

the other countries of the hemisphere. As we have already mentioned, this request was rejected. But arrangements were made to hold a special meeting in February, 1945, at Mexico City of the American republics cooperating in the war effort. Argentina was not invited to this meeting. Neither was Canada - but for different reasons. When, at a press conference on January 10, the United States Secretary of State was asked if Canada would be represented, he is reported as having said that it would not be, "because technically it was not classified as one of the American republics." The Mexico City Conference will probably discuss the eventual relationship of the Union of American States to the proposed world security organization, other post-war problems, and economic matters. It may also discuss the position of Argentina.

We have already noted that the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals make provision for regional organizations. If the existing Pan American organization is to be integrated into a universal system, it may be necessary to make certain changes in its constitution. It may be taken for granted, however, that the conferences will continue to meet in one form or another. The system of consultative meetings of foreign ministers will probably be maintained for emergencies; but the regular quinquennial conferences will undoubtedly begin to meet again once the war is over.

SPECIAL CONFERENCES

In addition to the regular series of Pan American conferences and the meetings of foreign ministers discussed above, there have been over 150 special and technical conferences since 1889. These conferences have dealt with an imposing list of subjects, including agriculture, aviation, bibliography, botanical research, child welfare, the codification of international law, commercial cooperation, consular procedure, customs, education, electrical communications, finance, highways and automotive traffic, housing, intellectual cooperation, nutrition, public health, trade-marks, postal matters, radio, etc. etc. In many cases, the special conferences themselves form a series. Thus, there have been over a dozen sanitary conferences and as many scientific conferences.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION AT SPECIAL CONFERENCES

Not being a member of the Union, Canada has never been represented at a regular Pan American conference or at a meeting of American foreign ministers. But she has been represented at some of the special conferences. Thus, she was represented at the First Pan American Medical Congress (Washington, 1893), at the Second Pan American Medical Congress (Mexico City, 1896), at the Pan American Road Congress (Oakland, Cal., 1915), at the First Pan American Aeronautic Convention and Exposition (New York, 1917), at the First International Congress of History of America (Rio de Janeiro, 1922), at the Pan American Conference of Women (Baltimore, Md., 1922), at the Second Pan American Red Cross Conference (Washington, 1926), at the Fourth Pan American Congress of Architects (Rio de Janeiro, 1930), at the First Pan American Postal Congress (Madrid, 1931), at the Third Pan American Red Cross Conference (Rio de Janeiro, 1935), at the Fourth Postal Congress of the Americas and Spain (Panama, 1936), at the First Inter-American Travel Congress (San Francisco, 1939), at the First American Conference of National Committees on Intellectual Cooperation (Santiago, Chile, 1939), at the International Congress of Democracies of America (Montevideo, 1939), at the Fourth Pan American Conference of National Directors of Health (Washington, 1940) at the First Pan American Congress on Mining Engineering and Geology (Santiago, Chile, 1942), at the Eleventh Pan American Sanitary Conference (Rio de Janeiro, 1942), at the Inter-American Conference on Social Security (Santiago, Chile, 1942), at meetings of the Inter-