

proposal for the new League was based was a guarantee of territorial integrity and national independence of the member States; and this would have been tantamount to a "Pan Americanization" of the Monroe Doctrine. As we will see later, the Monroe Doctrine was "Pan Americanized" at a subsequent conference; but notwithstanding the fact that the question came up again at other conferences and was scheduled to appear on the programme of the postponed Bogota Conference, the proposed League was never created.

There has been some recent talk of such a League in certain Latin American circles. This would not be incompatible with the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals, Section C of Chapter VIII of which makes provision for regional agencies of this type. It is interesting to note that President Wilson once proposed the creation of an American League. Colonel House, who suggested the plan to the President, hoped that Canada would become a member.

GONDRA TREATY ETC.

The most important achievement of the Santiago Conference was the adoption of the Gondra Treaty on the Prevention of Conflicts between the American States. Under this treaty, the republics agreed to submit to Commissions of Inquiry for investigation and report all disputes that could not be settled diplomatically or by arbitration under existing treaties. As under the Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the parties were under an obligation to maintain the status quo until after the Commission had rendered its report which was not, however, binding on them. The treaty was later strengthened by the General Convention of Inter-American Conciliation which was adopted at a special conference on arbitration and conciliation held in Washington in 1929.

The latter conference also adopted a General Treaty of Inter-American Arbitration which represented a considerable advance over the Mexico City Arbitration Treaty referred to above. In addition to the Gondra treaty, the Santiago Conference adopted three other conventions and over 60 resolutions and motions. One of the conventions dealt with uniform nomenclature in the classification of merchandise, another with publicity of customs documents, and the third with trade-marks.

HAVANA CONFERENCE (1928)

The Sixth Conference, which was held in Havana in 1928, marks a turning point in the movement. While there had been some discussion of controversial questions at the Santiago Conference, including criticism of the Monroe Doctrine, the conferences had never been used as a forum for the discussion of economic and political issues arising out of certain aspects of the foreign policy of the United States in Latin America.

At Havana, this policy was openly criticized for the first time, and this notwithstanding the fact that there were already signs of a reorientation in the Latin American policy of the United States.

For one thing the United States was on the point of abandoning the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine under which, in 1904, it had assumed "an international police power" in Latin America. The agenda of the meeting had not contemplated any departure from the traditional practice of excluding controversial questions, provision being made for discussion of such matters as the status of the Pan American Union, juridical matters, communications, intellectual co-operation, etc.