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Anglo-American relations - 10/3/2 ~~24~~

succeeded to so much of our
position: our wealth & sense of power.

our back
gone so far so far that she always
seeks the first place:

this more than any other necessity
probably inspires the determination for a great
navy - to retain that is currently to paralyze
she is making a sacrifice.

the absence of fear: her self confidence
makes her an unpleasant rather than a
dangerous factor: real danger is if a

self confidence is aroused. ~~But if~~ domestic
~~she is~~ she compares with us in

a disposition to play a
lose hand: to do things but not

to bind herself, ~~and then~~ to decide for
others as well as for herself.
a disposition to lecture them, &

to impute her own conduct to
the highest motives when to the world she

appears to be ignoring the real &
rational explanation of her conduct some
domino interest.

~~With Great Britain, alone amongst~~
~~Great Powers, she has had continuous~~
~~relations.~~ When she
Riffred treats her as fundamentally

Anglo-Saxon. Query, whether her view
is correct that in all grave matters
America & G.B. are likely to feel & act
alike.

With G.B. alone of Great Powers she has
had continuous relations: her growing sea-
trade creates a certain jealousy, and
jealousy. She thinks - when she thinks
of them at all - of foreign relations
in terms of ourselves v. Great Britain
or ourselves v. Europe viewed collectively.

~~Doubtful whether she has ever~~
~~thought seriously of possibility of war~~
~~with G.B., which~~

~~By Foreign Powers~~
viewed with mixture of

A disposition to treat international
relations as something subordinate to
domestic politics: to indulge in a candour
of speech in belief that it did not much
matter.

This lack of sensitiveness to the
spoken word was now becoming a feature
of public foreign politics generally?

By Foreign Powers
U. S. regarded with mixture of

deference & dislike.

Geneva - their last big
"big" like this.

Australia and the League.

The enormous stretches of other people affect you as the square of the distance.

Australia & New Zealand are to remind you Europe as to attenuate the human feelings which readily find expression in relations to European countries. If we can imagine any matter, not of a purely legal or judicial character, in which our affairs should come before the League, I shall feel ~~that~~ some confidence of their careful, certainly of their sympathetic consideration, except for one fact - that distant though we are, we are a part of the British Empire, which is not merely close to the League but is a country whose one of the three or four whose active & sincere co-operation is vital to it.

Australia

Whether the absence of private enterprise +
its methods, + the greater freedom it enjoys in
selection of men, + the careers that it opens out,
has not led to a dearth of the men
of big capacity, therefore left as the loss
capable of dealing with difficult situations?

Australia

League general position

Bruce (Ratification of Peace Pact March 1919)

League has done a great deal in building
up bigging people of world to recognize a new standard
of international morality & of conduct among nations.
It attempted more, attempted to make League
something that could enforce its decisions by sanction
& physical force, but movement down to failure

League is danger from here who will make
it undesirable things with it. the State will never
tolerate interference.

Importance of the good personal relations
at Washington.

Australasia -

see Council, composition
v Economics.

Australia:
1920. In making approval of Treaty of Peace. ^{Kyber said that}
first, would not allow anything relating to her affairs in
the Pacific to be regarded as a ^{paper subject for}
submission to C of N. (c/o with ^{Nelson} ~~Nelson~~ ^{London})
¹⁹²⁰ P.P. 1. 125:
(comparatively ^{little} ~~little~~ in C of N. in 1920)

First Ass. of League -

Mellor's statement Sp. 1920 2 Vol P.P. 619.

deals exclusively with

(a) apprehended race equality movement
Japan. which however are not used

(b) the difficulties about the Terms of Mandates
in regard to equal trading conditions.

X (P.P.) disappointed with League - (both of them) that he could
express complete confidence in it; but he could not.

Australia:

Angels in 1922 (?)

Unsettled state of world forbade Australia
to take risks. L of N. "no ideal" "only life of
enduring peace" but could not get because of reliable
insurance until world had grown so familiar with new
method that spirit of war could not be revived

Even as members of League Australia must
maintain forces to carry out her obligations.
Some questions ab. could not be undertaken.

G.B. - freedom of seas

U.S. - Monroe doctrine

And. While Australia - must be prepared

if need be to fight to death for that policy, a
policy calculated to be one of the most fruitful
means of provoking international complications.

See Singapore

Australia

1926 - Inst. of Int. Co-operation. Charlton (with R.S.)
argued strongly that establishment of Inst. at Paris was
inimical to international character of its work, & that
gift of millions of francs annually do not have been accepted by
Council; he was prepared to support equivalent vote by the
recognizing importance of work

1927 - Pearce against compulsory arbitration - analogy of
international treaties.

Dominion League of Nations.

Chambers Incident 1922. - When Norway moved a request to Council to consider without delay what measures it might take with a view to cessation of hostilities in Asia Minor. (Cork (Australia) supported. Cecil (S. A.) took part, beginning to "parry" the motion. Together p. 51 observing that he was personally representing his personal views rather than those of S. A. he represented since S. A. was reported to have suggested that Straits Sh. be placed under regim. of League.

See L. of N. Proceedings, vol. 1

Sept. 22 1922 - try vote - how votes cast? try discussion in Council Parl!

Australasian League of Nations

Immigration - a Domestic question

Empire League

Int. Empire questions - Domestic
questions?

cf. Cap 926 - ^{specific Empire} ~~adherence~~ to
any League ~~likely~~ not to be deemed
hostile between each other.

In Europe there was the German Navy
Bill of 1902, the Morocco
In European relations there were the
German Navy Bill of 1902; the Morocco
unbrighis of 1905; the Austrian seizure of
Bozma in 1908

League of Nations 27. March 22 p. 241

too clumsy for regional affairs.

Regional agreements to be encouraged.

cannot deal directly with Pacific

... ..

Not with Pan. American problems

Ward Quinton for L.N. ...

... ..
... ..
... ..

L.N. regional conference.

But, Chocalla - influence in L.N. will
depend on success in handling their
internal problems

The League of Nations

21. June 1921

~~to vote separately is to~~
the essence is that a vote is
backed by all the influence of the Powers state,
otherwise a sham. If Dms vote separately
I presume their common organization with
GB. Their votes are shared.

What is really wanted is the
acceptance by the Danes of a limited
membership of the League not including
a separate vote. a permanent
Brit. Empire delegation. Through it &
to League the relations of the interests
would be controlled p. 683
lack of communication from

Ministers.

The League of Nations

21. Sept. 1920

Open to argument that admission
of Dominions was a formal international act
irrevocable without the assent of all parties
who truly accomplished such const. change
in the B.C. as the new int. states
demanded.

The different action in the
mandates: p. 897

The question that may arise
p. 897.

What other doubts arise p. 899
(announcement during same week
that Ban for amendment Can. Plenary to
Washington)

West. League of Nations R.T. Dec. 1919

Unfortunate that the moment of
Asiatic political situation in relation to
Japan & Hughes's action at Peace
Conference have become more acute just at
the moment wh. suggests an impairment
of deep responsibility for Asian security.

Duplications of I.N. May Lord

appears to have realized that while
anomalies in the old Imperial system
were practically ^{becoming} ~~causative~~ ^{ambiguity}
in a ^{written} ~~instrument~~ like the I.N.
N. may be full of peril.

~~Australian~~
League of Nations - Australian welcome to
general, in spite of Hughes's belittling

Opinion general that tho' it might not
quarantine the world aft war, it contained
many things it were not unfeasible dreams
but practical necessities if there was to be
an int. organization corresponding with actual
facts of int. relations.

R.T. Vane 1919

The League of Nations -

^{c. c. 1919}
~~With~~ In present conditions,

tendency to extreme assertions of independence
checked by considerations of defense etc.

With L. of N. a reality this w. be weakened

Call for a Conference - p. 611

Antalasi in C. of Athens R.T. March 23

Following in Hughes assurance to
Ant. response to Chavak telegram, ^{Sept. 22} Hughes
is articulated refs. at Geneva "in concert with
other refs of Brit Empire" to keep to force.
Turkish dispute before the H.C. Much
discontent with system wh. at present
Chavak Dares. want action part in shaping
foreign policy. Candidates in Fed. campaign
urging an Ant. Minister - London.

Chavak incident & its sequelae

Empire press called -

R.T. Jan 23 p. 475 R.

Post & Mandate - Naum RT
March 23
p. 407.

the annals of the Mandates

Care in the municipality.

Public claims of A. J. Post. 6

admitted mandate

Imperial in L of N.

Rt. June 23.

Whether L of N. can do work
of C. Wallis better?

L of N. essential to Jones
concerns free discussion of world problems, the
more open the better. "Simple" only therefore
indisputable.

On the other hand, for a decision
& action in a world wh. still requires
ornaments & in wh. free cannot be
scrapped, Rt. still an unimportant behavior
in Brit. C. Wallis - "There can hardly
be two opinions that the Brit. C. Wallis
can do more to prevent
repetition of the cal. high of 1914. We
can G.B., or Brit or Canada or S.A.
to themselves" p-483

G.B. & cannot maintain their unity
& act together, what hope is there that they
will do so. L. of N. will give unity to
these nations divided by race, language &
color.?

The Protocol 1924

the Japanese amendment - Ashkin
As R.T. March (25)

(another instance of that sentimentality as
the Japanese persistence: ~~the~~ the Japan
really aims at America.)

discussion raises question of
unanimity in Council of League

Australia - probably the intensity of the

industrial differences & conflicts have prevented the "Imperial question" from rousing much public attention: the amount of interest available for politics largely absorbed in it. At any rate, the schemes of cutting the pound base which were ~~not~~ but an important matter of discussion in the 80's & earlier 90's disappeared. This of course in the absence of any practical guidance or disability.

There seems important with the working of the ^{East} ^(of which Canada-check) trade with the fact that ~~the~~ ^{all} ^{forces} ^{overseas}, that most goes to Europe, & that the cultivation of markets overseas becomes more a matter of organization & ~~not~~ favorable conditions in those markets vital to maintain Australian standards with their high production costs.

The Empire & the League - War.

The forms of unity in their relations to peace & war seem less important than in the past by reason of the Pact of the League of Nations.

~~Under the Pact the event of war of aggression is no longer an isolated~~

we believe that none of us can be at war except within the terms of the League, & that if we were then all as members of the League would be our allies, bound by the Covenant to treat ~~the~~ our opponent as an enemy. Therefore it is open to each of us more definitely to define what we will undertake to do (as Mr. Locarno Pact) without hindering the rest. But it is probable that our intimate relations will ensure a more prompt action upon the obligations of the Covenant than in case

of other Powers.

Dr. Gray. "I wd. like it to be clearly understood that there are only two things in the future for wh. this country will fight. One is if we are actually attacked, the other is that we wd. fight to uphold the settlement of disputes peacefully & not by war. In other words, if we went to war at all, under the Locarno treaties or anything else, it wd. not be to defend a particular frontier, it wd. not be to help a particular country, it would be simply to stand up for the principles of the Covenant of the League of Nations."

cited *Leicester Examiner*, Dec. 15/26.

Australian current in Imp. Conference 1926

It appears two things wh. if
either is pushed to an extreme are
mutually destructive. But we are
accustomed to many things in our
Constitution which if pushed to extremes
wd. be the same - the sv. of Parl. &
the rule of law, the powers of the
Crown (wh. frightened many people when
our Const. was under consideration).
Let each be considered a principle
to be worked in common sense &
good will: human affairs cannot be
too rigidly circumscribed either as
precise legal rules, there must be
flexibility. Assuming this, we accept
the principles as defined, & we see
nothing in them different from what we
have been accustomed to for many
years. If their assertion has seemed

necessary to others, we recognize
their difficulties. We are a politically
educated people, ~~we know the~~ and
so we know that the emphasis
imposed ⁱⁿ a political fight
may make it appear that one
~~thing is essential~~ may very
falsely express real opinion & sentiment.
If South Africa has or Canada has
been really anxious over equality,
it is right that they do be satisfied,
~~& that their fears or suspicions~~
~~being always allayed~~ so we can
understand that so long as these fears
& suspicions existed, they would be
clamant in equality & appear hit
to value unity. We could point
to ~~their~~ sensitiveness of a similar
kind in our own earlier
history. For ourselves we

are so far satisfied with our
equality that what we are
concerned with is unity, & we
believe that that unity can be
best maintained by a vigorous
policy of Co-operation. ^{Excluding}
& looking out merely to high politics,
but to economic unity. ^{See also this}
of Making Aust. more a home for
the British people, and realizing
the ~~responsibilities~~ that are responsibilities
for defence can only be fulfilled
if they have their base in a
growing population who are
able to feel that their ~~best~~ that their
social condition is sound.

Correspondence on Geneva Protocol P.P. 1925 p. 1239.

British proposal of personal consultation
(Dec. 1924) - Conference

And reply - highest importance that the Empire should have a single policy to speak with single voice
Further calls - more firmly pressed into cogent language
some alternative policy "that cannot be" not permit any abrogation of her rights with regard to immigration

March 1925 But Govt. could accept the Protocol as recommended in acceptance of Danvers. Could be

March 4 Draft to Draft - Conference

1. Whether advantage to be derived by strengthening the machinery or not desirability to provide for settling the whole matter influence of League being to secure despatch of 2 members

2. Compulsory arbitration and because the rule, action by Council but to disappear. Difficulties should be encountered by a Govt. to award

3. Compulsory arbitration. In principle should be important another standing: progressive interpretation of these articles should provide

4. Over-emphasis of coercive character
5. Art. 16 - No logical reason why you award
It declares that a dispute arises from another & you fix it to be on a different footing than any other established award

5. Not important to disarrange to envelop
a spirit of mutual confidence

But for. prepared reply forwarded. T. A. wealth
(March 10) replies that it meets with its approval
& has no objection to C. stating a Council
that Prof. concurs.

Other Dominion Replies

A. R. speaks
S. A. address from J. of is known to not
accepting membership for states not members to
become members

Also meeting C. that no member could
be said to contribute to support. "its full measure
of S. A. rights"

Canada It will not consider that it will be in the
interests of Canada B.R. a League itself to be formed
acceptance of British particularly the treaty clause
of application economic & military sanctions - every
place out. No non-participation of U.S. among
the reasons

Irish Free State

cannot accept - preponderance a Council
of large states tends to diminish prestige in eyes of
small states. Let us enhance moral influence.

