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London Qu. Review

Apr. '72

ART. IX.—1. *The Case of the United States, to be laid before the Tribunal of Arbitration to be convened at Geneva.*

2. *Case presented on the part of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty to the Tribunal of Arbitration constituted under Art. 1 of the Treaty concluded at Washington on the 8th of May, 1871, between Her Britannic Majesty and the United States of America.*

THE American Case, drawn up for the information of the Geneva tribunal, starts with the assumption that, in the course of many transactions with Great Britain, the United States have displayed a very moderate and conciliatory spirit; that American rights, which might have been pressed, have often been given up; that the settlement of the boundary of the State of Maine was one example of American moderation, and that the settlement of the Oregon boundary in 1846 was another. It is worth while to quote the passage in which these views are expressed. The Case sets out by declaring that from no people had the people of America a better right to expect a just judgment than from the people of Great Britain, and it goes on to enumerate some considerations in support of this statement:—

'In 1812 they were forced into war with Great Britain by the claim of that power to impress seamen on the high seas from vessels of the United States. After three years the war ceased, and the claim has never since been practically enforced. In 1818 they met British negotiators more than half way in arranging disputed points about the North American Fisheries. In 1827, having added to their own right of discovery the French and Spanish titles to the Pacific coast, they voluntarily agreed to a joint occupation of a disputed portion of this territory rather than resort to the last arbitrament of nations. In 1838, when a serious rebellion prevailed in Canada, the congress of the United States, at the request of Great Britain, passed an Act authorizing the Government to exercise exceptional powers to maintain the national neutrality. In 1842 the Government of the United States met a British envoy in a spirit of conciliation, and adjusted by agreement the disputed boundary between Maine and the British possessions. In 1846 they accepted the proposal of Great Britain, made at their own suggestion, to adopt the 49th parallel as a compromise line between the two Columbias, and to give to Great Britain the whole of Vancouver's Island.'

This passage, in all probability, represents fairly enough the view of Anglo-American diplomacy, popular in the United States. Nevertheless almost every statement thus put forward is untrue, while some convey an idea diametrically the reverse of the truth.