

Since Germany Forsook the League



In October, 1933, Baron Konstantin von Neurath, Germany's Foreign Minister, sent a telegram to the Geneva Disarmament Conference announcing Germany's resignation from the Conference and the League of Nations. The resignation will become effective Sunday, October 20, two years after notice of retirement was given. Yet in a sense Germany will remain in the League, because, according to the Committee for Settlement of Contributions in Arrears, before she can legally be quit of the League she must first pay past indebtedness to the League in the sum of \$3,000,000.



Two dictators whom all Europe watches: Hitler and Mussolini when they met in 1934

At the November elections, two years ago, 97 per cent. of Germany's registered voters approved Nazi foreign policies, including the Reich's quitting the League and the Disarmament Conference.

In 1935, in mid-January, 476,089 Nazis in the Saar Territory voted in favor of return to Germany. For the status quo administration of the Saar by the League there were 46,513 votes. For annexation to France the plebiscite showed only 2,083. The League of Nations Council, as a result, awarded the Saar to Germany.



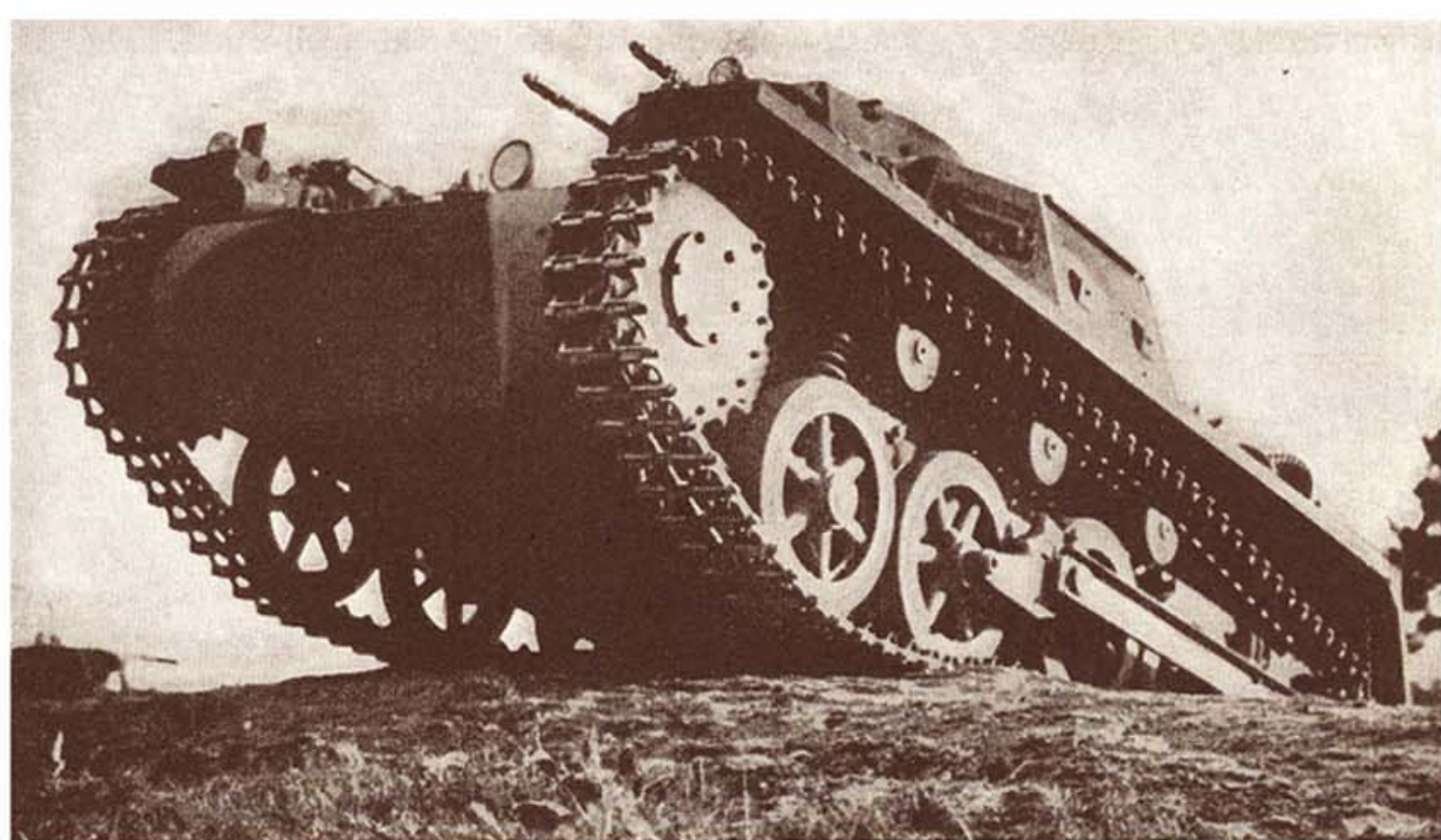
Early in 1935 Sir John Simon, left, went to Berlin to see Baron von Neurath, center, and Hitler, urging them not to upset the peace

When Germany Quit The League



Germany continued to expand her air-force. These are recruits in flying-school

In March, 1935, Chancellor Hitler announced universal military conscription for Germany, thereby making of the Treaty of Versailles, a "scrap of paper." On June 14, 1935, a naval agreement was reached between Britain and Germany.



Big tanks like this one were built in defiance of the Treaty of Versailles, as part of Germany's drive to gain military "equality"

THE LITERARY DIGEST

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