

Index

- Abyssinia, Emperor of (Haile Selassie), British fail to save from defeat, 171
- Allen, Clifford, (Lord Allen of Hurtwood), challenges concept of German guilt in 1914, 14-15; reaches small audience, 18; denounces Churchill, 94-5; visits Hitler, 164-5; urges concessions to Germany, 166; on history of pro-Germanism, 172; on Nazi persecution of Jews, 173; on Anglo-German 'disparity of outlook', 174; on immorality of appeasement in 1938, 182; on Munich, 215-19
- Amery, Leopold, critical of Lloyd George's Government, 81-2, 93
- Angell, (Sir) Norman, on futility of war, 11-12; becomes anti-French, 17; capable of extremism, 18; urges moderate war aims, 36; hostile to French armaments, 107; becomes sympathetic to France, 108; defends MacDonald, 110-11; opposes Munich, 185
- Anglo-German Commercial Agreement, marginal in its moderating influence on Nazism, 153
- Anglo-German Naval Agreement, 'not merely treachery, it is folly', 149-50; creates sense of harmony, 151; seen by Chamberlain as proof of the viability of appeasement, 170, 175
- Appeasement, the word used before 1933, by Churchill in 1921, ix; by H. A. L. Fisher in 1919, 52; by the *Manchester Guardian* in 1919, 54; by Austen Chamberlain at the time of Locarno, 1925, 115
- Appeasement, only permanent path to peace, xi-xii; chronology of, xv-xvi; and Edmund Burke, 2-4; born of anguish at outbreak of 1914 war, 9; urged as necessary policy in 1919, 52; first triumph of, in 1920, 69-71; and British strength, 78-80; challenged in Asia by Lloyd George, 89-95; revived in Europe by Ramsay MacDonald, 105-11; Austen Chamberlain not enthusiastic about, 111-15; becomes a matter of urgency, 129-130; supported by Sir Robert Vansittart, 131-3; furthered at the Lausanne Conference on Reparations, 134-6; Churchill uneasy about, 136-7; Hitler seems to make impossible, 138-41; Hitler encourages, 142; feeds on ignorance, 143-4; spurred on by British guilt feelings, 145-7; culminates in Anglo-German Naval Agreement, 149-150; sought in economic affairs, 151-8; argues the

- Appeasement** — *contd*
 communist danger, 162-3;
 British doubts on grow, 165-8
 Neville Chamberlain optimistic
 about, 169-71; destroyed by
 Hitler's extremism before Munich,
 174-8; becomes at Munich
 a changed concept, 179-88;
 related to the conflict of Euro-
 pean ideologies, 212-14; defen-
 ded after Munich, 215-19;
 criticized in retrospect, 220-3
- Ashton-Gwatkin, Frank**, seeks
 comprehensive British foreign
 policy in 1931, 130-1; fails to
 influence Simon, 136; urges
 imaginative policy towards Ger-
 many, 153-5; fails to influence
 Chamberlain, 156; his impres-
 sions of Hitler, 160; on Nazism,
 161; offers good advice to
 Henlein, 174; his advice ignored
 175; his views on the conflict of
 ideologies in Europe, 212-14
- Asquith, H. H.**, 61, 82; on meagre
 results of Genoa conference, 85;
 criticizes Lloyd George over
 Chanak, 93; celebrates Locarno,
 115
- Attlee, Clement**, opposes conces-
 sions to Hitler in 1933, 139;
 feels humiliated by Munich,
 186
- Austen, Jane**, her novels and war, 1
- Baden, Prince Max von**, 38; on
 need for revision of Versailles,
 126
- Bailey, Sir Abe**, warns about Nazi
 intentions, 145
- Baldwin, Stanley**, and appease-
 ment, xi, 55; critical of Lloyd
 George's Government, 82; dis-
 likes Lloyd George, 89; opposes
 war with Turkey over Chanak,
 91; urges removal of Lloyd
 George, 93; a guardian of the
 quiet life, 94-5; Prime Minister,
 111; and domestic problems,
 123-4; reluctant to antagonize
 Germany, 148-9; and Anglo-
 German Naval Agreement, 150;
 considered responsible for Brit-
 ish weakness at Munich, 221
- Balfour, A. J. (Lord Balfour)**,
 urges a swift and moderate
 peace, 39, 41-2, 44; at Paris
 Peace Conference, 49; sees
 need to reduce European war
 debts and reparations, 87; and
 Chanak, 90; and Locarno, 115
- Barnes, George**, Cabinet Minister,
 wishes to hang the Kaiser, 45
- Barthou, French Foreign Minis-
 ter**, hampers Lloyd George, 84;
 Lloyd George threatens, 85
- Beaverbrook, Lord**, praises Lloyd
 George, 51; Lloyd George
 confides in, 83; turns against
 Lloyd George, 92
- Bethmann-Hollweg, German
 Chancellor**, 69
- Birkenhead, 1st Earl of**, and
 Danzig, 65; and German war
 criminals, 69-70; reported to be
 anti-French, 85; and Chanak, 90
- Birkenhead, 2nd Earl of**, on Lord
 Halifax, 183
- Bismarck**, reluctant to create
 grievances, 5-7; Poincaré seen
 as more wicked than, 107
- Blum, Léon**, French Prime Minis-
 ter, 180
- Boghitschewitsch**, and war guilt
 question, 23-4
- Bonham-Carter, Lady Violet**, des-
 cribes French occupation of the
 Ruhr, 102; on German anti-
 semitic pogrom of 1933, 139;
 urges British preparedness after
 1933, 141
- Bosch, Robert**, and justice to
 Germany, 25
- Bottomley, Horatio**, opposes war
 in 1914, 14; becomes hysteric-
 ally anti-German, 33-4

- Bradbury, Sir John, in a permanent minority on Reparations Commission, 78; considers German default 'almost microscopic', 102
- Brailsford, H. N., and profits of war, 15; becomes anti-French, 17; on need to help Germany, 105-6; on second French occupation of the Ruhr, 107
- Brandenburg, Erich, German historian, 25
- Briand, Aristide, resigns during Cannes Conference, 83; at Locarno 114
- Bright, John, 'force is no remedy', 5; his influence, 17
- Bristol, Lloyd George's injudicious speech at, 45
- Brooke, Rupert, 'honour has come back', 19-20
- Brüning, Heinrich, German Chancellor, 128; British support for, 131; his Government falls, 133-4; and Anglo-German friendship, 141
- Burke, Edmund, and philosophy of appeasement, 2-4; a patriarch of appeasement, 67; on 'peace with honour', 79
- Burns, John, resigns from Cabinet in 1914, 17
- Buxton, Noel (Lord Noel-Buxton), sees no conflict with Germany in 1912, 8
- Byron, Lord, and the romance of war, 21
- Cambon, Paul, and British disapproval of Ruhr occupation, 72-3
- Casement, (Sir) Roger, 16
- Cassius, his 'lean and hungry look' the same as that of Nazi Germany, 161
- Catskill, Rupert, H. G. Wells' Churchill, 94
- Cecil, Lord Robert, and the Treaty of Versailles, 64; supports German entry into League of Nations in 1921, 76; and again in 1922, 86; on Nazi intentions, 166-7, 218
- Chamberlain, Austen, 50; fears a vengeful Germany, 61; and German assets in England, 76; and Chanak, 90; Foreign Secretary, 111; and the steps to Locarno, 112-14; on the significance of Locarno, 115; sympathizes with French fears, 119; criticized, 122; opposes Treaty revision with Nazi Germany in 1933, 139
- Chamberlain, Joseph, seeks Anglo-German rapprochement in 1900, 121, 140-2
- Chamberlain, Neville, and appeasement, xii; and morality of war in 1939, 3; and message of 1914-18 war, 21; and appeasement, 55; and social legislation, 123; his tenacity at the Lausanne Conference on reparations in 1932, 135; and Anglo-German Naval Agreement, 150, 175; prefers political to economic appeasement, 156-7; Prime Minister, 166; doubts inevitability of war, 169, 171; and Czech crisis, 174-5; his optimism after Munich, 177; distrusts Soviet intentions, 179; influenced by Imperial opinion, 180-1; aware of British military weakness, 182; obstinate, 182; his confidence in himself misplaced 183; criticisms of, 184-5; believes peace can be preserved after Munich, 186-7; his policy at Munich defended, 215-19; his policy at Munich criticized, 220-3
- Chamberlain, Norman, states message of 1914-18 war, 21

- Chanak, war crisis over, 90-2; influence of, 180
- Churchill, (Sir) Winston, on appeasement in 1921 and 1950, ix; and morality of war in 1939, 3-4; and incredibility of war in 1914, 8; and the Navy, 15; helps defence of Antwerp, 16; on outbreak of war in 1914, 28-9; on the public mood in 1918, 44; urges moderate reparations, 45; on Lloyd George, 51; and the Versailles Treaty, 64-5; sees Germans as bulwark against Bolshevism, 75-6, 81; describes 'universal gloom' of 1922, 82; and Chanak, 90; portrayed as a warmonger, 94-5; supports Anglo-German Commercial Treaty, 112; celebrates Locarno, 115; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 123; considers reparations a 'curse', 126-7; warns about German rearmament in 1932, 136; hopes Treaty revision might succeed, 137; on Hitler, 146; seeks to deter Hitler by armaments, 147, 149; opposes Anglo-German Naval Agreement, 150; on alliance systems and their weaknesses, 155; not in favour of preventive war, 161; sees clash of ideologies leading to war, 176; sees need for defensive agreements, 177; favours Anglo-Russian alliance, 179; finds Munich unendurable, 186
- Clemenceau, Georges, at Paris Peace Conference, 45, 48-9, 51; criticized by Keynes, 62-3; rejects tablets of stone, 67
- Clive, Robert, mission to the Palatinate, 103-4, 107
- Cobden, Richard, against war with France, 5; his influence, 17
- Conwell-Evans, Dr. T. P., discusses responsibility for war in 1914, 28; warns Cabinet about Nazi intentions before Munich, 171; takes notes of Hitler-Lloyd George conversations in 1936, 197-211
- Cooper, Alfred Duff, his pro-French feeling criticized by Lloyd George, 201
- Coutts, Francis, insults conscientious objectors, 19
- Crowe, Sir Eyre, opposes Treaty revision, 100
- Cunliffe, Lord, a fire-eater, 50
- Curzon, Lord, Foreign Secretary, rebukes French Ambassador in 1920, 72-3; warns French against attacks on British honour, 76; not a moderating influence, 78; Lloyd George consults less and less, 81; opposes war with Turkey over Chanak, 91; and Treaty revision, 98; opposes French occupation of the Ruhr, 103-4; not made Foreign Secretary, 111
- D'Abernon, Lord, and need for moderate reparations, 77; seeks close Anglo-German relations, 86; and French intransigence, 100; angered by French occupation of the Ruhr, 102-3; supports Stresemann, 104; on MacDonald's 'tact and skill', 110; presses for Anglo-German co-operation, 111-13; architect of Locarno, 114-15; 'sane and constructive', 141
- Daily Chronicle*, interview in by Noel Buxton, 1912, 8
- Daily Express*, patriotic poems in, 18; turns against Lloyd George, 92; rebukes Churchill, 176-7; supports Munich, 186
- Daily Mail*, hostile to Lloyd George, 89
- Daily News*, opinions in at outbreak of war, 1914, 12-13

- Daily Telegraph*, critical of Nazism, 166; critical of Munich, 185
- Dawes Report, 1924, and need to make German economy secure, 108-9; MacDonald supports as a basis for appeasement, 110; proof of British goodwill, 123
- Dawson, Geoffrey, editor of *The Times*, 115; seeks to soothe Germans in 1937, 143; warned of German brutality, 166
- Dawson, W. H., historian, urges need to revise the Versailles Treaty, 65
- Delacroix, Belgian Prime Minister, 70
- Derby, Lord, Ambassador in Paris, 73
- Dickinson, G. Lowes, on responsibility for 1914-18 war, 27-8; deplores a harsh peace, 34-5
- Don Quixote, Woodrow Wilson compared with, 63
- Durham, Edith, and Serbian responsibility for 1914-18 war, 26, 28
- Eden, Anthony, and Anglo-German Naval Agreement, 150
- Einstein, Albert, exiled from Germany, 138
- Esher, Lord, criticizes Paris Peace Conference, 60
- Evening Standard*, Lord Milner's interview with, 40-1; French offended by Churchill's article in, 75-6
- Fisher, H. A. L., on need for appeasement in 1919, 52, 60-1; opposed by France over arms limitation, 77; meets German Ambassador in 1933, 138
- Fisher, Sir Warren, urges greater rearmament in 1935, 148
- Flandin, Pierre, French Prime Minister, 133
- Foch, Marshal of France, doubts Germany's ability to rise again after 1919, 61; his views on Hindenburg and Ludendorff reported, 209-10
- Fox, Charles James, urges immorality of war with France, 4; patriarch of appeasement, 67
- Frederick the Great of Prussia, oil painting of in Hitler's sitting-room, 197
- Frère, M., on danger of high tariffs in 1938, 158
- Freud, Sigmund, an exile, 173-4
- Gardiner, Ralph, seeks Anglo-German rapprochement, 120-1
- Garvin, J. L., fears French attack on Germany in 1930, 127; disturbed by Nazism in 1933, 140-1
- George V, King-Emperor, opposes union of Austria and Germany in 1918, 41; critical over Chanak, 91; urges Austen Chamberlain forward to Locarno, 112
- Gibbon, Edward, travels during war, 1
- Gladstone, W. E., and the Belgian guarantee of 1870, 16
- Gooch, G. P., historian, and origins of 1914-18 war, 121
- Goya, his lurid panoramas in H. G. Wells' writing, 58
- Graves, Robert, and anti-French feeling during 1914-18 war, 16
- Grey, Sir Edward, accused of deception before 1914, 24; accused of secrecy, 28; accused of negligence, 29; believed by German ladies to be lurking under the bed, 59; Lloyd George criticizes, 93; his Anglo-Russian Convention perhaps unnecessary, 140
- Hahn, Kurt, on Hitler, 145-6
- Haig, Sir Douglas, 60

- Haldane, Lord, on anti-German bias in pre-1914 Foreign Office, 28
- Halifax, Lord, against Lloyd George, 93, 95; supports Anglo-German Naval Agreement, 150; visits Hitler, 162, 164; a man of vacillating opinions, 182; not fitted to preside over Foreign Office in 1938, 183
- Hammond, J. L., historian, and need to return colonies to Germany, 129
- Hardinge, Lord, warns France about reparations, 77-8
- Hardy, Thomas, on Anglo-German kith and kin, 120
- Harington, General Sir Charles, and Chanak, 91-2
- Headlam-Morley, J. W., and Anglo-German policy, 97-100
- Henderson, Arthur, on need to support Brüning's Government, 128
- Henderson, Sir Nevile, doubts inevitability of war, 169; sees Czech crisis as an opportunity to win Hitler's trust, 170; erratic, 182; anti-Czech, 183-4
- Henlein, Conrad, and the Runciman Mission, 174-5
- Henson, H. H., Bishop of Durham, on conflict of ideologies, 168-9
- Herbert, A. P. (Sir Alan) and Locarno, 121-2
- Herriot, Edouard, 108-9; his goodwill impressive, 110
- Herzog, General, urges Anglo-German collaboration in 1937, 181
- Hindenburg, Field-Marshal, von, not a war criminal in British eyes, 69-71; Foch's view of, 209-10
- Hitler, Adolf, a wounded corporal, 39; blames Versailles Treaty for Germany's problems, 124; promises to destroy the Versailles 'Diktat', 125; described by Vansittart in 1930, 127; his demands mount, 130; his support flags, 135; becomes Chancellor, 137; a man of violence, 138-41; his claim to be a moderate, 143-5; his 'soft heart', 146; and appeasement, 147-50; annexes Austria, 158; encourages appeasement, 159-60; convinces British visitors of his love of peace, 162-5; his grievances not considered genuine, 166-7; and the Sudetenland, 169-71, 174; destroys hopes of compromise, 175; propels Germany into war, 177-8; and Munich, 179, 181, 183-7; full text of his conversations with Lloyd George in 1936, 197-211; and Munich, 221-3
- Hoare, Sir Samuel (Viscount Templewood), against Lloyd George, 93
- Hoesch, von, German Ambassador to Britain, on Hitler, 138
- Hughes, William Morris, and Chanak, 91
- John Bull*, anti-Serb, 14; anti-German, 33
- Kellogg, Frank, US Ambassador in London, 109
- Kerr, Philip (later Lord Lothian), see Lothian, Lord
- Keynes, John Maynard, at Paris Peace Conference, 49-50; criticizes Versailles Treaty, 62-7; critical of French post-war policy, 101-2; and Locarno, 115
- Kipling, Rudyard, on reparations, 34
- Lansbury, George, visits Hitler, 164

- Lansdowne, Lord, and the Anglo-French *Entente*, 140
- Lausanne, Reparations Conference at, 133-5, 144, 179
- Law, Andrew Bonar, criticizes French occupation of the Ruhr, 72; leaves Lloyd George's Government, 81; criticizes Lloyd George, 92; becomes Prime Minister, 93-4; a guardian of the quiet life, 95; against second French occupation of the Ruhr, 102
- Leeper, (Sir) Reginald, on viability of democracy, 213
- Leith-Ross, Sir Frederick, and reparations, 133; and the search for Anglo-German economic co-operation, 154, 158
- Leopold, King of the Belgians, 16
- Leygues, French Foreign Minister, warned by Britain about reparations, 77-8
- Litvinoff, Emmanuel, Soviet Foreign Minister, his intrigues criticized, 164
- Lloyd George, (Earl Lloyd-George), David, and appeasement, xi; and war of 1914-18, 10; and German fears of encirclement, 11; on responsibility for war in 1914, 29; and the war guilt clause, 30-1; on German bravery, 38; opposes an armistice before invading Germany, 39; becomes chief advocate of moderation, 40 *passim*; at Cannes and Genoa Conferences, 83-6; at London Conference on Reparations, 87-8; his failure to pursue appeasement towards Turkey, 89-92; his fall, 93-5; Keynes's verdict on in 1922, 101; impressed by Hitler's desire for peace, 164; urges Anglo-Russian alliance in 1939 to deter German aggression, 179; final draft of his Fontainebleau Memorandum of 1919, printed in full, 189-96; full text of his conversations with Hitler in 1936, 197-211
- Locarno Agreements, the, negotiated in 1925, 113-15; unrealistic, 118; taken seriously for five years, 119-20; criticized by A. P. Herbert, 121-2; criticized by Philip Kerr, 122; after seven years, 135-6; second Locarno Conference proposed, but did not come about 199-201
- London Conference on Reparations, 1924, 109-11
- Londonderry, Lord, and appeasement, 168; sees Munich as prelude to an even wider Anglo-German settlement, 186
- Lothian, Lord, and origin of war guilt clause, 30-1; at Fontainebleau with Lloyd George, 47; on anti-French feeling in Britain, 81-2; on Silesian Plebiscite, 100; celebrates Locarno, 115; deplures Locarno, 122; urges Anglo-German friendship after 1933, 144-7; on anti-semitism, 162-3; on dictatorships, 164; ends crusade for Treaty revision, 171
- Ludendorff, Field Marshal, von, not a war criminal in British eyes, 69-71; Hitler's view of, 210
- Luther, Hans, German Finance Minister, 109
- MacDonald, Ramsay, and appeasement, xi, 55; becomes first Labour Prime Minister, 104; his own Foreign Secretary, 105; opposed war with Germany in 1914, 106; hostile to France, 107; seeks reconciliation with France, 108-11; has

- MacDonald, Ramsay – *contd*
 doubts about Locarno, 115;
 becomes Prime Minister for
 second time, 126; favours dis-
 armament in 1930, 128–9; at
 Lausanne Conference on re-
 parations in 1932, 134–5
- Machiavelli, known of before
 Nietzsche, 16
- Mackenzie King, and Chanak, 91
- Mackinder, (Sir) Halford, and
 need for multi-national econ-
 omic unions, 152–4
- Manchester Guardian*, letter on
 Nazism in, 30; advocates
 appeasement in 1919, 52, 54;
 reports Nazi atrocities in 1933,
 139; critical of Munich, 185
- Mann, Thomas, German novelist,
 seeks justice for Germany, 25
- Marconi Affair, Lloyd George's
 reputation hurt by, 89
- Marx, Wilhelm, German Chancel-
 lor, 109
- Mary Tudor, and Calais, 62
- Millerand, Alexandre, and Ger-
 man war criminals, 69–70;
 clashes with Lloyd George, 75
- Milner, Lord, seeks a moderate
 peace in 1918, 39–41; at Paris
 Peace Conference, 49; weary of
 public life, 81
- Morel, E. D., and anti-French
 feeling during 1914–18 war,
 16–18; seeks to refute German
 war guilt, 23–4, 26; not
 appointed Foreign Secretary,
 105; critical of MacDonald, 110
- Morley, John (Viscount Morley),
 resigns from Cabinet in 1914,
 17–18
- Mosley, (Sir) Oswald, critical of
 second French occupation of
 the Ruhr, 107
- Munich Agreement, 175; debated
 in House of Commons, 185–7
- Murray, Gilbert, and outbreak of
 war in 1914, 13; and German
 war guilt, 25; letters to, 52,
 60–1, 64, 139, 166–7
- Mussolini, Benito, at Locarno,
 114; offended by Anglo-Ger-
 man Naval Agreement, 150;
 seen as worse than Hitler,
 164
- Napoleon, Germany thought to
 be imitating, 59
- Neurath, Baron, on Hitler's lack
 of economic plans in 1933, 151
News Chronicle, critical of Nazism,
 166; critical of Munich, 185
- Nicolson, (Sir) Harold, at Paris
 Peace Conference, 49; critical
 of the Versailles Treaty, 65;
 on American isolationism, 69;
 critical of Munich, 186–7
- Nietzsche, German philosopher,
 not an original thinker, 16
- Observer, The*, gives Germany a
 sympathetic hearing 1918–33,
 140
- Palatinate, French establish auto-
 nomous Government in, 103;
 reverts to Germany after British
 pressure, 104
- Papen, von, succeeds Brüning as
 German Chancellor, 134; his
 stubbornness, 135
- Pashitch, Serbian Prime Minister
 in 1914, 26
- Perth, Lord, not deceived by
 Hitler, 145
- Phipps, Sir Eric, Ambassador in
 Berlin, 148
- Pius XII, Pope, seen as worse
 than Hitler, 164
- Poincaré, Raymond, opposes Ger-
 man entry into League of
 Nations, 86; refuses to reduce
 reparations, 87; and the occu-
 pation of the Ruhr in 1923,
 102–3, 107; MacDonald conciliatory towards, 108

- Ponsonby, Arthur, and German atrocities, 26-7
- Reading, Lord, Foreign Secretary, 130
- Roberts, Stephen, sees war as the Nazi objective, 171
- Roosevelt, Franklin Delano, and Stalin, 49
- Ruhr, French occupation of in 1920, 72-4; French occupation of in 1923, 102-4
- Rumbold, Sir Horace, and Chanak, 92; and remilitarization of the Rhineland in 1930, 128; on need for Treaty revision while Brüning still Chancellor, 128-9; critical of the Nazi Government, 138, 140-1; warns of German brutality, 166
- Runciman, Lord, his Mission to Czechoslovakia, 174-5, 177, 179
- Russell, Bertrand (Earl), deprived of Cambridge fellowship, 17; derided and imprisoned, 18; critical of Versailles Treaty, 61
- Sargent, (Sir) Orme, on British foreign policy in 1931, 130-1; his influence on Vansittart, 131-3; fails to influence Simon, 136; critical of Sir Nevile Henderson, 184; on Munich in retrospect, 220-3
- Sassoon, Siegfried, 'O Jesus make it stop!', 21
- Schacht, Hjalmar, and justice to Germany, 25
- Schleicher, General Kurt von, becomes German Chancellor, 135; succeeded by Hitler, 137
- Schmidt, Paul, Hitler's interpreter, 197-8, 205, 208
- Scott, C. P., urges a peace of appeasement in 1919, 52, 54
- Siemens, Carl von, and justice to Germany, 25
- Silesia, plebiscite in, disappoints Germans and British, 100-2
- Simon, Sir John, Foreign Secretary, 131-2; fails to be influenced by Ashton-Gwatkin, Churchill, Sargent or Vansittart, 136; given assurances about Hitler, 138; and economic appeasement, 157
- Smuts, Jan Christian, encourages criticism of Versailles Treaty, 62; silent over Chanak, 91
- Snowden, Philip, reluctant to reduce reparations, 126
- Sorley, Charles, urges magnanimity towards Germany, 20; his influence, 120
- Spanish Civil War, and fear of communism, 162, 179; Hitler's views on, 203; Lloyd George's opinion of, 203-4
- Stalin, Joseph, at Yalta, 49; directs purges, 179; probably misled by Munich, 223
- Strang, Lord, on Neville Chamberlain, 182-3
- Steed, Wickham, publishes Lloyd George-Barthou interview, 85
- Stevenson, Frances (later Lady Lloyd-George), 85
- Stresemann, Gustav, co-operates with Britain, 104, 109; at Locarno, 114
- Times, The*, patriotic poems in, 18; hostile to Lloyd George, 85, 89; publishes Bonar Law's 'standard of peace', 92; seeks to soothe Germans in 1937, 143; article on Nazism by Lord Lothian in, 145; letters on economic appeasement in, 155; gives prominence to Nazi religious persecution, 165; supports Munich, 186
- Tirpitz, von, Admiral opposed by German socialists, 59

- Toynbee, Arnold, on Germany in 1932, 137; visits Hitler, 164
- Trevelyan, G. M., and Russian danger in 1914, 13; sees origins of Nazism in the Versailles Treaty, 167
- Union of Democratic Control (UDC), and fair-play to Germany during 1914-18 war, 17; fails to influence MacDonald, 105
- Vansittart, (Sir) Robert, on Versailles Treaty, 56-7; on German aims in 1930, 127; on 'blind and selfish' post-war French and American policy, 131; on urgent need to help Germany in 1932, 132-3; his influence on Churchill, 136; turns against Nazism, 140; seeks close relations with Italy, 149; not an advocate of preventive war, 161; warns Cabinet of Nazi intentions before Munich, 171
- Van Zeeland, Belgian statesman, urges tariff reductions in 1938, 158
- Victoria, Queen-Empress, and the Belgian guarantee, 16
- Walpole, Horace, makes peace his object, 1; condemned as weak, 2; in a minority, 4; a patriarch of appeasement, 67
- Washington Naval Agreement, 82, 149-50
- Waterlow, S. P., and allied war debts, 99
- Wedgwood, Josiah, opposes German annexation of Sudetenland, 170-1
- Wegerer, Alfred von, and war guilt question, 23
- Wells, H. G., on allied war aims, 35-6; prophesies about post-war world in 1916, 57-9; his views echoed, 61; criticizes Churchill as warmonger, 94; and the Jewish question in Nazi Germany, 163
- Wilhelm II, German Emperor, repudiated, 23; and the cry 'Hang the Kaiser!', 24, 29; his abdication, 38, 54; his rule a barrier to peace, 58-9; an exile, 79
- Wilson, H. W., journalist, on German responsibility for 1914-18 war, 27-8
- Wilson, Woodrow, President of the United States, on danger of victory, 23; on war aims, 36-8; and Polish corridor, 41; Clemenceau's tool, 49; criticized by Keynes, 63-4; his policy abandoned by the United States, 68-9
- Wood, Edward, *see* Halifax, Lord
- Wrench, (Sir) Evelyn, horrified by Nazi pogrom of 1933, 139; regains confidence in Germany's good intentions, 142
- Young, Owen D. chief American author of Dawes Report, 109; his plan to reduce German reparations, 126, 128