

mutual confidence that now existed, it was possible to solve the two problems that had nearly wrecked the Havana Conference, namely the problem of intervention and the problem of tariff barriers. But the Conference failed to bring an end to the Chaco War between Paraguay and Bolivia which for four years had been disturbing the peace of the Americas.

One of the highlights of the Conference was Secretary of State Hull's statement in favour of the reduction of high tariff barriers. The United States also consented to become a party to the Convention on the Rights and Duties of States which prohibited intervention by any State in the "internal and external" affairs of another. In both cases this represented a reversal of the position taken by that country at Havana.

In the same convention on the rights and duties of States, the United States abandoned another position; for the convention provides that "nationals and foreigners are under the same protection of the law and the national authorities and the foreigners may not claim rights other or more extensive than those of the nationals." This was in effect an acceptance of the Calvo Doctrine which had long been a bone of contention between the Latin American countries and the United States.

The Conference also adopted an Additional Protocol to the General Convention of Inter-American Conciliation of 1929 which considerably strengthened the Gonda conciliation system mentioned above. It may be noted, however, that the Conference turned down a Mexican proposal for a Peace Code which would have created an American Court of International Justice on which Canada would have been offered representation.

Other conventions adopted by the Conference related to nationality, political asylum, extradition and the teaching of history. The Conference also adopted 95 resolutions.

#### BUENOS AIRES PEACE CONFERENCE (1936)

Reference has already been made to certain special Pan American conferences. One of these was the International Conference of American States on Conciliation and Arbitration of 1929 mentioned above. Another was the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace which met in Buenos Aires in 1936. This conference was inspired by the termination of the Chaco War in 1935; but it soon became apparent that one of its chief purposes would be to discuss measures for the defence of the hemisphere against foreign aggression. For if 1935 had seen the termination of the Chaco War it had also seen the outbreak of the Ethiopian War, and the adoption of compulsory military service in Germany in violation of the Treaty of Versailles. In March, 1936, moreover, the Germans reoccupied the Rhineland and repudiated the Locarno treaty; and a few months later civil war broke out in Spain.

There is good reason for believing that, while the growing European menace may have had nothing to do with President Roosevelt's decision to call the special conference, the question of hemisphere security was uppermost in his mind when he opened the conference on December 1.

The Buenos Aires Conference provided tangible evidence of the success of the Good Neighbour Policy which, by that time, was being put