

guarantee the territorial status quo and to rely upon force for the maintenance of peace. Canadian public men irrespective of party opposed or sought to remove the status quo guarantees of Article X. The Canadian Government in 1925 rejected the Protocol of Geneva because of "its rigid provisions for the application of economic and military sanctions in practically every future war".

In responding to the invitation of the United States to become a signatory of the Briand-Kellogg Pact, - the Pact of Paris as it is also known - the Canadian government, in view of the discussion as to the bearing of the Pact upon the Covenant of the League, made the following statement in 1928:

"It is true that the Covenant also contemplates the application of sanctions in the event of a member state going to war, if in so doing it has broken the pledges of the Covenant to seek a peaceful solution of disputes. Canada has always opposed any interpretation of the Covenant which would involve the application of these sanctions automatically or by the decision of