

by action of the Council alone.

The process of trial and error by which the League has proceeded indicates that it is now desirable to emphasize the task of mediation and conciliation rather than of punishment; that full enquiry should be made into definite complaints of political or economic grievance; and that the duty and necessity of halting the race to rearmament emphasized by the representative of France should be faced. It is encouraging to see a growing recognition of the necessity of action to combat the economic nationalism and the endless devices of control which are strangling international trade and making political co-operation and confidence difficult to establish. Canada is wholly in sympathy with these efforts. We have no embargoes, no exchange or quota controls, and have demonstrated our readiness to negotiate for tariff reductions with any country prepared to take like action.

By working together on what is found possible to-day, the members of the League will be enabled to advance steadily to what is found desirable to-morrow. If it tries to do too much all at once, the League may fail in essentials.

The condition of successful conciliation is the substitution of confidence and good faith for mistrust and suspicion in the mutual relations of nations. For this reason, we welcome and approve the suggestion that the Covenant of the League should be detached from the Treaty of Versailles.

Having stated our position as to the revision of the Covenant, may I repeat what I said at the outset as to the consideration of this and all other matters being

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