the issues were settled by arbitration or through the diplomatic channel was the question of whether Canada, as the imperial ties slowly dissolved, would be able to stand alone against the encroachments of its powerful neighbor. This was demonstrated in the difference between the Canadian and the British positions on the *Eastwood* incident. Canada desired more than an assurance about future "target practices". To the Canadian Government the incident called for a "severe reprimand" and, implicitly, a diplomatic apology.

 $P_{l}$ 

nis

the

tot

μul

li S

1.1a

11

Ú10

@10

Otl

(ne

្បារ

3

'n

16

h

ા આ

्र

The attainment of full international status by evolution rather than revolution meant that, in protesting the heavy hand of the United States, Canada had the advantage of British diplomatic support. In the Eastwood affair, this took the form of Canadian association with an essentially British protest. While the Canadian demand for an apology was unsuccessful, the point was adequately made. In the I'm Alone case, which was after Canada had established direct diplomatic relations with the United States, the Canadian position was strengthened by the expression of British diplomatic support. On April 11, 1929, two day: after Vincent Massey, the Canadian Minister at Washington, had presented his note calling for "such redress as is now possible", Sir Esmé Howard formally notified the State Department that the British Government wished to be associated with the Canadian position. Thus, Canada was assisted in safeguarding its developing independence by the greater diplomatic strength and prestige of Britain. However, this support could only be gained when there was a sufficient degree of affinity between Canadian and British interests to permit the adoption of a common position. When this was possible, as in both these smuggling incidents, Canada found that it had a valuable method of bridging the gap between its international status and its international stature. The method of solution, however, was always secondary; the central issue was that the element of Canadian sovereignty that had been acquired should not be compromised by the actions of the United States Coast Guard.