

DOCUMENTEN
betreffende de
BUITENLANDSE POLITIEK
van
NEDERLAND 1919-1945

Periode B 1931-1940
Deel IV
27 juni 1934-30 juni 1935

Bewerkt door B. G. J. de Graaff

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LIST OF DOCUMENTS

List of documents*

No.	Date; from/to	Description
1	2.7.1934 to De Marees van Swinderen	<i>Great Britain: shipping policy.</i> Request to be kept informed of the British position with regard to international shipping policy, which has not yet been revealed. No more has the US position that it might depend on.
2	3.7.1934 to Van Schaik	<i>The Netherlands: policy on refugees.</i> Concerns interpretation of III, no. 286A. Deportation under police supervision cannot take place if the person in question resists. Illegal refugees from Belgium can be taken back to Belgium with a police escort.
3	3.7.1934 to Doude van Troostwijk	<i>Rhine: revision Rhine Navigation Act.</i> The Dutch Government will wait and see with regard to a French initiative to reopen discussions on the scope of the revised Rhine Navigation Act on the basis of Dutch proposal (cf. II, no. 156A).
4	3/4.7.1934 Schlingemann and Schönfeld to Ringers	<i>Rhine: water pollution.</i> In private consultations an attempt should be made to reach an international regulation to prevent harmful pollution.
5	4.7.1934 to Russell	<i>The Netherlands: decease of Prince Hendrik.</i> The Queen does not wish a delegation of a 'mission speciale' to attend the funeral service.
6	5.7.1934 from Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer (Brussels)	<i>The Netherlands: non-alignment policy.</i> Reports on possible British plans to create bases in the Netherlands in case of German air raids. However, neutrality of the Netherlands is desirable because of numerous relations with Germany, position of Dutch ports with German hinterland and the long indefensible border with Germany.
7	5.7.1934 De Jonge to Colijn (Batavia)	<i>Japan: trade relations.</i> From Dutch side proposals will be brought up for discussion, which will probably concern the status quo of imports as well. Japanese delegation members, who continue to agitate among the native population will be refused their stay in NEI.

* The numbers in the first column refer to the numbers of the documents. The second column lists the date of the document, the names of the correspondents (save where the Minister for Foreign Affairs was the sender or the addressee) and the document's place of origin, if other than The Hague. Where names might be confused, first initials have been added; titles have not been added. The omission of *from* or *to* indicates an internal or undispached document. The third column contains a summary of the documents. When in the description is referred to the documents of previous volumes, it is indicated with a Roman numeral followed by the number of the document.

No.	Date; from/to	Description
8	6.7.1934 to De Marees van Swinderen	<i>The Netherlands: elevation of delegations to embassies.</i> Instruction to approach the British Government informally and if necessary direct about elevation of diplomatic relations from legation to embassy level. Similar instructions went out to Berlin and Washington.
9	7.7.1934 from Van der Waals	<i>NEI: trade policy.</i> Sending of a letter from De Jonge with opinions on trade policy to be pursued for NEI and request to discuss these in interdepartmental committee for trade policy in the presence of Hirschfeld.
10	7.7.1934 Hirschfeld to Steenberghe (London)	<i>Great Britain: trade relations.</i> Most commodities do not cause any problems. Permission is requested to increase quota for particular textile products.
11	9.7.1934 From Deckers	<i>USA: military co-operation.</i> Fürstner is only allowed to have strictly informal and informatory talks with the US naval attaché in Brussels.
12	10.7.1934 Drion to Geyl	<i>The Netherlands: information policy.</i> Drion has declared towards Colijn that he does not know the grounds of objections to his being in charge of information with regard to Great Britain. Colijn said he had cancelled information by the Pigs Federation, among other things because payments had been supplied to a British Member of Parliament. A separate, openly subsidized economic information in Great Britain will now be taken into consideration. It will function in addition to the National Bureau of Documentation on the Netherlands.
13	13.7.1934 from Van Limburg Stirum (Berlin)	<i>Germany: NSDAP.</i> Reports that he has no intention of attending the annual party conference. Comments on the so-called Roehm putsch.
14	13.7.1934 Slotemaker de Bruïne to Colijn	<i>The Netherlands: river water pollution.</i> Question whether Council of Ministers can agree to take an initiative for an international conference to discuss the problem of upriver pollution by waste and chemicals.
15	13.7.1934 Lamping to Steenberghe (Copenhagen)	<i>Denmark: trade relations.</i> Toilsome negotiations have resulted in Denmark's readiness to fix the present proportion 3,5 : 1 in trade in favour of the Netherlands. In exchange for this, no guarantees for colonial products will be given.
16	14.7.1934 Colijn to De Jonge	<i>Japan: trade relations.</i> Agreeable to intention to have companies concerned accomplish shipping agreement on the basis of guidelines by governments. In case of excessive Japanese imports, the Dutch Government will reconsider its promise not to carry out the intended import licensing and industrial regulation for the time being.

No.	Date; from/to	Description
17	15.7.1934 Summary of discussions between delegation of committee for trade with Russia and USSR representatives.	<i>Soviet Union: trade relations.</i> Van Walree objects to non-observance of payment obligations by the Russians. Dutch delegation considers value of Soviet orders too low to forgo retaliation. The Soviet delegation declares that as long as the Netherlands discriminates against imports from the Soviet Union, SU orders will continue to be below standard. Therefore Van Walree suggests to guarantee to the SU that the Netherlands will not avail themselves of retaliatory measures for the duration of 1934.
18	17.7.1934 to Van Schaik	<i>The Netherlands: policy on refugees.</i> Explanation of III, 286A. German refugees who stay in the Netherlands at the moment will not be deported to Belgium. Consultations on deportation of East European refugees should be done by the Minister of Justice and not directly by police authorities.
19	18.7.1934 from Van Haersma de With (Washington)	<i>US: trade relations.</i> Sayre requested to sound out Dutch Government on entering into a reciprocity agreement on the basis of the Tariff Act of 12th June 1934. The Netherlands is among the few countries qualified for a such an agreement.
20	19.7.1934 Nederbragt to 's Jacob	<i>Great Britain: interpretation of 1871 Sumatra Treaty and 1824 Treaty of London.</i> 's Jacob's suggestion to present interpretation of 1824 Treaty of London to Court of International Justice will not help British-Dutch relations. Besides, the Treaty is virtually inseparable from the Sumatra Treaty and Gold Coast Treaty of 1871. Interdepartmental consultations on a deviation from the preferred course of action are still going on.
21	19.7.1934 from Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer (Brussels)	<i>Belgium: sharing of Meuse waters.</i> Communication that discussion with Van Langenhove has been elicited. He too was found prepared to reach a practical solution. However, it must be feared that concessions with regard to other water problems will be demanded by Belgian side.
22	20.7.1934 aide-mémoire from mission in Rio de Janeiro	<i>Brazil: trade relations and supply of submarines.</i> If Brazilian Government does not accept offer by Dutch consortium to supply submarines, the Dutch Government will be obliged to reconsider its favourable trade policy towards Brazil.
23	23.7.1934 to Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer	<i>Belgium: sharing of Meuse waters.</i> De Graeff agrees to suggestion by Van Starkenborgh and Van Kleffens to discuss Meuse waters problem with Jaspas in Geneva. Although De Graeff is of the opinion that this problem can be settled separately, he is prepared to include all other problems in the discussions.

No.	Date; from/to	Description
24	23.7.1934 from De Vos van Steenwijk (Berlin)	<i>Germany: treatment of Dutch Jews.</i> Request for authorization to threaten with cancellation of reduction on tuition for all Germans in the Netherlands if German Government continues to refuse to apply the reduction with regard to Dutch Jews.
25	24.7.1934 Lamping to Steenberghe	<i>Denmark: trade relations.</i> Poor result of negotiations (ref. 15), but it had to be accepted in order to improve the atmosphere and to prevent the loss of Denmark as a market for the Netherlands.
26	26.7.1934 to Colijn	<i>Japan: trade relations.</i> Has ordered Pabst to express serious objections of Dutch Government with regard to refusal by Japanese Government to discuss shipping (cf. 16). Dutch proposal in this matter is clear and reasonable. If the Japanese should object to licensing of earthenware, the absolute necessity of this must be pointed out. Request to inform De Jonge and ask his opinion on the possibility of breaking off negotiations in case of an unsatisfactory reply from Tokyo.
27	27.7.1934 Hirschfeld to Steenberghe	<i>Great Britain: import and export duties in colonies.</i> British Government has proposed that the Netherlands on the one hand and British colonies and mandates on the other hand should not discriminate against one another with respect to quota restrictions. Hirschfeld rejected expedience of such an agreement in view of Dutch negotiations with Japan in Batavia. It is desirable that when negotiations with Japan ('enemy of today') have ended, there will still be enough room to meet the desires of Great Britain ('friend in the future').
28	27.7.1934 Minutes of a meeting of the Board of Directors of Nederlands Clearing Instituut.	<i>Germany: payments.</i> Except Bruins, those present feel hesitant about introduction of clearing or other distraining measures with regard to payments to and from Germany.
29	30.7.1934 to Colijn	<i>Japan: trade relations.</i> Pabst was instructed to inform the Japanese Government that the Dutch Government upholds its position that shipping affairs need to be discussed and that political problems are to be discussed only in The Hague.
30	30.7.1934 De Jonge to Colijn (Batavia)	<i>Japan: trade relations.</i> Nagaoka makes complaint about introduction of earthenware regulation as Japanese delegation understood that no further import restrictions on Japanese goods were to be expected to come into force pending the negotiations. No more than bringing up the navigation problem, will this regulation contribute to the success of negotiations.

No.	Date; from/to	Description
31	31.7.1934 Minutes of a meeting of the Trade Treaties Committee	<p><i>Great Britain: trade relations.</i> Considerable effort has resulted in effecting a modus vivendi with the British Government. As from 1st August 1934, Britain and the Netherlands will regain freedom of action in the field of import duties and both countries guarantee each other the full share in the quotas in case of quantitative restrictions. The British Government will soon initiate discussions on navigation and import of coal. Dutch Government has not yet come to a decision concerning proposal of 27.</p> <p><i>The Netherlands: permanent committee for commercial treaties of Economic Council.</i> Committee considers advice with respect to concrete actions not possible. They feel the need of continual documentation.</p>
32	1.8.1934 Steenberghe, Oud and De Graeff to Wilhelmina	<p><i>Germany: payments.</i> Presentation of draft Royal Decree to introduce autonomous clearing against Germany in connection with imminent danger of complete disruption of payments where this country is concerned. Countersign will not be asked for as long as no urgent reason presents itself.</p>
33	1.8.1934 to Albarda	<p><i>Germany: protection of Dutch interests and deportations.</i> According to Van Limburg Stirum, German authorities are sufficiently convinced of Dutch Government's interest in Spansier affair. It is not advisable to show this interest by being represented at Volksgericht trial. Nothing can be done about deportation of Van Looi as the German Government is no more obliged to justify deportation of a Dutch subject than the Dutch Government would justify deportation of a German.</p>
34	3.8.1934 to Colijn	<p><i>Japan: trade relations.</i> As an ultimate concession, the Japanese Government is prepared to charge the Japanese delegation with an informal discussion of the guidelines to be drawn up by the Dutch Government for an agreement on shipping provided that Japan finds these acceptable.</p>
35	3.8.1934 from Colijn	<p><i>Japan: trade relations.</i> Earthenware regulation does not conflict with the spirit of the promise that no further import restrictions on Japanese goods would be effected pending the negotiations. Japan has increased imports excessively and has made an attempt to achieve complete control of importation of earthenware by means of an import organization. If the Japanese Government shows its good will with respect to both negotiations and the import organization, suspension of licensing of earthenware could be considered.</p>

No.	Date; from/to	Description
36	3.8.1934 from Van Limburg Stirum (Berlin)	<i>Germany: death of Von Hindenburg; combination of offices of Chancellor and President.</i> The intended combination of offices of Chancellor and President is an act of an 'essentially small usurper, an exalted Spiesbürger with a talent for demagogy', whose figure will become increasingly smaller compared to Von Hindenburg, whose stature will only go up after his death. No longer restrained by Von Hindenburg, and supported by sixty million Germans who have no understanding for foreign judgement, Germany under Hitler is heading straight for a catastrophe.
37	6.8.1934 De Graeff	<i>League of Nations: composition of League of Nations Council.</i> De Graeff has taken full note of Spanish request for support concerning re-election. In reply to question by the Spanish minister, De Graeff has stated to be not very sympathetic to the Russian idea of turning the disarmament conference into a permanent peace conference.
38	6.8.1934 to Colijn	<i>Japan: trade relations.</i> The Dutch Government accepts the ultimate concession by the Japanese Government with regard to shipping (34), but demands from Japanese Government that the guidelines will be sent to Japanese delegation for discussion in Batavia, regardless if they are acceptable or not. Otherwise, the Dutch Government will consider breaking off negotiations.
39	10.8.1934 to Van Boetzelaer van Oosterhout	<i>The Netherlands: non-alignment policy.</i> Report of statement to Von Isegem that Dutch Government upholds policy of independence and has no intention to allow British and French defence against German aircraft from its territory. Furthermore, the statement that Von Isegem can leave the responsibility for keeping up Dutch defence to the Dutch Government.
40	10.8.1934 Colijn to De Jonge	<i>Japan: trade relations.</i> Japanese Government considers negotiations impracticable unless the earthenware regulation is either suspended or amended. The Dutch Government is not prepared to do this unless the Japanese Government suspends control of importation of earthenware into NEI. Pabst has been instructed to communicate this to Japanese Government and to request a categorical statement on the readiness of the Japanese Government to have the shipping guidelines informally discussed by the Japanese delegation.

No.	Date; from/to	Description
41	13.8.1934 Hirschfeld	<i>Germany: payments.</i> Attempts to reach a new regulation of mutual payments in Berlin have failed. In the second instance, German diplomats oppose actual application of autonomous clearing against Germany, which is still recommended to the Government by Hirschfeld.
42	13.8.1934 De Jonge to Colijn (Batavia)	<i>Japan: trade relations.</i> The delay in negotiations is getting worrying. Japanese delegation is incompetent. For both political and personnel reasons NEI is not the right place for such negotiations. The <i>rubber restriction</i> should not be forced too much.
43	14.8.1934 from Steenberghe	<i>France: trade relations.</i> Guidelines for coming discussions. Discrimination by the French, especially tax <i>à l'importation</i> , is disappointing. Its reduction proposed by the French should not be accepted as a concession. Only reductions of the tax <i>à l'importation</i> and tax <i>sur les licenses</i> on cheese for the fourth quarter should be regarded as compensations.
44	17.8.1934 to Van Schaik	<i>Germany: communist propaganda from Dutch territory.</i> Communist propaganda against the German regime from Dutch territory is all the more undesirable because German Nazi propaganda in the Netherlands is prohibited.
45	21.8.1934 to Steenberghe	<i>League of Nations: arms embargo against Bolivia and Paraguay.</i> As it has become apparent that the Fire Arms Act offered too little prospect of a ban on all exports of weapons to Bolivia and Paraguay, interdepartmental consultations have taken place on new legislation which will make a ban on exports of all goods possible in times of international tension. There appeared to be a preference to incorporate both international and national motives in such a ban on exports.
45A	21.8.1934 Beucker Andreae	<i>League of Nations: arms embargo against Bolivia and Paraguay.</i> Broad terms as suggested in 45 will not cause difficulties in the Bolivia-Paraguay dispute. However, in other cases it might be suitable if the Dutch Government towards the League of Nations or towards internal opposition could appeal to the lack of legal possibilities for a full ban on exports. Anyhow, the chosen formulation excludes co-operation with political alliances.

No.	Date; from/to	Description
46	25.8.1934 Colijn to De Jonge	<i>Japan: trade relations.</i> Prior to committing itself, the Dutch delegation must consult the Dutch Government, especially in the matter of import guarantees in view of relations with other countries. The Japanese Government now accepts discussion of shipping guidelines in Batavia. Abolition of measures of non-delivery to NEI is a condition for resumption of negotiations that cannot be turned down. Pending the conference, the Dutch Government considers itself competent to maintain the status quo with regard to imports and even to take further steps after 1st October.
47	27.8.1934 De Graeff	<i>The Netherlands: consular service.</i> De Graeff does not consent to the view taken by Van Aalst and Crena de Iongh that agents of the Nederlandse Handelmaatschappij should by virtue of their office qualify as consuls.
48	28.8.1934 Lamping	<i>US: trade relations.</i> After informal talks with Feis, Lamping thinks the Netherlands must not let itself be used as a guinea pig for a new US negotiation policy. However, if the Americans are serious about such a policy, the Netherlands cannot stand aloof. In the meantime, Dutch private organizations can continue their preliminary work.
49	29.8.1934 De Graeff	<i>League of Nations: admission of the Soviet Union.</i> Neither on main points nor on points of detail, De Graeff sees any objections to the Soviet Union's joining the League of Nations. In view of opinions at home, the Netherlands will have to abstain from voting in case of a request or proposal for admission.
49A	29.8.1934 François	<i>League of Nations: admission of the Soviet Union.</i> A few supplements to no. 49, among other things the consideration that joining of the Soviet Union will reduce Dutch financial liabilities to the League of Nations.
50	30.8.1934 to Ter Meulen	<i>League of Nations: loan to Austria.</i> Dutch Government is prepared to co-operate in liberalization of conditions of the loan provided this will be effected in such a way that it will not be necessary to consult Parliament.
51	30.8.1934 from Van Limburg Stirum (Berlin)	<i>Germany: protection of Dutch interests.</i> Minister has supported petition for clemency of Spansier at the Auswärtige Amt.
52	2.9.1934 Hirschfeld	<i>Germany: payments and trade relations.</i> Reference to H.M. Hirschfeld, <i>Memories of the years 1933-1939</i> , Amsterdam/Brussels 1959, 173-194.

No.	Date; from/to	Description
53	2.9.1934 De Jonge to Colijn (Batavia)	<i>Japan: trade relations.</i> Meyer Ranneft proposed to start talks on shipping. Japan will quite probably protest against resumption of freedom of action by the Netherlands. Japanese Government is not prepared to declare boycott ban. If Japan refuses to begin negotiations, Meyer Ranneft will break off conference.
54	4.9.1934 De Jong (Amsterdam)	<i>Germany: payments.</i> On 29th August, a German and a Dutch delegation agreed on continuation of interim measure for payments. Germans want only partial clearing with the Netherlands. A clearing agreement with Germany seems to be advisable for the Netherlands if part of NEI exports to Germany can be excluded. Problem of old claims against Germany not brought up yet.
55	8.9.1934 to Pabst	<i>Japan: petroleum policy.</i> Instructions to request Japanese Government, as British minister has done, to amend regulations of its petroleum legislation that are detrimental to foreign companies.
56	10.9.1934 De Jonge to Colijn (Batavia)	<i>NEI: rubber restriction.</i> De Jonge refuses to co-operate in a restriction that aims at a price exceeding 4 pence gold. <i>Japan: trade relations.</i> De Jonge advocates adjournment period for the conference during which the shipping problem can be discussed informally.
57	11.9.1934 to Governmental Committee for Private International Law	<i>Private International Law: conference.</i> Request for advice concerning programme for later conference. Even though the time is unfavourable, this should not permanently impede activities of Dutch Government for the sake of international law.
58	11.9.1934 to Van Schreven	<i>NEI: rubber restriction.</i> Instruction to use consultation with British minister to encourage a joint Dutch-British protest with the Siamese Government against failure to sign restriction agreement.
59	12.9.1934 from De Graeff (Geneva)	<i>Belgium: revision treaty of 19th April 1839.</i> Jaspas wants quick solution of outstanding problems with the exception of the Antwerp-Rhine connection, whereupon a royal visit to the Netherlands will become possible. Besides, he wants closer economic ties with the Netherlands.
60	12.9.1943 from Colijn	<i>League of Nations: admission of the Soviet Union.</i> Unanimous preference of Council of Ministers for voting against Soviet Union's entry into the League of Nations.

No.	Date; from/to	Description
61	14.9.1934 Colijn to De Jonge	<i>Japan: trade relations.</i> Dutch Government does not take the view that Japanese 'dernière limite' (see no. 38) stands in the way of further negotiations. Shipping guidelines have not yet been seriously negotiated with Japan; this should soon take place. Negotiations can always be broken off afterwards.
62	14.9.1934 from Mowinckel (Oslo)	<i>Oslo co-operation: adaptation of Oslo Convention.</i> Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Scandinavian states have recently discussed a possible adaptation of the Oslo Convention to altered circumstances. Treaty partners would be obliged to guarantee the normal level of mutual trade and introduce no import or currency restrictions without notifying one another in advance.
63	15.9.1934 from Colijn	<i>League of Nations: admission of the Soviet Union.</i> Position taken by Council of Ministers that vote against entry of the Soviet Union rather than abstention is necessary is upheld.
64	17.9.1934 De Jong (Amsterdam)	<i>Germany: payments.</i> On 11th September Hirschfeld declared to German delegation that Dutch Government was indeed prepared to enter into a practically complete clearing treaty for German-Dutch payments, but that they wanted to take their own measures to force the German Government to pay off the total of its arrears and to allow for Dutch transit interests. Besides, the Dutch Government would control distribution of payments for different products, services and capital obligations. The German Government declared these proposals unacceptable but asked for an unofficial discussion a few days afterwards. Provided with new instructions by the Dutch Government, the Dutch delegation expressed its preparedness to discuss a free balance of 7% for Germany in exchange for German guarantees for the Dutch transit interests, joint consultations on distribution of respective services and the exclusion of tin and the 'Stillhalte' from the clearing. Germany agreed in general, but lodged a paramount objection to the Dutch demand for direct partial payment of arrears. According to De Jong, the clearing can be fixed on this basis.
65	20.9.1934 Colijn to De Jonge	<i>NEI: trade policy.</i> The unity of the Kingdom rules out a trade agreement between the Netherlands and NEI as desired by De Jonge. Deals subsequently with the three NEI desires in the field of trade policy: 1) preservation of NEI exports, 2) preservation of NEI distribution system, 3) advancement of home industry.

No.	Date; from/to	Description
66	22.9.1934 Colijn to De Jonge	<i>Japan: trade relations.</i> Instructions by Colijn and Steenberghe for Dutch delegation. Discussions must be based on NEI's unfavourable trade balance including request to Japan to introduce improvements as to that. Subsequently, a list of methods how to take Dutch interests into account.
67	25.9.1934 to Steenberghe	<i>Gold bloc countries: conference.</i> Request for opinion with regard to De Graeff's decision to make the Netherlands participate in the monetary, tourist and commercial committees of gold bloc countries, which will be established.
68	25.9.1934 Thorbecke to De Jonge (Peping)	<i>China: import of sugar.</i> For the benefit of import of sugar from NEI, dumping by Japan must be prevented on the one hand and Chinese import duties must be reduced on the other hand.
69	27.9.1934 to Kalff	<i>The Netherlands: representation abroad.</i> Request to state reason why the delegation to the Seventh International Road Congress has not approached consul in Munich. Delegation members selected by the Government should seek such contacts out of courtesy, for material reasons and to avoid the risk that foreign authorities get a wrong impression.
70	27.9.1934 Bolderhey to Colijn (Amsterdam)	<i>NEI: rubber restriction.</i> The British Government will try to start negotiations with Siamese Government in order still to get their co-operation for the international rubber-restriction agreement after a slight increase of the Siamese basic quota. Request to inform Dutch minister in Bangkok of this. According to the Foreign Office the agreement will remain intact should Siam not co-operate.
71	28.9.1934 Colijn to De Jonge	<i>Japan: trade relations.</i> Request to launch proposed desiderata with caution. Quota for imports from the Netherlands still have to be altered. Assumed misunderstanding with regard to concept of 'full share' in the relation with Britain. Suggestion to prepare regulations to fix the share of the Netherlands in NEI imports.
72	2.10.1934 to Steenberghe	<i>Gold bloc countries: conference.</i> Request for opinion on request by French Government for restructuring of trade in favour of the gold bloc countries.
73	2.10.1934 to De Marees van Swinderen	<i>Great Britain: trade relations.</i> Authorization for exchange of notes declaring regulation with regard to mutual quota restrictions between the Netherlands and Great Britain applicable to trade between the Netherlands and British colonies, protectorates and mandates.

No.	Date; from/to	Description
74	2.10.1934 from Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer (Brussels)	<i>Belgium: revision treaty of 19th April 1839.</i> Report of objections voiced to Van Langenhove with regard to Belgian activities at the Albert Canal. Subsequently of an exploratory discussion concerning settlement of the remaining canal problems with the exception of the Antwerp-Rhine Canal.
75	3.10.1934 to Ruijs de Beerenbrouck	<i>League of Nations: plebiscite in Saar region.</i> If asked for permission to recruit police officers in the Netherlands on behalf of the plebiscite, the Dutch Government will not object.
76	3.10.1934 Oud to Colijn	<i>Belgium: placing of a loan in the Netherlands.</i> Considering no. 76A, no assistance is desirable in placing of a loan in the Netherlands by the Belgian Government. Trip agreed with this refusal in a telephone conversation.
76A	2.10.1934 Trip to Oud (Amsterdam)	<i>Belgium: placing of a loan in the Netherlands.</i> Dutch Government is opposed to issue of new long-term foreign loans. The Bank of the Netherlands is prepared to make an exception for modest loans in guilders only if major trade policy concessions are made in exchange. It is to be expected that bankers will not be prepared to start issue as long as uncertainty about political development in Belgium persists.
77	4.10.1934 to Scheltus	<i>Shipping: Oslo conference.</i> Instructions to represent the Netherlands at the conference and initially merely to follow the discussions.
78	10.10.1934 to Pabst	<i>NEI, Surinam, Curaçao: admission of foreign warships.</i> After proclamation of annexed draft decision, communicate to Japanese Government that for unarmed Japanese naval tankships that want to call at ports of Balikpapan and Tarakan, a standing permit under further conditions can be requested for three ships at the most.
79	10.10.1934 from Visser (Simla)	<i>British India: Dutch consular service.</i> In spite of III no. 151, The Viceroy could not decide to allow Visser to settle in Delhi for the winter months. After being informed of dissension in the British Indian camp, Visser has once again informally explained the motives for settlement in Delhi to the acting Foreign Secretary.
80	10.10.1934 Colijn to Meyer Ranneft	<i>Japan: trade relations.</i> Although the Dutch delegation is allowed more liberty than delegations that carry on negotiations in Europe, they should not exceed general directions and leave the decision as to what is in the best interest of the Kingdom to the Prime Minister. Hope that negotiations in Batavia will soon come to an end.

No.	Date; from/to	Description
81	10.10.1934 Trip to Oud (Amsterdam)	<i>Gold bloc countries: conference.</i> Implementing a decision taken by presidents of banks of issue of gold bloc countries, Trip points out that the forthcoming Brussels conference must be successful and result in a preferential treatment in trade between gold bloc countries. Such an Ouchy-type arrangement would probably be welcomed by US, Great Britain and Germany.
82	15.10.1934 Daniëls	<i>Egypt: Dutch diplomatic representation.</i> Holds up level and intensity of Swiss diplomatic relations with Egypt as an example to the Netherlands.
83	16.10.1934 Lamping	<i>Gold bloc countries: conference.</i> As a result of a discussion with Van Langenhove, Lamping says that in his opinion not much of a result can be expected from the forthcoming conference considering the opposite principles of France, Belgium and Stoppani.
84	18.10.1934 to Queen Wilhelmina	<i>Iraq: Dutch diplomatic representation.</i> Now that, after abolition of the British mandate over Iraq in October 1932, other countries have established relations on an embassy or legation level, De Graeff proposes to accredit Adriaanse as chargé d'affaires, considering the importance of Baghdad as a landing field on air route Amsterdam-Batavia.
85	19-20.10.1934 Official report of discussions between representatives of gold bloc countries (Brussels).	<i>Gold bloc countries: conference.</i> After initial resistance, at the conference Steenberghe has agreed to a text instigated by the French concerning maintenance of the gold standard. Other matters have been committed to sub- and research committees. A next conference was planned for January 1935.
86	20.10.1934 to Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer	<i>Law of war: international codification conference.</i> Instructions to be insistent to Jaspar that the Belgian Government will abandon its initiative in organizing a conference as a resumption of the 1899 and 1907 Hague Peace Conferences that for that reason belongs in The Hague. Moreover, this conference is badly timed given the still uncertain outcome of the disarmament conference. Besides, the programme of the conference aims at a regulation of aerial bombardments whereas their abolition seems feasible.
87	23.10.1934 from Thorbecke (Peking)	<i>China: imports of sugar.</i> Request for viewpoint of Minister concerning a proposal made by Chinese Minister of Finance to found a sugar monopoly with NEI as sole supplier in exchange for a loan.
88	23.10.1934 Colijn to De Jonge	<i>NEI: trade policy.</i> Reference to P. Creutzberg (ed.), <i>Het economisch beleid in Nederlands-Indië</i> , Third part, I, Groningen 1975, 525-528.

No.	Date; from/to	Description
89	24.10.1934 from Van Schaik	<i>The Netherlands: policy on refugees.</i> In actual practice the lives of refugees are hardly endangered. Such danger is too easily claimed by refugees and the Jewish Refugees Committee appeal to this too easily. Therefore, there is reason for reserve with regard to co-operation with this committee, and their wish to establish an interdepartmental committee for the refugee problem is unfounded. The Jews flee from Germany primarily for economic reasons.
90	26.10.1934 from Scheltus (Oslo)	<i>Shipping: Oslo conference.</i> Shipowners have accepted a rationalization scheme on a voluntary basis. It was agreed that Scandinavian and Dutch Governments would present memorandum of 90A to the British Government.
90A	26.10.1934 protocol	<i>Shipping: Oslo conference.</i> The conference accepted a rationalization scheme and a proposal to send a memorandum to the British Government, stating that the formulation of schemes for the restoration of equilibrium in the shipping trade should be undertaken in the first instance by the shipowners directly concerned. In the second instance the Governments of Scandinavia and the Netherlands were prepared to discuss rationalization schemes and to assist with their implementation. Uneconomic shipping subsidies should be stopped.
91	27.10.1934 from Steenberghe	<i>Manchuria: petroleum monopoly.</i> A previous request by B.P.M. for trying to prevent foundation of a petroleum monopoly in Manchuria was not expedient because of current Japanese-Dutch negotiations. However, now that USA has objected to a potential breach of the 'open-door' policy in Tokyo, an official step by the Dutch Government is urgent.
92	29.10.1934 Economic Committee of Council of Ministers to Council of Ministers	<i>Germany: payments.</i> The latest German proposal concerning a fixed price settlement of previous claims of Dutch exporters against Germany is unacceptable. Proposal to cancel protocol of 21st September 1934 (see no. 64), unless German Government treats Dutch distributive trade in the spirit of the protocol and agrees by secret missive to a fixed price that will be administered autonomously by Dutch Government.
93	29.10.1934 Beucker Andreae	<i>Germany: border with the Netherlands.</i> Irritation because Foreign Affairs learns from a memorandum of the German legation that Dutch delegates in the German-Dutch committee for border maintenance have endorsed the necessity of a treaty for border revision. They will have to clarify this. Reinforcement

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94	29.10.1934 to Van Limburg Stirum	of Dutch delegation, which seems to be no match for the Germans, will be considered on behalf of the aspect of international law. <i>The Netherlands: aliens policy.</i> Germany has brought action for high treason against four Germans who were deported to that country by Dutch authorities. Instructions to make a request to the German Government that, with regard to the execution of any punishment that may be imposed, they will take into account that extradition was not intended by the Dutch authorities.
95	29.10.1934 to Lorentz	<i>South Africa: trade relations.</i> The Dutch Government has no objection to admission of South-West Africa to the trade agreement. However, from this the South African Government should not derive a right to fix preferential prices for the benefit of UK and Dominions in that area. Dutch Government wants no basic statement to be inserted in the agreement on whether or not anti-dumping rights are inconsistent with most favoured nation clause.
96	29.10.1934 Van Steenberghe	<i>Oslo co-operation.</i> In connection with their orientation towards Great Britain, the Scandinavian countries seem to seek closer co-operation under the terms of the Oslo Convention, which has not yielded any practical results for the Netherlands so far. Mowinckel's proposals (no. 62) aim at concessions in the field of quota restrictions without any quid pro quo for the Netherlands and Belgium. Request to consult Belgium first on viewpoint of the Netherlands.
97	31.10.1934 from Van Limburg Stirum (Berlin)	<i>Germany: protection of Dutch interests.</i> In spite of protests by the legation, Dutch businessmen meet with increasingly hostile treatment. The Auswärtige Amt is not willing or able to exercise its influence in this matter.
98	31.10.1934 from Van Bylandt (Paris)	<i>Gold bloc countries: conference.</i> The French Government regrets the lack of Dutch sympathy with the French proposal for mutual reorientation of gold bloc countries at the conference. Van Bylandt advocates quick bilateral discussions with France on the 'reliquats' (quotas not imported) as a first step towards large-scale rapprochement.
99	1/2.11.1934 François	<i>League of Nations: refugee problem.</i> At the third session of the Governing Board of the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees from Germany, François has - partly with a view to objections by Germany - opposed incorporation of the Office of

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100	2.11.1934 Beucker Andreae	<p>the High Commissioner into the League of Nations. The indecisive attitude of the French representative, the Jew Helbronner, was a thorn in the flesh of both Lord Cecil and François.</p> <p><i>Manchuria: petroleum monopoly.</i> General Pabst will have to raise with the Japanese Government later on that the de facto Japanese petroleum monopoly in Manchuria violates the 'open-door' and equal-treatment provisions of the Nine Powers Treaty.</p>
101	6.11.1934 to Van Rappard	<p><i>Latvia and Estonia: trade relations.</i> Instruction to inform Latvian and Estonian Governments that further imports of corn are only possible if compensated by exports of Dutch and NEI products.</p>
102	7.11.1934 Colijn to De Jonge	<p><i>Germany: payments and trade relations.</i> The Dutch Government has decided on autonomous clearing at the risk of a complete termination of trade with Germany.</p> <p><i>NEI: rubber restriction.</i> Positions taken by the Netherlands (an export percentage of 20 for the first six months of 1935) and of remaining participants (30%) have resulted in 25% for the first quarter of 1935 as a compromise. For the benefit of the treasury, Colijn would like the price for rubber to be above 4 pence gold.</p>
103	7.11.1934 Minutes of a meeting of the Trade Treaties Committee	<p><i>The Netherlands: Permanent Committee for Trade Treaties of Economic Council.</i> Due to poor organization of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, the Committee has not accomplished much so far. Now it looks as though there will be a change for the better. It is not for the Committee to list desiderata for concrete trade discussions, but to advise on broad outlines to be pursued.</p> <p><i>The Netherlands: information for ministers.</i> It is not possible for the Committee to disseminate information quickly to ministers. Postal dispatch to practically any country is unsafe by now; dispatch has to wait for departure of a courier.</p> <p><i>Gold bloc countries: conference</i> The Dutch delegation has argued that Franco-Belgian alignment should not affect third countries. Uniformity of monetary system is not considered a basis for full economic co-operation. Also from a political point of view, orientation towards France is not advisable. Improvement of trade relations with Belgium should be pursued on a bilateral basis. The Netherlands has not entered into new commitments to uphold the gold standard.</p>

No.	Date; from/to	Description
104	8.11.1934 François	<p><i>USA: trade relations.</i> Discussions with USA will probably present big problems as the US Administration holds on to most-favoured nation treatment whereas NEI desires reduction of US import duties on tobacco, copra and palm oil, but cannot grant any concessions. Several speakers envisage a solution in concessions from the Netherlands, e.g. a transfer of corn purchases to the USA. However, Dutch products such as dairy produce, herring and bulbs should be kept in mind as well.</p> <p><i>The Netherlands: policy on refugees.</i> In discussions, Adamkiewicz has requested to press the Dutch Government not to deport Polish refugees after expiration of their two-year visas.</p>
105	8.11.1934 from Steenberghe	<p><i>The Netherlands: economic information.</i> Argument for better economic information to diplomatic and consular officials with reference to poor information that was provided on Eden's visit to the Scandinavian countries.</p>
106	9.11.1934 Hirschfeld to Meyer Ranneft	<p><i>Japan: trade relations.</i> No treaty should be concluded with Japan that would give this country an economic position in NEI because of which European countries - especially Great Britain - would consider themselves discriminated against. For this would rule out military support in case of a conflict with Japan. Dutch demands with regard to purchase of NEI sugar by Japan were exorbitant.</p>
107	10.11.1934 from De Vos van Steenwijk (Berlin)	<p><i>The Netherlands and NEI: trade policy.</i> At the trade discussions with Czechoslovakia, Germany, Denmark, France, Spain and Italy as well as at clearing negotiations with Germany, the Netherlands has undergone sacrifices on behalf of NEI.</p> <p><i>Germany-NEI: trade relations.</i> Hamer, member of the People's Council, who makes an attempt in Berlin to accomplish a direct exchange between NEI and German goods, will be informed by Ritter that - subject to approval by the competent Dutch authorities - the German Government is prepared to assist in such an exchange by private enterprises</p>
108	12.11.1934 to Steenberghe	<p><i>Manchuria: petroleum monopoly.</i> Now that the Japanese Government has referred British and American protests against imminent establishment of a petroleum monopoly in Manchuria to the Manchurian Government, Pabst advises against B.P.M.'s request for a Dutch protest. He is, however, prepared to join in new British-American steps in Tokyo.</p>

No.	Date; from/to	Description
109	12.11.1934 from De Marees van Swinderen (London)	<i>Great Britain: military co-operation.</i> On being asked, Baldwin has stated that he was not aiming at military co-operation with the Netherlands when he remarked that considering the development of the air weapon, British defence started at the Rhine.
110	12.11.1934 from Thorbecke (Peping)	<i>China: exterritoriality.</i> As the Dutch Government has basically abandoned exterritoriality by the 1931 Nanking Treaty, it is reasonable for Dutch subjects to pay trade tax even though other foreigners are exempt from this. However, a request by the Chinese Government to be informed of this should be handled in a dilatory way awaiting the reaction of the Chinese Government to answers from other powers.
111	14.11.1934 Colijn to De Jonge	<i>Japan: trade relations.</i> If negotiations are broken off, they should be reopened in The Hague instead of Batavia. <i>Germany: internal situation.</i> Concern about the economic, financial and political situation in Germany, which is the most important business partner of the Netherlands.
112	15.11.1934 Slotemaker de Bruïne to Van Schaik	<i>The Netherlands: policy on refugees.</i> Slotemaker sees no reason for revising the course of action with regard to Polish and East European Jewish refugees as established in III, no. 286A. Revision would be contrary to Dutch interests on the labour market.
113	16.11.1934 to Tjarda van Starckenborgh Stachouwer	<i>Belgium: trade relations.</i> Instruction to explain to Belgian Government that it is merely to prevent a negative impact on the atmosphere of forthcoming trade discussions that the Belgian quota restriction measures concerning coal do not give the Dutch Government cause for cancellation of the Dutch-Belgian quota restriction agreement.
114	16.11.1934 from Steenberghe	<i>The Netherlands: trade policy.</i> Appointment of Cauwelaert as head of the Belgian delegation for trade negotiations does not cause Steenberghe to abandon his view that he should not assume the leadership of a similar delegation. Especially in this specific case, it is important that the Minister can keep his hands free, both with regard to the results achieved and to Parliament.
115	19.11.1934 from Colijn	<i>Italy: trade relations.</i> As talks on liberalization of imports from NEI into Italy have not yet been effected pending the result of trade discussions between NEI and Japan, Colijn leaves it to De Graeff's insight how to argue for liberalization of coffee imports from NEI into Italy. It is important that NEI interests

No.	Date; from/to	Description
116	20.11.1934 François (Geneva)	will be part of Italian-Dutch trade discussions in January 1935. <i>League of Nations: arms embargo against Bolivia and Paraguay.</i> The Dutch delegation has not signed a resolution proposed by Sweden in the Committee of Six, which is meant to cover a possible refusal by Bolivia and Paraguay to accept the report that will be agreed on by the Assembly. The resolution in question might have a negative effect on reaching an agreement.
117	20.11.1934 to Van Limburg Stirum	<i>Great Britain: military co-operation; the Netherlands: non-alignment policy.</i> Untruthful stories are going around on an agreement on authorization for Britain to use Dutch territory in a possible war with Germany in exchange for a guarantee of Dutch possession of colonies. Such an agreement would be inconsistent with Dutch non-alignment policy.
118	21.11.1934 De Graeff	<i>The Netherlands: policy on refugees.</i> In the Council of Ministers, De Graeff has objected in vain to Van Schaik's standpoint on deportation of East European Jews.
119	21.11.1934 from Staal (Sydney)	<i>New Zealand: trade relations.</i> Enumeration of pros and cons of Masters' proposal to drop priority rights with regard to Ceylon tea in exchange for a guaranteed market for products from New Zealand in NEI and a shipping connection with that region.
120	22.11.1934 Van Steenberghe	<i>Manchuria: Dutch consular service.</i> With a view to increased activities in Manchuria of especially Belgium, France and Great Britain, it seems to be conducive to Dutch and NEI interests to examine the advisability of assigning a career consular official to Harbin.
121	24.11.1934 from Kröller (Amsterdam)	<i>Rhine: revision Rhine Navigation Act.</i> The Dutch viewpoint was met more than half-way by the Central Committee, which has taken back the challenged article 1 of the draft text and has accepted Krimpen a/d Lek and Gorkum as all but borders of the conventional Rhine. Dutch authorities will now have to formulate the version of article 1 and to deliberate with the Belgian Government in particular.
122	26.11.1934 to De Marees van Swinderen	<i>The Netherlands: non-alignment policy.</i> Request to object every time the occasion arises to incorrect reports on Dutch authorization for Great Britain to use Dutch territory for war with Germany in exchange for a guarantee of Dutch possession of colonies. Such an agreement would be totally inconsistent with Dutch non-alignment policy of independence.

No.	Date; from/to	Description
123	26.11.1934 Colijn to De Jonge	<i>Japan: trade relations.</i> Approval of communication to the Japanese delegation that there is no point in continuation of discussions in Batavia if Japanese companies shut the door on a satisfactory agreement on shipping. Colijn wonders if this should be stated immediately as a warning.
124	1.12.1934 from Pabst (Tokyo)	<i>Manchuria: petroleum monopoly.</i> Now that Great Britain and USA have protested against the promulgated petroleum monopoly in Manchuria, the time is right for a Dutch memorandum against Japan's violation of treaty obligations and undue preference given to Japanese interests. Request for instructions.
125	3.12.1934 Steenberghe to the Committee for Trade with Russia	<i>Soviet Union: trade relations.</i> So far, the discussions with Russia (cf. III, no. 167 and no. 17) have not yet yielded many concrete results for Dutch exports. Request to effect a better co-ordination of import and export interests in the Committee, which will be financed by trade and industry. Readiness to involve the Committee in granting of permits for several imports from Russia.
126	4.12.1934 Snouck Hurgronje	<i>The Netherlands: trade policy.</i> Snouck has no objection to secret protocols concluded by the Netherlands. Although, according to the spirit and the letter they do indeed conflict with the League of Nations Treaty, they only concern minor economic profits and no risky political and military agreements.
127	4.12.1934 from Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer (Brussels)	<i>Belgium: sharing of Meuse waters.</i> Van Starckenborgh has made a proposal to Van Langenhove to reach a modus vivendi that will, with reservation of rights, make temporary feeding at Neerharen and feeding of the Juliana Canal near Maastricht possible in anticipation of a final arrangement for drawing off Meuse waters.
128	4.12.1934 from Pabst (Tokyo)	<i>Japan: trade relations and aggressive policy in East Asia.</i> The four political points that Japan suggested as a basis for negotiations in Batavia are overall unacceptable. Proposal to communicate these four political points confidentially to British and US Governments as, obviously, Japan considers NEI an exclusive Japanese market. Argument for powerful army and navy and industrialization of NEI by the Netherlands in order to diminish the risk of Japanese expansion into NEI.
129	4.12.1934 Colijn to Wilhelmina	<i>Japan: trade relations.</i> A temporary conclusion of the conference in Batavia is aimed at, pending the result of the private shipping conference in Kobe as

No.	Date; from/to	Description
130	5.12.1934 to Van Schaik	no satisfactory result is to be expected in other fields. Resumption of the conference will take place in The Hague. <i>The Netherlands: policy on refugees.</i> Deportation of refugees into Germany at a spot from where they proceed to Belgium is incompatible with both the Immigration Treaty with Germany and the agreement reached with the Belgian Government.
131	5.12.1934 Colijn to De Jonge	<i>Germany: payments and trade relations.</i> In connection with clearing problems, Colijn has determined that proportion between Dutch and NEI exports as well as between agrarian and industrial exports must not be altered. <i>Great Britain: visit by Juliana.</i> Princess Juliana's visit on the occasion of the marriage of the Duke of Kent has not been successful.
132	5.12.1934 De Jonge to Colijn (Batavia)	<i>Japan: trade relations.</i> De Jonge backs proposal of Dutch delegation to suggest to the Japanese delegation, after expected unsatisfactory final Japanese proposals, that the conference at Batavia will be broken off and resumed by the Governments in The Hague. One advantage would be that NEI authorities can take further quota and licensing measures with regard to Japanese products without being hindered by Japanese protests.
133	6.12.1934 to Pabst	<i>Manchuria: petroleum monopoly.</i> Authorization for presentation of a memorandum in measured words in reply to Pabst's earlier request (no. 124).
134	7.12.1934 from De Marees van Swinderen (London)	<i>League of Nations: plebiscite in Saar region.</i> Expects that Dutch Government will agree to British Government's request to take part in international military force during the Saar plebiscite because - according to Foreign Office - British participation depends entirely on Dutch agreement.
135	7.12.1934 De Wilde to Colijn	<i>The Netherlands: press policy with reference to foreign powers.</i> A radio speech by Rev. F.J. Krop, first secretary of the National League 'Religion, Family, Authority' in support of the Dutch Government's stand against the Soviet Union's entry into the League of Nations, was banned for being directed against a foreign power. This might endanger national security, which conflicts with the Telegraph and Telephone Law. An other reason is that the 'critical and aggressive' opinions in Krop's speech enter into the field of practical international politics, which is contrary to Radio Regulations. It is true that dispensation was granted for speeches made by Marchant

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136	7.12.1934 Minutes of a meeting of the Trade Treaties Committee	<p>and Joeques at the conference of the Liberal Democratic Union (Vrijzinnig-Democratische Bond), which were likewise directed against a foreign nation, but it is not advisable to continue along the same lines. Request to raise this matter in the Council of Ministers.</p> <p><i>The Netherlands: Permanent Committee for Trade Treaties of the Economic Council.</i> Uncertainty about the terms of reference of the Committee is persisting. The majority of the Committee are inclined to count trade policy in general and instructions to negotiation delegations outside the sphere of their activity. Hirschfeld's repeated absence is cause for irritation.</p> <p><i>Belgium: trade relations and credit.</i> The committee is surprised that – after experience in this respect acquired with France – the Government has not stipulated any commercial conditions for the one hundred million guilders credit granted to Belgium. For instance with regard to Dutch coal as – due to the special relation with Belgium – the Government was not sure which attitude had to be adopted. Nevertheless, the credit can be taken up again at the negotiations.</p> <p><i>Denmark: trade relations.</i> Waerum was no longer prepared to uphold the secret exchange of memoranda – part of the agreement of 27th July 1934 – because this would have increased the proportion in the trade balance with Denmark from 1: 3,5 to 1: 4,8 in favour of the Netherlands. The Netherlands wanted to hold on to the proportion 1: 3,5. The Danes did not agree unless they would be granted the autonomous right to determine for which goods foreign exchange would be made available. If the Netherlands itself is to distribute foreign exchange, the Danes want the proportion to be 1: 1. Several speakers argue for a concession for cement to be granted by NEI.</p>
137	10.12.1934 to Wilhelmina	<p><i>USA: trade relations.</i> On the advice of Van Haersma de With, it was decided to present a short list of desiderata to the Americans as the US Administration is aiming at most-favoured nation treatment.</p> <p><i>League of Nations: plebiscite in Saar region.</i> At the request of the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, authorization by the Queen is asked for sending a Dutch military contingent to maintain order in the Saar region before, during and after the plebis-</p>

No.	Date; from/to	Description
138	11.12.1934 to Avenol	cite, provided that the Swedish Government acts likewise. <i>League of Nations: plebiscite in Saar region.</i> Declaration of willingness to take part in international military force, provided that Sweden takes part and no financial liabilities will follow.
139	12.12.1934 Tjarda van Starckenborgh Stachouwer (Brussels)	<i>Belgium: sharing of Meuse waters.</i> Draft modus vivendi stating that Belgian and Dutch Governments will refrain from protests against the water drainings to 1st July 1935 with reservation of all rights.
140	13.12.1934 Colijn	<i>Great Britain and Japan: trade relations with NEI.</i> Agreed with Runciman that for the time being all trade relations between NEI and Britain will be discussed by two Dutch and two British civil servants. Because of the interests of the native population, the Netherlands is not in a position to implement the same rigid quota restrictions with regard to Japan as does British India. <i>Great Britain: shipping subsidies.</i> Colijn has promised Runciman to support a possible proposal for abolition of all shipping subsidies at the forthcoming shipping conference.
141	14.12.1934 François	<i>Argentina: non-aggression and conciliation pact.</i> Rohde's request to enter into the Saavedra Lamas Pact had better be delayed, for in addition to the Kellogg Pact it can only lead to confusion and is not very profitable to the Netherlands.
142	14.12.1934 from Marchant	<i>Germany: treatment of Dutch Jews.</i> There is no reason to approach the German Government because the principle of reciprocity will not suffer if the German Government refuses Dutch Jewish pupils a reduction on tuition which is not granted to German Jews either.
143	14.12.1934 from Tjarda van Starckenborgh Stachouwer (Brussels)	<i>Belgium: revision agreement of 19th April 1839.</i> Van Cauwelaert declines discussion of Belgian-Dutch problems in their entirety if this does not include the question of the Antwerp-Hollands Diep Canal.
144	14.12.1934 Schaepman	<i>Rhine: revision Rhine Navigation Act.</i> Now that Baldwin's compromise proposal concerning article 1 (cf. III no. 211) has been withdrawn, De Graeff is asked by the Dutch delegation in Central Rhine Navigation Committee for permission to abandon the attitude taken since November 1932 of attending the discussions on revision of the Act merely as 'observers'. Communication on changed attitude could either take place through diplomatic channels or

No.	Date; from/to	Description
145	14.12.1934 Colijn	through Kröller in the March session of the Central Rhine Navigation Committee. <i>NEI: restriction of sugar production.</i> Colijn has communicated to Cunliffe Lister the sine-qua-non conditions for calling a sugar conference: maintenance of the free market and the relevant share of each exporting country for the duration of the agreement, which has to be aimed at a rise of sugar prices. The Dutch Government is 'adamant' that in case of reduction of the free market to 1,8 million tons, their co-operation is out of the question. Further discussions will follow after an examination of the dimensions of the free market by the International Sugar Council.
146	16.12.1934 Legal Affairs	<i>Curaçao: admission of foreign warships.</i> A demonstration of aircraft from the US aircraft carrier 'Wright' is problematic as a precedent in view of, for instance, Venezuela. Therefore, such a demonstration should be subject to a permit.
147	17.12.1934 to Henderson	<i>League of Nations: Disarmament Conference.</i> Unfavourable reaction to a proposal by the Soviet delegation to convert name and task of the Disarmament Conference into 'Peace Conference'.
148	17.12.1934 from Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer (Brussels)	<i>Belgium: sharing of Meuse waters.</i> Hymans is afraid that concluding a <i>modus vivendi</i> concerning feeding of the Juliana Canal with Meuse water might lead to unpleasant debates in the Belgian Parliament. Tjarda replied to Hymans that the latter's proposal for an exchange of notes would lead to an unpleasant legal debate. After being informed of the discussion with Van Cauwelaert (no. 143), Hymans indicated that Van Cauwelaert was not alone in the Government. According to Tjarda, the Netherlands can strengthen its legal position with regard to the Meuse by pumping up the water for the Juliana Canal.
149	19.12.1934 Colijn to De Jonge	<i>Japan: trade relations.</i> Resumption of trade discussions with Japan should take place in The Hague because room for negotiations is dependent on trade discussions with European countries. <i>NEI: restriction of sugar production.</i> Colijn is determined not to sacrifice more than 50% of Javanese sugar industry in international consultations.
150	19.12.1934 De Jonge to Colijn (Batavia)	<i>Japan: trade relations.</i> Meyer Ranneft and Nagaoka agreed on asking their Governments' approval of the text of a statement concerning suspension of the conference in Batavia in anticipation of the result of the shipping conference in Kobe.

No.	Date; from/to	Description
151	19.12.1934 De Jonge to Colijn (Batavia)	<i>Japan: trade relations.</i> Continuation of discussions will also have to wait for further study of import and export problems by Dutch and Japanese Governments. The statement describes this in rather vague terms as the Japanese delegation too seeks to avoid mentioning differences of opinion. Advice for as few alterations as possible in formulation of statement.
152	20.12.1934 from Van Limburg Stirum (Berlin)	<i>Germany: internal situation.</i> Van Limburg Stirum does not share Poncet's opinion that the SS has been 'erledigt'. The most positive strength in Germany is the Wehrmacht. In Germany, a revolution remains possible at any moment. <i>Germany: payments.</i> Until recently, the Dutch Government had an incorrect idea of the German-Dutch balance of payments.
153	21.12.1934 Lamping	<i>Denmark: trade relations.</i> Utilizing the excessive Danish proposals as an opportunity to propose mutual liberalization of trade in a 3,4 : 1 proportion is preferable to turning them down immediately. The Danes can be expected to decline such proposals, but prolonging the negotiations would work in favour of the Netherlands. Should there be no agreement before 1st January, either the status quo can be maintained for the duration of negotiations or both parties can give each other benevolent treatment, possibly with a guarantee that there will be no change in the share of colonial products.
154	22.12.1934 from Schaepman (Berlin)	<i>Germany: trade relations.</i> Pleased with today's treaty although he admits that - due to Germany's low capacity of payment under the clearing system - it will not be possible to turn everything offered by the treaty to full advantage.
155	27.12.1934 to Patijn	<i>Italy: trade relations.</i> Confidential communication of the fact that the Dutch Government is considering negotiations on a new Dutch-Italian trade treaty, among other reasons because of required revision of Italian quota granted by treaty of 1st March 1934. Discussions could include trade relations with NEI. Request for information on thoughts that Rome is entertaining on this.
156	27.12.1934 from Van Hoorn (Vienna)	<i>The Netherlands: diplomatic representation.</i> In the thirties, a shift of emphasis from trade to imperialistic politics has taken place in international relations. Consequently the role of diplomats has changed except in the northern countries including the Netherlands.

No.	Date; from/to	Description
157	27.12.1934 Lamping to Steenberghe	<i>Belgium: trade relations.</i> In discussion with Suetens, Lamping insisted on soon commencement of the Dutch-Belgian trade discussions as otherwise France would have the first choice from available quota. Agreed to start from the February 1934 arrangement and mutually to involve the colonies in the discussions. Dutch desiderata concern especially imports of coal and fish into Belgium and obtaining 'contingents privatifs' for agricultural products. The discussion did not dispel Lamping's scepticism with regard to the sincerity of the Belgian Government's wish for closer relations with the Netherlands.
158	28.12.1934 from Van Bylandt (Paris)	<i>France: trade relations.</i> List of desiderata for a trade treaty. It is not advisable to include an immigration and labour treaty under the terms of the agreement, in view of the French touchiness regarding these aspects. Regulations with regard to social insurance and taxes are advisable. Discrimination in comparison with Belgium concerning the 'surtaxe d'entrepôt' and freight traffic should be diminished. Trade with NEI should be regulated in a separate agreement. A new quota restrictions agreement should be concluded. Its content will mainly depend on the willingness of the Dutch Government to uphold the most-favoured nation treatment principle.
159	31.12.1934 to Van Limburg Stirum	<i>Germany: Winter Aid for Dutch subjects.</i> Instruction to request German Government to state which orders they have issued for supply of <i>Winterhilfe</i> to distressed Dutch subjects in Germany.
160	31.12.1934 from Van Schaik	<i>Germany: National Socialist organizations in the Netherlands.</i> There is no general ban on singing the Horst Wessel Hymn. Objection to singing it on the occasion of Gördes' parting in Heerlen is based on a local ban on singing this aggressive song at non-private meetings.
161	2.1.1935 from Van Limburg Stirum (Berlin)	<i>Germany: internal situation.</i> In spite of a number of unpopular measures, Hitler is more firmly in the saddle than a year ago. The German people consider pushing back unemployment figures Hitler's greatest success. In internal politics, the threat to the freedom of the churches is the major subject of concern.
162	4.1.1935 Minutes of a meeting of the Trade Treaties Committee	<i>Germany: trade relations and payments.</i> Exports to Germany have increased during 1934. However, their ultimate size will be determined by the (limited) opportunities for German exports to the

Netherlands and by Germany's low capacity of payment. Although in many cases, Germany has not exhausted its quota, these were held on to in the agreement of 24th December 1934 (cf. no. 154) as a sudden German devaluation must be taken into account. The Netherlands has conceded Germany the use of scrips, provided it does not exhaust its quota of four unspecified products. Germany has been granted the right to terminate the agreement in case German exports would be hit seriously by special import duties. In view of the long procedure of notice, a non-agreement situation is not to be expected. Trade and clearing agreements of December 1934 now form the framework of standing economic discussions with Germany. In these, the quota fixed by the trade treaty form maximum limits for assessment of quota of payment according to the state of the clearing. With regard to distributive trade, Dutch desires in the field of clearing have not been met completely as Germany is free to conclude compensation agreements with countries of origin.

Belgium: trade relations. The Netherlands demands a fixed percentage of the Belgian quota of agricultural products. The Netherlands will offer as much resistance as possible to decrease of imports of Dutch coal into Belgium.

The Netherlands: Permanent Committee for Trade Treaties of the Economic Council. Decision that henceforward the committee will also conduct discussions on negotiations to be expected. The committee is very much put out over being repeatedly presented with faits accomplis. Helderling will discuss the committee's responsibility with Hirschfeld and Lamping.

Denmark: trade relations. The Netherlands wants to hold on to agreement of 24th July 1934 (no. 25) whereas the Danes are trying to induce the Netherlands to start fresh negotiations.

France: trade relations. Under certain conditions, the Dutch Government is prepared to reduce excise on wine in exchange for a higher quota of Dutch cheese imports into France. Suggestion to authorize Sevenster to point out to Mandel that the French Government could make a proposal to this end during forthcoming trade discussions.

163 5.1.1935
to J. Loudon

No.	Date; from/to	Description
164	8.1.1935 from Steenberghe	<i>Gold bloc countries: trade relations.</i> The Dutch Government will only be in a position to co-operate in liberalization of trade relations between gold bloc countries without prejudice to the Dutch position in relation to third countries. An initiative by gold bloc countries with regard to the interpretation of most-favoured nation treatment is undesirable for the time being.
165	8.1.1935 Justice	<i>The Netherlands: policy on refugees.</i> Refugees to be expected after the Saar plebiscite will be mainly politically undesirable aliens and therefore have to be kept out. The onus of proof with regard to political disposition rests with the refugee.
166	9.1.1935 to Van Haersma de With	<i>South America: trade relations.</i> Instruction to communicate to the Director-General of the Pan-American Union that for the moment, there are no grounds for the Dutch Government to enter into the Pan-American most-favoured nation agreement although it quite agrees with its purport. For the personal information of Van Haersma: the Dutch Government considers it possible that certain groups of countries will conclude regional agreements with the object of partial evasion of the commitments of their most-favoured nation agreements.
167	11.1.1935 Beucker Andreae	<i>The Netherlands: policy on refugees.</i> Agreeable to no. 165. A missive should go out to the Ministry of Justice to point out that watchfulness at the border as well as inland should prevent the situation that aliens are sent back after weeks or even months because this gives rise to problems with Belgium. The immigration treaty with Germany does not imply an obligation to accept political refugees. Exclusion of entrepreneurs finds no foundation in any legislation or treaty.
168	11.1.1935 to Van Schaik	<i>The Netherlands: policy on refugees.</i> De Graeff cannot consent to deportation if no national interest is at stake. With a view to treaty obligations, deportation of East European Jews should not take place without knowledge of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.
169	11.1.1935 from Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer (Brussels)	<i>Belgium: visit of Wilhelmina; revision treaty of 19th April 1839.</i> Baron Capelle communicated that Leopold III is aiming at closer relations with the Netherlands, which allegedly appears from his intention to visit the Netherlands previous to France. Tjarda looks upon a visit by Wilhelmina to the exhibition in Brussels as an appropriate expression of sympathy

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170	12.1.1935 to Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer	for Belgium. Towards Capelle, he held Van Cauwe- laert responsible for the stagnation of discussions of canal problems, which the former did not dispute. <i>The Netherlands: policy on refugees.</i> Instruction to communicate to Belgian Government that the Netherlands will not accept refugees from the Saar region and to ask for information on stand taken by Belgian Government in this matter.
171	12.1.1935 from Van Nagell (Stockholm)	<i>Soviet Union: recognition.</i> Probably at French insti- gation, the Rumanian minister has placed Van Na- gell next to Kollontay, minister of the Soviet Gov- ernment, which is not recognized by the Nether- lands, at a farewell luncheon for the British minister. Nevertheless, Van Nagell has attended the luncheon.
172	16.1.1935 to Colijn	<i>The Netherlands: proclamation of neutrality.</i> Propo- sal to enlarge the terms of reference of the Commit- tee which has to prepare a draft proclamation of neutrality with an examination of conflicts that can be anticipated and specific requirements for the proclamation of neutrality which ensue from each conflict. During this study, a European conflict should be considered, and a conceivable conflict in Asia should be considered in the second instance.
173	18.1.1935 François	<i>League of Nations: Disarmament Conference.</i> The Swedish initiative of a joint démarche to the Ger- man Government by the neutral powers is hardly ex- pedient now that the Big Powers are trying to bring Germany back to the Disarmament Conference and the League of Nations. Should the intended move, however, be harmless, then Dutch aloofness from the Swedish initiative would be unadvisable. There- fore the British Government should be asked to give an opinion on its advisability. No objections any longer to carefully worded publicity on the fact of German rearmament.
174	18.1.1935 to Ruijs de Beerenbrouck	<i>Belgium: Amitié Hollande-Belge.</i> Request to make himself available for the position of co-chairman of an Amitié Hollande-Belge started off in Belgium. Although De Graeff does not expect any actual benefit from it, the Belgian Government's sympathy for it makes participation inevitable.
175	18.1.1935 Lamping	<i>France: trade relations.</i> Dissatisfaction with Seven- ster's discussions with several French Ministers on a possible reduction of excise on wine in the Nether- lands in exchange for a higher quota of Dutch cheese imports into France. It is not advisable to single out

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176	19.1.1935 to De Marees van Swinderen	<p>one concession on the eve of negotiations. Moreover, it is more sensible to use reduction of excise on wine as a long-term concession to push back the tax to l'importation. Later on, De Graeff should be requested to give instructions not to enter into incidental negotiations.</p> <p><i>League of Nations: German membership; action by ex-Neutrals.</i> Implementation of Swedish Government's proposal that former neutral states make a joint démarche in order to make Germany return to the League of Nations and the Disarmament Conference would thwart negotiations of Big Powers. De Graeff has insisted to Adlercreutz that the Swedish Government should first convince itself confidentially of the opinion of the British Government on expediency of such a step.</p>
177	19.1.1935 protocol	<p><i>Soviet Union: trade relations.</i> Agreement between Dutch Committee for Trade with the Soviet Union and a Soviet delegation. The Soviet Union will promote imports from the Netherlands and NEI. Reduced tariffs will remain valid for ships that sail under Dutch colours and that will continue to be used for Soviet exports. Trade between the Netherlands and the Soviet Union will be the topic of six-monthly discussions. Pending the agreement, trade with the Soviet Union will not meet with discriminatory measures or reprisals.</p>
178	20.1.1935 Lamping	<p><i>Belgium: trade relations.</i> Instruction. Any agricultural discrimination should be prevented. Industrial quotas granted to Belgium will have to be adjusted to actual market proportions in 1935. As for industrial exports to Belgium, it must be insisted that quota restrictions in 1934 amount to 100% of those in 1933 whereas tariffs can be prohibitive. Exports of coal should be maintained at the level of 1933, <i>casu quo</i> become <i>pari passu</i>.</p>
179	22.1.1935 to Van Tets van Goudriaan	<p><i>The Netherlands: reception of ministers by Wilhelmina.</i> Request to Wilhelmina whether she is prepared to see Emmet, who has already held his position for ten months; all the more because on that occasion he could 'dispose of' a ten-months old personal letter from Roosevelt.</p>
180	22.1.1935 from Van Nagell (Stockholm)	<p><i>Soviet Union: recognition.</i> Negative reply to De Graeff's question concerning no. 171, whether Van Nagell has expressed his displeasure to the Rumanian minister about the latter's attitude as this would put non-recognition of the Soviet Union in too sharp a light.</p>

No.	Date; from/to	Description
181	25.1.1935 Hoof	<i>The Netherlands: trade policy.</i> Proposal to speed up parliamentary ratification of trade agreements by forming special committees of civil servants of the Ministries for Economic Affairs, Finance, Foreign Affairs and Colonies. They would study bills for the ratification of trade agreements to be drawn up by Economic Affairs.
182	28.1.1935 from Van Limburg Stirum (Berlin)	<i>Germany: employment agreement.</i> Bülow has been informed that the Niederschrift of 7th October 1930 was cancelled as Dutch employees abroad de facto are no longer given equal treatment in comparison with Germans. Bülow subscribed to the opinion that there is plenty of time to reach a new agreement before 1st April.
183	29.1.1935 François	<i>Argentina: non-aggression and conciliation pact.</i> Proposal not to discard the request by the Argentinian Government (cf. no. 141) right away, but to present it to the Advisory Committee for Questions of International Law, which has not met since April 1931.
183A	14.2.1935 Beucker Andreae	<i>Argentina: non-aggression and conciliation pact.</i> Legal Affairs expects little profit from advice on this matter by the Advisory Committee for Questions of International Law. Entry is undesirable because of accumulation with League of Nations Treaty, Kellogg Pact and General Act. There is no need for more commitment towards South American conflicts.
184	29.1.1935 from Van Schreven (Bangkok)	<i>Netherlands Indies: rubber restriction.</i> The British minister in Bangkok is unwilling to approach the Siamese Government before late March concerning restriction of rubber production. The Siamese Government has promised to give a decision by that time. Van Schreven advises to follow the same course of action.
185	31.1.1935 De Jonge to Colijn (Batavia)	<i>Japan: trade relations.</i> The conference has wound up in amity. Upon Yamanaka's departure, De Jonge informed him that the principal mistake of Japan is stepping up of production for the purpose of a low cost price.
186	31.1.1935 Report Dutch delegation (Batavia)	<i>Japan: trade relations.</i> Report intended for the Government; not for Parliament and People's Council. In case of a European conflict, Japanese military expansion must not be counted out, also given certain Japanese characteristics. Japan's dangerous economic competition and penetration into NEI in recent years had to be put to a stop because even economic activities which are not harmful in itself can

- have adverse political implications. The conference aimed at fixing acceptable percentages and thus preventing a trade war, which would be detrimental chiefly to NEI. However, at the start of the conference, the political demands of the Japanese delegation, Nagaoka's haughty attitude and unfamiliarity with the Japanese mentality aroused deep suspicion in the Dutch delegation. The political agitation came to absolutely nothing due to the complete repudiation by the Dutch side. Eventually, many frictions could be prevented by private talks. The Dutch delegation was handicapped by the fact that NEI's change-over from free trade to protection had not yet been adequately thought out, and consultations with the Dutch Government took much time, i.a. because several times a protest had to be made against instructions. Although delegations have separated without any tangible result, the conference is not a failure as Japan now realizes that politically there is nothing to gain with regard to NEI and the NEI Government has regained freedom to take measures with regard to quota restrictions and licensing while - for the moment - the atmosphere is no longer ruined by Japanese authorities. Besides, Colijn's decision to bring up shipping at the conference has enhanced the position of Dutch shipping companies. At resumption of negotiations the delegation should be smaller and provided with more precise instructions. With a view to NEI's interest in the discussions, Batavia should remain the scene of action. The delegation now recognizes the need for NEI of bilateral trade discussions, but it requests the Dutch Government to discount in its instructions that the trade balance for NEI is positive in almost every case. The organizational structure needed for this type of discussions should be reinforced.
- 187 1.2.1935
to Scavenius
- Denmark: trade relations.* Approval of provisional agreement reached by Danish and Dutch delegations according to which, in anticipation of a final agreement, the Dutch Government will grant quotas to Denmark based on the long-standing agreement in exchange for allocation of Danish exchange to purchase Dutch and Dutch-colonial products.

No.	Date; from/to	Description
188	1.2.1935 from Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer (Brussels)	<i>Belgium: sharing of Meuse waters.</i> In accordance with instructions, Van Starckenborgh has presented Hymans with a protest note with reservation of rights against lockages at Neerharen. Hymans announced similar steps against lockages at the Bossche Veld and possibly the feeding of the Juliana Canal. Van Starckenborgh reported that the standpoint of the Belgian Government might lead to putting the sluice at the Bossche Veld out of operation. Subsequent to this, Hymans advocated a preliminary discussion of all problems pending between the Netherlands and Belgium in order to decide on potential subjects for discussion. Yet, Van Starckenborgh said that exchange of ideas on the Antwerp-Rhine Canal could only lead to disappointment.
189	7.2.1935 De Graeff	<i>The Netherlands: information.</i> The establishment of the Netherlands and the Netherlands East Indies Information Bureau is an initiative taken by Colijn on his own authority without consultation of the Ministers for Economic and Foreign Affairs.
190	7.2.1935 to Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer	<i>Belgium: visit by Leopold.</i> Authorization granted by Wilhelmina for further discussions with Capelle on a visit by Leopold without mentioning consultations with Wilhelmina and De Graeff. Wilhelmina continues to be suspicious of Belgian ulterior motives.
191	8.2.1935 from De Marees van Swinderen (London)	<i>The Netherlands: Air Pact.</i> In reply to question by De Marees, Eden has stated that the Netherlands had not been brought up during Franco-British discussions on an air pact. These countries wish to confine themselves to the signatories of the Locarno Treaty in order to assure themselves of the co-operation of the Italian Government.
192	11.2.1935 Reijseger to Colijn	<i>The Netherlands: maintenance of gold standard.</i> Presentation of a petition from the Group of Anti-Devaluists, which was presented to Colijn.
192A	9.2.1935 Bordewijk et al. to Colijn	<i>The Netherlands: maintenance of the gold standard.</i> Against the temporary advantage of either devaluation or partial dropping of the gold standard, there are the disadvantages of increasing international distrust in the fields of international finance and trade policy and of a decrease of competitive power. The gold bloc offers the best opportunity for recovery of international monetary stability and for removal of the major trade barriers.
193	13.2.1935 Van Steenberghe	<i>The Netherlands: payments and role of Parliament concerning treaties.</i> Amendment of the Clearing Act, which would be rather inconvenient, would not be

No.	Date; from/to	Description
194	15.2.1935 Minutes of a meeting of the Trade Treaties Committee	<p>necessary if co-operation of Parliament concerning termination of treaties would not be needed, as Steenberghe judges to be the case.</p> <p><i>The Netherlands: Permanent Committee for Trade Treaties of the Economic Council.</i> Henceforward, Hirschfeld and Lamping have promised to supply the committee periodically with documentation on the development of business with major trading partners. Besides, they will give information that is important for anticipated new trade discussions.</p> <p><i>France: trade relations.</i> Basically agreement on the text of a trade treaty and an immigration treaty. This does not go for the quota restrictions arrangement. At Crone's request, Lamping contemplates bringing up the question of surtaxes d'entrepôt during negotiations.</p> <p><i>Denmark: trade relations.</i> On behalf of colonial products, the Netherlands has agreed to a provisional regulation which is harmful to the Netherlands itself. Still no basis has been found for a permanent regulation as Denmark holds on to a trade proportion of 1 : 1. The question is to what extent trade policy concessions will help as for the Danes the supply of exchange is the problem. Van Gelderen is negative towards Lamping's suggestion to arrange separate negotiations between NEI and Denmark.</p> <p><i>Belgium: trade relations.</i> The big problem is Belgium's intention to cut off imports of coal from the Netherlands whereas the Netherlands holds on to the export level of 1933.</p>
195	18.2.1935 to Van Schaik	<p><i>The Netherlands: policy on refugees.</i> The petition of the Permanent Committee for General Affairs of the Nederlands-Israëlich Kerkgenootschap (Dutch Jewish Denomination) and the Committee for Particular Jewish Interests as well as an inquiry among Police Heads in several towns that exposed a much smaller number of European Jews than was assumed, have caused De Graeff to request that deportation of these aliens should be reconsidered.</p>
196	19.2.1935 to Van Schaik	<p><i>League of Nations: arms embargo against Bolivia and Paraguay.</i> As the arms embargo has been lifted, there is no objection to dispatch of cartridges intended for the Bolivian Government.</p>
197	20.2.1935 to Van Schaik	<p><i>The Netherlands: policy on refugees.</i> The practice of deporting refugees at an unguarded spot of the Dutch-German border is unsatisfactory. Refugees run the risk of still falling into the clutches of the</p>

No.	Date; from/to	Description
198	20.2.1935 from Van Schaik	<p>German police, of returning to the Netherlands or – inconsistent with the Dutch-Belgian agreement (cf. no. 130) – flying to Belgium. No value should be attached to information by German police authorities that a refugee is a communist.</p> <p><i>Rhine: police measures.</i> A new German proposal to leave jurisdiction in Rhine Navigation Affairs entirely to the courts of riparian states matches the long-standing Dutch objection to jurisdiction by the Central Committee for Rhine Navigation. Schlingemann's considerations concerning recent legal conceptions in several Rhine riparian states must not be decisive.</p>
199	25.2.1935 from Steenberghe	<p><i>Oslo co-operation: Adaptation of the Oslo Convention.</i> Cancellation of the Convention would attract too much attention. Suggestion to inform Raeder that the Dutch Government has no objections of principle to discussion of some amendments to the agreement on condition that the full independence of parties to the treaty with regard to quota restrictions is upheld.</p>
200	1.3.1935 Minutes of a meeting of the Trade Treaties Committee	<p><i>Belgium: trade relations.</i> Initialing of the coal agreement had to be postponed at the last moment due to resistance by the Belgian Government. By now, acceptable compromises have been reached.</p>
201	4.3.1935 Colijn to Stoppani	<p><i>NEI: restriction of sugar production.</i> Prepared to take part in an international sugar conference on the initiative of Stoppani, on condition that production of Java sugar will not be reduced by more than 50%.</p>
202	5.3.1935 to Colijn	<p><i>Germany: border with the Netherlands.</i> Now that also the Upper Chamber has spoken out in favour of a treaty with Germany on border regulation of the Schonebekerdiep, and as it seems that the rights of iron-ore concessionaires stand no longer in the way, an agreement with Germany should be reached soon.</p>
203	5.3.1935 Hooykaas	<p><i>The Netherlands: policy on refugees.</i> Aliens who commit revolutionary actions – in this case making collections for International Red Aid – should be deported.</p>
204	5.3.1935 NHM Factorij Batavia to management NHM (Batavia)	<p><i>The Netherlands: consular service.</i> As a result of a desire expressed by the Dutch Government, promise of a confidential annual report on consular officials' performance of their duties. This should not degenerate into espionage.</p>

No.	Date; from/to	Description
205	7.3.1935 Daniëls to Snouck Hurgronje	<i>The Netherlands: consular service.</i> Check on secret NSB-memberships among German consular officials in service of the Netherlands is not worthwhile. Nearly all of them are Nazis, regardless if they are members or not. Probably, this enables them to achieve more for Dutch subjects. Consequently, the Ministry should not undertake such a check.
206	9.3.1935 from De Marees van Swinderen (London)	<i>Great Britain and Germany: mutual relations.</i> On leave in Berlin, De Marees defended the British White Book on military budgets towards Von Neurath although he personally considered its publication uncalled for. According to Von Neurath, Germany will not enter into an eastern Locarno Pact. In his report to Sir John Simon of his discussion with Von Neurath, De Marees concealed the German Minister's criticism of his British colleague. To Sir John, De Marees mentioned granting of equal rights to Germany as a condition for rapprochement. De Marees does not expect much good to come of an encounter Von Neurath-Simon.
207	9.3.1935 Hart to Gerke (Batavia)	<i>Japan: journey by Hart.</i> Japanese authorities have invited Hart to include Japan in his leave journey to China as, according to them, an exchange of thoughts between Hart and several Japanese Ministers might lead to improvement of the present poor relations between Japan and the Netherlands. Hart raises objections, but considers the request well-intentioned. A majority of the NEI Council argues in favour. Should the colonial Government decide to send Hart to Japan, this should not stand in the way of necessary economic measures against this country and the Japanese Government should be informed that Hart's visit of Japan is uncertain as yet.
208	11.3.1935 Lamping	<i>The Netherlands: trade policy.</i> Ever since the establishment of a new division of responsibilities regarding trade policy between Economic and Foreign Affairs, the Council of State has not missed a single opportunity to express its opinion that Foreign Affairs should be in charge of trade policy. The Council's wish that the Minister for Foreign Affairs should be the first to sign bills for ratification of trade treaties should not be met.
209	12.3.1935 to Van Tets from Goudriaan	<i>Belgium: visit by Wilhelmina.</i> Van Starckenborgh has explained to Capelle that marriage between Juliana and the Count of Flanders is out of the question. Request for immediate authorization of Van Starckenborgh to ask Capelle when Wilhelmina is welcome

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210	12.3.1935 to Steenberghe	in Brussels in order to avoid that Leopold III should visit Paris earlier. <i>Europe: Economic Congress Brussels.</i> After being informed on foreign participation, De Graeff wishes to discuss the desirability of a Dutch delegation. Request for draft reply to a question by the organizing committee concerning diagrams of economic problems.
211	12.3.1935 to Raeder	<i>Oslo co-operation: adaptation of the Oslo Convention. Draft:</i> The Dutch Government considers extension of the Convention to import bans and quota and currency restrictions important, though difficult to realize, due to the diversity of measures taken by respective countries. However, the Government will not oppose a discussion on alterations to the Convention. <i>Document dispatched:</i> The Dutch Government thinks that the economic situation does not allow extension of the Convention to quota restrictions because this system requires great freedom of action. With these reservations, the Government is prepared to take part in discussions on alterations to the Convention.
212	13.3.1935 from Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer (Brussels)	<i>Belgium: military co-operation.</i> Devèze considers contacts between Belgian and Dutch General Headquarters essential, especially to inform one another of mutual intentions to parry a German attempt to march through. Cumont anticipated a quick motorized German attack right through the Netherlands in order to get round Belgian and French reinforcements.
213	14.3.1935 from Visser (Calcutta)	<i>NEI: restriction of sugar production.</i> A couple of weeks ago, Sir James shared Visser's opinion that recovery of sugar prices could not be realized without exportation of Java sugar. So far, the British Indian sugar prices have not been raised in spite of intensive pressure.
214	14.3.1935 Heldring to NV Philips plc (Amsterdam)	<i>The Netherlands: economic information.</i> Good foreign economic information requires an adequate central organization. Already, more economic knowledge than in the past is required of youthful diplomats. There is a shortage of trade attachés. Little improvement is to be expected from increasing the number of career consular offices.
215	15.3.1935 from Limburg	<i>League of Nations: suppression of terrorism.</i> Comments with regard to the French memorandum on the subject, which were presented to the League of

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		Nations Council. Although legal safeguards are no longer offered by all countries, the majority of the Advisory Committee for Questions of International Law concludes that the rule of non-extradition for political offences should never apply to murder or intentional manslaughter unless extradition might lead to sentence of death. At formulation of each offence in a draft convention it should be checked whether or not this offence has already adequately been dealt with in the Dutch Criminal Code.
216	15.3.1935 from Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer (Brussels)	<i>Gold bloc countries: maintenance of the gold standard.</i> Tjarda concludes from a discussion with Van Langenhove that maintenance of the gold-backed franc has arrived at a crucial moment.
217	17.3.1935 from Van Limburg Stirum (Berlin)	<i>Germany: aggressive policy.</i> Criticism on the jubilant mood prevailing in Germany after re-establishment of general conscription. Subsequent measures might be: sending troops to demilitarized territory, claiming the former colonies, Eupen-Malmédy and Land of Hultschiner and resumption of the campaign against Austria. Diplomats are unable to exercise any influence on the Hitler regime. Hope that, for the time being, Europe will check German rearmament through economic measures.
218	18.3.1935 to Van Schaik	<i>The Netherlands: policy on refugees.</i> Upholding of the standpoint that the mere statement by German police authorities that a person is a communist, is no reason for deportation.
219	18.3.1935 Colijn to Van Tets van Goudriaan	<i>Europe: international tension.</i> Colijn takes internal leave with a view to the international situation and repeated cropping up of economic problems.
220	18.3.1935 Colijn to De Jonge	<i>NEI: restriction of sugar production.</i> Preference not to enter into an international convention for the time being as NEI is not yet able to export the required 1,150,000 tons of sugar.
221	21.3.1935 to Van Schaik	<i>Germany: national-socialist organizations in the Netherlands.</i> Deportation of Witte should only be effected if he has not expatriated himself from the Netherlands by 15th April.
222	24.3.1935 from Thorbecke (Peping)	<i>China: trade relations.</i> Unless the Netherlands aims at closer economic co-operation now, it will lose a market in China to Japan, which country is undermining the Nine Powers Treaty.
223	25.3.1935 to Van Nagell	<i>Finland: trade relations.</i> The strong instigation to improve economic information on Finland is supported by the fact that Dutch exports to this country are lagging behind Belgian exports. Therefore,

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224	25.3.1935 to Van Rappard	Economic Affairs would like to see a career consular official appointed in Helsingfors, thus following Belgium's example. Request for Van Nagell's opinion on replacement of the present incumbent, Van Niftrik, by an experienced consular official as an interim chargé d'affaires for economic information on Finland and possibly the Baltic states. <i>Switzerland: trade relations.</i> A regulation providing for Swiss machinery as compensation for Dutch coal is opposed on account of the dissimilarity of these products and the need to increase imports from Germany. It has been proposed to the Swiss Government to take 1931 as a basis year for coal as was done in the case of other Dutch products.
225	27.3.1935 to Colijn	<i>Great Britain and Germany: mutual relations.</i> At a luncheon at Schiphol Airport, Sir John Simon called Hitler an idealist and a prophet, whose only concern is allegedly Russia.
226	29.3.1935 to Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer	<i>Belgium: visit by Wilhelmina.</i> Request to consult Foreign Affairs in Brussels about simultaneous press releases on Wilhelmina's visit by both countries. Wilhelmina was told to dissociate herself from a possible French reaction to the visit. A visit to Waterloo should be avoided. Content of no. 225.
227	29.3.1935 from Van Tets van Goudriaan	<i>The Netherlands: elevation of legations to embassies.</i> <i>Vatican: diplomatic relations.</i> Authorization by Wilhelmina to allow Dutch ministers in Great Britain, France, USA and Germany and later on possibly in Belgium, Italy and Japan as well, to bring up – for the moment strictly informally – the elevation of diplomatic relations from legation to embassy level. Wilhelmina wonders why Italy, which is one of the four greatest European powers, is not sounded out at the same time. Appointment of ambassadors should not lead to acknowledgement of a nuncio as the Vatican territory does not warrant representation on embassy level.
228	30.3.1935 from Slotemaker de Bruïne	<i>South Africa: emigration.</i> Proposal to react positively to a request by Van Broekhuizen for better co-ordination of information on opportunities for emigration to South Africa.
229	2.4.1935 from Van Nagell (Stockholm)	<i>Finland: trade relations.</i> Sketches the desirability of a trade mission and organizing of a 'Dutch week' in September following comparable successful events organized by Great Britain and Belgium. During recent discussions in Helsingfors on Finnish-Dutch trade, the minister was once again given an informal

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230	2.4.1935 from Van Breugel Douglas (Washington)	<p>invitation to that effect. In 1934, this was impossible due to short preparation time. Should nothing be organized again, this impassiveness will not be taken sympathetically. However, in spite of Van Nagell's urging and the interest shown by businessmen, there has been no reaction from Dutch authorities.</p> <p><i>USA: trade relations.</i> According to Culbertson, the State Department had decided not to conclude a partial treaty and not to qualify the Netherlands as a discriminatory power. The Netherlands would be granted equal treatment for six months. However, in a State Department declaration, the Netherlands was called discriminatory. Van Breugel has raised an objection to this. Evidently, the US Administration attempts to undermine the Dutch quota restriction system and to force its system of unconditional most-favoured nation treatment on the Netherlands. In case of concessions in this respect, the Netherlands should insist on more concrete benefits than the mere extension of the six-months' period of most-favoured nation treatment.</p>
231	3.4.1935 to Van Schaik	<p><i>The Netherlands: policy on refugees.</i> Political refugees who claim that they come from Belgium, should not be given the opportunity to leave for this country or to be deported there unless their claims prove to be correct.</p>
232	4.4.1935 from Colijn	<p><i>Japan: trade relations and shipping discussions.</i> Now that shipping discussions have failed, De Jonge recommends further measures to reduce Japan's share in imports from and shipping to NEI. In his view, a Japanese export boycott should be parried with a trade-supervision order which would enable the NEI authorities to confiscate Japanese-owned supplies in NEI. Request for comments on these proposals with a view to political consequences.</p>
233	5.4.1935 to Deckers	<p><i>Belgium: military co-operation.</i> Proposal to have Tjarda reply to Belgian Government with reference to no. 212 that even informal talks between general staffs of the two countries should be avoided. Could the minister reveal some oral information on measures taken to obstruct a German passage to Dutch territory? Can Cumont's invitation to inspect the Belgian defence preparations be accepted by a Dutch expert? Does Deckers agree that the minister had better have no knowledge than half knowledge concerning discussions between the Dutch General Staff and French, Belgian and British military attachés?</p>

No.	Date; from/to	Description
234	5.4.1935 to Steenberghe	<i>Europe: Economic Congress Brussels.</i> Question whether Steenberghe agrees that it is not advisable to send a Dutch representative with a view to poor interest shown by other countries.
235	5.4.1935 from Gerth van Wijk (Tanger)	<i>Morocco: Tanger Statute.</i> Proposal for corrections in case of revision in 1936. In the course of time, the Statute has proved itself so alterations should be minimized. In future, decisions by the Committee for Customs Tariffs should be taken by common consent in order to make sure that French and Spanish representatives can no longer conspire to give preference to their own interests. 'Magistrats adjoints' in International Civil Courts can be dispensed with and the offices of registrar and notary public should be disconnected. A politically independent Court of Appeal should be established with three judges, who are elected for 3-5 years by the Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden.
236	5.4.1935 Minutes of a meeting of the Trade Treaties Committee	<i>Italy: trade relations.</i> Patijn has been ordered to negotiate continuation of the prevailing Treaty until late June. For the subsequent period, Lamping will start negotiations, which will be of great importance to NEI in particular. If Italy insists on it, a separate treaty would have to be concluded for NEI. In that case a proportion in the trade balance of 1 : 2,5 in favour of NEI would be acceptable.
237	9.4.1935 Dutch Government	<i>USA: trade relations.</i> Readiness to have trade discussions that will remove a number of US trade barriers, such as high import duties and quarantine sanitary regulations. The general basis for the commercial relations should be the sanctioning of the de facto existing most-favoured nation treatment.
238	9.4.1935 Hirschfeld	<i>The Netherlands: maintenance of the gold standard.</i> Reference to H.M. Hirschfeld, <i>Herinneringen uit de jaren 1933-1939</i> , Amsterdam/Brussels 1959, 195-218.
239	12.4.1935 Lamping to Steenberghe (Paris)	<i>France: trade relations.</i> There is still disagreement on the principal points: Dutch export duties, the shipping regime, excise on wine. Political questions, such as revision of the Algeciras Treaty and the possibility of war, have become more and more prominent.
240	14.4.1935 Lamping to Steenberghe	<i>France: trade relations.</i> Affaires Etrangères has taken over discussions from Commerce. Unlimited most-favoured nation treatment was obtained with regard to navigation between the colonies and navigation between mother countries and colonies (with the

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241	15.4.1935 to De Marees van Swinderen	<p>exception of Morocco). The Dutch delegation has agreed to a reduction of excise on wine as a <i>pactum de contrahendo</i> in exchange for French benevolence at negotiations on a quota restriction agreement.</p> <p><i>The Netherlands: elevation of legations to embassies.</i> A general international solution of the difference in diplomatic representation is not to be expected in the present space of time. Therefore, the great powers - the British Government to begin with - should be sounded out about their readiness to raise their relations with the Netherlands to an embassy level. Careful approach is advisable because a refusal would be more embarrassing than maintenance of relations on a legation level.</p>
242	16.4.1935 Van Lidt de Jeude to Wilhelmina	<p><i>Belgium: sharing of Meuse waters.</i> In a discussion on 12th of April between Belgian and Dutch representatives, the former were of the opinion that draining of Meuse waters should be discussed simultaneously with the problem of the Antwerp-Rhine Canal. The Belgian representatives have been informed that if agreement fails to occur, mutual rights of draining Meuse waters should be submitted to arbitration by the Court of International Justice. As soon as the arbitration suit is brought before the Court, the Juliana Canal can be opened officially.</p>
243	17.4.1935 Reynders to Deckers	<p><i>The Netherlands: Air Pact and non-alignment policy.</i> Due to developments in Germany, the chances of a West European armed conflict in which neutrality of the Netherlands will probably not be respected is becoming more and more likely. There is no risk of a strategic attack by Great Britain to take possession of the western Netherlands in order to prevent Germany from doing so. However, Great Britain will not hesitate to take action against a German raid upon the Netherlands. Consequently, Germany will be obliged to occupy the whole of the Netherlands for the purpose of its flank defence if it does not respect Dutch neutrality. Conclusion of an Air Pact is not likely to alter such considerations. Joining such a pact would mean that the Netherlands is bound to be involved in a European war and will at an early stage of the conflict have to endure air raids aimed at elimination of its air force. Dutch air force and anti-aircraft need to be reinforced.</p>

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244	23.4.1935 Hart to Pabst (Kobe)	<i>Japan: journey by Hart and shipping discussions.</i> Dispatch of nos. 244AB. Both should be regarded as joint, though personal, documents from Hart and Kurusu. Hope that the frank exchange of views will have positive rather than negative effects.
244A	20.4.1935 Hart and Kurusu (Tokyo)	<i>Japan: shipping discussions.</i> Koshida will request Dutch shipping companies to resume negotiations on a basis of 31% to their profit from incoming cargoes in NEI. The agreement will be concluded among the companies; the governments will confirm. Japanese companies will no longer insist on use of the Japanese language in discussions and in the agreement.
244B	20.4.1935 Hart and Kurusu (Tokyo)	<i>Japan: trade relations.</i> Trade negotiations will proceed as soon as shipping problems are adjusted, but will not take a definite or official character before preliminary discussions have given reasonable certainty of useful results to be attained. A few suggestions for imports and exports of specified goods into and from NEI.
245	25.4.1935 Colijn to Van Tets van Goudriaan	<i>The Netherlands: trade policy.</i> Explanation of division of tasks contained in III no. 79. Guarantee that, although Foreign Affairs is not in charge of trade policy, this Ministry is free to exercise its influence as soon as negotiations threaten to harm general political relations. Changing the order in which bills for ratification of trade agreements will be signed would lead to problematic arguments in Parliament.
246	2.5.1935 to Colijn	<i>Japan: trade relations and shipping discussions.</i> Although there is reason to take measures as referred to in no. 232, Dutch treaty obligations constitute serious obstacles. In order not to rule out an agreement with Japan, measures to be taken should be presented as defensive and reactive in nature.
247	2.5.1935 to Colijn	<i>Great Britain: interpretation of 1871 Sumatra Treaty and 1824 London Treaty.</i> Reasons for inadvisability of further discussions on section 2 of the London Treaty. Question if Colijn agrees to a memorandum to British Government concerning sections 3 and 4.
247A	2.5.1935 to Colijn	<i>Great Britain: interpretation of 1871 Sumatra Treaty and 1824 London Treaty.</i> As the British Government's interpretation of section 2 of the London Treaty is similar to the Dutch Government's interpretation in the years 1824-1835, namely as a restriction of discrimination to flag rights, further correspondence on this interpretation is pointless. A memorandum on interpretation of sections 3 and

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248	2.5.1935 Colijn to Wilhelmina	4, however, might force the British Government to determine a position that offers better future prospects for the Netherlands. <i>The Netherlands: defence policy.</i> Sending back of no. 248A. Colijn has recommended resumption of regular discussions between General Staff and Secretary-General for Foreign Affairs, which have fallen into abeyance. The necessary reinforcement of Dutch defence can only take place in stages due to internal political situation.
248A	20.4.1935 Röell	<i>The Netherlands: defence policy.</i> The Netherlands must be prepared for a strategic German attack on its entire territory, which, without considerable reinforcement of its defence, it will not escape in case of a West European war. A possible Franco-Belgian offensive action against Germany poses a much lesser threat.
249	3.5.1935 Minutes of a meeting of the Trade Treaty Committee	<i>France: trade relations.</i> The treaty with France was initialed and – owing to the relatively favourable situation – it was concluded for a fairly long period (two years). The Netherlands has linked reduction of excise on wine as desired by France to the quota restriction agreement. Toilsome discussions have resulted in most-favoured nation treatment for the Netherlands with regard to navigation between France and its colonies, with the exception of navigation between France and Morocco as well as navigation between the French colonies. <i>Italy: trade relations.</i> Lamping has tried to advance these discussions because of Italian attempts to delay them for the sake of improving their bargaining position. Clearing should be prevented because it is harmful to NEI products as well. Should NEI make concessions by offering textile quotas, this will be a precedent leading to protest by Great Britain. In that case, the best thing to do seems to grant quotas to Britain as well in exchange for preferential tariffs for NEI products. <i>USA: trade relations.</i> Now that the treaty with France has been initialed, USA is the only big country with which no treaty has been concluded so far. Delay of trade discussions would be advisable as there is a threat that the Netherlands will suffer from new US trade policy. On the other hand, NEI products palm oil, tobacco and coffee already suffer from US import restriction measures and the Dutch bargaining position will deteriorate around 1st November

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250	8.5.1935 Colijn to De Jonge	<p>1935 due to technical reasons. Decision that Lamp- ing and Van der Wijck will discuss the most favour- able timing.</p> <p><i>Denmark: trade relations.</i> It is not advisable to sus- pend imports of meat from Denmark as - notwith- standing the Danish government policy - the trade balance with Denmark is still 1: 4 in favour of the Netherlands.</p> <p><i>Rumania: payments and trade relations.</i> Prevailing treaties are not being implemented by Rumania. A treaty should be aimed at that does work because it includes the possibility for Rumania to obtain free currencies.</p> <p><i>Bulgaria: payments and trade relations.</i> A treaty is aimed at that is based on both clearing and compen- sation.</p> <p><i>Turkey: payments.</i> The Committee does not advo- cate forming a clearing cordon around Turkey. First should be investigated to what extent the clearing from Turkey is being evaded through surrounding countries.</p> <p><i>Great Britain: trade relations.</i> Great Britain has not succeeded in changing the trade balance at the ex- pense of the Netherlands. For NEI as well, an im- provement in the trade balance with Great Britain can be perceived.</p> <p><i>Japan: trade relations and shipping discussions.</i> Co- lijn gives slightly more preference to a treaty as a re- sult of discussions than De Jonge does. Shipping re- mains a difficult question, also due to lack of agree- ment between KPM and JCJL.</p>
251	13.5.1935 from Heldring	<p><i>South America: trade relations.</i> The Dutch South American Institute is threatened with liquidation by financial difficulties due to insufficient support from both the business community and central gov- ernment. Liquidation of the Institute would mean an end to economic information on countries with competition possibilities for the Netherlands. Besides, liquidation would make an undesirable im- pression on representatives of South American countries, Spain and Portugal, who will remember Beelaerts van Blokland expressing his sympathy at the opening of the Institute.</p>
252	16.5.1935 Wilhelmina	<p><i>Belgium: visit by Wilhelmina.</i> Wilhelmina stood up for Maskens, about whom Leopold was not happy. Van Zeeland, who was praised highly by Leopold, valued Van Starckenborgh as Leopold did, and</p>

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253	16.5.1935 Wilhelmina	<p>wished better relations with the Netherlands, which are up to now being spoiled by the press. Wilhelmina subscribed to that wish but thought realization was being impeded by the fear of rejection of the Dutch-Belgian agreement and by the devaluation of the Belgian currency. Wilhelmina emphasized Dutch policy of non-alignment as opposed to Leopold's urgent request for exchange of military information.</p> <p><i>Belgium: military co-operation.</i> Towards Leopold, Wilhelmina rejected any form of military discussion and politely reprimanded him for interfering in Dutch defence policy. In this connection, she did not make the usual statement that the Dutch Government would resist anybody who might violate Dutch territory, but emphasized the Dutch policy of non-alignment.</p>
254	22.5.1935 to Rutgers	<p><i>League of Nations: sanctions.</i> Under section 11 of the League of Nations Treaty, economic or financial conservatory measures, respectively any economic or financial measures, can be taken against a country which unilaterally repudiates treaty obligations. Military measures are excluded. Extension of the sanctions obligation to other cases is undesirable although a study of possible action in these cases might be useful. No measures should be taken in case the Permanent Court of International Justice deems the repudiation well-founded.</p>
255	25.5.1935 Lamping (Rome)	<p><i>Italy: trade relations.</i> Italian negotiators consider themselves in a strong position because of the trade balance, which is very favourable to the Netherlands. Dutch negotiators found themselves forced to give up resistance to negotiations on a clearing basis and to increase the Italian share of imports into NEI. On the other hand, Italy would have to place a proportion of free currencies at the disposal of the Netherlands and NEI, and should not burden the clearing with arrears. Italian reaction to this proposal is awaited.</p>
256	25.5.1935 Drion to Ruys de Beerenbrouck	<p><i>The Netherlands: information.</i> Dispatch of nos. 256AB, which are still off the record.</p>
256A	25.5.1935 Memorandum Drion	<p><i>The Netherlands: information.</i> As part of the retrenchment in government spending, the allowance for the National Bureau of Documentation on the Netherlands will not be continued. The Bureau, which was established in 1918 in order to prevent</p>

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		incorrect information on the Netherlands in other countries by means of contacts with foreign press representatives, was by wish of the Minister for Foreign Affairs a private institution, which was not allowed to raise private funds since the twenties in view of the delicate nature of its activities. Stress on the necessity of unofficial as well as official information abroad, especially now that the years of international détente are over.
256B	25.5.1935	<i>The Netherlands; information.</i> Outline of organization and responsibilities of the National Bureau for Documentation on the Netherlands.
257	29.5.1935 from Pabst (Tokyo)	<i>Japan: Arbitration Treaty.</i> Probably for propaganda purposes, the Japanese Government has suddenly abandoned the line of delaying the ratification of the Arbitration Treaty, which was pursued as a punishment for measures taken against Japan's economic penetration in NEI. The Treaty has not the slightest practical significance for the safety of NEI. Cancellation of the 1912 Treaty should be seriously considered, especially as a lever to actually achieve this aim.
258	3.6.1935 De Bruyn van Melis en Mariekerke to Van Tets van Goudriaan	<i>Vatican: diplomatic relations.</i> Wilhelmina holds the authorization to express to the Vatican Her satisfaction with the intention to appoint Giobbe internuncio until more is known about the latter's tact in dealing with non-Catholics.
259	3.6.1935 De Jonge to Colijn (Batavia)	<i>Japan: shipping discussions.</i> Koshida insists on re-establishment of the percentage of 31 on which agreement was nearly reached in the past; backed by De Jonge, Hart wishes 33.5%.
		<i>Rubber restriction.</i> De Jonge shows benevolence with regard to the new Goodyear factory.
260	4.6.1935 from Bosch van Rosenthal (Cairo)	<i>Palestine: consular contacts.</i> Proposal for closer investigation of the advisability of establishing a career consulship-general or consulship for the promotion of Dutch trade interests in Palestine.
261	6.6.1935 from De Marees van Swinderen (London)	<i>The Netherlands: elevation of legations to embassies.</i> With reference to recent elevation of relations with China to embassy level, De Marees has brought up in discussion with Vansittart the advisability of relations on embassy level with Great Britain. The latter has promised to give this matter careful consideration.
262	7.6.1935 from Patijn (Rome)	<i>The Netherlands: Air Pact.</i> Patijn, who expresses his admiration for Mussolini, has personally requested the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs for their re-

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263	7.6.1935 Hart to De Jonge (Batavia)	<p>action to Dutch participation in an Air Pact. A positive reply followed, however, the Dutch Government should make the first move towards this.</p> <p><i>Japan: trade relations.</i> Now that the situation 'is still relatively peaceful', and the element of special-purpose legislation has been removed from the trade-supervision order, De Graeff has no objection to its proclamation. Hart would still prefer not to introduce the order to the People's Council as long as a Japanese boycott does not materialize, and he wonders if the situation is really so peaceful, but he yields to De Graeff's firm view.</p>
264	12.6.1935 Lamping to Gelissen (Rome)	<p><i>Italy: trade relations.</i> The Dutch delegation considers it inevitable for the Netherlands to abandon the positive trade balance in view of Italy's strong bargaining position.</p>
265	13.6.1935 Colijn to De Jonge	<p><i>Germany: transfer discussions.</i> Lengthy negotiations have occasionally kept Colijn on the telephone deep into the night to give new instructions. By order of Colijn, discussions were broken off, whereupon the German Government gave way.</p> <p><i>France: financial situation.</i> The amount of the budget deficit makes a sound budget unlikely, which might result in devaluation. Should this lead to devaluation of the guilder as well, the Netherlands and especially NEI would profit because of their sounder budgets.</p> <p><i>NEI: shipping discussions with Japan.</i> Resumption of shipping negotiations with Japan is desirable. As in discussions with Germany, the Netherlands should take a firm stand to achieve results. Agreeable to De Jonge's proposal to settle for a share of 33.3%, however, starting at 40% will be necessary.</p>
266	14.6.1935 from Gelissen	<p><i>USA: trade relations.</i> Instruction for Van Haersma de With (Washington) submitted. American desires do not offer the Dutch Government a sufficient basis for discussion because: 1. they would harm the strictly necessary economic protection and deny the fundamental difference between Dutch and US tariff laws; 2. the original principle is that the Dutch open trade policy does not make it necessary that its concessions are in balance with US concessions. Acceptable principles would be: 1. no change in purely fiscal tariffs of the Netherlands and overseas territories; 2. negotiations on increase of quotas instead of infringement of the Dutch quota restriction system; 3. negotiations on decrease of import levies</p>

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266A	4.6.1935 Hirschfeld to Gelissen	<p>instead of infringement of emergency agricultural measures.</p> <p><i>USA: trade relations.</i> After consultation with Lamping, proposal to give Van Haersma de With elaborate instructions how to respond to the favourable mood prevailing in the State Department. The Netherlands should demonstrate its wish to respond to this. However, US desires are diametrically opposed to modest and practical Dutch desires and, i.a. they would require that necessary protective measures are broken. They do not even offer a basis for fixing a date for discussions. First, there should be a basis that relates better to the Dutch basic principles. Meanwhile, negotiations with i.a. Italy and France should not be impeded.</p>
267	15.6.1935 to the Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij	<p><i>Manchuria: petroleum monopoly.</i> Inquiry about the Company's course of action regarding constant harm to foreign petroleum deliveries to Manchuria. Japanese Government persists in declining any responsibility for this. Therefore, the legation in Tokyo has persevered in the Dutch position of no. 133. According to the minister, a change is not to be expected unless the big petroleum companies would be prepared to stop the supply. Already, two other companies intend to withdraw from Manchuria.</p>
268	18.6.1935 Hoof	<p><i>USA: trade relations.</i> Proposal to have Lamping sound out the US position in order to achieve a better basis. His knowledge and experience make him better equipped for pragmatic substantial discussions than is Van Haersma while, at the same time, the impression is avoided that the Netherlands wants to shelve the matter.</p>
269	19.6.1935 Van Tets van Goudriaan to De Bruyn van Melis- en Mariekerke	<p><i>The Netherlands: reception of ministers by Wilhelmina.</i> Asks whether Wilhelmina's decision of November 1934 still stands that she will receive foreign ministers again but not yet Dutch ministers.</p>
270	20.6.1935 Van Kleffens	<p><i>Rhine: revision Rhine Navigation Treaty.</i> De Vitrolles and Blesson link the surtaxes question, in which the French Government feels obligations towards the Belgian Government, to the jurisdiction of the Rhine Navigation Committee. The Dutch Government can not in any way justify this view. It considers any discrimination against Dutch ports illegal and is not prepared to pay any price for abolition of such a situation. Van Kleffens pointed out to De Vitrolles that the French Government is playing for high</p>

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271	20.6.1935 Lamping (Rome) to Gelissen	<p>stakes in taking such an intransigent position on the revision discussions while Germany may withdraw its co-operation any moment.</p> <p><i>Italy: trade relations.</i> Toilsome progress due to difference in mentality between both countries. Agreement on main points could only be reached after presentation of Dutch ultimata. After several weeks, the clearing negotiations are still in an impasse, i.a. due to vagueness about arrears.</p>
272	21.6.1935 to Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer	<p><i>Belgium: currency competition.</i> Request to press Belgian Government to increase export supervision soon as, due to persistent complaints, the Dutch Government will otherwise probably have to take its own measures against currency competition.</p>
273	21.6.1935 from De Marees van Swinderen (London)	<p><i>The Netherlands: elevation of legations to embassies; Air Pact.</i> De Marees was the first of the 'lesser gods' of the diplomatic body to be received by Hoare. The latter's reaction to De Marees' reference to the discussion with Vansittart (no. 261) was not discouraging. Hoare was sympathetic to Dutch interest in the final elaboration of an Air Pact. De Marees made an attempt to refute Hoare's fear that the Netherlands would not be able to preserve neutrality in case of a war, especially in the air.</p>
274	22.6.1935 to Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer	<p><i>Belgium: sharing of Meuse waters.</i> The Belgian Government has been found unwilling to contribute to a regulation in the sense of the Colijn-Van Cauwelaert draft (cf. I, no. 315) or the <i>modus vivendi</i> (cf. no. 139). Therefore instruction to inform the Belgian Government that the matter in dispute can only be submitted to the Court of International Justice, and to request that they co-operate with due speed in finding a compromise which makes this possible.</p>
275	22.6.1935 Van Sillem (Athens)	<p><i>Greece: trade relations.</i> Fruitless attempt to reach an agreement with Stephanopoulos on the nature of the positive trade balance. The Greek Government has yielded to British threats of protective duties on specific products.</p>
276	25.6.1935 Helb	<p><i>Morocco: Tanger Statute.</i> For the time being, no action should be taken with regard to revision of the Statute. No objection to the expected procedure of negotiations between the four major countries, while the other governments concerned will follow later on provided that it is laid down in the Convention that the revision will not take effect until after entry by the governments referred to. Apart from alterations mentioned in no. 235, establishment of a</p>

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Court of Cassation or Court of Appeal is important to the Netherlands. When revision plans crystallize, inquiries about this could be made in either London or Paris.