

to know whether, in the event of Farouk's abdication, Canadian Government would be willing to allow him to stay in Canada. The terms of his custody would of course depend on the circumstances of his departure from Egypt, but it is quite likely that he could be treated quite appropriately in same manner as Persian ex-Shah. I should be glad to know what reply I am to give to the Dominions Secretary.

MASSEY

1500.

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*Le secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures  
au haut commissaire en Grande-Bretagne  
Secretary of State for External Affairs  
to High Commissioner in Great Britain*

TELEGRAM 450

Ottawa, March 10, 1942

MOST SECRET. Your telegram No. 532 of February 26th. You may inform the Dominions Secretary that, in the event of Farouk's abdication as King of Egypt, the Canadian Government would be willing to allow him to stay in Canada.

PARTIE 8/PART 8  
ÉTHIOPIE/ETHIOPIA

1501.

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*Mémoire du sous-secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures  
au Premier ministre  
Memorandum from Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs  
to Prime Minister*

[Ottawa,] February 5, 1942

RECOGNITION OF ETHIOPIA

In December, 1938, the Canadian Government, in concert with the United Kingdom Government and most other members of the League of Nations, recognized the sovereignty of the King of Italy as Emperor of Ethiopia. Ethiopia is now once more free and independent. The United Kingdom Government have recognized Haile Selassie as Emperor and his country has been accepted as a member of the United Nations.

In a note of December 12th<sup>†</sup>, the Ethiopian Minister in London informed our High Commissioner officially that "a proclamation has been promulgated by the Imperial Ethiopian Government declaring that a state of war exists between Ethiopia and Germany and Japan as well as Italy."

In view of the fact that Ethiopia has declared war on the three principal Axis powers and in view of its acceptance as one of the United Nations, it would