Dawes Plan
The Dawes Plan was a treaty to prevent economic crisis in Germany and to remove France from the Ruhr, it was made in April 1924. The plan was guaranteed by two mortgages on Germany railways and industry, it allowed substantial reduction of payments and an American, Parker Gilbert, was sent in to supervise German payments.

The French agreed for several reasons, firstly the hostile reaction of Britain and America to their invasion of the Ruhr, this had resulted in a decline of the Franc. Also because of the defeat of the National Bloc in 1924 elections, this all showed that France could not rely on unilateral support from Britain and America, this means that they would also support Germany (not just France).

The Dawes Plan allowed Germany to enter into a ‘Golden Age’, they were able to pay the reparations in cash to the allies while their economy began to recover from hyperinflation, with the introduction of the Reichsmark, and this was all due to the American loans in the Dawes Plan.

Locarno Treaty
The German government wanted to clear their territories of foreign troops, they were able to remove French and Belgian troops from the Ruhr; however Rhineland cities such as Cologne were still occupied by allied troops. In February 1925 Stresemann approached to Allies in Switzerland to officially guarantee the Western borders. This was successful in terms of peace agreements because it prevented border disputes between France and Germany.

Although this meant that Germany had to give up Alsace-Lorraine, this satisfied the French want for revenge from 1871, and a few other regions on their borders, it also meant that France could no longer use invasion or hope for an independent Rhineland state. There were shortcomings; the German's refused to finalise their Eastern borders or their Italian borders.

The League of Nations
The LON was an organisation thought up by Wilson as a part of his fourteen points, he wanted to give the world a public forum to allow diplomatic resolutions to issues which would prevent further wars and conflicts. The aims of the LON were: To discourage Aggression from any nation, to encourage Co-operation between countries, to Improve living and working conditions all over the world, and to encourage Disarmament. (ACID).

- **The Secretariat** was the civil service of the League and they performed administrative and financial work.
- **The Assembly** met once a year, it comprised of a representative from each League member and they each had one vote, to make a decision the vote must be unanimous. They consider general policy, controlled the budget, admitted new members and elected council members.
- **The Council** was the executive body of the League comprising of Britain, France, Italy and Japan as permanent members, they met four or five times a year. In 1926 Germany also became a permanent member and the USSR joined in 1936 when Germany pulled out. The council also required a unanimous vote to take action.
- **The Permanent Court of Justice** was based in The Hague and they provided the council with legal advice and offered an arbitration service to countries in dispute, this was looked at in the Geneva Protocol as a binding system between Britain and France but Britain refused.