

government's attitude and policies on those connections. The work of the League of Nations, gradually being undermined by secessions, was perfunctorily scrutinized and debated, and a few leading members of Parliament attended the annual Assembly sessions at Geneva. Slowly there grew up a body of members more informed on foreign affairs. Through the improvements of press and radio news coverage, and better editorial expression, public information and opinion was becoming deeper; and this was reflected in Parliament. There were ever-increasing demands by Members of Parliament themselves for foreign affairs reviews and debates; Parliamentary Standing Committees on External Affairs occasionally met; a few Parliamentary Under-Secretaries for External Affairs were appointed in an attempt to provide a closer liaison between Government and Parliament. On major issues involving the possibility of war, the Mackenzie King Government adhered to the principle that invariably Parliament must be consulted and "Parliament will decide".

When the Chanak crisis arose, and Mr. Lloyd George tentatively invited Canada's co-operation in possible hostilities, Mr. King replied asking if the situation required the summoning of Parliament to consider a decision; but events made this unnecessary.

When Hitler's mechanized army rolled into Poland in 1939 thus automatically committing Great