

participate in the affairs of the hemisphere. If the argument were sound, it is reasoned, Canada should refuse to participate in any other international organization, including the international security organization proposed by the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, in which the United States is also a member.

The third objection is answered by the reply that because Canada is a monarchy and the other American countries republics is no reason why Canada should not cooperate with them within the Pan American movement. The references to republican forms in various Pan American instruments are merely descriptive of the present membership. There never seems to have been any intention to limit membership to republics.

Indeed, when Brazil was invited to the First International Conference of American States in 1889, she was not a republic; and the Kingdom of Hawaii was invited to the same conference. It is of some interest to note in this connection that, under the unratified convention of 1928, the name of the general organization is changed from the Union of American Republics to the Union of American States. If Canada were to become a member of the Union it would be a very simple matter to make the few adjustments that would be necessary in view of the monarchical nature of Canada's government.

Finally, it is sometimes said that the Pan American movement is isolationist. It cannot be denied that in certain periods of its history the Union reflected isolationist sentiments in the United States as regards Europe. On the other hand, there is also evidence of cooperation with the Hague Peace Conferences, the League of Nations, and the International Labour Organization. At one time or another, moreover, all the members of the Union with the exception of the United States were also members of the League of Nations.

The important thing, however, is not the past record of the Union, but its probable future course. If, as it now seems that it will, the United States abandons its traditional isolationism, there is little likelihood that the Union of American States will ever again become isolationist. Present indications are that the Union will be coordinated with other international organizations under the proposed new international security organization. Thus, Section C of Chapter VIII of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals suggests that regional organizations, of which the Union of American States will probably be one, will play an important role in maintaining international peace and security. In these circumstances, the Union could hardly become a factor in Western Hemisphere isolationism.

Reference may be made to some of the arguments that have been made in favour of Canadian membership in the Union. It has been urged that Canada should join in all efforts to organize international relations within her neighbourhood. Canada has played a fairly active role in efforts to organize the world society; but she is in the anomalous position of being the only American State which is not a member of the hemisphere organization. As long as this state of affairs continues, there is some danger that she will be regarded as isolationist in so far as the affairs of the Western Hemisphere are concerned.

It has also been suggested that, apart from any question of international duty, Canada should be part of any international system that can help consolidate her security. By the Ogdensburg Pact Canada recognized certain responsibilities for the defence of the Americas. If she joined the Pan American organization, she would have a right to any reciprocal benefits that might result from formal participation in the developing system of hemisphere defence. It may be, indeed,