

ON BOARD SS LEVIATHAN  
August 3, 1932.

RADIOGRAM  
TO BE SENT COLLECT

NEW YORK TIMES,

NEW YORK.

The situation is much improved for the accomplishment of something substantial at the second session of the Disarmament Conference, which will possibly convene in January. No conference ever assembled under more adverse conditions than the Disarmament Conference when it assembled in February. The Sino-Japanese controversy for many months absorbed the attention not only of the Conference but also the Council and Assembly of the League. The Delegates to the Conference were largely members of the Council and Assembly of the League. Hence the Conference work was delayed greatly on account of the acute controversy between Japan and China. In addition, there were three changes of Government in France, two elections and two changes in Germany, and just before the Conference adjourned, the change occurred in Italy by the dismissal of the Cabinet and the recall of the Delegates to the Conference from that state. There were repeated changes of

Government in other minor states of Europe. These conditions will not exist when the Conference reassembles and it looks as if the political conditions are now far more stable than they were at that time. The Conference made substantial achievements in the abolition of chemical and bacteriological warfare, the abolition of all bombardment of civil population, limited the size of tanks and also limited the size of all land artillery. It went on record making a specific promise of substantial reduction in land, air and naval armaments and erected the Bureau which will continue its work to make specific proposals for the accomplishment of this following the underlying principles of President Hoover's proposals. If these promises are fulfilled, I expect a substantial reduction of armaments at the second session of the Conference. All that is needed to achieve this is that the nations should comply with the concrete promises made. If the matter is pushed with vigor and force at the second session, military war expenditures of all Governments will be greatly

reduced. Besides the political conditions in Europe, I think, are greatly improved for the attainment of this purpose. Reparations to be paid by Germany have, I believe, been definitely fixed, and the amount of reparations for Germany to pay will not be changed in any future consideration of this question, regardless of what may be done regarding the international debts. Heretofore the amount of reparations was indefinite and the uncertainty produced financial and political trouble. This situation has been dissipated by the agreement at Lausanne. In addition, the agreement between France and Great Britain to consider all European questions of a serious nature by consultation before action has been promotive of relieving greatly the political situation in Europe. This agreement has been approved by Italy, Germany, Belgium and many other minor nations in Europe. It seems that ultimately all the nations of Europe will become parties to the agreement for cordial consultation among themselves regarding European troubles and will greatly enhance the possibilities of

real achievement in the second session of the Conference. It bespeaks an era of good will and cooperation in Europe which is badly needed to solve the disturbed political and financial conditions there. The offensive and defensive alliance between Poland and Russia is also very promotive of peace and good understanding. If an alliance and understanding is reached between Russia and Rumania, the Eastern situation of Europe will almost become normal. The best authorities in Germany have shown a disposition for cooperation and reasonable settlements far greater than was expected. The German Government has been more conciliatory than was anticipated. Since last Spring, the Government of England has become more potential in European affairs than heretofore and this works strongly for the betterment of peace and a settlement of European troubles. I am encouraged at the prospects of a second Conference. Another assuring fact is that those who voted against the Benes resolution or abstained from voting did so not because it went too far for disarmament, but ~~xx~~ because it did not go far enough. This is very encouraging.

There is a strong political element in every country of Europe demanding great reduction in war expenditures, which, I believe, will find strong expression when the Conference reassembles. The Conference continues its work during vacation upon concrete propositions to be submitted later.

STANSON

CAS:AMW