

vigorous and bold intervention on the part of the League thus occurred as regards a most disputable case. Even admitting that such intervention is in accordance with absolute right and with the letter of the Covenant, it none the less runs counter to logic, to simple common sense and what is still worse, it endangers the peace of Europe while making longer and deadlier the war in Africa. Already once, during the reign of Menelik, Ethiopia had agreed to an Italian protectorate under a Treaty approved by London and Paris. Now had not Ethiopia been supported, encouraged and armed by so many Powers she would have come to terms with Italy and the illustrated papers would have shown long since the picture of Marshal Badoglio side by side with the Negus under his red parasol. The prodigious work of Lyautey in Morocco which met with universal admiration at home, Italy could certainly have accomplished as much.

The precipitated action of the League is in contrast with its attitude in previous cases. The first act of war against China by Japan which constituted an event more serious by far for the world's future than the Ethiopian campaign, took place on September 18, 1931. The League of Nations began by sending a Commission of Inquiry and only met in assembly on February 24, 1933, or seventeen months after the Japanese offensive. No Sanctions of any kind were applied to Japan.

Soviet Russia which assumes at Geneva such a virtuous indignation against Italy, laid hands on outer Mongolia which she had recognized by treaty as belonging to China. Moreover, is it not intolerable to think that the League should appeal to justice and human rights against Italy after having welcomed as one of its members the Soviet Union where citizens are denied all civil and political rights and where a dictator supported by a few

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