

# PARIS PUSHES PLAN FOR STABLE EUROPE

Still Seeks a Coalition to  
Keep Status Quo, With Italy,  
Britain and Soviet in It.

BRITISH ARE A PROBLEM

Their Distrust of Russia and  
Italy's Stand on Germany  
Are Large Obstacles.

By JULES SAUERWEIN,  
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Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—Through several secret diplomatic documents this writer has been able to consult, he is able to give a summary of some of the things that are taking place behind the scenes in European diplomacy.

France's long and patient efforts are continuing. Her object remains, despite the transitory tenure of her Cabinet Ministers, to create a coalition in Europe to maintain the status quo, which would include Great Britain and France and her allies with Italy and Russia.

In the path of this policy there are three principle obstacles. The first is Britain's distrust of Russia, arising from what British statesmen call the principle of no entanglements but which can also be explained by the rapprochement that is taking place between Britain and Japan.

#### Clear Declaration Wanted.

France does not regard this obstacle as insurmountable. All she asks is that Britain, without going beyond the Locarno treaties, shall one day soon declare herself clearly in favor of the status quo. Moreover, France is taking care to make it plain to London that the French Government is engaged to support Russia only in European affairs without taking any prejudicial stand outside with regard to Japan.

The second obstacle lies in Italy's attitude. She has long played the game of intermediary between Germany and her adversaries. She has encouraged Hungary's revisionist hopes and furnished that country with arms and financial aid.

Premier Mussolini fears that, if he should go over entirely into the camp of Germany's opponents, this would consign Italy to playing a third or fourth rate rôle. To escape such a humiliation, he is asking France for important concessions which would increase his glory and prestige with the Italian public.

#### Projects of Mussolini.

He wants the privileged status of the Italian minority in Tunis to be prolonged for ten years without discussion. He wants ceded to Italy the oasis of Tibesti on the Tripoli frontier, although that lies upon the important French route to Lake Chad. Finally, he is asking France to surrender a large part of the French colony of Somaliland on the African coast, retaining only the port of Djibouti.

As concerns Austria, he is maintaining his formula, permitting intervention only by the great powers with the other powers being called upon only to sanction an arrangement which would guarantee Austrian independence. With respect to Yugoslavia, he continues to complain of the latter's attitude without himself making any promises.

This outline is taken from proposals brought to Paris by the Marquis de Chambrun, Ambassador to Rome, who will remain here two weeks. And this indicates sufficiently that some difficulties are foreseen in framing a counter-proposal.

The third obstacle to the creation of the coalition France is seeking comes from the manoeuvres of the Opposition. From reliable sources this writer has been informed concerning plans and arrangements that have been discussed in Germany and Poland. In return for Germany's promise to silence German opinion with regard to the Polish Corridor for a ten-year period, Poland has agreed to support German claims in the Danube Valley.

She is going to support an Austro-

Continued on Page Three.

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Continued From Page One.

German Anschluss, and she recently attempted to enlist Hungary's aid. Later on, if Japan should go to war with Russia or other favorable circumstances should develop, far more ambitious projects for the two countries would be discovered. Poland would be likely to take Lithuania and would then be willing to establish a free port as an outlet for the Corridor. She is said to aspire to dominate the Baltic States, and there is a possibility that she might work to instigate an insurrection against the Soviet in Ukraina.

Marshal Pilsudski's mind is said to have been dazzled with the vision of Poland's expanding toward Leningrad and Moscow simultaneously. It is a dream of his predecessors, and what he himself tried in vain to accomplish in 1920.

## Russia Learned of Plan.

However, Russia learned about this several months ago. She got wind of it not only through the public speech in London by Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, which afterward was repudiated, but also in the conversation that Alfred Rosenberg, Chancellor Hitler's mouthpiece, had with Sir Henry Deterding, the head of the Royal Dutch Oil interests.

Russia has taken effective measures for defense. She has succeeded, with the help of Turkey, in concluding a Balkan pact. She has achieved an important rapprochement with France and stretched out a friendly hand toward the Baltic States.

In other words, she appears to have prevented the prospect of European danger in case of conflict with Japan.

Meanwhile Germany and Poland have not been wholly idle. Since Italy definitely refused to swallow the Anschluss pill, they have attempted to destroy Italian prestige in Central Europe by breaking down Rome's influence with Hungary. Poland has undertaken that task by holding before Budapest a possible future dismemberment, in which a part of Slovakia would be turned over to the Magyars.

Despite this juicy morsel, Premier Goemboes wanted a pact touching only cultural questions. Foreign Minister de Kenya, on the pretext of a holiday in San Remo, obtained an audience with Premier Mussolini. This former German agent, however, had but slight success in Rome, so that Premier Goemboes himself is going there soon.

## Mussolini Is Arbiter.

Such is the situation. Premier Mussolini apparently remains the arbiter, but in reality his situation with regard to Germany has become so difficult that he will be forced to be conciliatory and to facilitate M. Laval's visit to Rome, which will be the signal for an accord with France. This ought to take place during the last week in November.

Meantime, the course of events may interfere. The present French Cabinet may fall if Premier Doumergue refuses to yield on Constitutional reform, and though this writer does not expect them, incidents in the Saar have been predicted.

In Europe's present state, at any moment trouble may be expected to arise from distant origins. This does not mean war, for it is impossible to see how any power would benefit by it. The slightest move by Germany would result in a powerful coalition against her. She knows this, and will wait for a more favorable opportunity to realize her ambitions.

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