at 30th session of the League Council.

Genova – 17th January 1936.

Spring weather. Little snow. And no time for the skiis I brought with me.

Amiral greeted me with the remark “This is literature” — waving my annual report.

I interrupted his reply by saying that I was much concerned to know if he thought it good politics. He seemed to be 100% satisfied. I saw I had done my best, while fulfilling my duty, to deserve the Council plenty of latitude — not to present an inelastic proposal.

I had tried methods of persuasion on many for two years and when the question of the League guarantee was now brought to an issue it was not by me but by the Senate refusing to carry out Council recommendation and accompanying that refusal with an impromptu speech about the League.
16th Arrived 5.30, after usual kind of journey, met by Troubko who says Rafting has left, is leaving immediately for Copenhagen where he will work for a year in the Foreign Office, without pay, in anticipation of getting a legation. It seems probable that present Danish Minister in Warsaw may succeed him. He left here? It seems, because his contract was finished, but it is said, was not renewed. Troubko rather sure that another done is being joint in over his head.
17/1/36. Did not check till 5 A.M. but
was allowed to check till 11:30 A.M.
when I unpacked & went to
lunch with Krabbe.

4 p.m. an hour's conversation with
Walter. General support but a little
uncertain as to whether my Report
could be misinterpreted as anti-
Kazi. Various ideas of action
considered. A long talk
also with Andrew who
said my report was "literature -
a fine piece of writing" etc. I
queried "And what about its
politics?" To that he gave
100% suffrigh, Madame Wurzel
gave me a lift back to hotel
wants to know when
you are coming back
3 1/2 to 4 hours' dinner talks today at 5
HOTEL DE LA PAIX - GENÈVE

Stephoni x weak cookup
and yes, scene on gay, female
returns.

P. Dall. H. Carr, ? Camell U.P.
Wed.

alumni and I leave at 4:5

7th. 80 to be

for train. 8th. go to be
discussed at 5 by Prof.

assassin argument "the Raffa" argument is represented.

15 representatives.
the leader of the Council most concerned six weeks ago to warn them of the situation and how endeavoured by diplomatic means to find an escape from the situation.

But he had not the slightest doubt that I had done excellently in my report. Potsdam, just back from London reassurance from a child, did not seem quite so happy. But the Italian, British, and Russians’ situation in the subject seem to have been in the whole unsatisfactory. If the Doyens insist in their defence Poland is prepared to accept a mandate from the Council.

Of course imagine the case makes additional difficulties for Britain (as necessary) and Doyen, we must remember involves all kinds of questions relating to both camps which Britain is charge of interpreting or (recommending).

Nothing, we may suffer, will it prevent Doyen becoming again a focus of international trouble and danger. But if peace were not to be maintained in this case it may fall even if only
Postponing or lessening the crisis a little.

Sdentor Bitchok, looking rather grim, shook hands with me as he walked into Koolbse's office today.

To K., he said that the H.C.'s subject has examined the H.C. worthily; he stated that the H.C. was the only source of trouble in Danzig(1); that he (B.) was German and that Germany would not allow this to continue. So the case comes out of the fog again.

His confidence is the real explanation of Danzig's defence of the League.

B. has all the features of a compliant. He is now more Nazi than his K., but that would not matter if he had intelligence enough to be trusted. Now much of the speed of 27th hour. He was responsible.

For that much Fijak, I don't know, but I guess they share the responsibility.

It looks as though Danzig was going to fight. B. was too, and Berlin; had he any mandate from Berlin, but so from where? For,Fijak, Berlin is divided, too.

Well, have spent two days in Berlin: had the any mandate from Berlin, but so from whom? For, Fijak, Berlin is divided, too.

Well, have spent two years, memorizing, admiring, cursing, worrying; it was not enough. It was announced in 27-hour M.

with defence only a week. I might say, "This closes a chapter." I am worried and anxious, as is my mother. Perhaps, they were right when they told you in effect, that the Nazis in
Genera well understand that she think
Greece is strong the league has ceased to
count on Danzig.

19

Sunday 16-1:36.
Four hours with Stevenson. I have read
a large number of minutes relating to
discussions in the F.O. and the conversations
with Kacinski, Polish ambassador in London.
All show that the problem are being faced
but the way out is not clear. Even the
abolition of the articles in the Versailles
Treaty was considered to the withdrawal
of the H.C. Realism raises Legal
difficulties about the first. It seems
there is no sign of
any tendency not to give us 100%
support. But is the problem not
insoluble? Military occupation
to the south west. Economic
pressure by the League would be
an Assembly decision; and even if
it were possible it would look somewhat peculiar to have the entire assembly machine brought into motion against a recalcitrant provincial term. The elements would be economic pressure by Poland acting under a mandate from the Council. I don't like it really, except it can be effective as a threat leading to complications, as it had, between Germany and Poland. Poland seems inclined to say 'yes.' I still have some hope that the more reasonable element in Berlin may win the day before the crisis develops.

The Streater Press has opened a broadside - not the conciliation in the question of the elections. This is not conclusive as the question of new elections is not, really, the key to the Council's difficulties which are centered in the first place with the refusal to carry out recommendations and the general attack on the Constitution and the League guarantee.
Dined tonight with Sir John Hope, Australian His. in London. He is President of the Council this session. He was Prime Minister of Australia when he was 38. Always ground he has treated the air of the Colonial educated at Oxford and regards himself as no small Leo. Pleasant enough but he & his wife are, I shall say, very continental. It may be noticed I don't warm to them.

King George V is dying. Even the telephone is busy & the latest bulletin sought for. The succession question is smooth but the future will involve Eden's return to London should death occur while he (Eden) is here. This means much more an upset, whether ultimate or certain. in effect, in my own problems. No full authority of the Sec'y of State himself is required in the discussion. And when perhaps at last one will have some days of the Press, etc. was in 1915 by the Italian War.
Monday 29/11/36,

First day of the Council: & news of George I
reminded better acquainted on the appointment
of keeping Council suggests that there is no
danger for some days at any rate. I knew before
felt such a personal interest in H.M. Health.

Cabinet referred called the morning
early and received from me the confirmation
that my talk with Sirsum yesterday had
not resulted in any specific proposals.

"You know," he said, "we advise you
not to worry too much. It might be nothing from
me but I know that that is his [Beck's]
opinion." Then he told me that the
telegram this morning was anonymous
in support of war as a contrast I suppose
to the Saar campaign with its veiled threat
under reparation & Knox & the Saar.

But I must exaggerate that. I see a
note of restraint so far in the press of
Saar. They have published a
reconsidered summary of my report. Only
this afternoon has it been officially issued
here.
Short talks with Walter, Knobbe, Strauss.
In the middle of a conference, Szele came in, looking much older and keener
the English name of peace. I hope the High
Office won't age him too quickly.

He said it was clearly suggested that
this should be a preliminary Council
discussion before the report was drafted.
I fully approved; it should help the
reporter's task if a few Council
members express suitable opinions.
Secondly, and perhaps most important,
the preliminary discussion of views may
help the reasonable element of Germany
and give time for Szele's to reconsider
his position before we came to
practical proposals. Szele asks of
Scheidt was here and expresses his
establishment & Mr. Schmoller, the idea
that he would not arrive before
tomorrow night. He asked Strasser
to tell Böhrke to telephone at once
as he promised he would suggest a
telephone from Berlin. It is
seriously what I warned them about before leaving Byngs.

I shall see Eden today. The situation is becoming a little more clarified. Byng will act on a "mandat de placement" from the Council, as the State most interested, in conjunction with the F.P. in securing the establishment of the Council's recommendation for the maintenance of the Constitution. They don't want a military mandate. What will the other mean? To empower Byng to talk to Byng's - to Germany, I suppose. One reflect else that it helps the League to shed some of its responsibilities, but one must remember that the alternative are more dangerous and that after all the League was created to meet a special need. One can well guess that the Wilhelminian people won't like it. It will increase Polish standing in relation to Byngs. But it may well be followed by more complications. It would be, no condition of the Polish
Later, I heard that that idea was regarded by the French as impossible. I suppose the British might be different. The British are subtle enough to have put up the greater with a view to getting the less.

decision but the hunt is dropped by lack that the next H.C. should be a Pole! Well, well! The sardonic gods would laugh if this were the outcome of the stupid policy pursued by Bangzi Kaja. Wilful, blind, unintelligent politicians without a glimpse of an intelligent policy. I find it hard to construe, but they would be a certain logicality. Superficially, at any rate, Janow & Belorus are good boys; Bangzi boosting the same while attacking the League south! Poland asked to take the major responsibility in behalf of the Council in the present conflict. Logically, it might be asked "why not?" People like Biskupi & others may tell the League Janow will not allow the League to carry out its duty about the Constitution. what sort of a "trustee" would follow the appointment of a Pole as H.C.? To hunt at it is perhaps a new indication that Poland is a earnest about her own right, and as some one said, she might not make any difficulty about a few minor (offensive) heads being broke in Bangzi by the ways and every body be
local, French manner, tackled suddenly to Paris where his cabinet, the accustomed French way, had crumbled under him.

A new cabinet formed by Samout with Hands as Foreign Minister & Paul Boniface came back to France as Permanent Delegate. Calame with Kassir gave a fine attitude.

Incent has, said local's best reporter was the because his block tie had been left in Paris. Perhaps it sounds more of a joke in French.

I reflect with some satisfaction, that I have done my best. Other ties, too amorous I have altered in vain; I have taken risks to meet some regrets; I have then blindly put the cards on the crowded table.

22/1/36. GAD. I died at midnight.

A day of great anxiety prevails.

Ten in our Ganzpe situation. Watching points in the refugees' draft until an effort to judge effect in the future. German press company turns out to have been more circled than I had thought firm reading me as two extracts.

Much complaint, of course, from circles here. Berbagh, Bouchi, Delegate, a receiver follows on a courageous report & as political judgment excellent. Stanke, a wise old veteran of the American Press, many other delegates, probably sincere, echoed this.

As I warned people long six weeks ago France is again on the brink of the first line.

Am prepared to range of course, but that said doubts among the disaster. Am myself prepared to hold any, especially in view of the attacks.
I left Dungig with a somewhat melo-dramatic intention of returning at some year's end; although I had previously consistently declared my sincere intention to go at the end of my term. Certain personal considerations arose. I am more afraid of my health than anything else. I am so constantly under nervous strain and frequently have, for the first time in my life, bouts of sleeplessness. And I get no holidays so that I beg for a quiet corn. I am flating to think of the period. And quite could be thoughtless.

(Simple was a model King of England. But why did he pass away just in time to smooth Dungig?)

23/1136. In spite of the king's illness & death I find Dungig has been figuring in the English press. Sued.

Saw Answer for a few minutes & found him very sound & healthy. He is against letting the idea of a commission of investigation work.

He wants it to be decided as a potential weapon, and the election petition, too.
at a vague hint that I could be ready at any time to give up my mandate he emphatically said that was the defeat for the L.T.

Heavily and a delegation of eight advisers in the Council room, casual handshakes. Spring had provided him with an aeroplane to answer Eden's summons.

Eden opened the Council debate with a good declaration (including a compliment - "a man in whose impartiality and good judgment the Council have complete confidence") to the Japanese, Spanish, Turkish, Danish, Polish representatives followed. I made a short supplementary statement - including a declaration as to absence of any political bias or prejudice. The speech made an oration - declaring his attachment to the Statutes of Sorgey, including the U.K., neglecting over the failure to carry out recommendations; only a difference of opinion between jurists and "are politicians" are more few these than such trifles. Then
Eden reflected him too little one afternoon.

"Such an important speech I was heard," said Ferguson, the calm + broad representative of hunters. They seemed also to be badly impressed, just that.

I am so accustomed to it, I wonder, that I was almost amused.

Lunched with Princess Kettlerovage.

Radziwill whom I don't like. I had been verbally invited three days before and accepted conditionally, intending to telephone promptly about a few engagements and forgotten. Sir William malkin, batalat asylum to the title Office a grand fellow; Ogilvie, director of Hasmonean Bank almost defunct a Greek gentleman; he had a long bale and thin wife was there. From 2:45 till 6:45 Stover, Walter, Krotile, H. Kimball Wood, Stantonson, J. Calhoun and the draft report.

Dined with Admiral Searle, including Colonel Beck, Kutvinoff, Titus, Inc., Monck, and Mrs. Hall of Afghanistan.
foreign, knuckles to half a day's walks.

I sat between Damascus & Afghanistan.

Fare is like a beautiful aristocrat
out of the Arabian Nights, brown skinned,
black bearded and big eastern eyes.

He says they ski now in Afghanistan.

Talks eventually arrived Let's go into
dinner - back first course - house of the

Tintilliano, looking uglier
than ever come in as we finished our
dish. I was thinking, is looking at him,
making an attempt, how much more
appropriate it would be to see
him, lace in hand, leading a mongol
horse across Europe's plains. (His
claws, too, and a good water).

Tonight he shared age and bagginess round his
face - not unlike an old woman - and
I recalled Monk's cruel jest - "headstones
at messieurs at nine Am Tintilliano."

I think I have rested here a few
weeks ago a wondering American
Professor Donyo handed me a
scrap of paper with letters of recommenda...
From Maud Davis, a second cousin whom I last saw at Christmas past in Belfast thirty years ago. She wrote from the Kynoch Press in London, & at a later date told me she had been in the Reformation Communion for years with Titelius. 7. m.2 across the table, when I said the name — "Oh, Miss Davis," she looked cross and said, "What can I say about her?" I said, "Yes, I have been lost without her." "The active and stupid" recalled I think, Spanish & Romanian. Had accompanied him & also his Queen on their American tours. In fact, they were a family to me after eight or so at the Council. Until my friend — (the name himself) — visited him, that I wish it. Of them, had read a single document, from a certain. I forget, he is only plan for lara's new since they abolished the picturesque titles of Turkey.
Tell Rock I would like to see him about a phrase at the end of the report concerning Polish support of the U.S. I cannot help having doubts so I intend to ask him what it means & whether he may dodge me. (He did)

Our sleeping cottages did not help me last night.

I forget the Russian Under-Secretary, (Rosenberg), said something to me tonight jokingly about another job for me in Abyssinia as High Commissioner. This is the third or fourth, person who has done the same. "Helm, Gott!"

Quintinani has been asked by some one on the delegation as to my attitude on the race question. He had answered that I believed in the League but as an Englishman understood British Imperialism. Which wasn’t quite complete but I did not argue.

Of course the thing is absurd. My ends aren’t to do harm, or to help imperial Republicans. And I wouldn’t want to live in Abyssinia. In any case I’ll never be asked. More combined with getting out of Doctor with some shred of my reputation.
The only intelligent guess I can make about the Soviets action is that the Communists & its nearest ally, China, is an embarrassment for the West & that this may make new internal rearrangements easier. But it is probably too intelligent.

It may be that the West, realizing that the report of the Moscow summit was true, decided to appease the West.

The West then offered to settle the matter by the sale of arms to Germany, if they can.

The break off of diplomatic relations followed followed this offer. The West offered on a second of paper

summarized of this:

The government of Germany

Declared to peace a war.

The Western powers, far from feeling elated,

Declared themselves to be delighted.

The Western powers, with satisfaction,

That they are required to take no action.

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The West now offers to settle the matter by the sale of arms to Germany, if they can.
"Have you not changed that report too much?" he said. "The first draft was excellent." And he added again to keep the election, "I lost investigation."

Many things, the Donkeys didn't like; but when the came to the final paragraph about Poland "landing any aid he may require to the U.S." it was the last straw. Out of the bag came the eternal cat: anything but that—although both of them had been publicly boasting of their excellent relations and their ability to help the Allies at this point. The Donkeys sent them back to the Preparedness. There was not aspect of this final paragraph which made me uneasy about the future but it did seem inevitable that Poland would undertake a political movement and Donkeys would short of front.

I hope Lord keep in mind that I could not accept any interpretation which touched my independence. That would be fatal.

In the Select a few hours today, Count Rumorski, "I am sure will be working much now close your." "Almost impossible," I replied, "Almost impossible, there are always as business-minded.
In case I take all the responsibilities of my post.

Daszyński offers to take this order for immediate recreation of the unconstitutional clauses of all the words "Council opinions upon the Treaty etc. were eliminated and the elections & investigation not reserved" since this but obliterated from the report. It sounded a bit funny, at the least.

And to think that every thing could have been settled with a little good sense and goodwill.

The German press is rather little, I am told, over the Council speech yesterday. The English press gives sufficient large space to Daszyński, in spite of pages of loyalty.

"Morning Post," e.g.: "Daszyński has challenged the League: "Senators, do your duty, and come up large again today when Council discusses Daszyński..."

This fear to become a first-class issue is momentary, overshadowing even the Abyssinian war... a test case for the League, through the services of which may have far-reaching consequences in N. E. Europe etc.

Frank Walter, dealt with me at 10 a.m. We packed fishing and a bottle of Moselblümchen.
25/1/36. About 11 o'clock I was told of some amendment to the report. Selecting greatest is "impeached" and all the notes containing are removed. There is a tiff regarding the clause suggesting special responsibilities for Poland. Report eventually agreed to byitch, Leo & Donizet. Launched with Press. Back, Hotel, Ambroshi & Giustiniani & so to the Swiss Cam. Causal & general. Kranz expressed his thoughts only stated at the Council. Dessau was the last to say "the world never forget it for Danzig & the way he spoke". I protested at once that Dessau's speech was incomprehensible; that the situation had been made intolerable for the Council. Then I remarked that in the report Dangin had got many concessions, e.g. all the other differences. Kranz said he was not sure that that was particularly pleasant to Freier! Practical conveniences...
Eden said to me he could not make it being made the subject of a big attack on him in January. I bowed to that— he had already done too much.

of what we had to do and so on. I said it was taken out of the urgent respect of France & Britain & to prevent bad feeling in Germany! Then Eden said that when we got back to town we must meet more often without Mr. Bittles. Significant too. Bittles is a frosty man & one can only reflect "for praise!"

I had talked with Eden alone in the afternoon, talked him for all his work and hoped it would not involve political trouble at home. I appreciated that England did not want to get too involved in East Europe. "That's so," he said, "it's people don't distinguish between a Canal's appropriation & the representative duties. My colleagues may well ask me what I have been doing." He also referred to a "small mail" (cable) headed "Keep out of Europe" which described him as "dangerous Mr. Eden." I told him that only the gravest circumstances would bring me back to the Canal until Duzjij. I was not at all convinced of the future but had some hope and would work at the last despair.
In the Court, I understood he said he would not offer to agitate things... The Italian crisis already in his hands. Rejected before high police. Rejected again on his own... The Chinese meeting went off smoothly, and... help to civil any political campaign against... "Hauflimul" "Hauflimul"... jewellery of his visit happily satisfied... directed by my request... appointment... adjourned at my request.

Saturday, 26/1/36. Had a talk with Karel, former... Conch General, meeting him for tea in Frankl... Conch cena, that... say the Forte difficulty is... only due to Hitler's affection for the "élite knot". Forte had now done former... Natural... Socialism, a great deal; bang. I recalled... (told) that I had foreclosed the outcome... that the obedience principle unfortunately... some responsibility in the public eye to the future... for all done by his agents - the Forte... The Nazi movement in Austria, e.g., whether added... xkymx in not, was blamed on former... He himself suggested that Bottke... was thinking more of Forte than of others. I said the principal difficulty short... from Forte's dictatorship, was stupidity. He was alarmed at the final paragraph...
pointing to Poland — I said that for the
was the worst sentence in the report.
I recalled that I had extended
every diplomatic resource open to me
before & after the Act - but none, &
got no results. It was very nice
of Hitler to stick by old comrades - but it
was sometimes a difficult principle
to apply when the interest of a great
Empire were involved.
He said he knew of my visit to \( \text{Mr.}
\) Winnett. So that the latter had appreciated
the openness with which I spoke. Perhaps
the future events would change strength
the influence of the Wilhelmstrasse.

Lunched with \( \text{Mr.}
\) Walter at the Eagle Market of the firm.
Office in the Restaurant in Simplon - Excellent fare.

All the English men recall the two anti-espionage
isolationist borgs, praise Eden's work.
I am fortunate in having the British as
supporters; it helps to make Danzig feel
a possible outcome.
Geneva and Danzig.

The Danzig Senate's sundry violations of the Statute were the subject of public debate on Wednesday. Mr. Eden was rapporteur. More, he decided boldly to put his hand into the hornets' nest. Colonel Beck, by contrast, was restrained and non-committal. On Friday night Herr Greiser, President of the Senate, announced that he would rescind the measures complained of. In other words Nazi Germany is not yet ready to force a major issue in Europe.

Austria and Czecho-Slovakia.

Herr von Schuschnigg's visit to Prague on January 16 and 17 is increasingly recognised as a symbol of something new and good in Danubian relationships. For many years the attempt at economic co-operation among the five Danubian countries has broken down on the diplomatic obstacles. There is no difficulty in accepting at its full face value Herr von Schuschnigg's assertion that his present purpose is exclusively economic and that his foreign policy is not thereby affected. The opportunity is the greater because Germany has no trade to exchange with Austria.
Christopher D. 

Interest in religion is literature on the subject has lished since the war, and I have possession books in which the life character and opinions of Jesus are elaborately and learnedly discussed by English, French, German, and Russian authors, all of which have been published within the last twelve months or two years.

###

Mr. Louis MacNeice, who contributes the chapter on Poetry to "The Arts Today," won and lost my agreement in such rapid succession that I was still revolving after I had finished reading his essay. He is even more assertive than Mr. Grigson, which is saying a good deal, and he seldom stoops to argument. He is downright silly in places. "Where it is possible to be a hypocrite," he says, "it is also possible to be a hero, a saint, or an artist," an assertion with which, after considerable qualification, one may agree; but he goes on to more dubious assertions:

It was hardly possible for a poet to be a hypocrite in the pre-war period. Hence the thrill (and subsequent, as it seems to us, hypocrisy) of writers like Rupert Brooke, when the war broke out.

A few lines earlier, he says, "More important was the Irish movement, where poetry was healthily mixed up with politics." I recommend Mr. MacNeice to consult Mr. Yeats on the latter assertion: I shall be greatly surprised if Mr. Yeats does not deny his statement entirely and assert with vehemence that the mixture ruined Irish poetry
From the windows of the Hôtel de la Paix the morning scene does not look its best with misty rain. The lake stretch is tied up for the winter, the morning chains closely festooned with seagulls; the dipping patches of wild duck & bald cots, also winter refuges, passing slowly toward the outfall of the Rhone. On the side of the lake rise the bluff spires of St. Pierre—beyond the crest a hint salve above Genoe's blanket of fog. The liners rumble on the Pont du Nord Blanca and I am only longing to be back at home, with Elsie—and home is where Elsie is.
February 3rd

I have been waiting for the situation to develop a little.

Last week the 3rd January celebration in Hong Kong led to several public speeches. Quins & Stars on the same platform Quina also gave a carefully prepared interview. The student avoided any direct remarks, but instead the League of Nations, although making the best of the situation for the U.S. point of view. The Chinese, in the meantime, must not place me, the object of a tirade. "How could one expect a foreigner to understand our or our movement?" "We K.C. decided too willing an ear to the Opposition"

The local newspaper also remarks about my support of the anti-Japanese movement that was not printed in his newspaper. He again declared he was Hitler's agent etc.

So I ran up stairs, the hill was crowded with us all for miles to go. He afterward told me he was most willing to cooperate. Have you the power? I asked. He said that Hitler was coming back to Hong Kong.
matter to Goring; that he had seen Goring in Berlin, and near the
backing which he had not heard before. 
There would be a clearer decision
now between party and government
and he did not want any
question from Bormayer on the way
agenda. I hardly needed to
guess Goring's order. I saw I hoped
it would work out like that if
those things could not go as they
had been during the last six months.
I made various suggestions,
many of which Hitler said he
liked. It seemed we could have
discussion on my question which
became important without Bormayer,
my present question: it was
more difficult to talk freely in
the presence of others.

In your German got me through
the conversation sufficiently well.

The evening we went talking of
the Atte Haide was thinking of
ours. We were down the street
just as missed the last train to
Berlin in a S.S. car!!

After all, the means are back, it is a little funny.

I think we'll go to the Riesengebirge.
I mentioned his speech & J. said it had mentioned replacing me but there would be no more of it.

He & J. (who had been a weak & Paris) came in later. He thought J. had taught them a lesson. I was particularly pleased when I told him something of my talk with G. especially as the original proposal had been from G. I was somewhat hopeful but my experience of the past year made me cautious. I felt, however, that the case would have been faced with during the past nine months had been taken down. My policy was to want to see actual results; not to pay too much attention to J.'s intermittent vituperation on the first occasion but to deal with it only if the government's policy remained unchanged.
13. 2. 36. Just back from a week at the
Deerwoud hotel, a mountain hotel at the
Krummholz, in the Klusengebirge. Had the
usual de luxe winter sports hotel - local
architectural characteristics retained
much painted wood, even in the bedrooms,
old German motto on the walls.

Deutsche Wein und Deutsche Weise,
Und die beste Zeit vertreibt
Die unterbringen von Hunden in die
Gasträume ist polizeilich verboten.

And now a public tennis court "Die
Juden haben keinen Zutritt." The latter
was the only sign of the new GermanPosition
since one of the two uniformed
fellows in front were mostly middle-class
men with a bunch oflesiaich
officers in short coats - cars were very
frequent. We bought the room with us, a costly
day on the snow gave some skiing.

Scene: 7.15 a.m. Sudden music in an
adiacent. Perusing it required a somewhat
vitiated investigation by Sbar. "What is the
Music for? She asked. The Kapelle gathered round the bedroom. They gazed at her somewhat sheepishly. A blonde, fuzzy head of a 40-year-old "young'un" stuck out and pepet (in English) "I have a birthday!" "Schrecklich!" "Juchhron" etc. for hours. "At a quarter past nine is the recital. There was no more substantial music on the agenda.

And the bunch of newspaper clippings awaited me. Across a page the "Daily Express" flaunted "heavies from watchdog returns to Songif." A special correspondent had been sent to report the events which would "the wired, greet me. Failing this, he made a mystery of my return. I didn't know, government didn't know. No information above office. The secret writer's annual was renewed by getting car to meet me at Greenham (Bluff) by thus saving me a couple of hours in the train.

All quiet.
16-2-36
Children have been able to ski all week with a good fall of snow.

One of DeVilbiss's cars killed
riding in the Phoenix Park

Greece went shooting in Poland with
General Goring as guest of the Polish President.

18-2-36
Greek outlined today his proposed
changes in the law. Everybody revered
he shot five bulls in the Polish hunt —
the total bag 36.

Fleet today received from the wife of
Foreign Minister back four beautiful hand-
make models of Polish peasants in
costumes of Cracow & Lodz loose
We can only return brief town.

Gustavson report a great success in
Algiers a 5th thousand white turks
stormed a group of mountains. I am glad
for G's sake, he is so full of it.
A letter from Joseph O’Neill acknowledged
my felicitations on his two books
“Swind from the north” and “Land under
England”. I hope he will write more
of the same quality.

Five weeks ago I wrote to Joe Weinle
about my appointment here. No reply,
Curtiss also seem superseded.

I have spent two mornings trying to
fix up tea on a regular divorce of 22 each.
My difficulty is in trying to assemble a
party of Dougises who won’t walk
out when they see each other.

An invitation from Curran to Freckenstein
to week-end in Schles Schonenberg. Too cold
to do the 3 hours’ motor run.

“Witnesses of Jehovah” allowed the
“Bible Teachers” send me a petition. The
information with another hearing notice was
explained in Dougies, following Harpe’s
example; it was alleged their sect was
more hostile to “the State.”

Children just came in from their
riding. As usual, we get all the gossip
of the stables. They know every one of the
forty horses, we hear the latest of Fred.
and Truce, Tito & Lady, Law & "possibly." Podaca is having a foot massage: he is going to a farm for a week and Dore didn't know in time to say good-bye to him. And two of my new horses have arrived—yellow & lively "and they nearly threw her back" (the riding worthy). And the queen of which horses they will have for the next few will provide table talk for days.

21-2-36. This afternoon to Zuffat—14° Centigrade under zero—to see the frozen sea. Walked along the pier. Solid ice for about 400 yards and closely packed ice floes as far as one could see toward Helg & Tongos. Seawards they seemed to stretch a mile. Boys were seen walking a mile from the shore. Bully gathers oysters on his ford while carrying my stick.

Tonight we went to a dance under about 20 riders in costumes in the electrically lit manege. My gay looking, handsomely dressed in a (white) white chiffon dress with many flounces, a few old used pink shoes, her mummy's little shoulder cape of someone. Very pretty, with the wide skirt spread and her chestnut tresses headquitted.
She got the first prize with the same dress last year.

A great ice harvest is going on. There has been no ice in the pond until a week or so ago & one forecaster even said we would have ice next summer. As we drove through the white country side we saw many carts laden with ice blocks which were stowed in dark vaults under ground. The frecka, haffit is frozen and some boats try to reach Billan from Elbing are caught. Many east Prussian roads are said to be snow blocked so it is as well we didn't agree to go to Schönberg this week-end.

Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours 10 deg. under zero Centigrade.

22 - II - 36. Lunched with principal lawyer. Spokesman Dobranstik, lawyer. He was a captain in the Russian Legion in the war, with Kaiser. (German army.) He was in the King's Lynx at Olympic [handwritten: bidam], international riding a few years ago. He was with the shooting party last year when I missed a fine bear. Fortunately it must have been.

Received a speech draft legislation fulfilling the Council's recommendation.
Nov 3 36.

I read that Sir Alexander Cadogan, British Ambassador in China, is returning to be an 
ass't Under Sec of State at the Foreign Office.

I recall speaking to Frank Walter at Dinner in January 
about the basic moral principles of his and he said 
was the villain of the piece. He
inferred that he had put his Government into 
"nice mess" to Frank and it was only a question 
was, he thought, of finding the right person to 
replace him.

Cadogan's appointment may 
have some bearing on the 

I knew Cadogan well: he was at first a few 
years as head of the British For League Station. 
In India, where he must be described as 
"a typical Britishman" — my recollection of my 
first impression of not conspicuous, — three 
characteristics which are not, I think, a natural 
asset. I cannot be not a good judge 
when we knew him well. But the popular 
report was always he in a limited circle. I recall 
beside him a lot in the Council but I don't 
recall any impression of striking brilliance.
An article by Vladimir I. Lenin - and other French publications - on the 5 years of Nazi reign describes Hitler as "permanently enigmatic, absolutely detached from the world, simple, intuitive, a true adjuvant of mystery," which I find quite just.

With evening in the 'night' and cocktails at the "left" what will the next nine of the table...

The army becomes increasingly important and that means "the right" but cocktails what more closely represents the intuitive idea of Hitler.
I lunched yesterday with President Greiser, prior to his departure on holiday. I mentioned to him some of the incidents involving violence during the last week or two and he promised me he would see the Police President and the head of the S.A. before leaving Danzig and impress upon them that such things should not recur; that he had an understanding with the High Commissioner and other interested parties and would insist upon the avoidance of any complication of the new policy.

I have previously noted that I have a pretty high opinion of the shrewdness of Dr. Noé; who, on account of his position, is also usually very well informed. I had only two words with him last night at dinner at my house and remarked to him that I thought things were going to be much easier here. Perhaps he dramatized the situation in observing: "They have had enough; they will eat out of your hand". I said that I had felt that the nature of my report to the League and the action of the Council had been inevitable and necessary. "Absolutely necessary", he replied, and then I returned to my bridge table.

Gräfin Finkenstein, a very big German landowner in the east, is staying with me at the moment. She is not political but takes an intelligent interest in politics for social reasons and has excellent connection with important people in Berlin, as her place in East Prussia is rather a show castle and they visit her. In conversation she volunteered the remark that Forster was regarded by the vast majority of his Party as a disaster for Danzig and that nothing has saved him but the sentimental interest of the Führer. She said that there were two posts in view for him: one was that of minister in East Prussia, but charges made against him recently in the Party—some people alleged a plot from the extreme left wing—have led to his justification. The alternative spoken of is Forster's attachment to Herr Hitler's personal staff. On the other hand I have as yet had no reason to believe that there is any immediate intention to remove him. President Greiser will spend a day or so in Berlin this week and will meet Forster who is at present absent from Danzig. I have heard on good authority that Forster has been warned by the Party authorities in Munich to go quietly.
The dominant ideals of the National Socialist Party would make it difficult in the best of circumstances to expect administration 100 per cent loyal to the spirit of the Constitution. On the other hand, I have no evidence to show that the League success of January was real and not merely a momentary acquiescence of the people concerned. In spite of my cautious feelings about the future my conviction is increasing that not only was the policy which led to my Report and the firmness of the Rapporteur and the Council inevitable if League prestige were to be saved, but that this firmness will be justified by more than the immediate success—by subsequent effects on the political situation in Danzig.

Of course in regard to Danzig no one likes to prophesy for a long period or, knowing the situation and its inherent difficulties, to be gratified in the prospect of a year or even six months of comparative calm. But there may be more in it than that and perhaps the saving of the foundations of League authority in this test will, if and when future and even more difficult tests come, strengthen the League in its efforts to confine action to pacific and legal methods.

I have written this note hale and hearty, I am beginning more convinced than ever that we have had a very promising success, and that I may have had a quiet, long life till 15/1/37. Canal block, 16 years in Danzig, said to the last night that no H.C. had ever had such a bad time as I, so I have come a little peace.
28/11/36

Another line of 22. Last night, Senator Booth (relative) and Lord Charles Beresford. I talked with them alone. The Senator seemed interested in me when I had warmed them up and I got the impression they were both highly gratified with the opportunity. At the same time, his remarks were very complimentary. I mingled appreciations remarks with occasional shots of criticism: "We could not have any repetition of last year's policy," etc.

Regrettably, Byng is back in Brussels staying the night with us. He goes to 22 - 23 January next month, to present me with his photographs. We both like him. He said he felt it would be a pity to change before Christmas at the end of the year. He had heard another talk last week, but he had not felt the need of further emphasis. The remarks that amounted to an appeal to the personal - he believed things would now go much quicker - a common view, it will be seen.

Ehrenz's first official Parliamentary speech on foreign minister subject was familiar, the need for a strong policy that will ensure peace at a whole, given the current state of relations, break with the old way of thinking, as if the new dangerous policy of desertsification, disengagement, etc., the desire to go further than Baldwin's words about the British, further being on the theme.

The publication of the secret report from Paris, 35, in which the British in Paris, in adjusting borders, found themselves, had led to a new round of authority. By the Ernest School incident in 1936, the King Charles had ratified the Franco-Russian Pact.
Mr. -- called to see me today. Amongst other matters he said that "on Monday last I sent a letter addressed to Mr. Avenol. It was to go by Air Mail and to be registered. It arrived in the Post Office at five minutes before the Air Mail was due to close. The letter had been handed in when the principal Nazi in the Head Post Office, who is a State official and who in the ordinary course would have been off duty at that time, appeared, took possession of this letter and in company with another minor official brought it into the town. It was brought back half an hour later and despatched by Air Mail to Königsberg in order to catch a special Air Mail from that town and to avoid any obvious delay.

The letter was taken out of the ordinary channel through which registered correspondence passes and considerable indignation was felt by the officials whose duty it would have been to be responsible. It is not known how the Nazi official concerned came to be on the spot at the moment when the letter was handed in. Normally he would have been absent at that time. The letter was handed in by Mr. Laemmer, a messenger clerk in my office."

It is said that the postal official from whom the letter was taken would be prepared to state if put on oath that this was done. Some further enquiries are proceeding before I will consider taking up such a matter with the Government, but if I get further confirmation I will give them the fright of their lives with the threat of a public scandal at such an outrageous sequel to all the assurances I have been receiving.

In the letter, if it has been inspected (a matter for which with all letters posted in Danzig I have been prepared to count) the investigators would find nothing but evidence of honest dealing and good will.

27-2-36
An afternoon trip to Ciechocinek, on the Vistula. The great river is half frozen and large floes drift down in masses with a couple of steamers kept moving at half speed to keep it clear. When the thaw develops, the dangerous days will arrive as it is always likely a black cloud will sweep over half the territory of the free city.

One the elder vessels we passed in our usual ferry to Bohuszów, though the channel contains ice over a foot thick. Further down the ice-breaker was charging its way along, retreating about every minute and charging again until its bow rose a foot in the ice. Each time the sturdy little ship would advance about its own length we went across on the ice to look at it.

Excellent von Böker sends me a couple of snuff-boxes which he says have a great rarity here. Alongside the book to me like our own snuff-boxes.

So, Bödiger says too last night that everything has been fixed up for a settlement of the Jews in Beer. Between mine and Brienczki's it is large. It was upset by a Russian fleet! 'How Russia dominates the summer wind.' No idea how successful.
29-2-36

Bishop Edward Crichton O’Kearke has sent us a typed copy of a story of his grandfather, General Count Joseph Cornelius O’Kearke (1777-1849), written by the famous Bishop of Inish Ailbe O’Kearke-Brochocka. It is an incident in the Irish rising of 1830, as how the Irish General in the service of the Czar helped the Irish Uprising to save the life of a young insurgent. Well, in a word, a subterfuge would result if he intended to publish it. The Bishop is anxious to have it published in Ireland.

Sunday 1st March.

Spat the day with the old Lady in Hirthshal, or rather Wegersaro in the "Curridor." The old lady full of gossip was not very. Her daughter is a lady-in-waiting in the Queen, Princess who, with her husband, was a guest at Princess Mary’s wedding in London last year. The C.I. has a talk with Geo. V, and the story goes that the King was very anti-German in his sentiments. The Countess gave no details but remembered that Edward VIII was "better." She had talked while in Berlin with the surgeon who had operated on Hitler’s throat last May. It was full of the simplest of the fingers. The surgeon had to tell Hitler: "It would probably be safer to take a doctor without a medicine..."
elect, ready for any kind of accident or mishap. Always travels with it.

The surgeon sent back his cheque for 10,000 marks, the agreed 30 per cent for his students, but W. insists on sending an additional 30,000 marks for his former friends to the poor students.

We seem to have dealt in an old dug-up cruise of unburied tens of states. The Countess had gossip about Mussolini too. For many years his doctor was a Greek who returned home a couple of years ago & had told a friend that Mr. would do well enough as long as his brother was alive. This is the best he has been in confident & advice & has allowed him to work off steam. The whole died 18 months ago, just before Bento started the African front & was the Countess, significantly.

And in the records of a German hospital is one referring to Bento, H. (I think he was the) a stone-mason, suffering from a bad attack of a cancerous growth (which sometimes affects the head.)

The old Count, thinking though his colour

The old Count, thinking through his colour trouble, said "Well, you have a chicken you

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The old Count, thinking through his colour trouble, said "Well, you have a chicken you
3rd March.

Countess von Hardenberg - she is one of Rudolphs's assistants - stayed with us last night. We dined at 22 - and even then the principal official guest was the last to leave! Every one rather bald, former moment.

Before we came strange dealers in the "exchanges" who live until two - two. Von Hardenberg was telling us of the latest - a young French boy.

(No dinner.) They were bringing him out in their car; a rather odd one, the sail-car left was not prompt. "Hedam!" said my wife.

"C'est bien curieux," remarked the French guest.

"Ca arrive jamais avec les ventes francaises."

They arrived at Schloss Schlosser, and we were shown around. The 300 year old wooden gate. He said he didn't believe it.

The old castle - he marveled - it was "super" as the table setting was "exquisite" until we asked:

"Very provincial cuisine" "What is this meal?"

"Gibier" "the pan ordinaire, next year?"

It was so an unwritten collection of

removes by a guest. Countess Hardenberg said she asked back that morning to remove the sewage, not all twelve.
Rome

General Gehard called to see me this morning; he is president for 8 years of the International Brotherhood Co. Says there is 200,000 will be meted out in the middle of 1937 or beginning of 1938. Says the laborer is wise and better suited to us than Mussolini. Does not see that a humane settlement will be impossible after the Italian war is out of the way. Praises the 

Cleanliness of his diplomat's house—admirable cook, housekeeping, ordering in another direction, lovely watering little terraces in between.

James Hicks, the famous Dublin cabinet maker, who has been "the rage" for many years, is dead. A real Dublin "clownish," small stature & broad "Jockey" accent; at first-class tailorman in the best of Dublin tradition. He had these tables by him. Edward VII bought some of his work at the old O'Kelly of Emmet House was a patron; an outstanding, simple, unaffected, independentise chef.

6-3-36

The assassinations by mutiny of Japanese cabinet ministers has been causing a furore. It was feared in London. This Washington Bulletin that thought it to the premiere to a wide aspect of the campaign to dominate Asia. Japan has now made some declarations at Moscow which ease the situation. In Geneva, among the delegates about the Far Eastern situation, it was made plain that it was much easier said that it was not made easier. The effect of this was more considerable, I think, in the German spirit.
A letter from Uncle Walter says that things are not going back from the league point of view - a spirit of the Great Britain returns in the north.

Since they the league had been an effort to the British and the idea of embargo will not work. The pound will not work. In essence, it is the problem of the French fails. As a French paper says the embargo is implicitly declared upon.

Some of that this united states six weeks ago - that there would be a settlement in each - will prove time and now the French have broken a treaty.

Problems with the locals include some newspaper questions and the matter of offensive meetings.

14th March: Reichstag suddenly called today. Hitler announced immediate desecration of the [illegible] zone; his readiness to make 25-year non-aggression pact with France. Belgium is replace the French. That which he said have been another to the Franco-Belgian treaty. Also he ready now to make a pact with Lithuania and offered reassurances in former several terms. The German text is saying regarding Poland's access to the sea and former Lithuania to be ready to return to the League.

Supposed news, what will happen. The occupation is a fact according. I believe France about the same, as the occupier of France if the part of the Versailles Treaty, that to take but people as they are.
More assurances may be needed as to the future - especially printer printers.

Dempsey flags off 10 and again this afternoon

with some reservations.

The time, however, is not only the Scylla's Treaty but also the Sybil's Law - it is lawless.

10/26/36

In the current situation in many capitals, it appears to have been totally misjudged. News wire seems to suggest that we need to inquire about the intensity - actually to reverse.

Give a French journalist: he wrote some strongly this morning: he was told to wait a couple of days for the answer: he was told with the marching troops.

The day before left, the Russian ambassador called the former ambassador to the French Embassy, to say that another one was coming.

He says, Russia refuses to negotiate. Two treaties unilaterally broken within a year do not, he says, give any confidence in making any more. From this appears to the Foreign Council.

Sloan, in parliament, denounces the Russian action, but says the future is more important than the present.

Polish unreasons manifest are the distinction made between East and West.

It is natural to feel much sympathy for the occupation of German soil and a part of German territory; but the methods are bad and discouraging.
Ned Phelan writes to me: "Geneva is seething with rumours over the Rhineland and Hitler's speech. It will, I think, get a fair reception. He makes a good case to the unprejudiced mind and his offers for settlements East and West will not, I think, be lightly rejected. It is a pity the Jewish question will rob him of a lot of support he might otherwise have had. The French will be in a quandary. There is no doubt but that the idea of sanctions tempered to meet the idiosyncrasies of the aggressor has been an element in precipitating the present position. I always said the French would be up against this dilemma but I certainly did not think it would confront them so soon . . . . Locarno or no Locarno, my guess is that the British will not go to war because German troops occupy a part of Germany. At the most they will agree to sanctions à la Italo-Ethiopien and the French footwork will be something to make a clog-dancer envious."
Died with fever from typhoid fever brought last night. A frightful dinner, as usual, in spite of the "grace" of whom I detest for a man with chains set ready. "Meal fit for a prayer-meeting." I went to sleep. But it was a lecture by Haldcroft's daughter on 1870 years of Kungara history. An inc uncorrected manuscript, "mostly late." Or this said.

At last it was finished & I played some Kungara airs in a tiny room where the meals were prepared—on the extreme of Kungara.

I couldn't escape from the four chairs. I drank my wine slowly. I tried to read the names of books up the dam, at the interval & so drank. I swallowed a brandy in a gulp, a "coffee" in a glass. I pressed to the back of the room, capitulated to Haldcroft. "I never learned this was an old letter." Yes, 12 lines of it had been "wiped." I said I must go. There came up with another sentence. We inserted letters.

"Haldcroft threatened to be on the "public nuisance" in Kungara. "him the school-girl husband," says Elsie."
13/3/36

Just with Reichswehr representatives, last night. von Hindenburg shared much nervousness reasons, as to the outcome of the war before in the west. Right objection, said: "You want a free press in this country?"

Esrig against my point about the free press, just pointed out, that although the German official reason, makes this be the best of all. Mr. Hofer, the Council which will meet in London in next week, and press for the with removal of German troops, couldn't be done now (that is of the defeat of the black). Meyer just took from Berlin said the had expected a little reaction from front behind, that's queer. I noticed von Hindenburg was not present at the German council immediately prior to last night's party.

Lunch for us the group of people today.
We have entertained, dinner & luncheon, about 170 during the past two months - amongst one.

As breakfast before the luncheon, said my time was generally recognized to be complete obstacle, i.e. that, in truth, my firmness had been a source to cover & to foreign. Some effort had been made in the keys to suggest I was unemployable & German, but he had had a table two months ago with a German cabinet minute (I understand) showing von Hindenburg the assistant chief of foreign affairs, if the minute has any date for foreign affairs, he had been told that von Hindenburg wrote the last part of the morning, he had seen it

He reminded me that the maintenance of the Constitution line was an essential linkwork of this Germanism.

Zeha was some nationalist hero of the lawyer for many years with close connections with some government people in consequence, if not with the U.S. party. He is not Nazi himself but a German nationalist, it has a long record of service. He suggests I should occasionally see van N. in Berlin but I replied that while Zeha was not in the League Council that might create difficulties.

14-3-36. League Council met in London, and after leaving presence they gave counties Germany to be represented. It will be very difficult for Hitler to resist.

A smaller group of men, including von Rad-and's, Pratz (Hablin) and von Jucke (Jolik). Von R. much more cheerful.

15-3-36. Heavy snow. Sharrow went by the Blythe, Lawless, has arrived to help in the office. Says he was not sure when he left London if the international situation would somehow prevent him from ever reaching Paris. (His father was Irish; a relative of one feels family Lawless). Zeha with he it, who showed me a letter written him to a friend in Geneva, peculiarly the outcome of the German situation as the head of an extreme radical party, on the right wing of Namby.
to which re-officers, officials, without a future, the proletariat, the middle class, &c. the nation
would be attracted, & which would later lead to war. The first part of his prophecy has come true: may the
second prove to be false.

Most anxious & fearful of the outcome of the present situation, he wanted me to write to Eden to suggest that the
German troops might be withdrawn
from the the British & Belgian frontier - I
not from the Channel. I said I could
not believe that possibly compulsion
had been used before in Berlin. Instead
it would greatly improve the moral &
political situation if Germany: it was
rather a question for Germany. He said
he would write to a friend & whose words
will you hear?

Mr. had asked to be speaking a luncheon
last night. I said he struck all through &
child, an apologetic reassurance
note. (Gentlemen, later reminded that
he had had a similar impression.)
Best in undoubted was made on the
blunder, is what German surprised
at the consequences. But to his name?
(If I haven't read the address yet
myself).

Drummond's reply to the invitation to
attend the Council so as acceptance
"in principle" with the condition that he
constructive proposals should be discussed simultaneously with the creation of a
breach of the bombing treaty. This has added to the difficulties of a
situation already critical. I believe he would have been more judicious
before he could accept such a proposal.

For the second time in a year I
begin to think of what to do with my
family in case of war. Actually so.
One aeroplane or one machine gun
might in the present situation precipitate
the unthinkable disaster. A book to
Sweden or Denmark with my family
on board would leave me here
with a less serious mind. But would
one have time to pack them off?

One thing is certain, I believe no one
would war.

Ridiculous, borne-inertes & scales
but also so attractive. When a H. or a
W. does something with what he cannot
go back without losing face. All the more
reason for dictators to act only with the
greatest prudence — not to act on
an irrational conviction that they are
semi-divine. It is as well to have
that conviction to the work, & to listen
carefully to advice of trained councillors
who know the world.

See the bookshark park: all the world listens... but
It is not because they fear. Some statements must take account of that fact.

St Patrick's Day, walk with the children in Hendrewood woods—sunny & a cold west wind.
Lunch with Mr. Radziwill, who was also entertaining Ambassador Hermann of Brunnois, his predecessor at Rouen.

There was food & drink but not to make the visit a success. What interests me "dark collage" come. Monseigneur d'Herbige telegraphs "a bright & happy feast on St. Patrick's Day."

A great basket of flowers from the Sena for Slieve & ramrods from the Robins. Another basket is in the town ready to almost run up for flowers shop to flower shop looking for words to reach. Each St. Pat's day he gives me a little postcard made and more was to hot to get. It ends with an apologetic postcard until four leaved clover & New year wish.

18-3-36. Read English translation of Hitler's Meinew. Speech: "God Almighty, created me a German and his people. I must stand by the people." He wishes to bring them together with the rest of the world, not as a devil or slave, but as an equal partner. He thinks or compliments would make him change his ideas.

"My only wish is to have my name written with respect by posterity. I am therefore indifferent to threats, compliments, or insults. I go my way with the assurance of a caresser, the way which favonrere has sent me."
A BRIGHT AND HAPPY FEAST ON ST. PATRICKS DAY = BISHOP OROURKE ++++
This is self-reflection. But he also said Germany would not wage war to head for neither. That must be the new foundation. Berlin has agreed to be represented at the council only, opposed, without insisting on the access condition. One can add, for, though Germany wants to keep her own find mutual confidence, to peace.

American education is extraordinary, in the smaller towns, the head of a high school in Memphis addresses me in high-falutin' terms. As though I were the head of a legislature. I say, "Since we have studied the lives of your ancestors, we have become greatly interested in you, yourself. As a ruler, you may hold the fate of the world in your hands. I believe that you name will always be the history of the future." Then I am told that Memphis has the third-largest city in America. The letter concludes with a request for stamps, pictures, etc., etc., etc., and one says, "In one of the principal stores, the Memphis Daily News, the principal store of the Memphis Daily News. A check for one dollar is addressed: High Com. Sen. Coles!"
26-10-36

On 16th there was told by Prof. D'Arcy that an operation was necessary. When he told me on the 17th I wept into the corner, sick with fright holding on to my consciousness. She's been through it all before, 3 years ago in France. She has such courage. The operation took place on 21st. The Dr. had wanted her a day earlier, but she said no, it was a day too early because she had a big luncheon party here! I was in hell, anxiety & fear & sympathy. The calm assurances of doctors & nurses just helped a very little. My darling is still very weak & suffers but all seems to be going well, thank God.

(S. made a remarkable speed recovery; being home within 15 days.)
Herr Hoher Kommissar!


Ich beehre mich, Sie, Herr Hoher Kommissar, zu dieser Eröffnungsfeier ergebenst einzuladen.

Ich benutze die Gelegenheit, Sie, Herr Hoher Kommissar, meiner besonderen Hochachtung zu versichern.

Der Landesjägermeister.

J. V.

Polizei-Präsident.

An
S.E.
den Herrn Hohen Kommissar
des Völkerbundes Sēan Lester,

h i e r .

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I am not feeling inclined to write for a week or so. I find that it easily becomes a habit. The international world has been developing crises, in the same way as has marked the last year or two, from month to month. Addis Ababa occupied by the Italians and the Emperor in flight out of the country and a most infernal puzzle for the League. French elections over with results showing successes on the Left, which probably means an increased support for the League and a greater tendency towards English cooperation, but which probably comes too late to have any effect on the Italian aggression. The League has so far completely failed to prevent the aggression being successful in the most flagrant case which it has yet dealt with. References by important public men have been made in France and England, threatening to abandon the League — these are only threats but the new situation must be dealt with and it seems possible the next year may see a revision of the international guarantees concerned in the League idea. It seems difficult to foresee whether this means a weakening or a strengthening of the League. If it means a strengthening how can the Italian incident be buried? If it means a weakening that would seem only to speed up the policy of alliances with all the dangers involved. No new League can bring in the United States, unless it were so attenuated as to be useless in Europe except as a meeting-place for Foreign Ministers.

The lull of the Rhineland question has, as was expected, been very useful and it only this week that the British Government is expected to put the questionnaire which was to be prepared at the last meeting of the Locarno Powers, before the German Government. I am interested to see to what extent the question of Germany's intentions in the East will be included.
In Danzig the new Government policy of cooperation with the League, which was initiated following the January Council, has on the whole been followed. The first point in influencing this is the determination of the Senate that no Danzig problem shall go before the Council at its May Session. I have absolutely no doubt that this was on orders from General Göring, on whom apparently the Führer has conferred the duty of dealing with Danzig questions so far as German influence is concerned. Forster has been comparatively quiet and the public attacks on the League and the High Commissioner have completely ceased. Some points which I have raised with Greiser have been met in a very reasonable way but I have pointed out to him that the policy of cooperation with the League which is expected to be based on the maintenance of the Constitution, and that the administration in my view is still very far from complying with the Council's views in this respect. There has been, compared with any equal period of last year, little interference with the Press and I have said to the Senate I hoped this policy would not end with the May meeting of the Council.

I was speaking alone with Greiser on this occasion and he said that he couldn't imagine any reason for changing it; that Danzig was bound to remain for at least very many years in its present position of a Free City, and added that the people who talked about the Rhineland coup being repeated in Danzig were mad, because Germany required to keep on good terms with Poland. I said to him that it appeared to many observers, including myself, that any use of force in Danzig would almost certainly lead to military action on the Polish side, with the consequence that war might very easily occur. As he had himself expressed the view as to the immediate future I took the occasion to say to him that in these circumstances would be not think that National Socialist policy in Danzig would be more wisely directed if it were aimed at securing the free and willing cooperation of the various German Parties, and also was it not the case that the division between German people in Danzig was deeper than it had been at any time
during the past fifteen years? Greiser jumped to the point and remarked: "Yes, what we need in Danzig is a Deutsche Front, such as they had in the Saar." I remarked that if that were his ambition it could only be achieved with a great deal of patience and very slowly, and with the abandonment of elements in the National Socialist Party programme. It could only come by real cooperation and not by absorption. Again Greiser agreed.

There are various possibilities as to how far this represents the genuine intentions of the people behind Greiser in Berlin. As it would be an intelligent and intelligible policy, I feel inclined on the whole to accept it. It is true that Hitler has described himself as acting in major matters as a somnambulist, and I suppose there is always some incalculable element about a man of his very sincere and emotional type, but there are other elements involved besides the local one of bringing Danzig under German sovereignty, which provide a check. It is always possible that Hitler may yet prove, in spite of the philosophy of violent nationalism and the pan-German ideals which he has formally expressed, to be the man to increase European stability. One cannot write a remark of this kind without very much hesitation. It is merely a hope not yet given up in quarters which are not anti-German. One must not overlook the internal difficulties which he has to face. There have been alarms in Austria and Cheque-Slovakia, and in Austria feeling is growing that a coup in that direction only requires a situation as favourable as that in which the Rhineland was reoccupied. This suggestion and the military alarm on the frontier last week have been indig-nantly denied in Berlin.

My friend O R. a few days ago said to me that in his view a war was only a matter of a short time, and some public man in England is prophesy-ing that the life of the present Parliament would not have run its course before war broke out. If, therefore, the more immediate and acute anxiety following the Rhineland affair seems to have been avoided, Europe is still under a cloud of fear.
Poland has been having some rioting as a result of economic difficulties, and anti-Semitic feeling is growing especially amongst the younger people. Poland in the past had no middle class; the Jews controlled commerce and finance to a great extent because Polish aristocrats were not interested. With the growth of the new Polish State young Poles find themselves faced by barriers and competition both in commerce and the professions. The uneasiness in Jewish circles which followed this partly accounted for the flight of capital lately, with the consequent restrictions which were published a fortnight ago. It may also be partly accounted for by the fact that Poland is proceeding to strengthen her armaments, on which she expends a very high percentage of her budget.

In a personal conversation with P. a short time ago I asked him if there was any anxiety in Warsaw as to the immediate future. They were always opposed to the Locarno Pact which left the East on the outside and while they were therefore not much distressed by events affecting the Locarno guarantee they were naturally concerned that further arrangements should not be so exclusive. As to whether there was any nervousness regarding the international Status of Danzig, it was remarked that France, in facing the coup in the West, had made a great mistake. One battalion of troops placed just over the frontier would have left them in a very strong position to negotiate, at any rate, and would not, it was confidently felt, have led to any war. That was not a mistake which Poland would make in similar circumstances. As I am only concerned with the prevention of crises I said it would very much importance to know if Germany were aware of that, and the reply was "I have reason to believe so".

It would seem to confirm my first reaction following the Rhineland coup that was the last that could be safely undertaken because it was within the political frontiers of the Reich.
Yesterday I had another long session with the Senate. An order has been consequently issued that no flag but the Danzig flag shall appear on public buildings. I regard this as of considerable psychological importance, apart from the restoration of the legal situation. The argument that the Swastika was no longer a Party flag since it had become officially the flag of the Reich was obviously untenable. Some concessions also have been made with regard to the question of education.

The Council will consider the question of renewing my mandate and two newspapers in close connection with the Wilhelmstrasse have publicly bullied d'essai suggesting that in view of the improved situation in Danzig I might reconsider my decision not to accept a second term. P. has told me that the Polish Government would be delighted; so has V.R. and President Greiser has asked me if there is anything he could do to further my wishes in the matter! I shall not make up my mind definitely about another short appointment until I am in Geneva.
"The Committee at present is led by Sam Smith, a high-minded person of strong moral qualities and a quiet manner. He
otherwise it is doubtful if active ministers
if the minister would be able to secure
even a bare livelihood than just now."
The 93rd Session of the League opened on May 11th and ended on the 13th after three short meetings. I think this is the shortest Council meeting on record. The only political point of any interest was the decision that in spite of Italy's formal annexation of Abyssinia, and her argument that as Abyssinia no longer existed Italy should represent that territory at the Council table, the Council decided that the Ethiopian delegate would be called to the table. This was at a private meeting on Sunday on the question of procedure. Eden was President of the Council.

Outside the Committee room where the Council was meeting about a hundred journalists were gathered, as one of them said to me: "to see which of them comes out". The door opened and Baron Aloisi walked out and half way down the stairs, followed by a swirling surge of journalists. He had left the Council table when the Ethiopian sat down, or rather, he had waited until he had finished reading his declaration in spite of his black colleague's presence. Five minutes later, at the public Session to discuss other questions, Aloisi sat smilingly in his place.

The question of my reappointment was on the Agenda. I had one or two short discussions before the matter was reached. Eden said that as Rapporteur he considered it most desirable and earnestly hoped I would accept reappointment for a period. He was aware that it was the unanimous view of his colleagues.

Avenol, the Secretary General, with whom I had a longish talk, pointed out to me that there was considerable uncertainty about the immediate future. There might be a question of changing some of the commitments of the League. He returned to the point that Germany and Poland being now "on good terms", and the High Commissioner not being called upon for the present to settle disputes between Danzig and Poland it might be an opportunity for the League to reduce its commitments in this corner.
We were going to have an anxious and uncertain time and during that period he was most anxious that there should be in Danzig someone in whose judgment they had confidence as well as someone who knew the situation. In these circumstances it was urged that I should accept a prolongation. I said that in all these circumstances I would accept another short period, and I presumed my Government would have no objection. "Oh," he said, "of course your Government will be delighted".

Discussing the possibilities of any change in the League position here, I pointed out to him that there had been quite recently an appeal from Poland for the settlement of a dispute with Danzig. I had the impression that this appeal would possibly be settled before it came to a formal decision at any rate. I did not take it that it meant a definite breach in the plan for direct negotiations between the parties, but it had some political significance. As for any reduction in the League commitments here I imagined that that would be strongly opposed by Poland, if and when it came under discussion. Some years ago Poland might have welcomed it as the League’s activities were in those days very largely required for protection of Danzig rights at any rate to a greater extent than the protection of Polish rights. With the changed military situation in Europe it would be quite easy to imagine that Poland now would regard the League in Danzig as less of a nuisance and more of a guarantee, if not as an actual protection at least as strengthening their moral and political position, if and when the negotiations were opened between Poland and Danzig with regard to an arrangement of the problem involved in Danzig and the Corridor. I was quite certain that these discussions would eventually arise, but of course, like nearly everything else in Danzig, that would depend upon the general European situation. I also thought that it was most likely that for the present at any rate official Germany was not sorry to have the League and its High Commissioner here as a buffer to prevent the more extreme people from pushing matters too quickly.
I did not think that there was any immediate danger of an actual coup de force from the German side. For one thing I did not believe it could in the present circumstances pass without the gravest danger and it was extremely likely, if not absolutely certain, that any such attempt would be resisted by force by Polish troops. There was, of course, always the incalculable element, but I believed that would be checked unless the European situation deteriorated rapidly.

As to the Constitution there had been undoubtedly an improvement since January. The Nazis had learnt a lesson. The open defiance of the League had ceased. Some of my discussions with the Senate on other matters had been fruitful. I did not think the situation as placed before the Council last January would be soon repeated, if at all, but at the same time the administration remained Nazi in spirit and in many respects, I feared, unconstitutional. This was extremely difficult to check, with the resources and powers at my disposal. The only way it could be radically changed, if the Senate were determined not to change their policy in this respect, would be by a Committee of investigation. That had been proposed to the Council in January in circumstances which could have justified a Council decision. It had been adjourned and I did not think the Council would get a similar opportunity. The Opposition Parties in Danzig were somewhat weakened by events and to some slight extent perhaps demoralized by the absence of a decision to hold new elections. They were extremely dissatisfied and would probably continue to make complaints. I had indeed one or two kilos of such complaints on my desk.

The question of my remaining in Danzig was decided at a private meeting of the Council, which of course I did not attend. As a matter of courtesy Greiser was invited to the table. Eden and Paul Boncour added a few nice things about my work. Paul Boncour added a remark about the Constitution which seemed to be a reflection of the influence of the prospective Left Government in France.
Never have I seen Geneva in such disarray. No-one could speculate on the future; no-one could feel any certainty as to the European position even two months hence. The Italian actions, together with the flight of the "King of Kings" had presented a situation in which the League appeared to have been defeated. There are clearly in every country elements which think that sanctions should be raised as their object. They claim, was to prevent war and the war is now over. The matter was eventually adjourned until June 16th to enable the new French Government to take over and incidentally to give other Governments time to consider the position. No doubt the situation will have crystallised to some extent by that time. The question of changes in the Covenant immediately becomes a matter of urgent politics. It is difficult to see Italy simply resuming her place in the European concert after having swallowed a fellow member, and the matter being passed off with a few speeches of regret at the unfortunate disappearance of a State member of the League. It would seem to be more decent to wipe out the Articles 10 and 16, but if so the potential value of the League would very largely disappear and it would be doubtful if small States would continue in many cases to remain. The German desire to have the Covenant separated from the Treaty of Versailles will also be under discussion in the summer, and generally there seemed to be complete uncertainty as to the future.

Half jokingly I asked one or two friends to be sure to telegraph to me any untoward event so that at the outpost I should not find myself the solitary and isolated representative of law in Europe.

I might say that Greiser's attitude to me in Geneva was of the most friendly. Again he sought a definite indication as to my wish to stay on, with the object, as he said, of assisting to that end.

The scandal of the Budget in England involving Jimmy Thomas was an invariable subject of conversation among English groups.
Eden said to me he did not find the Council meeting so bad as that of January. I can only suppose he meant as to his personal frictional points in the background of the House naval proposals.

Frank Cairns urged me strongly to stay abroad i.e. in Bonn. He hopes he seems to think, for me at home! Rather astonishing - encouraging with my official experience I had hoped toubled back into our civil service. Until two weeks ago I had had near one year of appreciation and encouragement from Head, Politburo, formal or official, for my work in the Council, or in my work in Bonn. I wrote again to Mr. Weizel asking for a direction from the First as to accepting ambassador from here. Was sent a telegram saying "that the president would not attend in my name in acceptance of all advantages. Not president understood."

Zurich seems not the committee. He had, it seems, last July warning to stay in "as a family in your capace for the first time for Peggy. Selfish his name off. He took you guys yourself for some congratulations on your success in Bonn." (See letters). I'm much afraid he doesn't want to.
Like other people I receive many queer things out of the United States, but a letter from the Shoe Club, Inc. of New York which awaited me on my return from Geneva was one of the more extraordinary. The Shoe Club bespeaks my "kind office to help us in adding to our collection of worn shoes of notables all over the world."

"Having finished with a collection of famous statesmen and personages in all walks of life in the United States of America, we are now seeking to add to our collection the worn shoes of similar personages in other countries. "The Shoe Club feels that a collection of shoes that have been worn by men of renown will be an inspiration to the younger members of the industry not only in craftsmanship but to show them that their livelihood is of a service to mankind of which they can be proud. "May we therefore bespeak your good-will in sending a pair of your old shoes and also fill out the enclosed autograph?"

The incredulous giggles with which this request has been received by my daughters is a sufficient European commentary on one of the American idiosyncrasies, but Georg, hearing of it, promptly offered to get rid of one of the many pairs of shoes which he thinks I should not be wearing.
1st June.

Charles B., in Berlin last week and with us. Son of a Catholic doctor and a nun. The Bishop of Berlin is a Catholic. A barrister, he was appointed to the Holy See in 1929, to Rome in 1933 to Frascati. (I think he was an agent of the Movement in Berlin). Perhaps it was Winchester or Oxford, but he is absolutely anti-English. I feel almost that he is more anti-English than anti-Jewish. Also anti-Zeigfarb even condemns Szekula for carrying out Ireland's obligations under the Covenant in the Abyssinia despot. I have little or nothing in common with him. We are a pair — I prefer the pleasant order of (Brewer's) coffee shop in Westminster. One brought him to concert at Kappelhöhe's Schloss. Had the Gerbera, Mr B. and Mrs. T. in a few days to dinner; we both rode with breeding in the woods on Monday morning.
2nd June. James Thomas found guilty by the Budget Tribunal—grip information to his two friends, Bates and Bith, a terrible sensation. Everyone expects it to be inferred, it is a tribute. I suppose, to English justice that the scandal has been faced. But, without having read the decision yet, I had the impression that it was a case of "circumstantial evidence." The $25,000 biography "did" for him.

I met him a couple of times in Geneva. Once I went lunching with him one day when the lanky dignity of old Cecil passed along the other side of the Grand Palace to post "Hey, Bob, come here," shouted Jules, and Bob and came! We played bridge that night with him—Doctor had told him to play—Bob "took a second game" with him which still remains. Throughout this meeting, as she admits, she has been criticised only. Thomas! The day Khan came over to our table and asked Jimmy.
what the stakes were. It was a game.

"I suppose your 'Illness plays for five a
ent," said J.

"Yes, will you have one now?" And J. couldn't well
refuse, as a gentleman. He
last, incidentally.

At one of the Commonwealths
wrigs—about the impending imposition
of a tariff or the proposed preference
to Dominions (these vs. the
Dominions Act), he asked the
various reps. who included four
High Commissions from London.
When he reached old Sir James
Byrnes, a square-headed, almost
stuffy old soldier, Thomas spoke
to him like a sergeant to a recruit,
with oaths. Old square-head spoke
similarly when he talked at all
on this occasion he sat
silent.

Yet Jinn made a good intervention.

at the dinner of the Cafe
and seemed dropped a single "H."
It was, I think, in the time Jan. 70
but as far as English policy was
concerned it was a swallow that
never made a summer.

The "dark horse" later recalled of
the manoeuvre as "firing in the air," that
whoever might now be said about
Mr. As he has been a political
friend of Ireland in the Time Rule
Black Don day.

During the Irish railwaymen's strike
to prevent the carrying of British troops
and ammunition in 1919, or perhaps 1920
a special corpse was called to home
of the railwaymen's union of which he
was head at Bristol.

For some reason I went one myself instead
of sending a member of the deputy
staff. I recall of crossing
the hall where the Corporation
met and an elderly thin Old
conanted one came up to me
"Are you Irish," he asked. "Yes," I
replied. "Tell them to watch
Old Jimmie he'll let you down."
Eamonn Bugden, one of the signatories of the Anglo-Irish Treaty. He was a great friend of mine. A very pleasant man, in great style, but I never got to know him well. He was out of Parliament for some time.

10th Birthday called to see me. Tomorrow the Corpus Christi procession will be held and police will internment to prevent boys marching in uniform which is still prohibited. Verboten. Mrs. G. said he had asked if I would talk with Bishop O'Connell to try to avert the scandal. I said I would do so. But the negotiations on the wearing of uniforms has been going on too long. And I reflect on an early decision giving reasonable facilities to the Catholic Journeymen.

C. also apologised for the "Vespers" impertinence. Three days ago it published a photo of a man smuggling a box of fags, offering a prize for the "Best Solution to identity." It was Mr. J. Forster leaving my office.
Blaine, not a very savory person, entered with a revelation in bad news: (1) It was the H.C.'s office; (2) he had been telling the H.C. that Zarahe (Sidco) was the greatest swine in Dongoz.

Blaine had been in vindictive. I had interviewed & secured his release. He had come to thank me & describe his influence amongst the " BIGS" — for his protection.

I had obtained an assurance that he was not in public notice in invention & he suggested it was the responsibility of the Senate to which he was to release.

I told Mr. it was a piece of scandalous influence & I would speak of it.

Freier, a couple of weeks ago, made a big business with a speech in a U.S. cafe, saying that the Bolsheviks had not last & that Mr. was the realization of their ambition. etc. etc. (Mr. protested) & obtained a complete denial. No testimony was forthcoming for 2 months for "false" reports. I also obtained a flat denial. "Do you think I would so atomic to make such a speech?" said Freier, & then he said he was in the business of making no speeches, getting into difficulties with his loaf, or having trouble with others. I gave him some jobs.
advice. And now I have to say about the "Valettae."

19th June. Our comparative peace, which has lasted for a few weeks, seems to have been broken. The theatre at the house where I went last night had been destroyed. The police have been very strict about the use of weapons. It seems to have been a riot. There were several people shot, and many others were injured.

14th October. In immediate opposition to the police. But they came to see me. In the end, our efforts to work smoothly together, and opposition has become more positive. There was an attempt to act against all laws, but the only safeguard was...
In my opinion the events, I said that truth had been on the pursuers with them at 5.30 AM. that morning, advising them that the police had injured 150 men. Even the opposition newspaper admitted that police were there and acted to secured peace.

The main attraction of interest was the offer of leadership in a bunch with some of the weapons captured from the attackers. A pistol magazine, life preserver, a dummy, and a stove, a ghostly thing. I told him and warned them to keep their anger out of it. I let them eat at all and when they began to talk of protecting themselves — "we are sworn in the way we must be killed in cold blood." I warned them firmly.

I said their only strength was in legality. Then, at the request I received a dozen young Nazi storm troopers also destroyed. I pointed out to them that they were damaging their movement, making difficulties for their government, and for everyone. The police must act against
all, I said, "But not so hard,
complained the leader.
A young Nazi dead in hospital
situation, very grave and do-prone.
I spoke of his meetings.
I asked for the influence to prevent
maintained.
Week-end passes with others.
Reported.

Wednesday, 13th. No free association's
associate came to see me. Three
leaders with broken faces. Head
was broken up, although they
had asked for from police protection.
No leader, places, while
unconscious in part of an opposition
from, etc., etc.

A raid on papers. He has
protected against maltreatment of
fals during the melee.
Other accounts say that police cleared
off the street, just before the attack
began. One says Hitler's adjutant
saw to that.

Mr. G. is going to Berlin freed
unwitting of the message that I would
take such steps as seemed necessary
of the situation, got worse.
The absence of confidence in the police,
forces is very bad.

July 15th have interviews - a series of outrages described including some well, it is alleged, police looking on.

Write formal note to Senate as warning.

See German Censor, official to draw his attention to Tinker's activity.

He agrees. Says T. does not, as he is published again, represent the truth.

Says press feels he is made to look like a fool, no holds barred.

16th. Funeral of head Nazi today. By demonstration. All State flags half-mast and office closed. Heard of A. P. from Berlin arrive. Go to see Press.

To reinforce my letter to warn them that I must take heavy responsibility while the Council not sitting. Also that I may have to bring more to the special (Sesame) sitting of the Council on 16th inst. He said open.

He would regret that very much. Also requested him to forward a copy resolution which she had mentioned.
S. assured me that the police were well in hand; the Communauté, however, was anxious and would take any action he gave him if nobody else.

I went to see K.C. this morning. He thought I would not make any formal demands with Poland. I referred to the fact that I had a written report of Hitler's speech (he had spoken and he heard in a different house) and asked for a copy: it was, he said, helpful. He proposed personal conversations afterwards but told me he was having difficulties with France. I mentioned to him my step with the Italian Government. He asked me to send him also a letter on the subject. It would give him ground for certain action. (With Gyorgy) said to adjutant, whom I had not, was very badly advising that he was in serious conflict with him.

Am keeping up steady pressure on all parties, taking every preventive measure possible, to keep the situation from developing into a crisis requiring international action, perhaps a request for force, which would complete a situation in Europe already tense enough.
I am awaiting with a certain amount of anxiety the results of discussions and enquiries going on behind the scenes. President Greiser has been absent from Danzig twice this week and I understand that yesterday the same could be said of Mr. Forster and the German Consul General. President Greiser is expected back this morning. They have all been in Berlin of course, and I am told that when Berlin received three different versions of events, one from Greiser, one from Forster and one from von Radowitz, these three people were summoned to discuss the situation.

I cannot believe that any but one view can be taken of the political situation here. I doubt if any new campaign can be started in circumstances in which it is a question of half the German population of Danzig against the other half, and where it is also quite probably the question of differing views within the National Socialist Party in Danzig itself and where Forster has made public declarations which can only be interpreted as a threat to take the streets of Danzig into control of the forces under him, in disregard of the position of the State police. Greiser, having been informed by me of the action I had taken with von Radowitz, privately asked me to give him a letter which would provide an ostensible basis for some action by himself also. He has this with him in an unequivocal form. Forster is the source of disturbance a danger to Germany, Danzig, Poland and a source of weakness to his own Party. On the whole the display of force in the Topferringasse went too far to achieve political results in the way which might have been hoped for in some quarters. The press versions seem to me to be 75% blatant lies, but too many people saw something of the affair to enable these distortions to be generally accepted. On the whole I would estimate that the N.S. elements while increasing a feeling of terrorism, have lost ground. If Berlin is well served they must know that also.

Himmler, who came to Danzig for one of the funerals with special wreaths from the Führer, is himself an extremist in the Party and has been known to me as one of the elements in Germany who have supported Forster.
The youth who died as a result of the Töpfergasse affair had a Polish father and a German mother, but was brought up as a German. He is said to have been a nervous type and to have disliked intensely the work in which he had participated on this occasion. The medical certificate was that he died from natural causes (aeratitis luetica) but in the German press his death was referred to as "cowardly assassination", "Red murder", etc. The boy seems to have had a slight blow on the head but there is nothing to indicate that it was from one of the half-dozen police who acted on this occasion or from one of the members of the audience which was attacked.

Greater obscurity still surrounds the death of the two S.S. men in a village near the frontier. One version is that the S.S. men with some comrades called at a house for a drink. It was a Social Democrat house. They objected that the water was not cold enough and the woman procured fresh water from the well. Again they objected, and flung the water in the woman's face. Some scuffling seems to have followed and shots were fired. The Opposition people believe, rightly or wrongly, that the only shots fired were by the visitors, and that the two men were killed by accident. It would seem that no fire-arm was found in the house, although the entire family was arrested, including very young children of 8 and 9 years old.

The N.S. press has not been very explicit as to the details and there is certainly ground in both cases for impartial enquiry. The Poles are alarmed and are taking action owing to the number of Poles assaulted in the streets for not saluting the Nazi flag, etc.
23. 6. 36

reports from Furst, prime, Mr. R. to Berlin led to
call them being called there, when he returns
Grievs announced that all political meetings
parades will be forbidden; it is a speech
referred to Furst as an honorary citizen, if any if
who must be flouted. I made allowances
for certain restrictions against the
Opposition he notes that he suggests there
should be no assault for failure to salute
the外汇 here.

I rejected too prematurely. It was true
that Furst's immediate plans and threats
were counterbalanced peaceful quarters restated
by the V-B. People being called off. But it
was not a defect; it was only a check.
Furst got full support. Grievs got a
rebuff. He got his way about re-establishing
order, but I will remain here, more powerful
than before if more cautious. The 7.
Front idea is, I reckon, to be abandoned for
it can now succeed while 7. remains.

G. saw me today. Personally pleasant and
very reserved manner. I did not mention
his visit to Berlin of Furst.
Danzig, June 26th 1936.

Accompanied by every possible personal indignity, the German Government yesterday landed one in my midriff, if not below the belt. I suppose it was not personal, but it naturally has its personal effect.

The visit of the German cruiser "Leipzig", announced some weeks ago, took place yesterday and while I, all dressed up, awaited the arrival of the officers for the usual official call I received a message from a subordinate official of the Senate that the officers had informed the Senate that they had been instructed by the highest naval authorities to pay no visit to the High Commissioner. No explanation was offered.

I immediately cancelled the entertainment I had arranged for the officers and my acceptance of invitations in connection with their visit. It appears that the officers went straight from the Senate to the Polish Minister, arriving ten minutes before they were expected. This presumably was in order to prevent the Polish Minister knowing anything about the affair, which they did not mention to him.

So far as I have seen the German press has received orders to make little or no reference to the matter and even the "Danziger Vorposten" mentioned it merely in one line without any headlines. The less discreet "Danziger Neueste Nachrichten" published a message sent by the semi-official Deutsche Nachrichten Büro which says that it assumed the decision is due to an incident which occurred ten months ago when the last German warship was here, i.e. the presence of the ex-National-Socialist President of the Senate at a reception of 150 people in honour of the German visitors. This is too silly, and I have not yet found it published in the German press. The arrangements for official visits by visiting warships was established years ago by agreement between the Poles and Danzigers and the High Commissioner, and all Governments were notified. In accordance with the same agreement an entertainment committee, including the German Consul and my representative, had fixed all the details of entertainment and visits ten days ago, without any hint or suggestion that any
difficulty could arise. They waited until all arrangements had been made, guests invited, and successfully employed the element of surprise so dear to military strategists and also to the political directors of the new Germany.

I myself am quite certain that the decision related to my efforts to prevent Forster carrying out his threat a fortnight ago to take over the streets of Danzig. I am waiting with very considerable interest to see whether this will come out in the controlled press or in any subsequent official explanation. If so, and if I am to be made the object of any public black-guarding by the official press or official quarters in Germany, I shall have to consider how far my personal honour will enable me to disclose various conversations concerning Danzig I have had with leading people in Germany and in Danzig. It will be a nice question of personal morality. I shall not, of course, allow any personal feelings of indignation to dictate what I shall do. I certainly am in a position to throw a few spanners into the machinery. It may be that the German action, which I believe was directed from the very highest quarter in Germany (Von Radowitz complained to Greiser that nobody could see him on Danzig affairs but Forster) was intended first of all for local effect; in some ways, no doubt, as a warning to myself and secondly as a further effort to impress the population here.

The "Economist" said last week that the continued existence of the situation in Danzig, in which perhaps more than 50 per cent of the people are against National Socialism is a very sore point in Germany, and is a continuous reflection on the occasion, popular plebiscites held there. The Danzig question will in due course come to the forefront between Poland and Germany. I have always hoped it would come in the way of peaceful negotiations and it has seemed to be a reasonable and intelligent policy to prepare for that by keeping German nationalist feeling strong and well stirred-up in Danzig while maintaining for the time being a careful enough regard for the legal position, which otherwise might affect
Polish relations with Berlin. (They are still anxious enough about this, as will be seen from von Neurath's interview with Lipsky last week.) At the same time Forster has, by his policy, antagonised more people than he has intimidated, or even those he has intimidated. I have suggested to National Socialist and other leaders here that they should endeavour to cooperate rather than intimidate, and thought that the beginnings of this policy had been made when Greiser spoke to me some weeks ago about his hopes ultimately of a Deutsche Front. That policy seems to have been smashed for the time being by the brutal business of the Töpfergasse, whether it was pre-arranged or not.

The present incident may also indicate other changes. After the consultations in Berlin Greiser came back with authority to ban all meetings and processions, and with the orders which probably accompanied this to Forster, and the cessation of the daily marches of the Nazi troops, order had been restored.

In my interview with Greiser on the 23rd instant I sensed a feeling of restraint, and although I had suggested a personal interview Boettcher was there; whereas in his last personal talk with me he actually asked me to give him a letter about Forster in order to give him a basis on which to move in Berlin, as otherwise he would not be able to do so, and Von Radowitz had remarked to me when I discussed the situation with him that Greiser had told him he was being made a fool of.

Of course the general European situation is again reflected here: the débâcle at Geneva and the apparent withdrawal of English policy within very small limits and the blow to British prestige in Germany following the victory of Italy.
M. le Commandant
Henryk Dobrzanski.