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Among the considerations opposing further sanctions now may be noted:

- (a) The growing feeling that personal or party resentments should not determine policy, ~~but~~ that less weight should be given to the good intentions of any international policy and more weight to the probable actual consequences: wars, whether League wars or other, are easier to start than to stop.
- (b) The cooling off of enthusiasm inevitable from delay and fuller realization of the complexities of the case; Massey in a despatch of 13th February just received, notes a marked weakening in the support given by the sanctionist part of the British press:

"I feel it safe to predict that public opinion in this country is at least to some extent already prepared for the abandonment of oil sanctions and that if the Committee of Eighteen decide in favour of such abandonment or shelve the question indefinitely pending efforts to secure American co-operation, there will be no great outburst of anger or disappointment here. The spinning out of the question from December to March has ensured that".

- (c) The decision of the United States Congress against an embargo on exports (other than arms and ammunition); last fall, the Washington Administration was prepared to go a long way in informal co-operation with the League by trying to restrict exports of war commodities to the belligerents, but the Administration now resents being left out on a limb by the Hoare-Laval proposals, and Congress has since emphatically rejected any plan of either mandatory prohibition of exports other than arms, or

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