

(d) The Canadian Treaty regarding the Pacific Halibut Fisheries was signed by a Canadian Minister, Mr. Lapointe, (under a commission issued from London), and was approved in Ottawa by a government resolution in 1923; but it was not formally approved by the Canadian Parliament until June 21, 1926, ex post facto.

(e) When, in 1924, an ardent effort was made to achieve moral pacification in Europe by means of the Protocol drawn up by the Assembly of the League, the Canadian Cabinet made its decision without reference to the body to which it was theoretically responsible. Subsequently it brought down to Parliament a copy of the letter by which it had refused to adhere to the Protocol.

(f) Parliament fared even worse when it came to the report of the 1926 Imperial Conference. This highly important constitutional arrangement was not submitted for approval. Mr. King's stated reasons for not asking parliamentary approval were (1) that this was not being done in Great Britain or the other Dominions; (2) that a debate along party lines would display disunity, very undesirable in relation to a decision which had commanded unanimity in the Conference; and (3) that the country was in any event not bound by the Report. (1)

(g) The matter of economic sanctions against Italy

(1) Corbett, loc. cit. pp.4-5. (See next page).