

even give its sanction to government policy involving the national interest or involving issues of war and peace. ~~Even though the final centre of policy lay in London and not in Ottawa.~~

Parliament was, in fact, to some extent becoming more informed and consulted, and a certain amount of debate followed. On the other hand, there were innumerable instances of omission of this desirable practice.

In 1925-1926 Canada's position in the British Empire, newly called the British Commonwealth, was radically changed. Its dependence on the Colonial Office, the successor Dominions Office and the Foreign Office, its reliance on the channel of the Governor-General, were abandoned. Autonomy in foreign affairs was extended. Henceforth Ottawa, not London, directed the foreign policy-making of Canada. This threw greater responsibilities on both the Canadian Government and the Canadian Parliament than theretofore.

Nevertheless, during the 1930's and 1940's parliamentary interest in affairs beyond the North American continent still remained largely remote and academic. The Turkish-Greek crisis, the Italo-Abyssinian War, the Spanish Civil War, the "Manchurian incident", the successive aggressions and invasions of Hitler prior to Munich, the Japanese war in North China - these were debated in Parliament, mostly post-facto; but Parliament took little part in directing the