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Message from the Dais

Honourable Delegates,

We would like to welcome you all to the RBSMUN League Of Nations Of Nations 2019, and hope that we as well as you will succeed the past accomplishment of the organization. The topic featured today will prove both challenging and engaging for you in addition with having to deal with the countless number of crisis to come, and hope for us to leave the committee with a victory of limited bloodshed, justice and alliance for all. We consider ourselves fortunate to be selected as the Executive Board Members of this highly prestigious council and would like to thank you for gathering to address this grave issue.

It is easy to look at events and blame one party or another. But we hope you overcome the tendency to oversimplify the problems of the past, to fail to truly understand the complexities and realities of the time. Your representation in the League Of Nations requires you to use your knowledge and analyses on money, justice, politics, peace making and humanity to apply it to the problem at hand. The topic we will be discussing this year involves armed conflict; however, delegates need to look into every little detail of the topic, and move forward keeping in mind the dynamics of each, predicting the move of others and understanding the perspectives of all.

A committee birthed to dodge the atrocities of wars, a committee understanding of different societies and a committee committed to meet justice and not vengeance, let us find a holistic reasoning to solve the threat posed by the remilitarization of the Rhineland. Deal with it in a way our successors failed to. One decision can completely transform the trajectory the world and its people. The world is counting on you delegates. Hope do you to justice this Crisis.

Sincerely,
Niharika Pant (Chair)
Kelsang Shrestha (Vice Chair)
Mayanka Dahal (Moderator)
Introduction to the Committee

The League of Nations is an international organization, headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, created after the First World War to provide a forum for resolving international disputes. A precursor to the United Nations, the League achieved some victories but had a mixed record of success, sometimes putting self-interest before becoming involved with conflict resolution, while also contending with governments that did not recognize its authority. It was first suggested by President Woodrow Wilson as part of his Fourteen Points plan for an equitable peace in Europe, he envisioned an organization that was charged with resolving conflicts before they exploded into bloodshed and warfare.

The Fourteen Points plan, which called for a “general association of nations... formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike” was put forward in January of 1918. By December of the same year, Wilson left for Paris to transform his 14 Points into what would become the Treaty of Versailles. Seven months later, he returned to the United States with a treaty that included the idea for what became the League of Nations. Republican Congressman from Massachusetts: Henry Cabot Lodge led a battle against the treaty. Lodge believed both the treaty and the League undercut U.S. autonomy in international matters. In response, Wilson took the debate to the American people, embarking on a 27-day train journey to sell the treaty to live audiences but cut his tour short due to exhaustion and sickness. Upon arriving back in Washington, D.C., Wilson had a stroke. Congress did not ratify the treaty, and the United States refused to take part in the League of Nations.

However, in other countries, the League of Nations was a more popular idea. Under the leadership of Lord Cecil, the British Parliament created the Philimore Committee as an exploratory body and announced support of it. French liberals followed, with the leaders of Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium, Greece, Czechoslovakia and other smaller nations responding in kind. In 1919 the structure and process of the League were laid out in a covenant developed by all the countries taking part in the Paris Peace Conference. The League began organizational work in the fall of 1919, spending its first 10 months with a headquarters in London before moving to Geneva. By 1920, 48 countries had joined the League of Nations, which led to its official establishment on 10th January 1920.

We feel a moral as well as a political liability within the organization when the sovereignty and respect that the organization was built upon is disrupted, hence calling upon a crisis meeting to address the Remilitarization of the Rhineland.
Topic: Re-militarization of the Rhineland
Statement of the Problem

Today, 1936 March 7:

Three German battalions have marched into the Rhineland. The Treaty of Versailles that prohibited Germany from placing its military in the Rhineland has been violated. It is at this point; Hitler has felt Germany has the best chance of success. The rearmament process has been well underway.
Historical Background

I) Treaty of Versailles, 1919:

The Treaty of Versailles was the peace document signed at the end of World War I by the Allied and associated powers and by Germany in the Hall of Mirrors in the Palace of Versailles, France, on June 28, 1919. It took force on January 10, 1920. Negotiated among the Allied powers with little participation by Germany, its 15 parts and 440 articles reassigned German boundaries and assigned liability for reparations. After strict enforcement for five years, the French assented to the modification of important provisions.

- Part I created the Covenant of the New League of Nations, which Germany was not allowed to join until 1926.

- Part II specified Germany’s new boundaries, giving Eupen-Malmedy to Belgium, Alsace-Lorraine back to France, substantial eastern districts to Poland, Memel to Lithuania, and large portions of Schleswig to Denmark.

- Part III stipulated a demilitarized zone and separated the Saar from Germany for 15 years.

- Part IV stripped Germany of all its colonies.

- Part V reduced Germany’s armed forces to very low levels and prohibited Germany from possessing certain classes of weapons, while committing the Allies to eventual disarmament as well.

- Part VI determined terms for the return of prisoners of war and treatment of the graves of fallen soldiers.

- Part VII created terms for the trials of those accused of war crimes against the Allied Powers. William II of Hohenzollern was publicly arraigned for a “supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties”.

- Part VIII established Germany’s liability for reparations without stating a specific figure and began with Article 231, in which Germany accepted the responsibility of itself and its allies for the losses and damages of the Allies “as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies.”

- Part IX imposed numerous other financial obligations upon Germany.

- Part X regarded economic clauses such as shipping and unfair competition.

- Part XI determined aerial navigation terms such as giving “the aircraft of the Allied and Associated Powers, full liberty of passage and landing over and in the territory and territorial waters of Germany, and shall enjoy the same
privileges as German aircraft.

- Part XII set terms regarding German ports, waterways, and railroads.
- Part XIII regarded labor. Features included the creation of an International Labor Office as part of the League of Nations.
- Part XIV established guarantees for Western and Eastern Europe if Germany follows the terms of the treaty, such as the evacuation of Allied Powers at the bridgehead of Cologne.
- Part XV included miscellaneous provisions for Germany to follow.

II) Polish-Soviet War, 1919:

The Russo-Polish War (1919–20) was a military conflict between Soviet Russia and Poland, which sought to seize Ukraine. It resulted in the establishment of the Russo-Polish border. The conflict began when the Polish head of state Józef Piłsudski formed an alliance with the Ukrainian nationalist leader Symon Petlyura (April 21, 1920) and their combined forces began to overrun Ukraine, occupying Kiev on May 7. In June the Soviet Red Army launched a counteroffensive, reaching the former Polish border by the end of July. In a wave of revolutionary enthusiasm, Soviet forces advanced through Poland to the outskirts of Warsaw (early August). The western European powers, fearing that the Russians might succeed in establishing a Soviet government in Poland and perhaps proceed...
to Germany, sent a military mission headed by the French general Maxime Weygand to advise the Polish army. Piłsudski devised a strategy of counterattack, and by mid-August the Poles forced the Russians to retreat. An armistice was signed in October 1920. The Treaty of Riga, concluded on March 18, 1921, provided for the bulk of Ukraine to remain a Soviet republic, although substantial portions of Belorussia (Belarus) and Ukraine were ceded to Poland.

**III) Treaty of Trianon, 1920**

Treaty of Trianon (1920), treaty concluding World War I and signed by representatives of Hungary on one side and the Allied Powers on the other. It was signed on June 4, 1920, at the Trianon Palace at Versailles, France. By the terms of the treaty, Hungary was shorn of at least two-thirds of its former territory and two-thirds of its inhabitants. Czechoslovakia was given Slovakia, sub-Carpathian Ruthenia, the region of Pressburg (Bratislava), and other minor sites. Austria received western Hungary (most of Burgenland). The Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes (Yugoslavia) took Croatia-Slavonia and part of the Banat. Romania received most of Banat and Transylvania. Italy received Fiume. All the transfers, save for in two small regions, were effected without any plebiscites.

**IV) Treaty of Rapallo, 1920**

The Treaty of Rapallo was an agreement signed on 16 April 1922 between the German Republic and Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (RSFSR) under which each renounced all territorial and financial claims against the other following the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk and World War I.

**V) Franco-Polish alliance, 1921**

A military alliance between France and Poland was formed with the following agreement:

The Polish Government and the French Government, both desirous of safeguarding, by the maintenance of the treaties which both have signed or which may in future be recognized by both parties, the peace of Europe, the security of their territories, and their common political and economic interests, have agreed as follows:

1. In order to coordinate their endeavors towards peace the two Governments undertake to consult each other on all questions of foreign policy which concern both States, so far as those questions affect the settlement of international relations in the spirit of the treaties and in accordance with the Covenant of the League of Nations.

2. In view of the fact that economic restoration is the essential preliminary condition for the re-establishment of international order and peace in Europe, the two Governments shall come to an understanding in this regard with a view to concerted action and mutual support. They will endeavour to
develop their economic relations, and for this purpose will conclude special agreements and a commercial treaty.

3. If, notwithstanding the sincerely peaceful views and intentions of the two contracting States, either or both of them should be attacked without giving provocation, the two Governments shall take concerted measures for the defense of their territory and the protection of their legitimate interests within the limits specified in the preamble.

4. The two Governments undertake to consult each other before concluding new agreements, which will affect their policy in Central and Eastern Europe.

5. The present agreement shall not come into force until the commercial agreements now in course of negotiation have been signed. Paris, February 19, 1921.

VI) March on Rome, 1922

The 1922 March on Rome was to establish Mussolini and the Fascist Party he led, as the most important political party in Italy. When fascist troops entered Rome, Prime Minister Luigi Facta wished to declare a state of siege, but this was overruled by King Victor Emmanuel III. On the following day, 29 October 1922, the King appointed Mussolini as Prime Minister, thereby transferring political power to the fascists without armed conflict.

VII) Corfu incident, 1923

The naval bombardment and occupation of the Greek island of Corfu by Italian troops. An Italian general and four members of his staff, engaged under international authority in determining the boundary between Greece and Albania, had been murdered three days before. Following the bombardment by Italy in which 16 people were killed, Mussolini issued an ultimatum demanding heavy indemnity. Greece appealed to the League of Nations, which referred the dispute to the Council of Ambassadors. The Council ordered Greece to pay 50 million lire. Under pressure from Britain and France, Italian troops withdrew. The outcome of the dispute raised serious doubts about the strength and efficiency of the League.

VIII) Occupation of the Ruhr, 1923–1925

In 1923, German government was unable to pay the reparations required under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. The French and Belgian governments responded by sending in troops to the Ruhr, the main center of Germany’s coal, iron and steel production.

The German people were outraged, and Fritz Industrialists who had investments in the Ruhr organized a passive resistance campaign. The French re-
sponded by bringing in their own workers to operate the mines and arresting leaders of the resistance movement.

The occupation of the Ruhr led to a collapse of the German economy. There was massive inflation and large increase in unemployment. Germany was now unable to pay any reparations.

**IX) Mein Kampf, 1925**

Mein Kampf, (German: “My Struggle”) was political manifesto written by Adolf Hitler in 1925. It was his only complete book and became the bible of National Socialism (Nazism) in Germany’s Third Reich. It was published in two volumes in 1925 and 1927, and an abridged edition appeared in 1930. It was translated into several languages and millions were sold.

**X) Pacification of Libya, 1923–1932**

The Pacification of Libya, also known as the Second Italo-Senussi War, was a prolonged conflict in Italian Libya between Italian military forces and indigenous rebels associated with the Senussi Order that lasted from 1923 until 1932, when the principal Senussi leader, Omar Mukhtar was captured and executed. The pacification resulted in mass deaths of the indigenous people in Cyrenaica - one quarter of Cyrenaica's population of 225,000 people died during the conflict. Italy is said to have committed many war crimes during this period.

**XI) Dawes Plan, 1924**

The Dawes Plan of 1924 (devised by a banker from the United States named Charles G. Dawes) was an agreement between the Allies and Germany. The basic idea behind the plan was to make it easier for Germany to pay reparations and had two key parts.

1. Reparations were reduced in the short term to 50 million pounds per year
2. The United States gave loans of $25 billion to Germany to help rebuild its industrial capacity

As a result, reparations payments resumed, and the French occupation of the Ruhr ended. These measures helped to improve the German economy, as German industry thrived with the support of the loans and employment increased. Tax revenues also increased as employment grew.

**XII) Locarno Treaties, 1925**

The Locarno Pact of 1925 was an agreement signed on 1st December 1925 between Britain, France, Belgium, Italy and Germany. Stresemann believed that through signing the Pact, it would increase confidence in Germany amongst her own people but also other European powers. The Locarno Pact had three
main goals:

1. To secure borders of the nations of Europe after the First World War. Germany agreed to the border with France, and as a result France agreed that they would be in a state of peace with Germany.

2. To ensure the permanent demilitarization of the Rhineland. This was a key condition argued for by France. France had been invaded several times in the previous century by Germany, so France was understandably weary about German military force.

3. To begin negotiations to allow Germany into the League of Nations.

XIII) Young Plan, 1929

The Young Plan was another plan agreed between Germany and the Allies and was named after the US Banker who oversaw the plan (Owen Young). It cut Germany’s total reparations from £6.6 billion to £2 billion. In addition, the Young Plan also gave 59 years to pay reparations meaning Germany would be paying reparations until 1988. Whilst this agreement made it easier for Germany to pay reparations, the deal did not please everyone, especially those, like the National Socialists, who resented the Treaty of Versailles. Despite this opposition, most Germans supported the Young Plan and when a referendum on the plan was held 85% of the electorate voted in favor.

XIV) Great Depression, 1929

The Great Depression, the worst economic downturn in the history of the industrialized world, began after the stock market crash of October 1929, sending Wall Street into a panic and wiping out millions of investors. Over the next several years, consumer spending and investment dropped, causing steep declines in industrial output and employment as failing companies laid off workers. By 1933, when the Great Depression reached its lowest point, some 15 million Americans were unemployed and nearly half the country’s banks had failed.

XV) Japanese invasion of Manchuria, 1931

In September 1931, Japan, claiming that Chinese soldiers had sabotaged the Japanese-controlled South Manchurian railway, attacked the Chinese army (which had just executed a Japanese spy). The Chinese army chose not to fight back, instead, China appealed to the League of Nations. The League sent a delegation to Manchuria to see what was happening. It did not report back until September 1932, when it said the Japanese were completely in the wrong. It recommended that Manchuria be returned to China. A Special Assembly of the League was held in February 1933 (17 months after the Japanese invasion). 40 nations voted that Japan was to blame for the war and should withdraw. Siam abstained. Only Japan voted against it – Mr Matsuoka, the Japanese delegate, argued that China was not really a country (China had just had a revolution,
and its government was fighting a civil war). Instead of pulling out of Manchuria, Japan walked out of the League. In 1933, Japan invaded Jehol, the Chinese province next to Manchuria.

XVI) Pacification of Manchukuo, 1931– till date

To suppress any armed resistance to the newly established puppet state of Manchukuo from various anti-Japanese volunteer armies in occupied Manchuria and later the Communist Northeast Anti-Japanese United Army. The operations were carried out by the Imperial Japanese Kwantung Army and the collaborationist forces of the Manchukuo government from March 1932 till date. Sparking hostilities with China after the January 28 Incident 1932.

XVII) World Disarmament Conference, 1932–1934

The Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments of 1932–1934 (also known as the World Disarmament Conference or Geneva Disarmament Conference) was a failed effort by the member states of the League of Nations, together with the United States, to accomplish disarmament. It took place in the city of Geneva, Switzerland, from 1932 to 1934.

The motivation behind the talks can be summed up by an extract from the message that US President Franklin Roosevelt sent to the conference: “If all nations will agree wholly to eliminate from possession and use the weapons which make possible a successful attack, defenses automatically will become impregnable and the frontiers and independence of every nation will become secure.”

The talks were beset by a number of difficulties from the outset. Germany immediately demanded to be allowed military equality or it would leave. However, the French were equally insistent that German military inferiority was their only insurance from a future conflict as serious as they had endured in the First World War. Britain and the US were unprepared to offer the additional security commitments that France requested in exchange for limitation of French armaments. After ten months of negotiations, France, Britain and Italy announced that Germany and the other States disarmed by the Versailles Treaty should be insured equality in a system that gave security to all nations.” The parties could not agree on what constituted “offensive” and “defensive” weapons.

The talks broke down, and Hitler withdrew Germany from both the Conference and the League of Nations in October 1933. The 1930s had proved far too self-interested an international period to accommodate multilateral action in favor of pacifism.

XVIII) Defense of the Great Wall, 1933

In 1933, the commander of that Japanese garrison created an incident, aimed at creation tension. The Japanese army used this incident as an excuse to
demand that the Chinese army, located at the eastern end of the Great Wall, withdraw.

When the Chinese army naturally refused to do so, the Japanese army gave them an ultimatum and then attacked them with 10 tanks and 4 armored trains. They also had some air support from bombers as well as support from the sea in the form of a dozen warships. A few days after the start of the first battle in the Defense of the Great Wall, the Chinese commander Shi Shian, had to evacuate his position as he didn’t have the forces to withstand the attack. Earlier he had lost half of his men.

Two Chinese divisions then retreated, the 32nd Crops to Lengkou Pass, the 37th Division to Xifengkou Pass and the 25th Division to Gubeikou Pass. The Chinese forces succeeded in holding the line at Lengkou Pass and the 67th Corps also held the Japanese at Gubeikou Pass. By March 11, the Japanese were pushing towards the Great Wall, hence the name of the battle “Defense of the Great Wall”. The next day command change and the new commander was given the duty to secure the defenses at the Great Wall.

The Chinese army was out-equipped and didn’t have the logistics of the Japanese forces. Many of the Chinese troops only had trench mortars, machine guns, rifles and hand grenades while the Japanese not only had superior firepower but also had air support and even sea support depending on the battlefield. By May 20, the Chinese forces were retreating from the remainder of their positions at the Great Wall.

Despite losing at the Defense of the Great Wall, the Chinese army still held up very well against the much better equipped Japanese forces. They held their post for 3 days before being overrun.

On May 22nd, 1933 representatives of the Japanese and Chinese governments held a meeting at Tanggu, Tianjin to negotiate an end to hostilities. The end result was the Tanggu Truce, which created a demilitarized zone that extended 100 km south of the Great Wall. The Chinese Army was subsequently barred from entering this region which impinged on the territorial security of mainland China. As part of the agreement, Japanese forces were allowed to use both aircraft and ground forces to ensure the Chinese complied with the agreement. Additionally, China was forced into granting the independence of Manchukuo and losing Rehe.

XIX) Battle of Rehe, 1933

The Battle of Rehe, sometimes called the Battle of Jehol; was the second part of Operation Nekka, a campaign by which the Empire of Japan successfully captured the Inner Mongolian province of Rehe from the Chinese warlord Zhang Xueliang and annexed it to the new state of Manchukuo. The battle was fought
from February 21 to March 1, 1933.

On February 23, 1933, the offensive was launched. On February 25 Chaoyang and Kailu were taken. On March 2 the Japanese 4th Cavalry Brigade encountered resistance from the forces of Sun Dianying, and after days of fighting took over Chifeng. Sun Dianying mounted a counterattack against the Japanese 6th Division on the same day, and at one time penetrated near the Japanese headquarters. On March 4 Japanese cavalry and the 1st Special Tank Company with Type 89 tanks took Chengde, the capital of Rehe.

Rehe was subsequently annexed to Manchukuo. Zhang Xueliang was forced by the Kuomintang government to relinquish his posts for “medical reasons.” Chinese forces fell back in disarray to the Great Wall, where after a series of battles and skirmishes, the Japanese Army seized a number of strategic points, and then agreed to a cease fire and a negotiated settlement (the Tangku Truce) whereby a demilitarized zone would be established between the Great Wall and Beijing.

XX) Nazis’ rise to power in Germany, 1933

In the Reichstag (German parliament) elections of November 1932, the Nazis lose almost two million votes from the previous elections of July. They win only 33 percent of the vote. It seems clear that the Nazis will not gain a majority in democratic elections, and Adolf Hitler agrees to a coalition with the conservatives. After months of negotiations, the president of Germany, Paul von Hindenburg, will appoint Hitler chancellor of Germany in a government seemingly dominated by conservatives on January 30, 1933.

Hitler was a powerful speaker who attracted a wide following of Germans desperate for change. He promised the disenchanted a better life and a new and glorious Germany. The Nazis appealed especially to the unemployed, young people, and members of the lower middle class (small store owners, office employees, craftsmen, and farmers).

The party’s rise to power was rapid. Before the economic depression struck, the Nazis were practically unknown, winning only 3 percent of the vote to the Reichstag (German parliament) in elections in 1924. In the 1932 elections, the Nazis won 33 percent of the votes, more than any other party. In January 1933 Hitler was appointed chancellor, the head of the German government, and many Germans believe that they have found a savior for their nation.

XXI) Tanggu Truce, 1933

The Nationalist Chinese were prepared to accept the creation of Manchukuo, so Japan pressed on. In 1933, it expanded into Jehol and backed Chinese collaborators in Inner Mongolia. By May, Chiang Kaishek was prepared to sign the Tanggu Truce, agreeing to a demilitarized zone in northern China and effective-
ly acknowledging the existence of Manchukuo.

On May 22, 1933, Chinese and Japanese representatives met to negotiate the end of the conflict. The Japanese demands were severe: a demilitarized zone extending one hundred kilometers south of the Great Wall, extending from Beijing to Tianjin was to be created, with the Great Wall itself under Japanese control. No regular Kuomintang military units were to be allowed in the demilitarized zone, although the Japanese were allowed to use reconnaissance aircraft or ground patrols to ensure that the agreement was maintained. Public order within the zone was to be maintained by a lightly armed Demilitarized Zone Peace Preservation Corps.

The Tanggu Truce resulted in the de facto recognition of the existence of Manchukuo by the Kuomintang government, and acknowledgement of the loss of Rehe.[2] It provided for a temporary end to the combat between China and Japan and for a brief period, relations between the two countries actually improved. On May 17, 1935, the Japanese legation in China was raised to the status of the embassy, and on June 10, 1935, the He-Umezu Agreement was concluded. The Tanggu Truce gave Chiang Kai-shek time to consolidate his forces and to concentrate his efforts against the Chinese Communist Party, albeit at the expense of northern China. However, Chinese public opinion was hostile to terms so favorable to Japan and so humiliating to China. Although the Truce provided for a demilitarized buffer zone, Japanese territorial ambitions towards China remains.

XXII) Italo-Soviet Pact, 1933

The Pact of Friendship, Neutrality, and Nonaggression between Italy and the Soviet Union, also known as the Italo-Soviet Pact, was a diplomatic agreement between the Soviet Union and Italy. Signed on 2 September 1933, the pact built on earlier economic relations between the two countries, seeking to ensure security in the Balkans.

Bernardo Attolio, who had been the Italian Ambassador to Moscow in 1930 and helped pave the way for the 1932 agreement, called the military contacts a “tradition” and mutually beneficial, in that it helped to build Italian military and technological prestige. In the aftermath of these exchanges, Mussolini mobilised Italian troops in the summer of 1934 and had them placed on the Brenner Pass, aiming to ensure Austrian independence against the July Putsch.

XXIII) Inner Mongolian Campaign, 1933– till date

The Inner Mongolian Campaign in the period from 1933 to present is a part of the ongoing invasion of northern China by the Empire of Japan. In 1931, the invasion of Manchuria secured the creation of the puppet state of Manchukuo and in 1933, Operation Nekka detached the province of Jehol from the Republic of China. Blocked from further advance south by the Tanggu Truce, the Imperial Japanese Army turned its attention west, towards the Inner Mongolian provinces of Chahar and Suiyuan, with the goal of establishing a northern Chi-
na buffer state. In order to avoid overt violation of the Truce, the Japanese government used proxy armies in these campaigns while Chinese resistance was at first only provided by Anti-Japanese resistance movement forces in Chahar. The former included in the Inner Mongolian Army, the Manchukuo Imperial Army, and the Grand Han Righteous Army. Chinese government forces are overtly hostile to the anti-Japanese resistance.

**XXIV) July Putsch, 1934**

The July Putsch is a failed coup d’état attempt against the Austrofascist regime by Austrian Nazis, which took place between 25 – 30 July 1934. Just a few months after the Austrian Civil War Austrian Nazis and German SS soldiers attacked the Chancellery in Vienna in an attempt to depose the ruling Fatherland Front government under Engelbert Dollfuss in favor of replacing it with a pro-Nazi government under Anton Rintelen of the Christian Social Party. The Nazi putsch ultimately failed as the majority of the Austrian population and Federal forces remained loyal to the government. The Nazis did however succeed in killing Chancellor Dollfuss, though Kurt Schuschnigg succeeded him and the Austrofascist regime remained in power.

A German invasion of Austria in support of the putsch was averted due to the guarantee of independence and diplomatic support Austria received from Fascist Italy.

On 25 July 1934, in the midst of difficult social and political tensions, and with the knowledge of official German positions, 154 SS men disguised as Bundesheer soldiers and policemen pushed into the Austrian chancellery. Two bullets fired by Nazi Otto Planetta killed Chancellor Dollfuß. The rest of the government was able to escape.

The Nazis were not armed, believing that the Austrian military and police would join them once the coup began, but the forces mostly stayed loyal. Early on 26 July, a German courier was arrested at the border crossing in Kollerschlag, carrying precise instructions for the putsch. Called the “Kollerschlag Document”, it testified to a clear connection between Bavaria and the July Putsch.

The police, military and paramilitary units loyal to the government crushed the coup. On 26 July 1934 military tribunals took place to prosecute rebels. 13 were executed, 4,000 Nazi supporters had been detained. Many have fled to Yugoslavia or Germany. Kurt von Schuschnigg became the new Chancellor and Ernst Rüdiger Starhemberg remained as Vice-Chancellor.

**XXV) German–Polish Non-Aggression Pact, 1934**

The German-Polish non-aggression pact is a treaty between the Second Polish republic and Nazi Germany, signed on January 26, 1934, that stipulated the agreement of both countries to put an end to their problems by creating bilateral negotiations. They have also agreed to forego their armed conflicts for ten
years. In effect, this has normalized the relationship between Germany and Poland, which became quite strained because of the border dispute caused by the territorial settlement indicated in the Treaty of Versailles. Because of the peace treaty, Germany has recognized the borders of Poland and attempted to end the customs war that only damaged the economies of both countries.

**XXVI) Franco-Soviet Treaty of Mutual Assistance, 1935**

The Franco-Soviet Treaty of Mutual Assistance is a bilateral treaty between the two countries with the aim of encircling Nazi Germany in 1935 in order to force it into a more negotiable stance. Louis Barthou, the French foreign minister, pursued it but he was assassinated before negotiations were finished. His successor, Pierre Laval, was skeptical of both the desirability and the value of an alliance with the Soviet Union. However, after German armament began in March 1935 the French government forced the reluctant foreign minister to complete the arrangements with Moscow that Barthou had begun. The pact was concluded in Paris on 2 May 1935 and ratified by the French government in February 1936. The treaty is expected to come into action soon. It is yet to be registered in League of Nations Treaty Series.

**XXVII) Soviet–Czechoslovakia Treaty of Mutual Assistance, 1935**

A treaty of mutual assistance is concluded on May 16, 1935. At the insistence of the Czechoslovak government, a protocol on the signing of the treaty stipulated that the treaty would go into force only if France gave assistance to the victim of aggression. The Czechoslovak–Soviet Treaty of Alliance was signed between the two states as the consequence of Soviet treaty with France (which was Czechoslovakia’s main ally).

**XXVIII) He–Umezu Agreement, 1935**

The He-Umezu Agreement has been recognized as a secret agreement between the Empire of Japan and the Republic of China. It has been concluded on 10 June 1935.

On 29 May 1935, General Takashi Sakai, Chief of Staff of the Japanese China Garrison Army based in Tianjin, acting on the pretext that two pro-Japanese heads of a local news service had been assassinated, raised a formal protest to Kuomintang General He Yingqin, Acting Chairman of the Peiping National Military Council. The Japanese Army demanded that:

1. Hebei Provincial Chairman General Yu Xuezhong be dismissed from his posts.
2. The Kuomintang cease all political activities in Hebei, including the cities of
Tianjin and Beijing (Peiping).

On 30 May, Japanese armored forces paraded in front of the Chinese government offices in a show of force, and on 4 June, Sakai repeated his demands and threatened drastic action if the demands were not agreed to in full. However, on 5 June, additional demands were added:

1. Tianjin Mayor Chang Ting-ngo and Chief of Police Lee Chun-hsiang be replaced, and that the Commander of the 3rd Military Police Regiment Chiang Hsiao-hsien, and Director of the Political Training Department Ts’eng Kwang-ching also be relieved.

2. All Kuomintang military forces withdraw from Hebei.

3. All anti-Japanese organizations in China, especially the Blue Shirts Society, be disbanded.

4. The assassins of the heads of the pro-Japanese news services be apprehended and dealt with, and that compensation be paid to the families of the victims.

On 7 June, forward units of the Kwantung Army moved to the front lines at the Great Wall. A verbal ultimatum was issued on 9 June, with a deadline for compliance set of 12 June.

Not prepared at the time to go to war with Japan when his forces are still tied down in a campaign to exterminate the Chinese Communist Party, Chiang Kai-shek agreed to comply. The agreement was between General Yoshijirō Umezu, Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army for Japan and He Yingqin for China.

The agreement gave Japan virtual control over the province of Hebei, under the aegis of the East Hebei Autonomous Council. Although the Agreement was reached in secret, its details were soon leaked to the press, causing an upsurge in indignation and anti-Japanese sentiment in China.

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**XXIX) Anglo-German Naval Agreement, 1935**

Anglo-German Naval Agreement, (June 18, 1935) was a bilateral concord between Britain and Germany countenancing a German navy, but limiting it to 35 percent of the size of the British navy. The agreement allowed Germany to violate restrictions imposed by the Treaty of Versailles, prompting international criticism and driving a wedge between the French and the British.
The Anglo-German Naval Agreement is controversial because the 35:100 tonnage ratio allowed Germany the right to build a Navy beyond the limits set by the Treaty of Versailles, and the UK had made the agreement without consulting France or Italy. It was registered in League of Nations Treaty Series on 12 July 1935.

XXX) December 9th Movement

A patriotic student movement broke out in Peiping that would set off a new upsurge in the nationwide movement for resistance against Japan. The Kuomintang army and police suppressed the gathering of 2,000 to 3,000 students, in what has been called the “December 9th Movement.” This was supported by students and patriotic compatriots all over the country, and on December 16, more than 10,000 Peiping students held another demonstration. More than 20,000 people participated in a citizens’ meeting in which a resolution, “Oppose Japanese Imperialism’s aggression against China,” was passed.

XXXI) Second Italo-Ethiopian War, 1935–till date

The Second Italo-Ethiopian War, also referred to as the Second Italo-Abyssinian War, is a colonial war fought from 3 October 1935 till date. The war is being fought between the armed forces of the Kingdom of Italy and those of the Ethiopian Empire (also known as Abyssinia).

Italy and Ethiopia were members of the League of Nations yet the League has been unable to control Italy or to protect Ethiopia although has recognized Italy violated Article X of the Covenant of the League of Nations.
Present Context

It has been leaked that Hitler issued orders that if they faced resistance, his forces should withdraw from the Rhineland however credibility of such news needs to be accounted with a pinch of salt. France is said to not act without Britain and the League of Nations support. The latest statement from the British government has been arguing against going to war, justifying its position, claiming that，“Germany is only marching into its own backyard.”
Intellectuals have emphasized that success here would give Hitler boost of confidence to take further risks.
Citations


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