François	<i>League of Nations: Sino-Japanese conflict.</i> The British government had instructed its ambassador in Tokyo not to attend any functions held on the

No.	Date; from/to	Description
		occasion of the Emperor of Manchukuo's visit to Tokyo. Query concerning the Netherlands government's attitude to the Franco-Russian talks on the Soviet Union's membership of the League of Nations, and to the possible participation of the Soviet Union in the Consultative Committee's deliberations concerning the non-recognition of Manchukuo.
241	13.3.1934 to Montgomery	<i>Great Britain: import and export duties.</i> Explication of the new Emergency (Imports) Act. The government was willing to negotiate with the British government on the special treatment of British articles within the framework of the Act.
242	13.3.1934 to Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer	<i>Belgium: Meuse waters.</i> Instructions to point out as courteously as possible to the Belgian government that it would be violating the law to drain water from the Meuse at Liège without prior consultation with the Netherlands. Should the Belgian government deny this, the matter would be laid before the Permanent Court of International Justice.
243	14.3.1934 Colijn to De Jonge	<i>NEI: shipping to Japan.</i> The writer was strongly opposed to the arrangement proposed by Wellenstein that 50% of the freight carried between NEI and Japan be reserved for Dutch ships, as this would endanger the forthcoming negotiations with Japan. The government would propose placing the shipping question on the agenda for the negotiations.
244	14.3.1934 Star Busmann	<i>France: import and export duties.</i> The situation regarding the Franco-Netherlands trade relations negotiations. The Netherlands delegation had achieved the maximum possible under present conditions in France.
245	15.3.1934 Colijn to Van Schaik	<i>Jewish refugees.</i> The Council of Ministers wished to stem the tide of refugees entering the country and would not help them to secure employment. The Eastern European Jews and the non-Jewish red elements should be removed wherever possible; those who were stateless should not be deported for the time being.
246	15.3.1934 Star Busmann	<i>France: import and export duties.</i> The last difference in the Franco-Netherlands negotiations had been resolved, the Netherlands interpretation of unconditional most-favoured-nation treatment accepted, and a compromise reached on extra quotas.
247	16.3.1934 to d'Arnauld de Vitrolles	<i>France: amendments to old agreements.</i> Colijn and Verschuur were of the opinion that the proposed amplification of the 1902 agreement would not be

No.	Date; from/to	Description
248	19.3.1934 Hirschfeld to Verschuur	so advantageous to NEI as to justify the issue of a French loan in Amsterdam. De Graeff therefore intended requesting a statement from the French government to the effect that it was prepared to substitute the 1892 agreement, substantially amended, for the 1902 and 1910 agreements, as had already been proposed. In this way the NEI government would be free to raise import duties on wine. <i>Switzerland: import and export duties.</i> The writer and Stucki had agreed that the two countries would continue to accord each other the same quota treatment as in the past (on the basis of 100% of 1931), and that the Netherlands would seek to create a more favourable balance of trade for Switzerland. Could Switzerland be accorded the management of some quotas?
249	20.3.1934 from Verschuur	<i>United States: import and export duties.</i> Request that the envoy in Washington be instructed to ask for a reduction of the import duty on tobacco and on several other articles.
250	21.3.1934 from Van Schaik	<i>German National Socialists in the Netherlands.</i> The name 'Hitler Movement' (see No. 234) was unacceptable. The writer wished to put an end to the unrest caused by the National Socialists in South Limburg by presenting a strongly worded demand to the German Kreisleiter.
251	23.3.1934 Hirschfeld to Verschuur	<i>Great Britain: trade.</i> The writer had had exploratory talks in London on mutual trade. Subjects dealt with included the application of the most-favoured-nation article on quotas, Britain's passive balance of trade, British agricultural policy, how the negotiations could best be started, and their scope.
252	26.3.1934 to Colijn	<i>German National Socialists in the Netherlands.</i> Rejection of the name 'Hitler Movement' (see No. 234) and the reasons for it. De Graeff wished first to inform the German government of this and then to insist on complete freedom to take all measures necessary to restore law and order in the Netherlands without interference from the German government.
253	26.3.1934 Schuurman	<i>Canada: consulate-general.</i> The reasons for posting Schuurman to Ottawa were stronger now than in 1933. It would be best for him to proceed to Ottawa alone, leaving the vice-consul and staff in Montreal.

No.	Date; from/to	Description
254	28.3.1934 to Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer	<i>Belgium: Meuse waters.</i> Friendly inquiries were to be made of the Belgian government as to whether it would give the assurance that the diversion of Meuse waters into the Albert Canal would not be at variance with Belgium's obligations towards the Netherlands. The Netherlands government was willing to discuss other questions of interest to the two countries, except that of a canal between Antwerp and Hollands Diep.
255	28.3.1934 The Army Commission to H.M. the Queen	<i>Defence.</i> In view of the international situation, the Army Commission drew Her Majesty's attention to seven lacunae in the organisation and equipment of the army. The majority of the Commission was of the opinion that a reduction in the armed forces was inadmissible.
256	29.3.1934 from Patijn	<i>Competition from Belgian ports.</i> The transport of coal for the Italian railways via the port of Antwerp was being actively promoted by Belgium. A senior Italian official had stated that Rotterdam would also have to make financial concessions.
257	2.4.1934 from Moresco	<i>League of Nations: disarmament conference.</i> The Swedish government wished to elicit a declaration of principle relating to a disarmament agreement of limited scope; the writer doubted the usefulness of a démarche of this nature.
258	4.4.1934 from François	<i>League of Nations: disarmament conference.</i> Consultation between ex-neutral states (see No. 257) was desirable prior to public action. These states should first decide whether they wished to commit themselves to participation in compulsory measures against states failing to meet disarmament obligations, which was a delicate point for the Netherlands.
259	4.4.1934 to Snouck Hurgronje	<i>League of Nations: disarmament conference.</i> The Netherlands government was against the proposed Swedish démarche (see No. 257) so long as it was not clear which criterion applied for participation in the démarche and the participating states had not reached agreement on the definition of the term 'substantial arms reductions'.
260	5.4.1934 from François	<i>Kellogg Pact.</i> Briët's proposal for a German-Netherlands non-aggression pact was contrary to the Kellogg Pact and would be regarded as political rapprochement. The French and Belgian governments would probably be opposed to such a pact.

No.	Date; from/to	Description
261	5.4.1934 from Verschuur	<i>India: import and export duties.</i> The writer was not in favour of official talks with India, as NEI would be at a disadvantage in negotiations dealing solely with trade policy.
262	6.4.1934 to Colijn	<i>Japan: Batavia negotiations.</i> Enclosure of No. 262A. Taketomi had stated that the Japanese government made the conduct of talks in Batavia conditional on the non-imposition of measures restricting imports in NEI. The Japanese delegation would probably be headed by an ambassador; Taketomi hoped that the leader of the Netherlands delegation would be of the same stature, preferably Colijn himself.
262A	5.4.1934 Memorandum from the Japanese legation	<i>Japan: Batavia negotiations.</i> The Japanese government accepted the Netherlands proposal concerning talks in Batavia (see. No. 208) aimed at improving trade relations between Japan and NEI. It presumed that the Netherlands and NEI governments would meanwhile introduce no new protectionist measures in NEI.
263	7.4.1934 from De Vos van Steenwijk (Berlin)	<i>Jewish refugees.</i> It was becoming ever more difficult for Jews, particularly Jewish shopkeepers and artisans, to earn their living, and increasing numbers could be expected to leave Germany.
264	9.4.1934 Van Haersma de With to Snouck Hurgronje (Havana)	<i>Cuba: trade agreement.</i> The writer was ascertaining Cuban wishes with regard to a new trade agreement with the Netherlands. He had been favourably impressed by President Mendieta. He was not optimistic about President Roosevelt's reconstruction policy.
265	10.4.1934 from François	<i>League of Nations: disarmament conference.</i> Moresco had advised expressing agreement with Sadler's plan for a limited disarmament agreement in extremely cautious terms. The government would only commit itself to the strengthening of sanctions as arms reduction progressed.
266	11.4.1934 from Sillem (Athens)	<i>Greece: import and export duties.</i> The Greek Minister Pesmatzoglou planned to deregularize trade with the Netherlands by introducing a kind of unilateral clearing system. He intended allowing imports from the Netherlands only in exchange for Greek exports if the balance of trade remained unfavourable for Greece.
267	12.4.1934 to A. Loudon	<i>Portugal: trade treaty.</i> The Portuguese government was to be informed that the Netherlands government would now appreciate the final regulation of trade relations between the two countries. Lamping

No.	Date; from/to	Description
		and Hooft would go to Lisbon from Madrid for negotiations.
268	14.4.1934 to Moresco	<i>League of Nations: disarmament conference.</i> Enclosure of the Annex. It should be explained to the Swedish delegation in what way the Netherlands position differed from that of Sweden.
268A	14.4.1934 De Graeff	<i>League of Nations: disarmament conference.</i> The writer agreed with the main lines of the Swedish declaration but could not subscribe to it in its entirety. Explanation of the differences of opinion.
269	14.4.1934 Colijn to De Jonge	<i>NEI.</i> The writer was gravely concerned about sugar production, considering the low prices sugar fetched. He would not come to NEI himself but would send Hardeman. He expected the trade policy negotiations with Japan to be extremely difficult.
270	16.4.1934 from Lorentz (Pretoria)	<i>South Africa: import and export duties.</i> A personal appeal to Herzog had resulted in an undertaking that superphosphate would not be subject to import duty in South Africa.
271	17.4.1934 to Pabst	<i>Japan: import and export duties.</i> BPM (Bataafse Petroleum Maatschappij) had requested that the high import duty on paraffin wax in Japan be placed on the agenda of the forthcoming Japanese-Netherlands negotiations, to which De Graeff and Verschuur had agreed.
272	17.4.1934 to Van Limburg Stirum	<i>Germany.</i> De Graeff saw no grounds for protesting to the German government about the discrimination against a certain German firm which operated largely with Dutch capital. This viewpoint would have to be reconsidered if the German government extended this practice.
273	17.4.1934 from Colijn	<i>Japan: Batavia negotiations.</i> Reply to No. 262A. The Netherlands Government would be pleased to start talks with a Japanese delegation in Batavia on 4 June. The NEI government would meanwhile take no new measures which could affect Japanese trade. Meyer Ranneft would head the Netherlands delegation, and Idenburg would act as secretary.
274	17.4.1934 from Van Limburg Stirum (Berlin)	<i>Germany: trade treaty.</i> The talks on trade relations between Germany and NEI had been unsatisfactory from the outset. They had been discontinued because the German delegation demanded further credit in exchange for concessions to NEI.
275	18.4.1934 Draft circular from Van Schaik	<i>Jewish refugees.</i> The decision that refugees of other than German nationality should return to their countries of origin remained unchanged; modera-

No.	Date; from/to	Description
		tion was to be exercised with regard to deportation. A harder line would be taken towards German Jewish refugees who wished to enter the Netherlands (cf. No. 181).
276	18.4.1934 Schaepman to Nederbragt (Strasbourg)	<i>Germany: trade treaty.</i> Van Limburg Stirum was justified in breaking off the negotiations between Germany and NEI because German demands were too high. The negotiations would have to be organised on a different basis.
277	18.4.1934 from Van Limburg Stirum to Von Neurath (Berlin)	<i>Germany: Yap-Menado cable.</i> Reply to a German note of 28 March 1930. The German government could not act alone on behalf of the 'Deutsch-Niederländische Telegrafengesellschaft'. The Netherlands government hoped that the German government would be prepared to pay compensation for the Dutch interests thus damaged.
278	18.4.1934 Flaes (Madrid)	<i>Spain: trade treaty:</i> Castillo had presented the Spanish desiderata for a new trade treaty with the Netherlands. Lamping anticipated difficulties concerning the protection of Spanish wine names in the Netherlands and the quotas to be mutually assigned.
279	20.4.1934 Van Kleffens	<i>Amendment to the Rhine Navigation Act.</i> The writer saw no connection between broadening the canal through South Beveland and amendments to the Rhine Navigation Act, for which the Netherlands had already put forward a proposal (see II, No. 156A). It was up to the other delegations to create the conditions under which the Netherlands could resume participation in the discussions.
280	20.4.1934 from Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer (Brussels)	<i>Belgium: Meuse waters.</i> During a discussion with Minister Sap on sharing the Meuse, the writer had dwelt on the draining of the water to which the Netherlands was entitled and the impossibility of an Antwerp-Hollands Diep canal. Sap seemed to want to settle the matter soon.
281	21.4.1934 from Van Pallandt (Copenhagen)	<i>Denmark: import and export duties.</i> Willingness to negotiate on general trade relations with Denmark. Talks with Mohr on the possibility of Denmark importing Dutch flower bulbs and plants in exchange for increased exports of Danish meat.
282	23.4.1934 from Visser (Simla)	<i>India: consular service.</i> The writer wondered whether it would be worthwhile to create the post of trade commissioner if this would only benefit smaller firms. The promotion of commercial interests in the widest sense of the word was and remained the work of the consulate-general, and a new staff member could be appointed for this purpose.

No.	Date; from/to	Description
283	24.4.1934 Kiewiet de Jonge	<i>Dutch Jews in Germany.</i> Since the boycott of Jews in Germany was instigated by the National Socialist party, the German government could not be held responsible. The same applied to the picketing of Jewish shops, which had destroyed freedom of trade. The Netherlands government could not allow itself to become involved in claims for damages by Dutch Jews in Germany.
284	25.4.1934 Colijn to De Jonge	<i>NEI: rubber restrictions.</i> British and Dutch rubber producers were now authorised to sign the draft agreement on rubber restrictions (see No. 141) on 28 April. The government welcomed the British request that the agreement between the five countries participating in rubber restrictions be concluded on 7 May. An effort should be made to implement the restrictions in NEI on 1 June.
285	26.4.1934 from Pabst (Tokyo)	<i>Japan: foreign policy.</i> The statement issued by the Gaimusho on 17 April was a new step on the road to an aggressive foreign policy. It was more than just a feeler, and had perhaps been issued without the knowledge of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. It indicated the real nature of Japan's policy towards China.
286	27.4.1934 to Van Schaik	<i>Jewish refugees.</i> Reply to No. 275. Enclosure of Annex, which related to new refugees from Germany and the desirability of not passing on refugees from Germany to Belgium.
286A	27.4.1934 Draft circular from De Graëff	<i>Jewish refugees.</i> New arrivals of German nationality should be actively discouraged, as should newly arrived stateless refugees. Refugees of other than German nationality would be deported to their countries of origin. The same applied to Polish nationals and other Eastern Europeans who had obtained visas under false pretences and were not refugees.
287	27.4.1934 Lamping to Hirschfeld (Madrid)	<i>Spain: trade treaty.</i> The negotiations were proceeding amicably and would probably culminate in the consolidation of the present situation. The writer urged that an accommodating attitude be adopted with regard to rice and that several tariff items be consolidated or even lowered in exchange for a quid pro quo for the Netherlands.
288	30.4.1934 Hirschfeld	<i>Great Britain: import and export duties.</i> Colville and the writer had explained their respective tariff policies in discussions between the principal delegations. The cardinal point for Britain was the passive balance of trade with the Netherlands; of prime

No.	Date; from/to	Description
289	30.4.1934 Hirschfeld to Colijn	importance for the Netherlands was the modification of British import duties on agricultural products. Agreements was not yet reached on the principal points, but both parties seemed to wish to achieve it. <i>Trade policy committee.</i> The Ministries of Economic Affairs, Finance and Foreign Affairs and the Colonial Ministry would be represented on the interministerial committee for trade policy. Request that the matter be discussed with De Graeff.
290	1.5.1934 Minutes of a meeting of the Trade Treaties Committee	<i>Trade policy.</i> De Vooys had installed the Economic Council's permanent Trade Treaties Committee. Hirschfeld reviewed the discussions on trade policy held with Germany, Belgium, France, Italy and Czechoslovakia since the entry into force of the new Emergency (Imports) Act. Heldring hoped that the Committee would soon receive full particulars of the content of the various trade treaties. Discussion of the forthcoming negotiations with Britain after an introduction by Hirschfeld, and of the Committee's future work methods.
291	2-4.5.1934 François	<i>League of Nations: refugees from Germany.</i> The difficulties attendant on the emigration of refugees from Germany to South America and Palestine had not yet been overcome. The question of passports appeared to have been resolved. The deportation of refugees of Polish nationality to Britain was resented by the Polish government. The High Commissioner's Office had now been established in London.
292	4.5.1934 to Kröller	<i>Germany: situation of inland shipping.</i> Instructions to discuss 'Gleichberechtigung' for Dutch barges in Berlin. Kröller could obtain details from the Ministry of Economic Affairs beforehand.
293	4.5.1934 Van Essen to Schaepman	<i>Spain: trade treaty.</i> Exposition of the position of the two parties engaged in negotiations on a new Spanish-Netherlands trade treaty. The problems were of considerable complexity, quite apart from shipping interests.
294	5.5.1934 Lamping to Hirschfeld (Madrid)	<i>Spain: trade treaty.</i> The members of the Spanish delegation were friendly but wily negotiators. There were still three questions to be settled: the export of cheese to Spain, the level of the Spanish import quotas (preferably 100% on the basis of 1931-1933) and the protection of two or three Spanish wine names in the Netherlands.

No.	Date; from/to	Description
295	8.5.1934 to Moresco	<i>League of Nations: Manchuria.</i> Suggestion that accord de facto recognition to certain relations with the new state of Manchukuo in the League of Nations committee without actually recognising the state itself.
296	8.5.1934 from Van Haersma de With (Washington)	<i>United States: trade treaty.</i> The American government was preparing to conclude treaties on a reciprocal basis with other countries. In anticipation of this, the writer would endeavour to arrange for U.S. imports of Sumatra tobacco, linseed oil and herring. He requested instructions.
297	9.5.1934 from Oud	<i>German loan in the Netherlands.</i> The writer was strongly opposed to the placing of a German loan with the firm of Mendelsohn in Amsterdam as this would be deemed a moral concession on the part of Germany's Dutch creditors.
298	11.5.1934 Van Kleffens	<i>Belgium: Meuse waters.</i> Discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of treating the Meuse problem separately, the conclusion being that the settlement of the various questions still pending with Belgium was of prime importance for the Netherlands. It would not be wise for the Netherlands to take the initiative in this as it had already raised the question of sharing the Meuse waters.
299	11.5.1934 to Colijn	<i>1824 and 1871 treaties.</i> The Netherlands and Great Britain each had their own views on the historical background to the interpretation of article 2 of the 1824 treaty of London. Colijn was asked to give his opinion.
300	11.5.1934 Snouck Hurgronje to Cohen	<i>Jewish refugees.</i> The writer did not see how the Netherlands government could take action against German publications which could prompt Jews to flee, and advised Cohen against approaching the government officially on the matter.
301	11.5.1934 Van Schaik to Colijn	<i>Socialist Workers International.</i> The writer was opposed to the establishment of the Secretariat of the Socialist Workers International in the Netherlands as it would attract politically active foreigners and cause trouble with the German Government.
302	11.5.1934 Reynders to Deckers	<i>Defence: French military attaché.</i> The writer was not in favour of inviting the French military attaché to take part in a tactical exercise with officers attending the General Staff College as he wished to avoid the appearance of an understanding with France on defence matters.

No.	Date; from/to	Description
303	28.5.1934 Instructions from Colijn	<i>Japan: Batavia negotiations.</i> The delegation had to achieve the regulation of trade regulations between Japan and NEI for at least three years. It was to emphasize the prime importance of the export of NEI's agricultural products to Japan, and the necessity of according NEI banks, commercial establishments and shipping lines in Japan the same treatment as similar Japanese institutions enjoyed in NEI.
304	15.5.1934 to Sillem	<i>Greece: import and export duties.</i> As it was unlikely that the Greek-Netherlands balance of trade would be reversed in favour of the Netherlands it was understandable that interested parties in the Netherlands were not optimistic about a clearing arrangement. This should be taken into account in discussions with the Greek government.
305	16.5.1934 to Colijn	<i>Japan: Batavia negotiations.</i> Taketomi had stated that the talks between Dutch and Japanese ship-owners on freight sharing were drawing to an end. He had also suggested that any results achieved in Batavia should come into force immediately. Advice requested on both points.
306	18.5.1934 to Deckers	<i>League of Nations: arms embargo.</i> The League of Nations Council had decided to promote a general embargo on arms deliveries to Bolivia and Paraguay. De Graeff intended complying with any such request received from the League of Nations Secretariat.
307	18.5.1934 Van Geuns to four public prosecutors (Amsterdam)	<i>German National Socialists in the Netherlands.</i> The Netherlands and German governments had agreed that existing National Socialist groups would become local German clubs under the name of 'Reichsdeutsche Gemeinschaft'. The ban on public political action by foreigners in the Netherlands would remain in force.
308	21.5.1934 Moresco to François (Geneva)	<i>League of Nations: disarmament conference.</i> It would be better to discontinue the disarmament conference than to refer it to the League of Nations Council. The writer wished to prepare a declaration of the six ex-neutral states.
309	23.5.1934 Schaepman	<i>France: import and export duties.</i> The legation in Paris would request the reduction of the 'taxe d'importation' by half to offset the Fl.12,500,000.— loss to the Netherlands caused by the French government's imposition of quotas for agricultural products. The legation would also suggest revising the quota regulations in a few months' time.

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310	24.5.1934 to Colijn	<i>South Africa: motor ship launching.</i> Enclosure of the speech the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa was to hold at the launching of the motor ship 'Bloemfontein' with a view to Colijn's reply.
311	25.5.1934 from Van Schaik	<i>League of Nations: arms embargo.</i> Willingness to give an undertaking that no permits would be issued for the export or forwarding of munitions and firearms to Bolivia and Paraguay. The matter should be discussed in the Council of Ministers.
312	25.5.1934 from Colijn	<i>Portugal: trade treaty.</i> Government guidelines for the negotiations committee for a trade treaty with Portugal. The committee was to come to an arrangement for the treatment of Dutch shipping on an equal footing with Portuguese shipping before 1 July. The substitution of a general trade and shipping agreement for the provisional regulation of trade relations was conditional on this arrangement.
313	25.5.1934 Lamping to Colijn (Lisbon)	<i>Portugal: trade treaty.</i> The negotiations between Fernandez and the writer were off to a promising start. The ending of flag discrimination (see No. 312) and the recognition of Portuguese wine names had been discussed.
314	26.5.1934 to Snouck Hurgronje	<i>Deportation of National Socialists.</i> Illegal political action had taken place at a meeting of a local National Socialist Group in a South Limburg cafe. The two ringleaders should be deported to Germany.
315	30.5.1934 to De Marees van Swinderen (Geneva)	<i>League of Nations: disarmament conference.</i> De Graeff was witnessing either the funeral or the rebirth of the disarmament conference. It was remarkable that all hope was focused on the ex-neutral states, which were awaiting the right moment to present their own plan.
316	31.5.1934 from Van Kleffens	<i>Kellogg Pact.</i> Since 1813 Dutch foreign policy had moved in the direction of independence, avoiding incorporation in political systems or military alliances. The Netherlands had contributed to the legal regulation of the community of nations (for instance, by becoming a signatory to the Kellogg Pact), but would serve its own interests best by adhering to its fundamental policy of non-involvement.
316A	31.5.1934 League of Nations to Diplomatic Affairs Department	<i>Kellogg Pact.</i> The League of Nations Affairs Depart concurred with No. 316, in general. It would wish to give serious consideration to accession to the Locarno treaties if this would substantially

No.	Date; from/to	Description
317	31.5.1934 from Colijn	increase the chance of preserving peace in Western Europe, but this was not the case. <i>United States: trade treaty.</i> The writer had no objection to a simple US-Netherlands trade treaty in which each country accorded the other most-favoured-nation treatment pending President Roosevelt's authorisation to conclude agreements on a reciprocal basis.
318	4.6.1934 Colijn to De Jonge	<i>Great Britain: Batavia negotiations.</i> The British consul-general should be informed that he might be consulted during the negotiations with Japan if British import interests were involved, but that he would not have the status of a special observer.
319	5.6.1934 from Staal (Sydney)	<i>Australia: trade relations.</i> The writer doubted whether it would be useful to appoint an NEI trade commissioner in Australia; he expected trade to continue to develop gradually on both sides. He feared that the Australian government was counting on an NEI return visit following the Latham mission to NEI.
320	6.6.1934 to Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer	<i>Argentina: munition imports.</i> In view of the arms embargo likely to be imposed in respect of Bolivia and Paraguay (see No. 306), De Graeff wished to tighten control of all consignments of war material to South America. He therefore requested Tjarda to institute inquiries at the Argentine legation in Brussels into the competency of the signatory to a statement that a large consignment of cartridges was to be shipped to the Argentine War Ministry.
321	6.6.1934 League of Nations Affairs and Legal Affairs Departments to Snouck Hurgronje	<i>League of Nations: arms embargo.</i> There was no question of issuing the requested permit for the export of cartridges to Bolivia pending the League of Nations Council discussions (see No. 306).
322	6.6.1934 Hirschfeld to Colijn	<i>Germany: exchange problems.</i> The complementary protocol concerning the payment of transactions in commodities between the Netherlands and Germany that had just been signed provided for checks on the origin of goods bought and sold in the Netherlands. The protocol restricted the payment of goods not of Dutch or NEI origin, but was relatively favourable for Dutch brokers.
323	6.6.1934 De Jonge to Colijn (Batavia)	<i>Japan: Batavia negotiations.</i> Talk with Meyer Ranneft and Nagaoka. The latter had presented a note with four points on the promotion of economic relations between Japan and NEI, and had finally agreed to starting the negotiations on 8 June.

No.	Date; from/to	Description
324	6.6.1934 Meyer Ranneft (Batavia)	<i>Japan: Batavia negotiations.</i> A successful luncheon with the Japanese delegation hosted by De Jong on 4 June. The writer had the impression that the Japanese were trying to prolong the proceedings, that they did not hesitate to employ dubious and unfair tactics and that they were aggressively posing as protectors of the NEI population.
325	8.6.1934 Meyer Ranneft to Nagaoka (Batavia)	<i>NEI: Batavia negotiations.</i> Since 1929 NEI trade had been declining while imports from Japan had increased substantially. It was of vital importance to NEI that the volume and value of Japanese imports did not increase further. A series of government measures would seem to be needed to protect NEI interests.
326	11.6.1934 from Colijn	<i>France: import and export duties.</i> The French government should be informed of the Netherlands' disappointment with the unsatisfactory manner in which France was complying with articles 3 and 10 of the arrangement. Enumeration of the concessions desired by the Netherlands from France.
327	12.6.1934 to Colijn	<i>League of Nations: admission of the Soviet Union.</i> A distinction should be made between the recognition of the Soviet government by the Netherlands and the admission of the Soviet Union to the League of Nations. The former was not under consideration, and the latter was not yet ripe for a government decision.
328	12.6.1934 to Van Limburg Stirum	<i>League of Nations: disarmament conference.</i> The group of six ex-neutral states had done good work in rescuing the disarmament conference from complete failure. The threat of war in Europe had been allayed for the time being.
329	13.6.1934 to Colijn	<i>NEI: Chinese consul.</i> The Chinese envoy had requested that the withdrawal of the temporary admission of Consul Tsai be cancelled. De Graeff did not wish to accede to this request in view of Tsai's repeated misconduct and his arrogant attitude to the warnings of the NEI government. The indirect method of recall by the Chinese government was to be preferred in future.
330	14.6.1934 Lamping to Colijn	<i>Portugal: trade treaty.</i> At the end of the previous week Fernandez and the writer had reached agreement on the text of an acceptable trade treaty, notably with regard to tariff concessions. Salazar still wanted two amendments to be included in the treaty, which necessitate prolonging the negotiations.

No.	Date; from/to	Description
331	15.6.1934 to Van Schaik	<i>League of Nations: arms embargo.</i> It was not possible at the moment to grant a permit for the export of munitions to Bolivia.
331A	12.6.1934 Beucker Andreae	<i>League of Nations: arms embargo.</i> The most correct procedure would be to refrain from issuing an order concerning the export of arms and munitions to Bolivia as long as the League of Nations Council had made no recommendations on the matter. Should such recommendations fail to materialize, the government should act in its own best interests.
331B	13.6.1934 De Graeff	<i>League of Nations: arms embargo.</i> The manager of the munitions factory wished to be allowed to complete the current contracts, but the writer felt that the export of munitions to Bolivia should be banned from the outset.
332	15.6.1934 from Slotemaker de Bruine	<i>Germany: treatment of Dutch workers.</i> The protocol of 7 October 1930 was no longer adequate and should therefore be replaced preferably by an arrangement terminable at short notice. Enclosure of a draft agreement which could constitute the basis for negotiations with the German government.
333	18.6.1934 from De Marees van Swinderen (London)	<i>Great Britain: the Court.</i> The writer had accompanied H.R.H. Princess Juliana on a two-day visit to the Court of St. James, where he had had informal conversations with H. M. King George V. The major Dutch dailies' reports on the activities of Princess Juliana would be brief and restraint.
334	19.6.1934 Colijn to De Jonge	<i>Japan: Batavia negotiations.</i> It would be suggested to Taketomi that the Japanese draft agreement (see No. 323) be officially presented to the Netherlands delegation in Batavia. During the forthcoming negotiations the delegation should ensure that it retained the freedom of action needed to protect the economic life of NEI. If the Japanese delegation again equivocated about starting the negotiations, De Jonge was empowered to proclaim two new protective measures.
335	19.6.1934 from Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer (Brussels)	<i>Belgium: treaty amendment.</i> Jaspar had spoken in positive terms about cooperation between Belgium and the Netherlands. He had again referred to an Antwerp-Hollands Diep Canal, and had also stated that he would be glad to have the question of the Terneuzen locks settled.
336	19.6.1934 Spanjaard to Hirschfeld (Batavia)	<i>Japan: Batavia negotiations.</i> The negotiations had been badly prepared in Batavia. The Netherlands delegation was nervous. The writer feared that the

No.	Date; from/to	Description
337	21.6.1934 to Avenol	negotiations would drag on for many months; he expected the diplomatic fencing to move into a new phase. <i>League of Nations: assistance to needy foreigners.</i> The government preferred to regulate assistance to needy foreigners by means of bilateral agreements of the Kingdom in Europe. Dutch practice was already largely in accordance with the proposals worked out by the committee of experts.
338	22.6.1934 to Colijn	<i>NEI: Chinese consul.</i> If De Jonge was of the opinion that consul-general Sung was no longer acceptable, there was every reason to induce his recall by the Chinese government. Suggestion that De Jonge be informed by telegram of the procedure to be followed.
339	22.6.1934 from Van Heeckeren and Helb	<i>Neutrality proclamation.</i> The neutrality question was political and strategic rather than judicial in character. The interdiction against the entry of warships should be maintained for the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Europe and extended to the overseas territories for strategic reasons, except in the case of ships which had sustained damage at sea. The entry of prize vessels should be opposed under all circumstances. Neutrality obligations did not prevent the entry of lightly armed merchantmen. Control of oil exports would seem to be necessary, but the form it should take would depend largely on circumstances (see article 18 of the draft).
340	23.6.1934 from Hirschfeld	<i>Romania: grain exports.</i> The writer had pointed out to the Romanian envoy that the Dutch policy of importing grain only in return for Dutch export compensation applied to all grain-exporting countries.
341	25.6.1934 to Van Schaik	<i>League of Nations: arms embargo.</i> Geneva could be informed that the government would not grant permits for exports to Bolivia and Paraguay for the time being. The purview of the Firearms Act could be extended to include all war material and aircraft which could be used in warfare.
342	25.6.1934 to Van Schaik	<i>Deportation of a German national.</i> It would not seem to be possible to deport a German communist refugee to Germany, though his speedy departure, if possible for the Saar region, was to be recommended.
343	26.6.1934 Colijn to De Jonge	<i>Miscellaneous.</i> The writer was fully occupied with the Ministry of Economic Affairs and with his parliamentary work. He wondered whether the

No. Date; from/to

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press reports on the negotiations in Batavia could not be toned down as they worked to the advantage of the Japanese negotiators. He intended to go abroad on holiday on 20 July, the international situation permitting.