

**FORUM:** League of Nations

**ISSUE:** The Question of the Abyssinian Crisis

**CHAIRS:** Jungmin Shin, Adam Patrick Hegarty

### **INTRODUCTION TO THE COUNCIL:**

In the aftermath of the unprecedented devastation wrought by the Great war (now commonly known as World War I), world leaders sought to establish an international organization that would prevent the recurrence of such catastrophic conflicts. This vision materialized in the form of the League of Nations, a groundbreaking initiative aimed at fostering cooperation, maintaining peace, and promoting collective security on a global scale. Born out of the Paris Peace Conference in 1919 through the “[Treaty of Versailles](#)”, the League became a forum where member nations were highly encouraged to resolve matters through negotiation and discussion in the absence of the military. Embodied in the Covenant of the League of Nations, this ambitious experiment marked a watershed moment in the history of international relations.

The League of Nations, founded on the principle of collective security, was a product of idealism and pragmatism interwoven into the post-war geopolitical landscape. In its 26 articles, the Covenant of the League of Nations outlined a framework that envisioned nations resolving their disputes through diplomatic means, rather than resorting to military force, a large step away from the tendencies of states in the Great War. The Covenant of the League of Nations consists of 26 articles that outline the organization's principles and functions. In the first group of articles (1-16), the Covenant establishes the League's main organs—the Assembly and the Council. It outlines the responsibilities of each, with the Assembly serving as a forum for member states to discuss and coordinate on international issues, and the Council holding primary responsibility for addressing threats to peace and security. Articles 10 and 16, in particular, articulate the cornerstone concept of collective security, whereby member states commit to protecting one another against aggression and to jointly taking action against an aggressor. These articles reflect the League's commitment to preventing conflict through diplomatic means, arbitration, and collective action.

The second group of articles (17-26) focuses on specific provisions related to the economic and social aspects of international relations. Articles 17-23 address issues such as trade, labor conditions, and health. Article 23 emphasizes the League's commitment to promoting international cooperation to improve social conditions, prevent diseases, and address other humanitarian concerns. Articles 24-26 underscore the League's interest in disarmament, advocating for the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety. Overall, these articles highlight the League's broader vision of creating a world order that not only prevents war but also fosters economic and social progress through international collaboration and mutual support. While the League of Nations faced challenges and ultimately dissolved, its principles influenced the establishment of the United Nations, which sought to build upon and improve the foundation laid by the League. For further information, chairs highly encourage delegates to read the [original Covenant of the League of Nations](#) as well.

Despite its noble aspirations, the League of Nations faced formidable challenges from its inception. The absence of key global powers, such as the United States, and later withdrawal of member states such as the Soviet Union and Germany, diminished its effectiveness. Additionally, the League grappled with the complexities of balancing national sovereignty and collective security, leading to instances where intervention was either insufficient or contested. The League's ultimate inability to prevent the outbreak of World War II underscored its limitations and later prompted the establishment of the United Nations in 1945.

### INTRODUCTION TO THE ISSUE:

In the early 20th century, Abyssinia (modern-day Ethiopia) remained one of the few African nations to have successfully resisted European colonization. Its strategic location and rich resources made it a coveted prize, particularly for imperialist powers seeking to expand their influence in the Horn of Africa. Benito Mussolini, eager to resurrect the glory of the Roman Empire and establish Italy as a major colonial power, eyed Abyssinia as a prime target for expansion. With the end of the Great War (referred to as World War I in the modern day), the amount of land Italy had gained was significantly smaller than the promised amount, leading to much disappointment and resentment. Furthermore, the echoes of history further fueled Italy's determination, seeking revenge for its defeat by Abyssinia forces in the Battle of Adwa in 1896. Mussolini envisioned the conquest of Abyssinia as a means to restore national pride and establish Italy as a force to be reckoned with on the world stage. Thus, the Abyssinian Crisis, also known as the Second Italo-Ethiopian War, unfolded against the backdrop of rising tensions and imperial ambitions in the early 20th century.



Source: Wikipedia

The first interaction between the two states happened on December 5<sup>th</sup>, 1934, during what is now known as the “Walwal Incident”. This conflict was a skirmish near the Walwal oasis located on the border separating Abyssinia and Italian-controlled Somaliland. With both countries claiming the oasis and the land, tensions were high, and forces clashed with suspicions of a preemptive strike from Italy.

Though the incident was relatively insignificant, Mussolini seized upon it as a pretext for intervention. In October 1935, Italy brazenly invaded Abyssinia, using a well-equipped military force that included tanks, aircraft, and chemical weapons. Abyssinia was woefully unequipped for such an attack as they lacked the industrial and technological capabilities and thus struggled to defend itself. The conflict highlighted the technological disparity between an industrialized European power and a predominantly agrarian African nation. Here, it is essential to note that Abyssinia has been awarded international recognition as a sovereign state through the Treaty of Versailles, meaning it would be an invasion or a declaration of war if Italian troops entered Abyssinia.

Emperor Haile Selassie of Abyssinia, recognizing the impending threat, appealed to the League for assistance. However, the League's response was marred by indecision and the reluctance of major powers to take decisive action against Italy. While the League imposed economic sanctions on Italy, including an arms embargo, the measures were not robust enough to deter Mussolini's regime. The League members, including Britain and France, were hesitant to take strong actions that might provoke Italy and potentially destabilize the fragile peace in Europe. Some nations even engaged in secret deals with Italy that undermined the effectiveness of the sanctions.

By May 1936, Italy had successfully occupied Abyssinia, marking a significant moment in the consolidation of Italy's African empire. Emperor Haile Selassie, facing the harsh reality of occupation, fled into exile.

## **DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS:**

### **Colonialism**

the policy or practice of acquiring full or partial political control over another country, occupying it with settlers, and exploiting it economically.

### **Allies/Central Powers**

the war pitted the Central Powers—mainly Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey—against the Allies—mainly France, Great Britain, Russia, Italy, Japan, and, from 1917, the United States.

### **Sovereignty**

composed of three main aspects of a state's authority over itself: a state's independence, its control over territory and its ability to govern itself.

**Imperialism**

a policy of extending a country's power and influence through diplomacy or military force.

**Fascism**

a political ideology and movement characterized by a centralized autocracy, militarism, forcible suppression of opposition, nationalism, and strong regimentation of society and the economy.

**Collective Security**

a multi-lateral security arrangement between states in which each state in the institution accepts that an attack on one state is the concern of all and merits a collective response to threats by all.

**Disarmament**

the reduction or withdrawal of military forces and weapons.

**(Economic) Sanctions**

Commercial and financial penalties applied by countries against a targeted individual, self-governing state, or group.

**BACKGROUND INFORMATION & KEY ISSUES:****European Colonialism in Africa**

In the 15th century, many powerful nations in Europe set sail to unknown waters in hopes of finding new land that would provide opportunities where they found Africa, a continent with rich soil, gold, and oil in the future. The discovery of Africa was a breakthrough for the Europeans, seeing only the lowly educated and weak tribes and the people protecting the land. Countries such as Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and many more quickly went in pursuit of land and resources (whether it be natural or human). This was the start of what is now known as colonization. Settlers would arrive at these new lands and cause conflict with local tribes and/or aboriginals if they resist. Either way, the result was the same: they would invade and claim the land for themselves, and Abyssinia was no exception.

**Battle of Adwa**

The seeds of the crisis were sown in the aftermath of the First Italo-Ethiopian War (1895-1896), where Italy suffered a humiliating defeat at the hands of Abyssinia, denting its imperial ambitions. The Battle of Adwa was a significant military confrontation between Ethiopia and Italy that took place near the town of Adwa in northern Ethiopia. Italy, under Emperor Menelik II, aimed to expand its colonial territories by conquering Ethiopia, which was one of the few remaining African nations that had not been colonized. However, the Ethiopian

forces, led by Emperor Menelik II and Empress Taytu Betul, successfully resisted the Italian invasion. On March 1, 1896, the Ethiopian army defeated the Italians at Adwa. This victory was a remarkable achievement for Ethiopia, as it not only preserved its independence but also shattered the myth of European invincibility in Africa. Ethiopia became a symbol of African resistance against colonialism and gained international admiration.

The Italian defeat at Adwa was a significant blow to Italy's pride and ambitions for colonial expansion. It left a lasting impact on the Italian psyche and created a sense of national humiliation. When Benito Mussolini came to power in Italy in the 1920s, he sought to revive and glorify Italian imperialism, erasing the memory of the defeat at Adwa. Mussolini exploited nationalist sentiments and used the rhetoric of revenge to justify the military campaign, framing it as a quest for redemption and a means to erase the shame of Adwa from Italy's history.

### **Italo–Abyssinian Treaty of Friendship and Arbitration**

The Italo-Abyssinian Treaty of Friendship and Arbitration was a treaty signed between Italy and Abyssinia on October 2, 1928. It aimed to establish friendly relations between the two countries and to provide a framework for resolving any disputes through arbitration rather than military force. Key elements of the treaty included diplomatic recognition, territorial integrity, arbitration of disputes, and economic cooperation. Despite the positive sentiment and aims of the treaty, it completely deteriorated as Italy invaded Abyssinia. Meanwhile, major powers like Britain and France, driven by their own geopolitical considerations, hesitated to intervene forcefully, further undermining the League's credibility.

### **Geographical Importance of Abyssinia**

Abyssinia, located in the Horn of Africa, holds a strategic position at the crossroads of Africa, the Middle East, and the Indian Ocean. Controlling Abyssinia would provide Italy with access to key trade routes and influence over maritime trade in the region. The geopolitical significance of Abyssinia's location made it an attractive target for a colonial power seeking to expand its influence. Additionally, gaining control of Abyssinia would also give Italy strategic access to the Red Sea. This would open up new trade routes and enhance Italy's naval and commercial capabilities in the region. The Red Sea provided a crucial maritime link between Europe and Asia, and Italy's imperial ambitions included establishing a presence along this vital route.

### **Hoare-Laval Pact**

The Hoare-Laval Pact was a controversial proposal made in December 1935 between British Foreign Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare and French Prime Minister Pierre Laval. It suggested the partition of Abyssinia between Italy and Abyssinia, with Italy gaining control over the western and southern parts of the country. This proposal was highly criticized and condemned because it essentially meant sacrificing Abyssinia sovereignty and independence for the sake of appeasing Italian dictator Benito Mussolini. Public outrage and international condemnation

followed the revelation of the pact, as it was seen as a betrayal of the principles of collective security and resistance against aggression. The League of Nations, of which both Britain and France were members, had as one of its main objectives the prevention of aggression by one nation against another. The Hoare-Laval Pact undermined this principle and contributed to the erosion of confidence in the League of Nations as an effective mechanism for maintaining peace. The Pact was later abandoned due to widespread backlash, in which both Hoare and Laval faced political repercussions.

### **TIMELINE OF MAJOR EVENTS:**

Please note that the first committee session will be set directly after the Walwal Incident, therefore events occurring afterwards shall not be discussed during debates until further progression in the committee.

<b>Event &amp; Date</b>	<b>Description of Event</b>
Battle of Adwa 1896	Abyssinia successfully repels an Italian invasion at the Battle of Adwa. This victory establishes Abyssinia as the only African nation to defeat a European colonial power, boosting Abyssinian national pride.
Formation of the League of Nations January 10, 1920	The League of Nations was officially established. It was created as part of the Treaty of Versailles, which ended World War I. The League aimed to promote international cooperation, prevent future conflicts, and provide a forum for diplomatic resolution of disputes. Both Italy and Abyssinia were founding members.
Italo–Abyssinian Treaty of Friendship and Arbitration Signed by Italy and Abyssinia August 2, 1928	Italy and Abyssinia sign the Treaty of Friendship, which is meant to settle lingering issues from the First Italo-Abyssinian War. However, disputes arise over the interpretation of certain clauses.
Walwal Incident December 5, 1934	A border dispute between Italian and Abyssinian forces near the Walwal oasis in the Ogaden region leads to skirmishes. Italy uses this incident as a pretext for the invasion,

	alleging Abyssinian aggression. This marks the first military conflict in the second Italo-Abysinnia war.
Stresa Front 1934	Italy withdraws from the League of Nations after the League condemns its use of poison gas in the invasion of Abyssinia. This move is part of a broader diplomatic realignment in Europe known as the Stresa Front, where Britain, France, and Italy express a diplomatic unity.
Italy begins invasion of Abysinnia October 3, 1935	Italy, under the leadership of Mussolini, launches a full-scale invasion of Abyssinia without a formal declaration of war. The invasion marks the beginning of the Abyssinian Crisis.
League of Nations Reaction to Invasion October 7, 1935	The League of Nations responds to the invasion by declaring Italy as the aggressor. However, it fails to take effective actions against Mussolini's regime.
Hoare-Laval Pact November 18, 1935	British and French diplomats propose the Hoare-Laval Pact, which secretly plans to give Italy two-thirds of Abyssinia in an attempt to avoid further conflict. The proposal is met with public outrage and is eventually abandoned and was also later rejected by Musollini.
Abyssinian Resistance December 1935 - May 1936	Abyssinian forces, led by Emperor Haile Selassie, resist the Italian invasion. The conflict involves both conventional and guerrilla warfare.
Addis Ababa Falls May 2, 1936	Italian forces capture the capital city, Addis Ababa, leading to the annexation of Abyssinia into Italian East Africa.
End of the Conflict June 30, 1936	Emperor Haile Selassie goes into exile, and the League of Nations officially recognizes

	the Italian occupation of Abyssinia, marking the end of the Abyssinian Crisis.
Italy Withdraws from the League of Nations December 13, 1937	In response to international condemnation and isolation following the invasion, Italy withdraws from the League of Nations.

**AREAS OF DEBATE:**

There are multiple ways delegates could take to subsidize or mitigate this conflict at hand, and there are many factors to consider, especially since the League struggled to instill its values listed in the Covenant in member states. Below are some areas that delegates are encouraged to explore during debate.

**Humanitarian Intervention or Sovereignty**

Italy’s invasion of Abyssinia is a prime example of a loss of sovereignty. The exploration of humanitarian intervention and sovereignty requires delegates to navigate the ethical and moral dimensions of the Abyssinian Crisis. Discussions can revolve around the ethical considerations surrounding Italy's invasion and the League's response, assessing the moral obligations of member states to intervene in conflicts for humanitarian reasons. Delegates may debate the principles of humanitarian intervention and how they should be applied in instances where state sovereignty clashes with preventing human rights abuses. The debate can also examine the long-term consequences of prioritizing sovereignty over intervention, both in terms of the specific crisis and the broader implications for international law and human rights. Exploring contemporary examples of humanitarian interventions, delegates can draw parallels and distinctions to enrich the discourse.

**Balancing National and International Interests**

The Italian population followed a fascist leader who had plans of “restoring greatness,” along with their ally, the German population, who dissented from having to take responsibility for the entirety of the Great War. These nationalist ideologies direct conflict to the League’s principles which is to uphold collective security. Delegates may focus on the actions and motivations of major powers like Britain and France, who pursued national interests in an attempt to maintain stability in Europe. The debate can explore the nuances of how economic ties, strategic considerations, and colonial ambitions influenced the decisions of these major powers, often at the expense of upholding the League's collective security framework.

A discussion might center on the role of Britain, which, due to its economic ties with Italy and concerns about the rising influence of Nazi Germany, adopted a policy of appeasement rather than robustly enforcing collective security. France, too, faced internal political challenges



and the specter of German aggression, leading to a cautious approach that prioritized national interests over a united front within the League. Delegates could analyze how these actions impacted the League's credibility and effectiveness, and whether alternative strategies could have successfully balanced national interests with the collective security goals of the League.

In exploring the reactions of other League members, such as smaller European nations and non-European states, delegates can discuss the varied responses and whether they were shaped more by immediate national concerns or a genuine commitment to the League's ideals. This approach provides a nuanced examination of collective security within the League, offering delegates the opportunity to scrutinize the complex interplay between national interests, power dynamics, and the broader mission of maintaining international peace and security.

### **International Cooperation**

Exploring the Hoare-Laval Pact and international collaboration involves a nuanced examination of the diplomatic efforts made during the Abyssinian Crisis. Delegates can dissect the motivations behind the pact and analyze its potential benefits and drawbacks in resolving the conflict. The debate may scrutinize the role of secret agreements in international diplomacy and their impact on transparency and trust among member states. Evaluating the consequences of the leaked information on public perception and the League's credibility, delegates can discuss the importance of open diplomacy in fostering international collaboration. This was also seen in the League's economic sanctions on arms embargo for Italy which proved to be ineffective due to states' "under the table" negotiations with Italy in secret. Additionally, the discussion can extend to the lessons learned from the Hoare-Laval Pact, emphasizing the need for effective communication, adherence to collective principles, and the avoidance of backdoor negotiations in maintaining collaborative efforts within international organizations.

### **Colonization and Imperialism in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century**

As a final note, another interesting area which could be explored is colonization. Delegates are expected to have basic information about their respective nations and with this delegates could explore and debate further about the main root of this issue: colonization. Many countries have been colonizers, essentially replicating the actions of Italy on other countries, particularly in Africa. Delegates are encouraged to find deeper meaning through this debate and not only try to solve the situation at hand with Abyssinia but possible create a holistic resolution that could also account for future possible events. A possible head into this would be treaties. Formation of treaties could be another direction delegates could shift the debate in where delegates could pitch in as it could be a simple yet effective idea.

### **POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS:**

For the Abyssinian crisis, from looking at the areas of debate and the situation at hand, we can start by determining the main goal. Preventing another war that could increase the tensions in Europe, which are steadily on the rise for the first time after the First World War. For this to be achieved, a peaceful step would be an intelligent decision that could be pursued.

### **Diplomatic Dialogue to Uphold the Treaty of Friendship**

A plausible approach to this would be to foster diplomatic dialogue at the headquarters of the League, bringing Italian diplomats and the Abyssinian diplomats together to discuss a variety of issues under the supervision and monitorization of the League of Nations. Both states have already signed the Italo-Abyssinia Treaty of Friendship, and the League can provide stricter and more effective measures to ensure that the clauses in the treaty are properly upheld. This solution should contain information on the agenda that will be discussed during the conference and cover the general format that will be taken. It could also be a good idea to include separate nations and explain the benefits of having these members. However, delegates are advised that it may be unrealistic to set up meetings when tensions are already this high, and there is a chance that either government will reject the offer. Diplomatic efforts to isolate Italy should have been accompanied by a clear set of demands and conditions for normalization. This could include the withdrawal of troops, reparations, and a commitment to peaceful resolution through negotiation.

### **A More Firm Response by the League**

League of nations could have refused to recognize any territorial gains made by Italy through the invasion. This would have undermined the legitimacy of Italy's actions in the eyes of the international community and could have had long-term consequences for Italy's standing. More drastic consequences past the ineffective economic sanctions would have properly incentivized Italy to withdraw from the region. If further action is shown by the Italian forces in Abyssinia, provoking war, possible approaches include placing sanctions on the Italian peninsula or suspending/expelling the nation from the League of Nations and the protection it brings to each individual country. Delegates, however, should notice the possible consequences that this brings and the danger it will have on the entirety of the world. If this is what delegates deem the right path, it is encouraged to be developed in the most peaceful way with the Italians and Germany behind them, while other possible ideas are highly encouraged.

### **Possibility of Creating Security Pacts**

Considering the limitations of the League of Nations in enforcing collective security, member states may explore the possibility of creating regional security pacts. These pacts could be formed among nations sharing common interests and concerns, allowing for more immediate and region-specific responses to aggression. While not a substitute for the overarching authority of the League, regional security pacts could act as supplementary mechanisms for maintaining peace and stability. Member states are encouraged to explore the feasibility of such pacts, emphasizing the need for collaboration and mutual defense against external threats. This

approach acknowledges the diverse geopolitical landscape and the potential for regional initiatives to complement the broader efforts of the League of Nations in preventing conflicts like the Abyssinian Crisis from escalating further.

### **International Peacekeeping Force**

The deployment of an international peacekeeping force emerges as a viable solution to ensure the withdrawal of Italian troops from Ethiopian territory. A neutral and impartial force, authorized by the League of Nations, could play a pivotal role in overseeing the cessation of hostilities, creating a buffer zone, and facilitating a peaceful resolution. This measure underscores the collective responsibility of the international community to maintain peace and security, aligning with the League of Nations' mandate for collective security. The presence of such a force would not only deter further aggression but also provide a platform for diplomatic negotiations between the conflicting parties, with the ultimate goal of achieving a lasting and just resolution to the Abyssinian Crisis.

### **Arms Embargo**

A crucial step in addressing the Abyssinian Crisis is the imposition of an arms embargo on Italy. This measure aims to prevent the further escalation of the conflict by limiting Italy's access to military resources. By proposing and enforcing a comprehensive ban on arms sales to Italy, the international community can contribute to de-escalating tensions and fostering a more stable environment. The arms embargo serves not only as a punitive measure against the aggressor but also as a means to uphold the principles of the League of Nations, emphasizing the commitment to maintaining peace and preventing the use of force as a tool for territorial expansion.

### **BLOC POSITIONS:**

Below is a list of possible standpoints and positions delegates within the council may choose as a basis for forming their bloc positions. What is listed below is not a blueprint for the precise number or reasoning behind the eventual blocs, but rather a suggestion offering various vantage points and guiding principles for delegates to consider. The standpoints below are potentially not mutually exclusive; delegates may weave elements from multiple stances or choose to form a bloc using a basis outside of what is listed:

### **Pro-Italy**

Comprising delegates representing nations who have committed similar acts to Italy in the Abyssinian Crisis, this bloc prioritizes non-confrontational approaches with Italy and seeks to maintain diplomatic relations and economic cooperation. Consisting of nations that fear the complexity of the geopolitical situation, these delegates would not outwardly condemn the acts of Italy as they do not wish to sever economic ties or destabilize the European political landscape. The member states within this bloc oppose imposing harsh measures such as

economic sanctions or military intervention, fearing potential economic repercussions and the escalation of hostilities. They would also support nationalist ideologies. The primary objective of this bloc is to encourage dialogue between Italy and Ethiopia, emphasizing diplomatic solutions over punitive actions, overall appeasing Italy.

In alignment with their stance, member states within this bloc may include Italy, Britain, France, and other nations with historical or economic ties to Italy. These countries recognize the importance of regional stability and diplomatic engagement, emphasizing the need to address the Abyssinian Crisis through peaceful means rather than adopting aggressive measures that could lead to further instability in the region. The bloc aims to protect national interests, foster diplomatic dialogue, and ensure economic cooperation, all while avoiding actions that could provoke a wider conflict and disrupt the delicate balance of alliances in the League of Nations.

### **Pro-Abyssinia**

Comprising delegates representing nations sympathetic to Abyssinia's plight in the Abyssinian Crisis, this bloc strongly condemns Italy's aggressive actions and advocates for a robust response from the League of Nations. These nations prioritize the enforcement of international law and the principles of collective security, emphasizing the need for punitive measures against Italy to deter further aggression. Consisting of member states that denounce Italy's violation of Abyssinia's sovereignty, this bloc firmly supports economic sanctions and other punitive actions as a means to pressure Italy into withdrawing its forces. The delegates within this bloc are committed to upholding the League of Nations' mandate to maintain peace and stability and believe that a strong response is essential to prevent similar acts of aggression in the future.

Member states likely to be part of this bloc include Ethiopia, South Africa, and other nations that have been colonized before, particularly those in Africa. These countries recognize the importance of taking a firm stance against violations of territorial sovereignty, emphasizing the need for a collective and united response to Italy's actions. The primary goal of this bloc is to secure justice for Abyssinia, protect the principles of the League of Nations, and ensure that aggressive actions are met with decisive measures to maintain global peace and security.

### **QUESTIONS A RESOLUTION MUST ANSWER (QARMA's):**

1. Considering the League of Nations Covenant and international law, what moral and legal grounds does the League have to condemn Italy's invasion of Abyssinia, and how can the resolution reaffirm the principles of collective security outlined in the Covenant?
2. How can the committee address the legal uncertainties surrounding Italy's aggression against Abyssinia, particularly in light of existing international agreements, and what measures can be taken to clarify and strengthen the League's response to such violations in the future?

3. In navigating the resolution's language, how can the Council strike a balance between condemning Italy's actions as a violation of international peace and respecting the sovereignty of member states, and what mechanisms can be proposed to ensure a nuanced approach to the crisis?
4. Given the humanitarian implications of Italy's invasion, how can the resolution ensure the League's commitment to upholding human rights standards and provide adequate humanitarian assistance to the affected Abyssinian population, while still respecting the boundaries of national sovereignty?
5. How can the League adapt its legal framework to effectively respond to emerging challenges in maintaining international peace and security, particularly those not explicitly covered in the Covenant?
6. What specific criteria should guide the League in determining when intervention in domestic affairs is warranted, and how can the resolution establish clear guidelines for the League's involvement in member states' internal conflicts while upholding the principles of the Covenant and collective security?

## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

- “The Wal Wal Arbitration on JSTOR.” *Jstor.org*, 2024, [www.jstor.org/stable/2190555](http://www.jstor.org/stable/2190555).
- “League of Nations | Definition & Purpose | Britannica.” *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 2024, [www.britannica.com/topic/League-of-Nations](http://www.britannica.com/topic/League-of-Nations).
- “The League of Nations: Definition, WW1 & Failure - HISTORY.” *HISTORY*, 12 Oct. 2017, [www.history.com/topics/world-war-i/league-of-nations](http://www.history.com/topics/world-war-i/league-of-nations).
- “The League of Nations | the United Nations Office at Geneva.” *The United Nations Office at Geneva*, 2024, [www.ungeneva.org/en/about/league-of-nations/overview](http://www.ungeneva.org/en/about/league-of-nations/overview).
- <https://www.timetoast.com/users/585195>. “Timetoast.” *Timetoast Timelines*, Timetoast, 1930, [www.timetoast.com/timelines/abyssinian-crisis-ea6487f0-656b-433e-93c8-fb0a31cedd4d](http://www.timetoast.com/timelines/abyssinian-crisis-ea6487f0-656b-433e-93c8-fb0a31cedd4d).
- “Abyssinian Crisis: Summary, Timeline & Causes | StudySmarter.” *StudySmarter UK*, 2019, [www.studysmarter.co.uk/explanations/history/world-wars/abyssinian-crisis/](http://www.studysmarter.co.uk/explanations/history/world-wars/abyssinian-crisis/).
- “Battle of Adwa | Cause, Summary, Winner, & Significance | Britannica.” *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 2024, [www.britannica.com/event/Battle-of-Adwa](http://www.britannica.com/event/Battle-of-Adwa).
- “Hoare-Laval Pact | Munich Agreement, Appeasement, Peace Treaty | Britannica.” *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 2024, [www.britannica.com/event/Hoare-Laval-Pact](http://www.britannica.com/event/Hoare-Laval-Pact).
- “Italy - Fascism, Mussolini, Unification | Britannica.” *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 2024, [www.britannica.com/place/Italy/The-Fascist-era](http://www.britannica.com/place/Italy/The-Fascist-era).
- MyBib Contributors. “MyBib Citation Manager.” *MyBib*, 2024, [www.mybib.com/#/projects/zv72Zz/citations](http://www.mybib.com/#/projects/zv72Zz/citations).

“The Abyssinian Crisis, 1935.” *Gcsehistory.com*, 2024,

[www.gcsehistory.com/faq/abyssinia.html](http://www.gcsehistory.com/faq/abyssinia.html).

“The Treaty Background of the Italo-Ethiopian Dispute on JSTOR.” *Jstor.org*, 2024,

[www.jstor.org/stable/2191086](http://www.jstor.org/stable/2191086).

“WW2: Italy Invades Ethiopia | South African History Online.” *Sahistory.org.za*, 2015,

[www.sahistory.org.za/dated-event/ww2-italy-invades-ethiopia](http://www.sahistory.org.za/dated-event/ww2-italy-invades-ethiopia).