

Replying to an attack on the whole financial record of the Legislature, M. Tardieu said it had to its credit the completion of the financial recovery of France, the return to the convertibility of the currency, the success of monetary stabilisation, the repayment of 21 milliard francs of debt, and the remission of 6 milliards of taxation.

April 3rd.—Arrival of M. Tardieu and M. Flandin in London and issue of statements. (*See Great Britain.*)

April 4th.—Official statement re London conversations. (*See Great Britain.*)

Germany.

March 29th.—Negotiations were opened in Berlin for a standstill agreement for the foreign short-term debts of German public borrowers. (These debts were not covered by the standstill agreement of January 23rd, which applied only to short-term credits advanced by foreign banks to banking and industrial concerns.) These debts were estimated to total 300 million marks, mostly owed by the Hanseatic cities.

March 31st.—The President signed an Emergency Decree regulating the Reich Budget for the period April 1st to June 30th, 1932. Expenditure, other than on personnel, was to be reduced by 20 per cent., and 75 million marks were appropriated as a grant to the municipalities for welfare relief.

April 1st.—The Reichsbank announced that the four Central Banks had agreed to reduce to 6 per cent. the net interest charges on the re-discount credit of \$100 million granted to it by them in June, 1931, and renewed in January until June 4th, on repayment of a tenth of the original amount.

Many reports appeared in the Democratic and Socialist press of outrages committed in Brunswick by Nazis. The State was described as being dominated by a regular garrison of the Nazi "Brown Army" (the S.A.). Many statements, alleged to have been sworn by members of the Reichsbanner, were published of attacks on harmless persons by flying squads of S.A. men.

April 2nd.—The former Crown Prince issued a manifesto urging the electors to vote for Herr Hitler in the Presidential Election.

April 4th.—A circular letter was issued from the Ministry of Economic Affairs to the offices administering the control of transactions in foreign exchange imposing a moratorium on the repayment of long-term loans. It instructed the control offices to approve payments at maturity to not more than 15 per cent. of the amount of long-term foreign credits (other than foreign loans on which public issues had been made) advanced to German industrial concerns, firms, or private persons, and that amount only in marks to a blocked account at specified German banks.

April 5th.—The Prussian Minister of the Interior issued a statement citing many orders and passages of the Nazi documents seized on March 17th, and these were stated to furnish convincing proof of Nazi preparations for the active employment of the S.A. organisation; also of the existence of a regular espionage service whose aim it was to gather all the information possible about the Reichswehr, the police and other organs of the Government. Instructions as to methods of creating dissatisfaction among the police were also found.

April 7th.—It was understood in Berlin that confirmation of the preparations of the Nazi S.A. detachments for active work after the first ballot of the Presidential election had been found by the Governments of Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden and Hesse.

April 8th.—It was understood that the German view as to the French proposals for a conference of the five Danubian States was that a system of