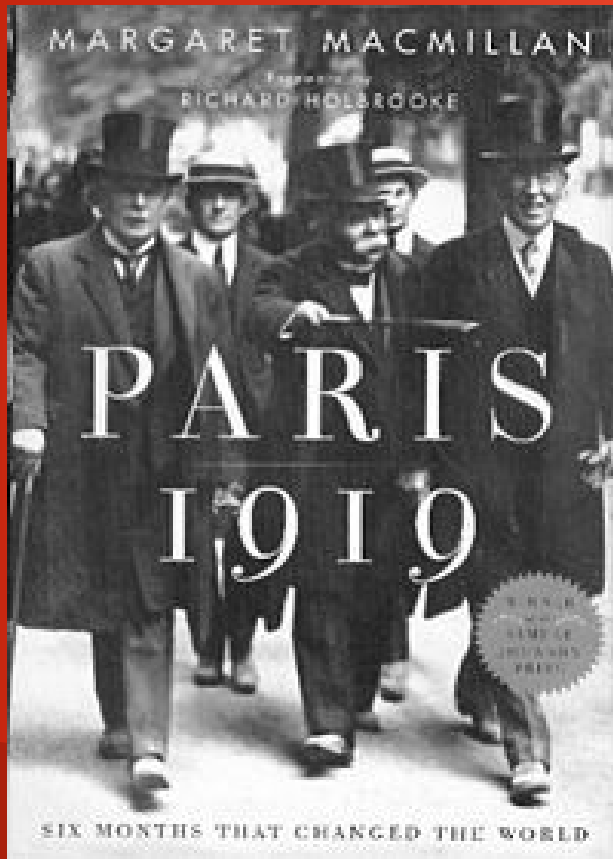


The Growth of Canadian Independence

Paris Peace Conference

- Canadian Prime Minister Robert Borden demanded a seat at the conference as a result of contributions to the war effort.
- Not simply represented by Britain.
- Canada gave a signature on the Treaty of Versailles
- Proved Canada's position as a middle power on the world stage.

Paris Peace Conference 1919



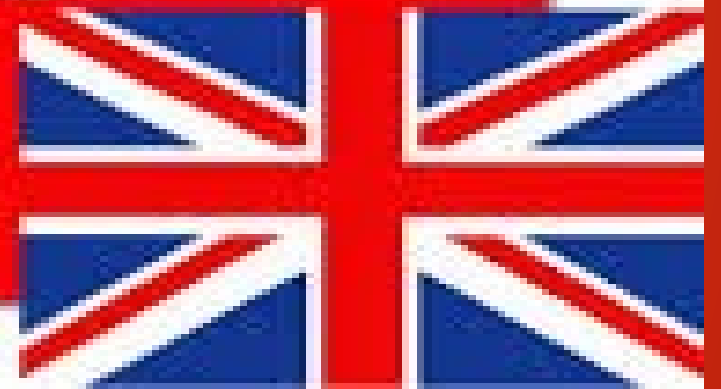
The Chanak Crisis 1922

- British sent troops to port of Chanak in Turkey
- P.M. King said Canada would only send support if parliament agreed
- First time Canada refused unconditional support for British Imperial war policies



The Chanak Crisis

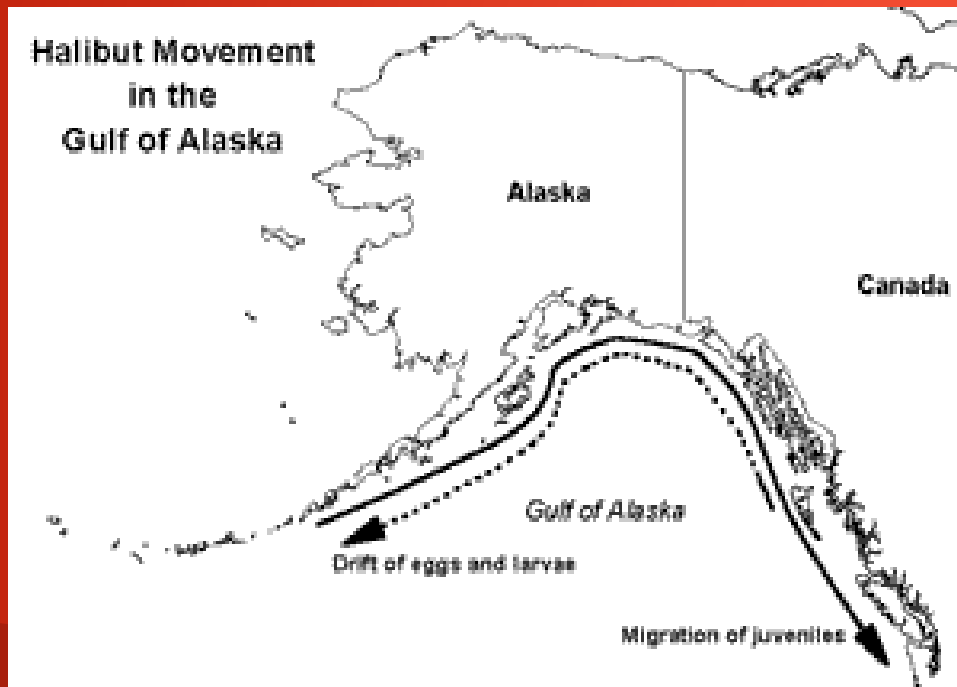
September 1922



Halibut Treaty 1923

- Canada and the USA signed a treaty for the protection of halibut on the west coast
- In the past a British official always signed on Canada's behalf
- Example of Canada exercising control of her foreign affairs

Halibut Treaty



Imperial Conference 1926

- Made it known that Canada was in no way a subordinate of Britain
- The '**Balfour Report**' acknowledged that all dominions were autonomous (independent) parts of the British Empire
- Governor general was only a representative of the Queen

Imperial Conference



The Statute of Westminster 1931

- Recognized in law that Canada was an autonomous dominion of Great Britain.
- Canada and all dominions were free to make their own laws
- Dec 11th, 1931, Canada became a sovereign state as part of the '**British Commonwealth**'.

Statute of Westminster

