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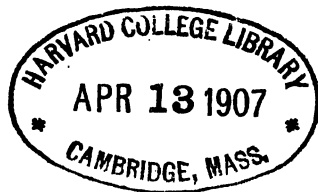
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REPORT

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THE DELEGATES OF THE UNITED STATES
TO THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF
THE AMERICAN STATES

HELD AT

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL

JULY 21, TO AUGUST 26

1906

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1907

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REPORT

OF

THE DELEGATES OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN STATES

HELD AT RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL,
JULY 21 TO AUGUST 26, 1906.

SIR: The undersigned delegates to the Third International Conference of the American States, held at Rio de Janeiro, July 23 to August 26, 1906, have the honor to submit the following report, and to attach thereto the following:

- (a) A copy of the programme and of the rules and regulations of the Conference.
- (b) A copy of the President's instructions received by us.
- (c) A list of delegates to the Conference, together with the personnel of the different delegations.
- (d) A list of the officers and committees of the Conference.
- (e) The different annexes herein referred to.
- (f) The general minutes of the Conference.
- (g) The complete minutes of the Conference.

THE MONROE PALACE, THE MEETING PLACE OF THE CONFERENCE, AND THE
ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURE OF THE CONFERENCE.

The programme and rules and regulations for the government of the Conference having been previously agreed upon by the governing board of the International Union of the American States, and thereafter approved by the Governments to participate in the Conference, simplified its procedure and greatly aided delegates in expediting their work.

The sessions of the Conference were held in a spacious and ornate building, erected especially for this purpose by the Brazilian Government, and situated on the superb new boulevard that for nearly 4 miles follows the shore of the Bay of Rio, and at the end of the new Avenida Central. The building is a permanent one, reproduced in granite and marble from the plans of the palace erected by Brazil at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, at St. Louis. It is surrounded by an exquisite garden, and facing as it does the entrance to the wonderfully beautiful Bay of Rio, the building is a notable landmark. It was christened "The Monroe Palace" by special action of the Brazilian Government. The Brazilian Government installed in the

palace a complete telegraph, mail, and telephone service, and telegrams, cables, and mail of the different delegations and of individual delegates were transmitted free. Recognition is due in this connection to the Governments of the Argentine Republic, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Chile, which officially extended, through the director of telegraphs of Brazil, the courtesy of free transit for all telegrams sent by delegates over the telegraph lines of their respective countries. This marked courtesy on the part of Brazil and of the Republics mentioned was greatly appreciated by the delegates.

In connection with the work of the Conference, the Brazilian Government organized and maintained at its expense an extensive and competent corps of translators, stenographers, and clerical assistants, whose services were at all times at the command of the delegates. A buffet lunch, for the convenience and comfort of delegates and their guests, was maintained in the palace throughout the period of the Conference. The palace was elaborately lighted, and was the center of attraction day and night for great crowds of people, and nothing in connection with its equipment and administration or that concerned the comfort or convenience of delegates was left undone by the Brazilian Government.

The Monroe Palace now becomes a national meeting place for the people of Brazil. It will remain as an adornment of the splendid new Rio that has risen from the old city during the past two or three years, and as an evidence of the progress and energy of the Brazilian people.

THE OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE.

The Conference was formally opened in the presence of a large and distinguished audience on the evening of July 23, 1906, by His Excellency the Baron do Rio Branco, the distinguished Brazilian minister for foreign affairs. The approaches to the palace were lined with troops, the public grounds and avenues of the city brilliantly illuminated and packed with people. The minister's address, opening the Conference, together with the address of Señor Licenciado Don Ascencion Esquivel, of Costa Rica, who responded on behalf of the Conference will be found under Appendix D, pp. 55-56. The Conference unanimously chose as its president, His Excellency Señor Dr. Joaquim Nabuco, the Brazilian ambassador to the United States; as honorary vice-presidents, His Excellency the Baron do Rio Branco, and the Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of State of the United States, and as its secretary general, His Excellency Señor Dr. J. F. de Assis-Brasil, the Brazilian envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic. The latter selected as his assistants one of the most competent and distinguished groups of men that has served any of the preceding conferences. The names of the officers and their assistants are attached hereto (see Appendix C, p. 51). These officers left nothing undone toward aiding and facilitating the work of delegates, and to them the United States delegation feels greatly indebted for the many courtesies and the great kindness extended on all occasions.

THE DELEGATES TO THE CONFERENCE AND THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

The Conference was attended by delegates from each of the 21 American Republics, with the exception of Haiti and Venezuela. A list of the delegates, together with the secretaries and attachés of the different delegations, will be found under Appendix C, p. 51.

The committees of the Conference were designated by its president in accordance with the provisions of the programme and regulations. A complete list of all committees will be found under Appendix D, p. 58.

The United States delegates were assigned to the following committees:

Committee on the Bureau of the American Republics: Doctor Rowe (19 members).

Committee on arbitration: Mr. Buchanan (19 members).

Committee on the arbitration of pecuniary claims: Mr. Buchanan (19 members).

Committee on the forcible collection of public debts: Mr. Buchanan, chairman of the committee (19 members).

Committee on the codification of public and private international law: Doctor Rowe (7 members).

Committee on naturalization: Doctor Rowe (7 members).

Committee on the development of commercial intercourse between the American Republics: Professor Reinsch (9 members).

Committee on custom and consular laws: Professor Reinsch (9 members).

Committee on patents and trade-marks: Governor Montague (7 members).

Committee on sanitary police and quarantine: Señor Larrinaga (7 members).

Committee on the Pan-American Railway: Señor Larrinaga (16 members).

Committee on copyright: Governor Montague (7 members).

Committee on the practice of the learned professions: Governor Montague (7 members).

Committee on rules and credentials: Mr. Buchanan (5 members).

Committee on general welfare: Colonel Polk (5 members).

Committee on publications: Colonel Polk (5 members).

Committee on engrossing and printing: Colonel Polk (7 members).

Committee on future conferences: Doctor Rowe (7 members).

The Conference held 14 sessions, its work being largely carried out by the committees having the different topics of the programme under consideration.

The discussion on almost all programme topics was, by agreement among delegates, confined to the committee rooms, and while this fact no doubt took from the open sessions of the Conference a certain public interest, the unanimous report of the different committees brought about through this method was more than gratifying and furnished the best possible evidence of the wisdom of the course followed. This was especially true with regard to the subjects of arbitration and of the collection of public debts by force.

THE ACTION OF THE CONFERENCE ON THE DIFFERENT SUBJECTS COVERED BY THE PROGRAMME.

The Conference considered and concluded by unanimous vote the following: 14 resolutions, 4 conventions, and 3 motions, besides those of thanks to the Brazilian Government and to the president, secretary, and officers of the Conference.

In considering the work of the Conference the order in which the subjects appeared on the programme of the Conference will be followed.

THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The programme for the Conference provided under this head:

(a) Reorganization of the International Bureau of the American Republics on a more permanent basis.

(b) Enlarging and improving the scope and efficiency of the institution.

It was most gratifying to note the deep interest taken in this subject by delegates. These were a unit in expressing their belief that the work of the Bureau of the American Republics was of such value to the several Republics, and that this had been so thoroughly demonstrated, that the Bureau should be placed on a more permanent and extended basis than at present, in order that opportunity for more effective and wider results might be given its governing board and director.

The committee entered into the subject with earnestness, and after many sessions and frequent conferences between its members and their respective delegations a plan of reorganization was presented by the committee and unanimously adopted by the Conference (see Appendix F, p. 99), which it is believed will, if put into force, greatly add to the efficiency of the Bureau by enabling it to render increasing good service to the different Republics and be of wider benefit to the Conference that will follow the one held at Rio de Janeiro.

There was a general agreement among delegates that the matter of reorganization should be confined to broadening the scope and simplifying the organization of the Bureau. The plan proposed expands the present scheme of the Bureau by adding several new and important powers to the almost exclusively commercial functions which have heretofore been exercised by it. As adopted by the Conference the plan imposes the following duties upon the Bureau:

1. To compile and distribute commercial information and prepare commercial reports for publication.

2. To compile and classify for the use of succeeding conferences all available data appertaining to treaties and conventions between the American Republics and between the latter and non-American States.

3. To report to succeeding conferences on educational matters.

4. To prepare reports on questions assigned by resolution of the Rio de Janeiro and of succeeding international American conferences.

5. To assist, so far as may be proper, in obtaining the ratification of the resolutions and conventions adopted by conferences in which the different Republics participate.

6. To carry into effect resolutions of the American international conferences referred to the Bureau for execution.

7. To recommend subjects to be considered by the next conference, these to be communicated to the Governments participating at least six months before the date of the meeting of the Conference.

8. To submit within the same period to the various Governments connected with the Bureau a complete report of the work of the Bureau since the meeting of the last conference, and special reports on subjects which may have been referred to it.

9. To keep the records of the proceedings of the international American conferences held and of the action taken by the different Republics on the recommendations of the Conference.

Through the new functions thus assigned the Bureau it becomes in reality a "permanent committee of the international American conferences." In this connection it is proper to say that the greatest difficulties met with by each of the three conferences that have been held has been the lack of adequate information and carefully compiled data covering subjects included in the programme of the Conference, and it is believed that in giving to the Bureau the character of a "permanent committee" the Conference took a first and important step toward preparing for the Fourth International Conference whenever and wherever held, since as a "permanent committee" the Bureau is not only intrusted with the duty of recommending the inclusion of definite topics in the programme for that Conference, but of submitting to the participating Governments for the consideration of their delegations detailed reports and data covering such tentative projects, and also with that of preparing accurate and complete data concerning subjects specifically referred to it for such action by the Rio Conference.

Closely connected with this is the duty proposed to be intrusted to the Bureau of properly assisting to secure the ratification of resolutions and conventions recommended for adoption by the different conferences. In this connection it is generally agreed that a large proportion of the Republics participating would ratify the resolutions and conventions recommended in these conferences if the work of aiding to secure such ratification in each country was intrusted to a committee thoroughly conversant with the matter in question. In discharging this duty it is proposed that the Bureau shall act through the special committee to be designated in each Republic in accordance with the terms of the special resolution of the Conference covering the subject (see Appendix F, p. 110).

Another proposed addition to the Bureau is the creation of a special section to be devoted wholly to commerce, customs laws, and regulations and statistics. The plan contemplates that this new section shall be in charge of a competent specialist, one of whose duties shall be, in addition to the compilation of strictly Pan-American statistical information and data for the use of succeeding conferences, to gather all possible information concerning the practical operation of the customs and consular laws and regulations of the several Ameri-

can Republics, in order that the Bureau may prepare a special report regarding the subject, which will serve the next conference as the basis for considering the extent to which it can recommend simplifications and changes regarding these matters that will facilitate, aid, and extend, to the greatest possible extent, commercial intercourse between the different Republics.

Another new feature of the Bureau is to be the preparation of reports and the distribution among the different Republics of information concerning educational matters in each. The underlying motive which prompted the Conference to take this step was the conviction among delegates that there is to-day a constantly growing number of pupils and students of the different Republics in attendance at universities and colleges in other Republics, and that this is specially true with regard to those from Central and South America in preparatory schools, colleges, and universities throughout the United States. It was the belief of the Conference that the Bureau could do nothing that would more certainly inure to the advantage of the different Republics than to devote earnest attention to every phase of educational matters that would tend to extend this movement of students among the different Republics. Certainly the ties of friendship thus established between pupils will contribute much toward strengthening a spirit of mutual good understanding between the American nations, upon which their peace and prosperity so largely depends.

The Bureau was further charged with the task of carrying out the provisions of a resolution presented to the Conference by the United States delegation, after conference with all delegations. This resolution, unanimously approved by the Conference, embraces a subject of such vital interest to the economic well-being of the different Republics that its text is given here. It is as follows:

"First. To recommend to the different Governments composing the Conference that they cause to be prepared for the next Conference a detailed study of the monetary system in force in each, its history, the fluctuations in the rate of exchange which have taken place during the last twenty years, and tables showing the influence such fluctuations have exerted on the countries' commerce and industrial development.

Second. To recommend that these studies be transmitted to the International Bureau of American Republics in order that the latter may prepare a résumé of said studies and publish and distribute them among the several Governments at least six months before the meeting of the next International Conference."

This will be a first step toward a discussion by an American International Conference on the subject of currency and exchange, and will, it is hoped, lead to some action by the coming conference looking toward greater uniformity in their monetary standard in the American Republics.

In suggesting these and other additions to the work of the Bureau the main purpose the Conference had in mind was to increase the efficiency of the Bureau without taking away from its governing board the power now held by that body; hence, in drafting the plan of reorganization a distinction was made between the "bases" or fundamental rules for the Bureau and the "Reglamento" or "Regulations," the only important changes introduced into the basic organization of the Bureau being the creation of a supervisory committee to exercise control over the Bureau during the interval between ses-

sions of its governing board, and the provision that a member of the board can act only for his own country, unless holding the written authority of another to act in a specific case.

We heartily join in expressing our earnest hope that the recommendations of the Conference concerning the Bureau will, so far as concerns our Government, be promptly made effective, believing, as we do, that they are of material value to its measure of success, and that they will greatly benefit the relations between the American Republics.

A PERMANENT BUILDING FOR THE BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS IN WASHINGTON.

It is proper to refer here to the resolution of the Conference with regard to a permanent building for the use of the Bureau in Washington.

After expressing the satisfaction the Conference would feel at seeing realized the idea of such a building which "will establish a permanent center of information and an exchange of views between the nations of this continent, as well as a home for the library founded in memory of Columbus," the resolution concludes by expressing the hope that the new building may be completed and occupied by the Bureau before the next conference.

According to the report of the Director of the Bureau of American Republics, 16 of the 21 American Republics have informed the Bureau that their quotas to provide for the erection of the proposed building would be paid when desired, and that 6 of these countries (Brazil, Cuba, Honduras, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela) had at that time (May 1, 1906) paid in to the United States, in trust, their respective quotas. The sum appropriated by the last United States Congress for this purpose was \$200,000. The building is to be erected in Washington, and it was the desire of all the delegates at the Rio Conference that it should be a commanding and noble building, expressive through its character of the sentiment of American unity and inspiration and purpose represented to the world by the International Union of the American States, whose home and center it would become.

ARBITRATION.

I.

The definite proposal concerning arbitration formulated in the programme of the Conference made the consideration of the topic at Rio simpler and less filled with the intense interest that surrounded the subject as it came before the Mexican conference. Another factor which added greatly to the harmonious action of the committee on arbitration and of the Conference at Rio was the fact that all the Republics participating in the Conference had been, through the initiative taken by the United States and Mexico, for the first time invited with the countries of the Old World to participate in the coming Hague conference.

It is true that in preparing a draft report for the committee to present to the Conference the delegates from Peru and from Bolivia

wished to go much further than did the majority of the committee. They wished the committee's report to state that compulsory arbitration was the goal that must finally be reached before any international arbitration agreement could be pointed to as having specific value. It was pointed out by other delegates on the committee that if such a course was adopted it would be equivalent to fixing beforehand, so far as the Rio Conference was concerned, the character of agreement to be considered at the World's conference at The Hague, while by the adoption of the course suggested by the majority of the committee, not only would the impressive fact stand out that the American Republics had ratified the great principle of arbitration, but had given a unanimous expression of their hope that at The Hague a striking, forceful result would be attained which could be heartily accorded in by all the nations of the world. Further, that through the latter course each of the Republics would be in a position to place before The Hague conference, in such manner as might at the time seem best, its views in support of the form of world convention deemed by it best. This view was ultimately agreed to by all delegates on the committee.

By unanimous agreement of the committee, the entire discussion of the subject-matter was limited to the committee room. While this course led to more sessions of the committee than would have been the case had the usual method of debate in open conference been adopted, it resulted in the impressive effect produced by the adoption by the Conference, amid applause and without debate, of the unanimous report of the committee on this important, world-wide question.

The text of the committee's report is as follows:

"The committee on arbitration received, among other matter submitted for its consideration, the following subject in the programme:

"A resolution affirming the adherence of the American Republics to the principle of arbitration for the settlement of disputes arising between them, and expressing the hope of the Republics taking part in the Conference, that the International Conference to be convened at The Hague will agree upon a general arbitration convention that can be approved and put into operation by every country."

"The pacific solution of international conflicts was fully discussed in previous conferences. This being so, the Conference of Rio de Janeiro should confine itself to confirming the principle of arbitration, which all of the American Republics have constantly upheld. This conclusion is further reenforced when the fact is taken into account that the arduous problem will be newly the object of special study in the coming conference of The Hague, to which all of the American nations have been invited.

"The subject is one that does not exclusively contemplate the interests of a determined group of sovereign States, and it is therefore logical, as well as practical, that the definite debate upon the subject should be left to an assembly of world-wide character with the object of reaching therein an agreement of arbitral justice which, by reason of the ample spirit of conciliation inspiring it, shall merit the adherence thereto of all nations.

"Such is the view that has influenced the members of the committee on arbitration and given form to the draft of the resolution recommended to the Conference for its sanction.

DRAFT OF RESOLUTION.

"Whereas the American Republics have always upheld the principle of arbitration as a means of maintaining international peace; and

"Whereas they have been invited to the next Hague conference, the Third International Conference of the American States assembled in Rio de Janeiro, resolves

"To ratify adherence to the principles of arbitration, and to the end that so high a purpose may be rendered practicable, to recommend to the nations represented at this Conference that instructions be given their delegates to the second conference to be held at The Hague to endeavor to secure by said assembly of world-wide character the celebration of a general arbitration convention so effective and definite that, meriting the approval of the civilized world, it shall be accepted and put in force by every nation."

Special credit is due the distinguished chairman of the committee, Dr. Gonzales Ramirez, of Uruguay, and the committee's most able secretary, Doctor Lanuza, of Cuba, for their efforts and work in bringing about the happy results thus obtained by the committee on arbitration.

THE MEXICAN CONFERENCE TREATY COVERING THE ARBITRATION OF PECUNIARY CLAIMS.

II.

There was considerable discussion in the committee regarding the programme proposal to recommend an extension of this treaty for a further period of five years. A large majority of the committee desired to do this with a modification of the treaty through the addition of a section providing that arbitration should only take place after the legal resources afforded by the courts of a signatory country had been exhausted. These delegates held that the first article of the Mexican treaty (see Appendix F, p. 71) lent itself to the interpretation that the internal organization of a signatory State was to be ignored and an arbitral tribunal, that could not be avoided, was to be set up instead. The minority of the committee, through Mr. Buchanan, held that as no such fault had been detected by the 8 States that had ratified the Mexican treaty out of the 18 signatory countries, all of which were now represented on the committee, the minority of the committee were warranted in asking the majority, none of whose Governments had ratified the treaty, to do so at the earliest moment and await some actual case after the treaty was in operation to bring up the question of interpretation of article 1 raised by them. With this marked difference of opinion in the committee, it took sometime to reach a form of report acceptable to the minority and one that satisfied the majority, but this was finally secured and the extension of the treaty unanimously recommended by the committee and by the Conference.

The text of the committee's report is as follows:

"It has been the pleasure of the committee on arbitration to consider the second topic of the programme concerning which it was to report, exchanging opinions regarding the advisability of ratifying and extending the treaty of arbitration sanctioned by the Mexican conference regarding pecuniary claims.

"This convention was signed by the delegates of the nations represented at said Conference, but was ratified only by the United States of America, Mexico, Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Peru, and Bolivia.

"This partial ratification may, perhaps, have been due to the precise terms in which the first article provides for arbitral jurisdiction, this being possibly interpreted to mean that the inherent internal rights and prerogatives of a State was in all cases to be substituted by an arbitral tribunal whose jurisdiction could not be avoided.

"It is clear that such an interpretation is not well founded. If it be established that all claims for losses and damages brought against a State by the citizens of another must be submitted to arbitration, when they can not be

adjusted, through diplomatic channels, it is but reasonable to presume that these are cases in which diplomatic intervention is justified.

"The internal sovereignty of a State, an essential condition of its existence as an independent international power, consists explicitly in the right it always preserves of regulating such juridical acts as are consummated within its territory, by its laws, and of trying these by its tribunals, excepting in cases where, for special reasons (and to these international law devotes particular attention), they are converted into questions of an international character.

"There is, therefore, no well-founded reason against ratifying and extending the treaty on arbitration of pecuniary claims sanctioned by the conference of Mexico without any textual alteration whatsoever.

"There is but to be suppressed the third article, for the reason that the condition therein prescribed has been met and to fix the exact date on which the said treaty will terminate, since, while it may not go into effect on the same date for all the high contracting parties, because the term runs from the date they respectively ratify it, it will conclude, nevertheless, on the same date for all.

"The committee hopes that the ratification and extension provided for by the draft of convention proposed by it will be unanimously sanctioned by the Conference, for the reason that it tends to attain the high end of securing by judicial means the decision of conflicts of an international character, thus avoiding, so far as may be possible, solution by force.

" DRAFT OF RESOLUTION.

"The high contracting parties, animated by the desire to extend the term of duration of the treaty on pecuniary claims, signed at Mexico, January thirtieth, nineteen hundred and two, and believing that, under present conditions, the reasons underlying the third article of said treaty have disappeared, have agreed upon the following:

"SOLE ARTICLE. The treaty on pecuniary claims, signed at Mexico, January thirtieth, nineteen hundred and two, shall continue in force, with the exception of the third article, which is hereby abolished, until the thirty-first day of December, nineteen hundred and twelve, both for the nations which have already ratified it and for those which may hereafter ratify it."

THE FORCIBLE COLLECTION OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

This subject as embodied in the programme "that the Second Peace Conference at The Hague be requested to consider whether and, if at all, to what extent, the use of force for the collection of public debt is admissible," overshadowed in interest all other topics before the Conference.

It will be recalled that for several months before the Conference the press of both this Continent and of the Old World discussed the probable action the Conference at Rio would take on the subject, the general belief being expressed that it would take advanced and decided ground against the use of force for the collection of public debts.

In the consideration they gave to the subject the press of the world took as a text the able note directed by the then Argentine minister for foreign affairs, Dr. Don Louis Maria Drago, to the Argentine diplomatic representative at Washington at the time of Venezuela's difficulties in 1902. Therefrom arose the name given the subject by the press, "the Drago doctrine."

It is well known that the principle advanced and so ably discussed by Doctor Drago has been for a great many years maintained by the United States, one of whose statesmen, Alexander Hamilton, early gave definite form to the principle, as did Lord Palmerston, also when prime minister of England.

Doctor Drago's views, as set out in his note of December, 1902, were evidently misconstrued by many of his critics, who thought they saw in them an effort to excuse the nonpayment of just obligations on the part of a nation. In the discussion which took place in the committee room at Rio it was early made clear that this unfair criticism and construction on the part of a large portion of the world's press was not only wholly unfair to Doctor Drago, but was keenly felt by the smaller debtor republics, and by some of the larger. This attitude of the press made it appear necessary on the part of these not alone to exercise great caution but even to make doubtful the wisdom on their part of asserting merely what is well understood to be a principle by the United States and by other governments, lest they should find themselves by so doing charged with the purpose of thus attempting to avoid the payment of their public debt. The importance of the subject and the part taken in its public discussion by Doctor Drago warrants the insertion here of a paragraph from an address delivered by him at Buenos Ayres in August last, when welcoming the United States Secretary of State to the Argentine Republic. In the course of that address Doctor Drago referred to the incidents which formed the subject of his note of December, 1902, and said that in that—

"Critical moment the Argentine Republic proclaimed the impropriety of the forcible collection of public debts by European nations, not as an abstract principle of academic value or as a legal rule of universal application outside this continent (which it is not incumbent on us to maintain), but as a principle of American diplomacy which, whilst being founded on equity and justice, has for its exclusive object to spare the peoples of this continent the calamities of conquest disguised under the mask of financial interventions, in the same way as the traditional policy of the United States, without accentuating superiority or seeking preponderance, condemned the oppression of the nations of this part of the world and the control of their destinies by the great powers of Europe."

The subject was indeed deemed so delicate by some members of the committee, and in their opinion susceptible of so much unjust criticism, that they were inclined to favor a recommendation to the Conference that no action whatever be taken on the topic, but after many patient and extended conferences between the delegates on the committee a unanimous report in the following terms was presented by the committee to the Conference and unanimously adopted:

The fourth topic of the programme, to wit: "A resolution recommending that the Second Peace Conference at The Hague be requested to consider whether, and if at all to what extent, the use of force for the collection of public debts is admissible," was referred to the committee for its consideration.

As clearly established at the session of the governing board of the Bureau of the American Republics, held on April 21 of this year, the scope of this draft was confined to public debts, and was not in any manner intended to be an acceptance of the legitimacy of their compulsory collection. The committee believes it preferable to base the question at issue on broader and more comprehensive grounds, so that it shall comprise not only public debts, but other cases of an exclusively pecuniary nature, often the cause of deplorable conflicts.

It was not proposed that definite conclusions should be reached at this Conference, composed exclusively of American nations, but that the true principles that should govern such cases should be left to be fixed by an international assembly composed of all the nations of the world.

The committee has not overlooked the fact that the subject-matter not only involves the application of principles of international law, but those which affect the internal sovereign rights of nations, and that these latter are to be respected in resolutions of this Conference, a body zealous in its purpose to respect the prerogatives of national sovereignty.

The committee understands that when the principles of international law, embodied in treaties or generally accepted, are violated, that the case contemplated by the programme topic arises, and that it refers solely to debts contracted by a state with private individuals, without the intervention of another state.

Inasmuch as it is the opinion of this committee that the scope of the topic under consideration should be extended to other cases having a pecuniary origin in addition to those related distinctly to public debts, the only ones included in the topic in the programme and as the governments represented herein may not be in accord as to the timeliness of the presentation of the subject, this committee limits itself to recommending the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, by the Third International Conference of the American States, assembled in Rio Janeiro:

"To recommend to the Governments represented therein that they consider the point of inviting the Second Peace Conference at The Hague to consider the question of the compulsory collection of public debts, and, in general, means tending to diminish between nations conflicts having an exclusively pecuniary origin."

This action on the part of the Conference leaves to each of the Republics the opportunity to either bring the subject to the attention of The Hague Conference in connection with the programme for the Conference, or not, as each may deem best at the time.

CODIFICATION OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW.

A convention was signed at the Mexican conference providing for the appointment by the governing board of the Bureau of American Republics of a commission of five jurists to prepare a draft of a code of public and private international law to be submitted to the Rio conference for its action.

The consideration given this convention by the different Governments that participated in that conference apparently led them to the conclusion that the moment to attempt such a general codification as contemplated by the convention had not arrived, and as a result the convention signed at the Mexican conference was not ratified by any of the signatory countries. Notwithstanding this fact there was, however, a very general feeling manifest in the conference at Rio that a first step toward a more definite formulation of the rules of public and private international law for use between the American States than at present existed, could and should be taken. It was recognized by delegates that a small commission would be more likely to bring a work of such a character as that contemplated to a speedier conclusion than would a larger one, and also evident that such a plan, which would fail to give representation on the commission to each country participating in the Conference, would probably equally fail to receive the necessary approval of the countries represented in the Conference. There was a decided belief shown by some of the delegations, notably that of Peru, that the commission should be limited to five members to be designated by the leading universities of the American Republics, and thereafter approved by each of the different governments in the Conference. The view taken by the committee, and subsequently by the Conference, was that in common with other divisions of jurisprudence public international law was constantly changing in harmony with the existing international relations between nations, and that inasmuch as many questions of a quasi-political nature were involved in the formulation of rules governing the subject it seemed reasonable to presume that the work of a

commission composed of members representing each Republic would command more general approval than would that of a smaller commission. The plan finally adopted by the Conference (see Appendix F, p. 89) embodied the committee's view and does not fix the specific work to be undertaken by the commission, recommending merely that it should first consider the desirability of directing its attention to those rules and principles of international law which have been incorporated in treaties or conventions between two or more of the American Republics—for example, the treaties of Montevideo—in other words, that it was not expected that a draft of a systematic code of international law could be at once prepared, but that the commission should begin its work by attempting a clear formulation of already accepted rules.

In the event the commission is created and this work done, it will be the task of the Fourth Conference to consider the report of the commission and to try to secure thereafter, so far as may be deemed practicable, the acceptance of such rules by the Republics represented in the Conference. It was believed by the Conference that in this way the work of the commission would be of immediate value and a first step taken toward a more definite determination of rules to govern the relations between the Republics of this continent than at present exists.

NATURALIZATION.

After considerable discussion the committee on naturalization presented a resolution to the Conference embodying the principle that when a citizen, a native of one country and naturalized in another, shall again take up his residence in his native country without the intention of returning to the country in which he has been naturalized, he will be considered as having reassumed his original citizenship and as having renounced the citizenship acquired by naturalization.

This principle is contained in the following treaties made by our Government: That of May 27, 1868, with the North German Confederation; that of May 6, 1872, with Ecuador, and that of March 29, 1904, with Haiti.

The provision of these treaties that the intent not to return shall be presumed to exist when a person has resided more than two years in the country of his birth was the chief element of disagreement in the committee. Some of the members of the committee desired to have the proposed treaty clause clearly define "domicile" and "residence," and to make the determination of the question a judicial rather than an administrative one. The committee, however, concluded that it would be best to limit the terms of the proposed convention clause to the formulation of a general principle, leaving the details incident thereto to be settled, the requirements of the local legislation of the different signatory Governments being taken as a guide.

It is believed by the United States delegates that the action of the Conference in thus agreeing upon the recommendation of the committee fixing the status of naturalized citizens who renew their residence in the country of their origin will be of marked advantage to all the Republics if adopted by them, and that such general adoption will exert a strong influence with the other countries of the world in the direction of the general recognition in treaties of this distinctively American principle.

COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE BETWEEN THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS; CUSTOMS AND CONSULAR LAWS.

These subjects cover two topics of the programme and the work of two committees, but they are so closely related that they can be treated jointly to better advantage than separately. This is made easier because of the fact that Doctor Reinsch was a member of both committees. These committees gave the most earnest consideration to their work, realizing that the two subjects represented the factor of greatest concern to the Republics represented in the Conference—that of commerce.

In the committee on commerce the discussion early brought its members to conclude that it would be unwise to enter upon the consideration of principles affecting the commercial intercourse between the Republics, or to recommend to the Conference resolutions with respect to any general form of commercial policy, such as that of commercial treaties between the different Republics, or resolutions which might in any way tend to embarrass the necessary freedom of action essential in order that the Republics might adjust their commercial policy to meet their different requirements or purposes.

The committee therefore limited its work to the consideration of the following specific topics:

- (1) "The more rapid communication between the different nations;"
- (2) "Measures tending to develop and extend commercial intercourse between the Republics forming the Conference;" and
- (3) "The greatest possible dissemination of statistical and commercial information."

In connection with the first, the Chilean delegation presented an interesting tentative project having for its purpose the development of a more efficient merchant-marine service between the American States than exists at present. By this plan any navigation company that would submit to some international American agency, like the Bureau of American Republics, its freight and passenger schedules between American ports, together with its time-tables and sailing lists, would receive, in return for reasonable rates and adequate accommodations furnished inter-American commerce, concessions in harbor and other port charges and exemption from restrictions as to the time of entry of vessels and the unloading and loading of their cargo in the ports of the Republic at which their vessels touched.

While this plan in many respects appealed to the committee as one that might do much toward increasing inter-American shipping, it presented many evident difficulties when considered in detail, and it was finally deemed best by the committee not to present it to the Conference at the time, but to present instead the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"(1) The International Bureau of American Republics, after due collection and study of the necessary material, shall elaborate a project containing the definite bases of a contract which it may be advisable to conclude with one or more steamship companies for the establishment or maintenance of navigation lines connecting the principal ports of American countries.

"(2) These bases shall be communicated in due time to the signatory governments so that they may instruct their delegates to the end that the next International American Conference may give its opinion thereon.

"(3) It is recommended to the governments represented at this Conference that, with the purpose of bettering the means by which trade may be facilitated, they should conclude conventions among themselves, stimulating as far as possible a rapid service of communication by railway, steamer, and telegraphic lines, as well as postal conventions for the carriage of packages and commercial samples, so that these may circulate with rapidity and economy.

"(4) It is equally recommended to the governments of the signatory countries that they should seek to connect their railroad and telegraphic lines with those of the adjoining Republic.

"(5) It is further recommended that goods in through transit over routes of communication in any country whatever shall be free from all duties, paying solely for services rendered by the installations at ports and of the roads passed over, on the same schedule paid by goods destined for the consumption of the country through whose territory such transit takes place."

The reference made in this resolution to parcel-post facilities leads us to call your particular attention to the apparent unsatisfactory condition existing in the parcel-post arrangements between our country and many of those of South America, in the hope that this situation, now so disadvantageous to our interests, may be remedied. It is our conviction that this can be done and that it should be undertaken. There appears to be a different basis adopted by our Government in these matters than that in use between England and some of the South American Republics. If our information is correct, it appears that in the parcels arrangements between England and some at least of these, the country that delivers the parcel receives something for its service through a division of the postage received by the country of origin.

It is understood that the Republics in question claim that this principle is but fair to them, because of the fact that not one-fifth of the parcels originate with them. The advantage hence lying wholly with the manufacturers and people of the country with which they enter into parcel-post arrangements, our information is to the effect that these parcels arrangements between England and the Argentine Republic and other of the South American Republics work well in practice, and that while adding to England's commerce materially they are satisfactory to the other signatory nations, because of the clause providing for a division of the postage received on parcels between the country originating and that delivering the parcel.

The committee presented the two following resolutions covering the second topic referred to above:

RESOLUTION.

Natural resources.

1. That the Bureau of American Republics be authorized to establish as a part of its Section of Commerce, Customs and Statistics, a special service destined to facilitate the development of the natural resources and means of communication of the various republics of America.

To this end the Bureau is charged with the duty of gathering and classifying, permanently, all trustworthy information on the natural resources, projected public works, and legal conditions under which it is possible to obtain from the American governments concessions of lands, mines, and forests.

This information shall be put at the disposal of the governments and persons interested therein, and shall be regularly published in the bulletins of the Bureau.

2. The Bureau shall be bound to render its services to the governments of America, when any one of them shall demand such services, with a view to obtaining information that might be useful to it with regard to projected public works; and it shall preserve in its archives, at the disposal of interested persons, the plans and details of the said works.

3. The next International Conference of American States shall be invited to give full attention to the following subject:

The study of the laws that regulate public concessions in the various countries of America, in order to make recommendations to the American governments what agreements or dispositions would best contribute to the industrial development and the development of the natural resources of the republics of the continent.

In order that all the material necessary for this discussion may be gathered the Bureau is hereby charged with the duty of presenting a special memoir to the next Pan-American Conference, on the laws relative to the above-mentioned matters, which are in force to-day in the various republics of the continent.

RESOLUTION.

The Third International American Conference resolves:

To recommend to the governments represented thereat the appointment of a committee responsible to the minister of foreign affairs and composed, if possible, of persons that have been delegates to some international American conferences, to the end that:

1. The approbation shall be obtained of resolutions adopted by international American conferences;

2. The International Bureau of American Republics shall be furnished with all information necessary for the preparation of its work, and that

3. The committee shall exercise such further functions as the respective governments shall deem proper.

It was the belief of delegates that the greatest need of the Central and South American Republics is the investment of capital to extend and increase their internal development and thus create commerce, and that an effectual advancement of this end would be secured from the work to be intrusted to the Bureau of American Republics, under the first of the two resolutions quoted; moreover, the need of some permanent correspondent body in each of the Republics is apparent to those who have to deal with Inter-American affairs in conferences such as that of Rio. In presenting the second of these resolutions the committee had this in mind and believed that the adoption by the different Republics of the plan proposed would result in the creation of a body in each American Republic which will not only serve as a center for the international interests represented therein by the Bureau of American Republics and by the different conferences, but as a medium through which the adoption of the recommendations of the different conferences may be more certainly assured. This resolution, which originated with the Chilian delegation, was by arrangement between the two committees included in the report of the committee on the reorganization of the Bureau of American Republics.

It seems clear to us that this measure, if put into force, will materially aid in increasing the efficiency of the Bureau of American Republics, and that it will equally tend to create a deeper interest in the International Union of the American Republics in each of the Republics. For these reasons we heartily recommend the appointment of such a committee by the United States Government.

Another important resolution reported by the committee (see Appendix F p. 132) dealt with the fluctuations in the rate of exchange in the Republics and the influence such fluctuations had exerted on the internal and external commerce and industries of these countries, and recommended to each of the Republics that they cause to be prepared for submission to the next Conference a detailed memorandum covering such Republic's experience in these matters, in order that the possibility of taking some steps looking toward general inter-American monetary reform might be considered by that body. It was the

unanimous belief of the Conference that if each of the Republics would prepare the report outlined in the resolution it would not only furnish such a basis for the next Conference, but that possibly some definite monetary plan might be evolved by subsequent conferences that could advantageously be applied throughout the American Republics, and do away with the enormous loss and inconvenience that exists where widely fluctuating rates of exchange and of monetary values are found.

The committee further recommended the indorsement by the Conference of the action of the International Coffee Conference held in New York in 1903, recommending that another conference be held to consider questions in connection with the coffee industry. This subject, in which the United States is not only interested as a great consumer, but also as a minor producer, appears to us to be of sufficient importance to warrant the recommendation that if such new Conference is held the United States should be represented therein.

All the resolutions and recommendations of the committee, which will be found entire under Appendix F pp. 110, 113, 120, 126, 132, were unanimously approved by the Conference.

The proposed new section of "commerce, customs, and statistics" in the Bureau of American Republics was in the report and recommendations made by the committee on customs and consular laws, and approved by the Conference (see Appendix F p. 113). The committee's plan contemplates that the new section in the Bureau shall be in charge of a competent specialist specifically instructed to gather all available information upon the customs and consular laws and regulations of the American Republics, and to embody these in a report which the Bureau is instructed to make to the next Conference. This report is to become the basis for such future action by the Conference as may be found practical toward simplifying and coordinating the customs regulations and laws of the different Republics.

The committee in reaching this conclusion considered three alternative suggestions looking toward the same end: (1) The calling of a second customs congress to continue the work begun at the congress held in New York in 1903; (2) the creation of a customs commission to be composed of representatives of each of the American Republics, to specially consider the subject; (3) the course finally recommended by the committees.

The first two alternatives were rejected by the committee on the ground that the essential work to be done consisted in the collection of the necessary information upon which a report could be based that would enable the next Conference intelligently to act. The committee believed, and in this the Conference fully concurred, that any recommendations of the next Conference for simplified customs regulations and laws should be based on complete information, and that this could best be secured through the services of a trained, responsible specialist. It was felt by the committee that the expense of future special conferences and commissions would thus be avoided and that if the preparatory work was well done by the new section of the Bureau much good might result from the deliberations of future conferences.

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It will be noticed by reference to the action of the Conference on these matters (see Appendix F p. 75) that with the exception of certain modifications, to which reference will be made, the convention of the Mexican conference respecting rights in intellectual and industrial property has been reaffirmed. For the purpose of reference and comparison the text of the Mexican convention referred to is included under Appendix F p. 85. It was the unanimous belief of the committee having these subjects in charge that unless uniformity, expedition, and cheapness could be obtained in connection with the registration of copyrights, patents, and trade-marks, that but little actual good need be looked for. It will be noticed that the modified Mexican convention provides that the whole administrative work in connection with the subject shall be lodged in two bureaus—one to be maintained at Habana for the States of Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, San Domingo, San Salvador, the United States, and Venezuela, and the other at Rio de Janeiro for the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay.

These two bureaus are practically one and the same, since both have the same organization and system of registration, while copies of their acts, approved by the government in which the bureau is situated, are to be transmitted monthly from one bureau to the other. By this plan the registration of a trade-mark, for example, secured in either of the two bureaus is made effective throughout all of the Republics represented in the Conference, just as if obtained in each of the several signatory Republics, save that any Republic is allowed one year from the date of notification by the bureau within which to accept or reject such registration. This form of international registration, however, is optional with interested parties, who are free under the convention to make direct application for registration to any one or all of the Republics signatory to the proposed convention. It is proposed to make a charge of \$5 as the total cost of registration under the bureau system recommended, but if the fees thus collected are insufficient to maintain the bureau then the signatory governments are to proportionately make good the deficit.

It will be noticed that the proposed modified convention substantially conforms to the amended treaty of Paris of 1883, and it was the general belief of delegates to the Conference that its adoption by the several Republics represented therein would greatly promote comity and commerce between them. It is the earnest hope of the United States delegates that such action will be had by our Government at the earliest practicable moment.

SANITARY POLICE.

The committee on sanitary police took into consideration the work of the two preceding conferences and the action that has been taken by the different Republics concerning the subject of quarantine and sanitation, and decided that it was most desirable to have the sanitary convention celebrated at Rio de Janeiro and that signed at Washington on October 14, 1905, generally adopted and carried into effect. In this connection the committee recommended the adoption by each

of the American Republics of the international sanitary convention of Washington as a general standard rule of procedure.

In addition to this the committee recommended a new measure, which, if put into practice, can not but be of material benefit to every one, viz., the adoption by each Republic of measures tending to assure the sanitation of cities and especially ports, and, through State, provincial, and municipal regulations in the different Republics, steps that will lead to a strict observance of hygienic and sanitary principles among residents of cities, and especially those of the great ports of the Americas. The committee recommended that the Republics should take part in the international sanitary convention which is to meet in the City of Mexico in December of the present year, and suggested that specific instructions, under four heads, be given delegates to that convention. These instructions to cover—

(a) Measures that will make effective the recommendation of the committee concerning the sanitation of cities and endeavors to bring about a better observance of hygienic and sanitary principles on the part of residents of cities.

(b) The designation in each of the American Republics of a commission, composed of three medical or sanitary authorities, these commissions as a whole to constitute an international informatory sanitary commission of the American Republics, under the direction of the International Sanitary Office established at Washington, with power to meet and to communicate to each other data and information relative to public sanitation.

(c) The establishment in one of the South American cities (Montevideo was later fixed upon by the Conference) as a center of sanitary information, which will furnish to the International Sanitary Office, already in existence at Washington, the necessary elements in order that the latter may comply with recommendations 5, 6, and 7 upon sanitary police, made by the Mexican International Conference of the American States.

(d) The establishment of working relations between the International Sanitary Office, established in Washington, and the Bureau Sanitaire Internationale, of Paris.

The text of the committee's report and the resolution adopted by the Conference, together with the text of the articles in the Mexican Conference convention, referred to under (c), above, will be found under Appendices F and G, p. 129.

THE PAN-AMERICAN RAILWAY.

The permanent committee created by the Mexican conference to carry on the work of endeavoring to secure the construction of a complete chain of railways that would form an intercontinental American line, linking together the railway systems of the United States with those of Mexico and of the Central and South American Republics, presented to the Conference through the United States delegation a most important and interesting report, which will be found under Appendix G, p. —.

The Conference deemed the importance of the subject such that upon the initiative of the United States delegation a special committee, consisting of one member from each of the countries through which the chain of railways pass and one delegate from Brazil, was

designated to consider this report and make such recommendation as in the opinion of the committee would aid the permanent committee in its efforts.

Deep interest was taken in the report of the permanent committee, which showed a constantly increasing railway mileage in Chile, Bolivia, Peru, and Ecuador, all tending to form additional links in the chain of the proposed Pan-American system.

It will be remembered that the original route proposed for this intercontinental line was the chain of the Andes through Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia, the line to connect in the latter country with the extensive Argentine system, and with the Chilean system through the new line now under construction from Chile into Bolivia. It may be interesting to note here that another route has been lately suggested by railway men in South America as worthy of consideration, connecting with the Argentine system at Asuncion, Paraguay. This proposed route would pass northward wholly through the great undeveloped table-lands of Brazil to the eastward of the Andes.

The report of the special committee, to which reference has been made (see Appendix G, p. 153), provides that—

“Each Republic, when giving its support to the construction of lines destined to serve local interests, should follow, as far as possible, the intercontinental route.

“That each State should organize associations of engineers to complete the plans, specifications, and estimates that shall serve to fix the amount of capital necessary to complete the construction.

“That the different States shall determine, as soon as possible, what concessions of land, subventions, interest guaranteed on invested capital, exemptions of duty on material for the construction, and rolling stock and other concessions they deem it advisable to grant.”

The Conference by the same resolution continued the permanent committee created by the Mexican conference, consisting of Hon. Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia; Mr. Andrew Carnegie, of New York; Dr. Joaquin D. Casaus, of Mexico; Dr. M. Alvarez Calderon, of Peru; Dr. A. Lazo-Arriaga, of Guatemala; Mr. Charles M. Pepper, of Illinois, and thanked them for the efforts they have made toward carrying out the contemplated great project of linking together into one intercontinental chain the railway systems of the United States with that of the Argentine Republic and of Chile, through the construction of intermediate links in Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, and the Republics of Central America.

PRACTICE OF THE LIBERAL PROFESSIONS.

The Conference adopted without change the form of treaty agreed upon at the Mexican conference relative to the practice of the liberal professions in the different Republics by citizens of other Republics.

The subject is therefore again before the educational institutions of our country for their consideration and such legislative action by their respective States and by our Government as may be required to enable the proposed treaty (see Appendix F, p. 118) to be made effective.

When the benefits which this treaty would bring to university and college graduates of our country desiring to locate in any one of the American Republics are taken into careful consideration, they would appear amply sufficient to warrant such reciprocal legislation or

action on our part and between our country and the several American States as would make the plan outlined in the treaty proposed by the Mexican conference a definite reality; but this will not be likely to take place unless the universities and colleges of our country take interest in the subject.

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THE NEXT CONFERENCE.

The subject of the time and place of the next conference gave rise to considerable discussion, both in the committee and privately among delegates, a considerable number of whom desired to fix the time at which the next conference should be held, as well as the place, while others believed it inadvisable to follow that course. These discussions, as might have been expected, led to some sharply defined differences which increased rather than decreased as the days went by. At length, however, there was entire accord with the conclusion reached by the committee, to wit, that the precedent established by the Mexican conference, to leave the decision both as to the time and place of subsequent conferences to be determined by the Governing Board of the Bureau of American Republics, should be adhered to, since it was apparent to all that it might be found to be unwise to determine four or five years in advance the time and place of meeting of a conference; because circumstances might arise that would make the designation of some other point more desirable in the opinion of the Governments intending to participate in the conference.

Notwithstanding this, there was, however, a general expression on the part of all delegates of the satisfaction they would feel should the Governing Board of the Bureau when considering the subject of the next conference choose Buenos Ayres as the meeting place, and it will be noted (see Appendix F, p. 123) that in the preamble to the resolution concerning the subject adopted by the Conference this fact is noted.

THE VISIT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The distinguishing note of the Conference was the extraordinary session convened to receive the Secretary of State of the United States, Hon. Elihu Root, who, as stated earlier in this report, had been named one of the two honorary presidents of the Conference.

The reception accorded the Secretary of State by the Conference was one of the most notable political events that has taken place in our relations with Central and South America, and manifested the feeling of goodfellowship and sympathy that exists between the American Republics. We believe the visit of the Secretary of State to South America has resulted in greater good to our relations with Central and South America than any one thing that has heretofore taken place in our diplomatic history with them.

The extraordinary session of the Conference to receive the Secretary of State was held on the evening of July 31, and was one of great brilliancy. In introducing the Secretary of State to the Conference, His Excellency Dr. Joaquim Nabuco, the Brazilian Ambassador to the United States and president of the Conference, delivered a notable address, to which the Secretary of State replied. The address of the Secretary of State was listened to with the deepest

interest by the Conference, and afterwards commented upon by delegates in the most cordial manner.

The address made by the president of the Conference and that by the Secretary of State, together with the remarks made by Doctor Cornejo, a delegate from Peru, who followed the Secretary of State, and those of Governor Montague, of the United States delegation, in reply to Doctor Cornejo, will be found under Appendix E, pp. 61-65.

During the first session of the Conference following the reception to the Secretary of State, Dr. Gonzalez Ramirez, the distinguished and eloquent president of the Uruguayan delegation, responded on behalf of the Conference to the address made by the Secretary of State. His address, which was cordially applauded by the Conference.

THE ADJUSTMENT OF PEACE IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

During the sessions of the Conference the news was received of the peaceful adjustment of the difficulties that had arisen in Central America, through the mediation of the President of the United States and the President of Mexico.

The effect produced on the Conference by this happy result can best be shown by the unanimous voice of all the delegates to the Conference, expressed in the following resolution presented by His Excellency Doctor Portela, of the Argentine delegation, and at once adopted by the Conference and transmitted by cable to the Mexican and to the United States Governments:

"Resolved, That the Third International Conference of the American States in session at Rio de Janeiro manifest to the President of the United States and to the President of Mexico the satisfaction with which the Conference has received the information of their happy mediation in the adjustment of peace celebrated between the Republics of Guatemala, Salvador, and Honduras."

THE EARTHQUAKE AT VALPARAISO.

The great catastrophe that took place at Valparaiso during the session of the Conference brought out in a striking manner the common bond of sympathy and the solidarity existing between the people of the different Republics, the Chilean delegation becoming at once the recipient of the most expressive sympathy and encouragement from the other delegations.

During a session of the Conference at which no other business was done the following resolution, signed by each delegate, was approved and cabled to the Chilean Government:

"Resolved, That on behalf of the Third International Conference of the American States assembled in special session at Rio de Janeiro, August 21, 1906, the Brazilian Government be requested to express to the Government of Chile the deep sorrow with which it has received the news of the disaster which has befallen a sister nation; the sincerity with which the American Republics share its grief; the hope that the catastrophe will not prove so grave as indicated by the first news, and that out of the actual ruins there shall shortly arise a new prosperity and greatness for their sister Republic."

On the same day the flags on the Monroe Palace were placed at half-mast by a vote of the Conference, and continued so during the remainder of the Conference. A relief fund was privately raised among individual delegates, and at their request transmitted by Mr. Buchanan to the Chilean minister of the interior on the 28th of August.

RESULTS OF THE CONFERENCE.

Quite aside from our conviction that the resolutions and recommendations of the Conference merit the cordial approval of our Government and that, if put into effect, they will do much to aid and further our relations with the Republics to the south of us, we believe that the meeting of such a conference is alone of the widest value through the friendships formed and the opportunity these afford to gain a personal knowledge of the problems confronting countries other than one's own.

It is our belief that the growth of tolerance, confidence, and broad unity of purpose between the American Republics that has its visual expression in the International Union of the American Republics is largely due to the conferences that have been held, and that these will be increased through the meeting of the Rio Conference and of those that will follow hereafter.

BRAZIL'S HOSPITALITY.

It would be difficult to conceive of any country extending to delegates to an international conference held within its borders a more generous or delightful hospitality than that accorded the delegates attending the Conference by the Brazilian Government and people.

On the opening day of the Conference a special mass in honor of the delegates was celebrated in the cathedral by the Cardinal Archbishop of Rio de Janeiro. Admittance to the cathedral was by invitation only. The mass was attended by the President and his cabinet, by representatives of all the branches of the Brazilian Government, by the diplomatic corps, and by all the delegates and their families in attendance at the Conference.

Aside from the courtesies and the conveniences provided for delegates in the Monroe Palace, referred to early in this report, a succession of banquets, balls, receptions, and concerts were given by officials of the Government. Among these an orchestral and vocal concert at which only musical works by Brazilian composers were rendered, the composer in many instances directing the superb orchestra, is worthy of especial mention. These, with a number of delightful excursions to points of interest about Rio, followed each other during the whole period of the Conference and at its close such of the delegates as were able to remain were taken in special trains to São Paulo and the interior of the country, where they were equally received with every mark of hospitality and attention. The charming hospitality and welcome extended delegates and their families on every hand by the Government and the people of Brazil will be a delightful and lasting memory with each one in attendance upon the Conference.

As a recognition of the feeling and sentiment of all, the Conference at its closing session by a rising vote and amidst applause adopted a suitable resolution.

THE COMPLETE MINUTES OF THE CONFERENCE.

This report and its appendices will be accompanied by a copy ^a of the complete minutes of the Conference in English, Spanish, and Portuguese. It is proper to say that the laborious work of the committee on engrossing and printing, which gave so much time and attention to the translation and compilation of the minutes and acts of the Conference, was highly appreciated by the Conference.

We desire in this connection to especially acknowledge the constant courtesy shown by the secretaries of the Conference in connection with translating, compiling, and printing the complete minutes to which reference is above made, and to express our hearty appreciation of their work.

RECENT MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

We can not refrain from speaking of the striking and extensive public improvements that have been carried out in Rio during the past three or four years.

These comprise the building of several wide avenues through the center of this thickly built old city by the expropriation of large areas, in some instances of entire blocks, of valuable property. These new avenues are asphalt paved, are brilliantly lighted by electricity, and lined by shade and flowering trees and beautified by a succession of flower beds in the center of the avenue. Upon these new granite and stone buildings, many of elaborate architectural treatment, notably the Monroe Palace and the opera house, have been built. These new avenues not only beautify the old city, but have had much to do with the practical elimination of many diseases, especially yellow fever, that heretofore tended to prevent people from visiting the city and enjoying its splendid winter climate and the magnificent scenery by which it is surrounded. The most striking of these improvements, however, is the magnificent asphalt-paved boulevard of over 4 miles in length extending along the entire edge of the beautiful bays upon which Rio is built. This, when completed, will make the city unique among the cities of the world in the beauty of its water front.

STEAMSHIP COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The impression made upon us at Rio by the constant coming and going of the splendid passenger ships that ply between South Atlantic ports and those of England, Germany, France, Spain, and Italy, compared with the meager service of practically but two ships per month with passenger accommodations between Rio and the United States, was unpleasant. It would appear to be manifest that some means must be found to overcome this striking disparity and to give our country and people better transportation facilities with South America before we can reasonably expect to reap the advantageous development of our commerce there to which we are entitled.

^a Not yet received from the Brazilian Government by the secretary of the delegation.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion the delegation desires to express to the entire corps of its assistants, and especially to its secretary, Mr. Charles Ray Dean, its thanks for their faithful and conscientious work.

We have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

WM. I. BUCHANAN.

L. S. ROWE.

T. LARRINAGA.

VAN LEER POLK.

A. J. MONTAGUE.

PAUL S. REINSCH.

To the Honorable ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, *January 10, 1907.*

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APPENDIX A.

EXCERPT FROM MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS, DECEMBER 8, 1905.

The MINISTER OF CHILE. If you will permit me, Mr. Chairman, I would suggest that it is in order for us to take some action in the matter of the Third Pan-American Conference, as proposed at the last regular monthly meeting. We could not do this at our last meeting, as it was a special meeting for the purpose of discussing the by-laws. I therefore move that we now consider the question of the next conference.

The MINISTER OF CUBA. I second the motion.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

The AMBASSADOR OF MEXICO. With the intention of facilitating our work at this meeting, I have prepared, in writing, some propositions that I would like to submit to the Board for consideration. The propositions are as follows:-

I.

"The Third International American Conference, under the agreement concluded at Mexico on the 29th of January, 1902, shall be held in the year 1906.

II.

"The Third International American Conference shall be held in Brazil.

III.

"The Brazilian Government, when inviting the other Governments of America, shall fix the date and the place where the Conference shall meet.

IV.

"A committee, consisting of six members, shall be appointed to prepare the draft of the programme to be discussed at the Conference, subject to such further resolutions as the Conference may adopt.

V.

"A committee, consisting of six members, shall be appointed to prepare the draft of the regulations governing the Conference, until the Conference might deem it proper to adopt other or further resolutions.

VI.

"A committee, consisting of five members, shall be appointed to study the basis, which shall be submitted to the Conference, for the reorganization of the Bureau of the American Republics as a permanent institution, and to determine all other details relating to the third conference, under the agreement of January 29, 1902.

VII.

"The Secretary of State of the United States of America, chairman of the governing board of the International Bureau of the American Republics, shall also be the chairman of each of these committees.

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"The reports of the several committees shall be submitted for discussion to the governing board of the International Union of the American Republics during the month of February, 1906, at the latest."

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any remarks to be made upon these propositions submitted by the ambassador of Mexico? I understand that the ambassador moves the adoption of these resolutions.

The MINISTER OF NICARAGUA. I second the motion.

The question was taken and the motion agreed to.

* * * * *

The AMBASSADOR OF BRAZIL. It has been voted by the meeting of the board that the Third International American Congress should take place in Brazil at the place and date appointed by the Brazilian Government. I am instructed by my Government to say that Brazil will welcome with the greatest of pleasure to Rio de Janeiro the meeting of the Third Congress of American Republics, and that the proper season for the meeting would be in our winter. We propose for the meeting either Saturday the 30th of June or the 14th of July, 1906. Of course any other date within these months, which are most pleasant in Rio de Janeiro, would be agreeable to us. The sanitary condition of Rio de Janeiro is now very good, but as some fears have been expressed to me with regard to our tropical climate, I had better say that members could, if they wished, sleep in Petropolis. People living in Petropolis come to town and return every day, as the train service is excellent. I must add that the announcement that the Secretary of State of the United States would, if circumstances allowed it, visit Brazil officially during the course of the Congress, has greatly enhanced the importance of the meeting. I am sure we will not be disappointed in the great expectations arising from that promise. Brazil hopes that great results will come out of the third congress by the rapprochement of North and South America. We, on our part, would not join in the creation or the encouragement of any such political duality in America as that of a Latin against an Anglo-Saxon America. The combination in which we heartily join is the Pan-American combination, for which these congresses are intended, and without which they would have neither international purpose nor international power.

* * * * *

The AMBASSADOR OF BRAZIL. I would say one more word. It is the intention of my Government, as Congress adjourns at the end of this year, to ask for the necessary appropriation, in order that the formal invitation may afterwards be sent out. But let this be considered as a direct invitation, so that everything shall be settled to-day. We had better fix the date in order that we may ask for the appropriation.

* * * * *

The MINISTER OF NICARAGUA. I think July 21 would be a good date.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; that would be satisfactory.

The AMBASSADOR OF BRAZIL. I move that July 21, 1906, be fixed as the date of the meeting of the Third Pan-American Congress.

The MINISTER OF NICARAGUA. I second the motion.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

* * * * *

The committees appointed by the Secretary of State for the Third International Pan-American Conference, to be held in Rio de Janeiro on the 21st of July, 1906, are as follows:

Committee on programme: The diplomatic representatives of the following countries—Argentine Republic, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chile, Mexico.

Committee on preliminary regulations: The diplomatic representatives of the following countries—Bolivia, Colombia, Haiti, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Peru.

Committee to prepare regulations to be reported to the Conference for the re-

organization of the Bureau of the American Republics as an institution of permanent character: The diplomatic representatives of the following countries—Guatemala, Panama, Dominican Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela.

EMBAIXADA DE BRAZIL,
Washington, 25 de Abril de 1906.

Mr. SECRETARY OF STATE: The Bureau of the American Republics having resolved that the Third Conference of the American Republics should meet in the city of Rio de Janeiro on July 21, 1906, the Brazilian Government instructs me to invite the Government of the United States to take part in that Conference, the programme of which has been already organized by the Bureau of the American Republics under your own presidency. Sure as it feels that the United States will not fail to accept this invitation, the Brazilian Government would highly appreciate your courtesy in communicating to it the names of the delegates that would represent the United States.

I have the honor, Mr. Secretary of State, to renew to your excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

JOAQUIM NABUCO.

Hon. ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of State.

APRIL 28, 1906.

No. 17.]

EXCELLENCY: I have received the note which you did me the honor to address to me on the 25th of April, and by which, under the instructions of your Government, you invite the Government of the United States to take part in the Third Conference of the American Republics, which is to convene at the city of Rio de Janeiro on July 21 next.

I beg that you will convey to your Government this Government's thanks for the invitation so extended, and will assure it that the Government of the United States will be glad to be represented at the forthcoming conference.

* * * * *

ELIHU ROOT.

His Excellency Mr. JOAQUIM NABUCO, *etc.*

[Governing Board of the International Bureau of the American Republics.]

PROGRAMME AND REGULATIONS FOR THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN CONFERENCE, TO BE HELD AT RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 21, 1906.

Committee on programme.—Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of State, chairman; His Excellency Joaquim Nabuco, ambassador of Brazil, vice-chairman; His Excellency Joaquin D. Casasus, ambassador of Mexico; Señor Don Joaquin Bernardo Calvo, minister of Costa Rica; Señor Don Joaquin Walker-Martinez, minister of Chile; Señor Don Gonzalo de Quesada, minister of Cuba, secretary; Señor Don Epifanio Portela, minister of the Argentine Republic.

Committee on regulations.—Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of State, chairman; Mr. J. N. Léger, minister of Haiti, vice-chairman; Señor Don Luis F. Corea, minister of Nicaragua, secretary; Señor Don Ignacio Calderon, minister of Bolivia; Señor Don Diego Mendoza, minister of Colombia; Señor Don Felipe Pardo, minister of Peru; Señor Dr. Serafin S. Wither, chargé d'affaires of Ecuador.

PROGRAMME OF THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS AT RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 21, 1906.

I.—International Bureau of the American Republics.

(a) Reorganization of the International Bureau of the American Republics on a more permanent basis.

(b) Enlarging and improving the scope and efficiency of the institution.

II.

A resolution affirming the adherence of the American Republics to the principle of arbitration for the settlement of disputes arising between them, and expressing the hopes of the Republics taking part in the conference, that the international conference to be convened at The Hague will agree upon a general arbitration convention that can be approved and put in operation by every country.

III.

A resolution recommending to the different Republics the extension for the further period of five years of the "Treaty of arbitration for pecuniary claims" agreed upon at the Mexican conference between the different Republics.

IV.

A resolution recommending that the Second Peace Conference at The Hague be requested to consider whether and, if at all, to what extent, the use of force for the collection of public debts is admissible.

V.—*Codification of Public and Private International Law.*

A convention providing for the creation of a committee of jurists who shall prepare for the consideration of the next conference, a draft of a code of public international law and private international law, providing for the payment of the expenses incident to such work; especially recommending for the consideration of the said committee of jurists the treaties agreed upon at the congress of Montevideo in 1889 on "civil law," "commercial law," "criminal law," and "judicial procedure."

VI.—*Naturalization.*

The advisability of concluding a convention embodying the principle that a naturalized citizen in one of the contracting countries, who renews his residence in the country of his origin, without the intention of returning to the country where he was naturalized, be considered to have renounced his naturalization in the said country, and the intent not to return shall be presumed to exist when the naturalized person resides for over two years in the country of his origin.

VII.—*Development of commercial intercourse between the American Republics.*

Adoption of resolutions which the Conference may consider proper for:

- (a) The more rapid communication between the different nations.
- (b) The conclusion of commercial treaties.
- (c) The greatest possible dissemination of statistical and commercial information.
- (d) Measures tending to develop and extend commercial intercourse between the Republics forming the Conference.

VIII.—*Custom and consular laws.*

The simplification and coordination of the custom and consular laws referring to the entry and clearance of ships and merchandise.

IX.—*Patents and trade-marks.*

Consideration of the treaties of Montevideo and Mexico covering this subject, together with

- (a) Recommendations tending toward uniformity in patent laws and procedure.
- (b) The creation of an international bureau for the registration of trade-marks.

X.—*Sanitary police and quarantine.*

Consideration of the sanitary convention signed ad referendum at Washington and the one concluded at Rio Janeiro, and such additional recommendations on matters of public health as will most effectively enable each of the Republics to

assist the others in the prevention of epidemics and in the reduction of mortality from contagious diseases.

XI.—*Pan-American Railway.*

Consideration of the report of the permanent committee of the Pan-American Railway and recommendation, to be presented at the Conference, to the different Republics with regard thereto and reaffirming the interest of all the Republics in the success of this project.

XII.—*Copyright.*

Consideration of the treaties of Montevideo and of Mexico regarding copyright and legislation bearing on the subject in the American Republics.

XIII.—*Practice of the learned professions.*

Measures which may be deemed necessary to carry into effect the idea embodied in the treaty agreed to in the Second Pan-American Conference with regard to this subject.

XIV.—*Future conferences.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21, 1906.

(Signed)	ELIHU ROOT.
(Signed)	JOAQUIM NABUCO.
(Signed)	JOAQUIN D. CASASUS.
(Signed)	J. B. CALVO.
(Signed)	JOAQUIN WALKER-MARTINEZ.
(Signed)	GONZALO DE QUESADA.
(Signed)	EPIFANIO PORTELA.

REGULATIONS FOR THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

The personnel of the Conference.

TEMPORARY PRESIDENT.

ARTICLE 1. The secretary for foreign affairs of Brazil, or the person whom the Chief Executive may designate, shall preside at the opening session of the Conference in the capacity of temporary president and shall continue to preside as such until the permanent president is elected.

OFFICIALS.

ART. 2. There shall be a permanent president, who shall be elected by a ballot vote of the absolute majority of the delegates present, and a secretary-general, who shall be a delegate appointed by the President of Brazil.

In the first session there will be settled by lot a numerical order of the delegations for the purpose of establishing the order of precedence of their location and the order in which each is to supply the absence of the president.

When the delegation to which it will correspond to fix the presidency in a session should consist of more than one member, it shall designate the delegate who is to perform the functions of vice-president.

PERMANENT PRESIDENT.

ART. 3. The duties of the permanent president shall be:

First. To preside at the meetings of the Conference, and to submit for discussion in their regular order the matters contained in the order of the day.

Second. To direct that each matter submitted to the Conference be referred to the proper committee, unless by a vote of two-thirds of the delegations then present it should be decided to proceed to its immediate consideration.

Third. To concede the floor to the delegates in the order in which they may have requested it.

Fourth. To decide all questions of order raised during the debates of the Conference. Nevertheless, if any delegation shall so request, the ruling made by the chair shall be submitted to the Conference for decision.

Fifth. To call for votes and to announce the result of the vote to the Conference as provided for by article 15.

Sixth. To announce to the Conference through the secretary at the close of each meeting the business to be discussed in the following meeting. But the Conference may make such changes as it may deem advisable, either as regards the time of the meeting, or as to the order in which the pending business shall be discussed.

Seventh. To direct the secretary, after the approval of the minutes, to lay before the Conference such matters as may have been presented since the last meeting.

Eighth. To prescribe all necessary measures for the maintenance of order and the strict compliance with the regulations.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

ART. 4. The duties of the vice-presidents are:

To substitute the president in accordance with article 2.

SECRETARY-GENERAL.

ART. 5. The duties of the secretary-general are:

First. To have under his charge all the secretaries, interpreters, and other employees that the Brazilian Government may appoint for service with the Conference and to organize their respective work.

Second. To receive, distribute, and answer the official correspondence of the Conference, in conformity with the resolutions of that body.

Third. To prepare, or cause to be prepared, the minutes of the meeting in conformity with the notes the secretaries shall furnish him, and to see that such minutes are printed and distributed among the delegates.

Fourth. To revise the translations made by the interpreters of the Conference.

Fifth. To distribute among the committees the matters to be reported by them and to place at the disposal of said committees everything that may be necessary for the discharge of their duties.

Sixth. To prepare the order of the day in conformity with the instructions of the president.

Seventh. To be the intermediary between the delegations or their respective members in all matters relating to the Conference and between the delegates and the Brazilian authorities.

Committees of the Conference.

ART. 6. The Third International Conference of the American States shall have the following committees:

1. To consider subjects I and XIV of the programme, one member from each delegation.

2. To consider subjects II and III of the programme, one member from each delegation.

3. To consider subject IV of the programme, one member from each delegation

4. To consider subjects V and VI of the programme, seven members.

5. To consider subjects VII, VIII, and XI of the programme, nine members.

6. To consider subjects IX, XII, and XIII of the programme, seven members.

7. To consider subject X of the programme, seven members.

8. Rules and credentials, five members.

9. Publications, five members.

10. General welfare, five members.

11. Engrossing and printing, seven members.

ART. 7. The members of the Conference committees shall be appointed by the permanent president, subject to the approval, by a majority vote, of the delegations present.

ART. 8. Delegates may attend the meetings of all committees and participate in their debates, but they shall have no right to vote.

Meetings of the Conference.

NUMBER OF MEETINGS.

ART. 9. The first meeting shall take place at the time and place designated by the Government of Brazil, and the further sessions at such days and hours as the Conference may determine.

QUORUM.

ART. 10. To hold a meeting it is necessary that a majority of the nations attending the Conference be represented by at least one of their delegates.

READING OF THE MINUTES.

ART. 11. At the opening of the meeting the secretary shall read the minutes of the preceding meeting, unless dispensed with. Notes shall be taken of any remarks the president or any of the delegates may make thereon, and approval of the minutes shall be in order.

ORDER OF DEBATE AND VOTES.

ART. 12. When the president shall have submitted for discussion the subjects contained in the order of the day, the Conference shall first discuss them in a general way, and those approved shall be the object of a second discussion in detail, taking up one by one the articles contained in the project under discussion.

ART. 13. The Conference may, by a two-thirds vote of the delegations present, suspend the rules and proceed to the immediate discussion of a motion, which shall at once be discussed in general and in detail.

ART. 14. All proposed amendments shall be referred to the respective committee, unless the Conference shall decide otherwise; and they will put to vote before the article or motion the text of which they are intended to modify.

ART. 15. The delegation of each Republic represented at the Conference shall have but one vote, and the votes shall be taken separately by countries and shall be recorded on the minutes.

Votes, as a general rule, shall be taken orally, unless any delegate should request that they be taken in writing. In this case each delegation shall deposit in an urn a ballot containing the name of the nation which it represents and the sense in which the vote is cast. The secretary will read aloud these ballots and count the votes.

ART. 16. The Conference shall not proceed to vote on any resolution or motion relating to any of the subjects included in the programme, except when at least two-thirds of the nations attending the Conference are represented by one or more delegates.

ART. 17. Except in cases expressly indicated in these regulations, resolutions or motions under consideration by the Conference are approved when they have obtained the affirmative vote of an absolute majority of the delegations represented by one or more of its members at the meeting where the vote is taken. The delegation which may have sent its vote to the secretary shall be considered as present and represented at the meeting.

ART. 18. When by reason of absence or abstention the vote of the Conference should not attain the majority as required by the two foregoing articles, the matter shall be submitted for further consideration at a subsequent meeting, on motion of any delegation. But should such abstention continue at this meeting the question shall be then decided by the majority of the delegations present.

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF MEMBERS.

ART. 19. Delegates may speak in their own language, from manuscript or otherwise, and upon the termination of any speech either the delegate or one of the interpreters of the Conference shall at once render orally a synopsis of the principal points of the speech in the language or languages that any of the delegates may request. This shall also apply to the remarks of the president and of the secretary.

ART. 20. No delegation may, through any of its members, speak more than twice on the same subject, nor shall any delegation occupy the floor for more than thirty minutes at a time. Any delegate, however, shall have the right to speak for not more than five minutes upon a question of order, or to answer any personal allusions, or to explain his vote, and the author of a motion may speak once more, not exceeding thirty minutes.

ART. 21. Any delegate may submit to the Conference his written opinion upon the matter or point in debate, and may request that it be spread upon the minutes of the meeting in which it has been submitted.

Likewise, any delegation that will not be present at the time a vote is taken may write down its vote and leave it with or send it to the secretary, and at the time of canvassing the votes such votes shall be reckoned as if the delegation was present.

ART. 22. The deliberations of the Conference shall be private, and consequently there shall be admitted into the session hall only the delegates with their respective secretaries, the secretaries of the sessions, the Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics, and the interpreters and stenographers of the Conference: *Provided, however,* That the Conference may, by a majority vote, extend the courtesies of the Conference to such persons as they may from time to time designate.

The secretary, under direction of the committee on publications, at the end of each meeting, may prepare a statement to the press containing a succinct report of the business transacted at the meeting, as well as the text of the resolutions either approved or finally rejected. Any delegate desiring to do so may place in the hands of the secretary a résumé of his remarks, and in this case the statement furnished to the press shall be made from said résumé, which will be attached to the remarks handed in by the delegate.

Whenever any delegate requests that a meeting go into secret session, or that it may continue as such, the respective motion shall be preferred and shall be voted upon without discussion. If the motion be carried, all persons present at the meeting are enjoined to absolute secrecy as regards the business transacted at the meeting.

The secretary-general shall have a register wherein a copy shall be kept of the notes or extracts that are given to the press.

RESOLUTIONS AND REPORTS THEREUPON.

ART. 23. The reports of the committees and the resolutions to which they refer shall be printed in Portuguese, Spanish, English, and French, and shall be distributed at the next following meeting to the delegates for their consideration, but shall not be submitted for discussion until the next meeting after they were distributed in print, at least in Spanish and English.

AMENDMENTS TO THE PROGRAMME.

ART. 24. The deliberations of the Conference shall be confined to such subjects as are contained in the programme, except when by a vote of two-thirds of the delegations the Conference decides to take into consideration a new matter submitted by one delegation and seconded by another.

A motion to take into consideration a new subject shall be decided without debate.

NUMBER OF MEETINGS.

ART. 25. The number of the meetings of the Conference shall not exceed thirty. This limit, however, may be extended in case of a matter of vital importance, and by the vote of two-thirds of the delegations present at the Conference.

The closing meeting shall take place as soon as all the subjects in the programme may have been discussed, but in any case it shall take place on the 1st of September at the latest.

PRINTING OF THE MINUTES.

ART. 26. The minutes approved by the Conference shall be signed by the president and the secretary-general. They shall be printed in Spanish, English, Portuguese, and French, in pages of two columns, and a sufficient number of copies shall be issued, so that each delegate may receive four copies. The original minutes shall be preserved in the archives of the International Bureau of the American Republics, at least in Spanish and English.

SIGNATURE OF THE FINAL MINUTES.

ART. 27. The day before the closing of the Conference shall be devoted to the discussion and approval of the minutes written and printed in Spanish, English, Portuguese, and French, containing the resolutions or recommendations discussed and approved by the Conference. The original records shall be signed by the delegations, ~~and the Government of~~ Brazil will send a certified copy of said records to each of the Governments represented at the Conference.

AMENDMENTS TO THE REGULATIONS.

ART. 28. The foregoing rules shall be transmitted to the respective Governments immediately after their adoption by the governing board of the International Bureau of the American Republics, and they shall govern the action of the Conference, unless and until altered, amended, or repealed by the Conference itself, by a two-thirds vote. Motions for this purpose shall be submitted without debate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, 1906.

(Signed)	ELIHU ROOT,
(Signed)	J. N. LÉGER,
(Signed)	LUIS F. COREA,
(Signed)	IGNACIO CALDERON,
(Signed)	FELIPE PARDO,
(Signed)	J. B. CALVO, <i>representing Ecuador.</i>

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APPENDIX B.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE DELEGATES OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, June 18, 1906.

GENTLEMEN: The Second International American Conference, held in Mexico, 1901-2, adopted the following resolution:

"That the Third International American Conference shall meet within five years in the place which the Secretary of State of the United States of America and the diplomatic representatives accredited by the American Republics in Washington may designate for the purpose and in accordance with what, at the meeting of the said representatives, may be resolved regarding the programme and other necessary details, for all of which they are hereby expressly authorized by the present resolution."

Exercising the authority thus conferred, and accepting the courteous invitation of the Republic of Brazil, the designated representatives of the American Republics in Washington have determined that the Third Conference shall be held at the city of Rio de Janeiro on the 21st day of July, 1906. This determination has been separately confirmed by all of the American States with one possible exception, and you have been appointed to represent the United States in the proposed conference.

On the 8th of October, 1901, in preparation for the Second Conference, the President gave to the Secretary of State instructions in writing, laying down the general principles which underlie the relations of the United States to the other American Republics and which should control the action of the representatives of the United States in such a conference, and, particularly, the positions the President deemed it proper and wise to take regarding the principal questions to be considered by the conference. A review of those instructions has indicated no occasion for changing them, unless it be in some minor matters relating to the details of the conference and no longer applicable. A copy of those instructions is transmitted to you herewith and you will be guided by them.

It is important that you should keep in mind and, as occasion serves, impress upon your colleagues that such a conference is not an agency for compulsion or a tribunal for adjudication; it is not designed to compel States to make treaties or to observe treaties; it should not sit in judgment upon the conduct of any State, or undertake to redress alleged wrongs, or to settle controverted questions of right. A successful attempt to give such a character to the Conference would necessarily be fatal to the Conference itself, for few, if any, of the States represented in it would be willing to submit their sovereignty to the supervision which would be exercised by a body thus arrogating to itself supreme and indefinite powers. The true function of such a conference is to deal with matters of common interest which are not really subjects of controversy, but upon which comparison of views and friendly discussion may smooth away differences of detail, develop substantial agreement, and lead to cooperation along common lines for the attainment of objects which all really desire.

It follows from this view of the functions of the Conference that it is not expected to accomplish any striking or spectacular final results; but is to deal with many matters which, not being subjects of controversy, attract little public attention, yet which, taken together, are of great importance for the development of friendly intercourse among nations; and it is to make such progress as may now be possible toward the acceptance of ideals the full realization of

which may be postponed to a distant future. All progress toward the complete reign of justice and peace among nations is accomplished by long and patient effort and by many successive steps; and it is confidently hoped that this Conference will mark some substantial advancement by all the American States in this process of developing Christian civilization.

Not the least of the benefits anticipated from the Conference will be the establishment of agreeable personal relations, the removal of misconceptions and prejudices, and the habit of temperate and kindly discussion among the representatives of so many Republics.

The Third Conference will have the advantage of the experience acquired in the former conferences. In them the delegates experienced the difficulties necessarily incident to the meeting of a deliberative body without previous experience, without rules or traditions or common understanding as to methods of procedure. It was to utilize the experience thus acquired that at the close of the Second Conference the representatives of all the Republics in Washington were directed by the resolution above quoted to resolve upon a programme and other necessary details for the Third Conference.

Rules of procedure have accordingly been formulated, and a programme of subjects for consideration has been adopted. These have been communicated to all the different American States, and the programme has received the express and separate approval of all or nearly all of them. They will be certified to the president of the Conference. It will, of course, be competent for the Conference, by the proper method of procedure, to change its rules or enlarge its programme. The rules as they are, however, have had the careful consideration of the representatives of all the States, many of whom took part in the former conferences. It is believed that they will tend to prevent undue prolongation of discussion, while giving a fair opportunity for the expression of views, and, unless some very special occasion for change or addition is presented, it will be your duty to advocate the maintenance of the rules as they are, and to discourage the expenditure of time by the Conference in discussion of a subject having so little permanent utility. It is believed that the programme covers all the subjects which can be usefully considered by the Conference, and all that it will have time to consider. Some of the subjects have been stated in terms carefully limited, after much consideration, to exclude matters upon which there would be only fruitless controversy. You should oppose any attempt to occupy the time of the convention with matters not contained in the programme.

As to the specific questions of the programme:

1. THE BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

This institution has served a useful purpose; its library and publications have done much to make the American Republics known to each other. It is capable, however, of much greater usefulness. Its scope should be enlarged; its activity should be greater; and, to these ends, its facilities should be increased. You will favor action by the Conference to this effect.

2. ARBITRATION.

The treatment of this subject by the Conference should be materially affected by the new and more satisfactory relation of the American States generally to the consideration of arbitration as a world question by the peace conference at The Hague, soon to take place. The first peace conference, held at The Hague in 1899, included but two American States, the United States of America and the United States of Mexico; and the general arbitration convention concluded at that conference contained no provision for the adherence of powers not represented except upon conditions to be determined by a subsequent agreement among the contracting powers.

The Second American Conference at Mexico adopted a resolution January 15, 1902, authorizing the Governments of the United States and Mexico to negotiate with the other signatory powers for the adherence of the American States to the general arbitration convention, and the United States subsequently applied in behalf of several of the other American States for their admission to become signatories to the convention. The signatory powers, however, never came together in an agreement upon the contemplated conditions of adherence, and the requests preferred by the United States were refused.

On the 21st of October, 1904, the United States issued a proposal to the signatory powers of the First Hague Conference for a second conference and specified as one of the things to be done the adoption of a procedure by which States non-signatory to the original acts might become adhering parties. This proposal met with general acceptance, but the calling of the conference was postponed, owing to the war between Russia and Japan. On the 13th of September, 1905, the further initiative in calling the conference was taken by the Emperor of Russia, with the ready concurrence of the President, and the Emperor of Russia included in his invitation to the Second Conference all the American States.

As a part of the preliminary arrangements for the Second Hague Conference, it has been agreed that in order that all the States represented at the Second Conference may be upon the same footing in discussing modifications or extensions of the treaty of arbitration, the first business of the Second Conference shall be to authorize, by a preliminary protocol, the adherence of all the non-signatory States to the arbitration treaty of the First Conference. This understanding has been communicated by Russia to all the signatory States, and their assent to it is regarded as making the proposed action certain and leaving nothing further to be done but the formal action to be taken at the opening of the Second Hague Conference.

All of the American States are accordingly at liberty to become parties to the general arbitration treaty of The Hague and to take part in the consideration by the whole civilized world of the advances which may be made in the application of the principle of arbitration.

The Conference at Rio can probably render no more useful service to the cause of arbitration than by securing the general assent of the American States to the principles which should receive a new impetus and universal effect at The Hague.

3. TREATY OF ARBITRATION FOR PECUNIARY CLAIMS.

This is a matter special to the American States and it calls for special consideration. One of the results of the Mexican conference was a treaty, signed by 17 of the States, agreeing to submit to arbitration all claims for pecuniary loss or damage which may be presented by the respective citizens and which can not be amicably adjusted through diplomatic channels. The treaty was to continue for five years. It has been ratified by only five powers, including the United States.

The treaty should be extended for another five years, and an urgent effort should be made to secure the adherence of the other powers. You can readily ascertain whether the failure of ratification by 12 out of the 17 powers who signed the treaty was due to some objectionable feature which can be remedied, or to fundamental objections, or to indifference.

This treaty is the very simplest and narrowest form of a general agreement to arbitrate, and so long as three-fourths of the American States have not reached this point of agreement the discussion of any proposals for compulsory arbitration of a wider scope would seem to be at least premature.

4. THE RECOMMENDATION THAT THE HAGUE CONFERENCE BE REQUESTED TO CONSIDER TO WHAT EXTENT THE USE OF FORCE FOR THE COLLECTION OF PUBLIC DEBTS IS ADMISSIBLE.

It has long been the established policy of the United States not to use its armed forces for the collection of ordinary contract debts due to its citizens by other governments. We have not considered the use of force for such a purpose consistent with that respect for the independent sovereignty of other members of the family of nations which is the most important principle of international law and the chief protection of weak nations against the oppression of the strong. It seems to us that the practice is injurious in its general effect upon the relations of nations and upon the welfare of weak and disordered States, whose development ought to be encouraged in the interests of civilization; that it offers frequent temptation to bullying and oppression and to unnecessary and unjustifiable warfare. We regret that other powers, whose opinions and sense of justice we esteem highly, have at times taken a different view and have permitted themselves, though we believe with reluctance, to collect such debts by force. It is doubtless true that the nonpayment of public debts may be accompanied by such circumstances of fraud and wrong doing or violation of treaties as to justify the use of force. This Government would be glad to see an inter-

national consideration of the subject which shall discriminate between such cases and the simple nonperformance of a contract with a private person, and a resolution in favor of reliance upon peaceful means in cases of the latter class. You will find strong support for this view in an excellent letter written on the 29th of December, 1902, by Mr. Drago, the Argentine minister of foreign relations, to the Argentine minister in Washington, and printed in the volume of Foreign Relations of the United States for 1903, page 1.

It is not felt, however, that the conference at Rio should undertake to make such a discrimination or to resolve upon such a rule. Most of the American countries are still debtor nations, while the countries of Europe are the creditors. If the Rio Conference, therefore, were to take such action it would have the appearance of a meeting of debtors resolving how their creditors should act, and this would not inspire respect. The true course is indicated by the terms of the programme, which proposes to request the Second Hague Conference, where both creditors and debtors will be assembled, to consider the subject.

5. CODIFICATION OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW.

You should advocate the creation of the commission proposed for this purpose. It is important in the interests of peace that the rules, especially of public international law, should be understood and that they should be understood alike by the governments and peoples of different countries. Nothing can contribute more usefully to this among the American states than the creation of a standard to which all will give assent, because all the states have united in establishing it. There are many subjects upon which great diversity of practice and opinion still exists and upon which unity of American opinion is very desirable.

6. NATURALIZATION.

The United States has struggled long and successfully to secure from other countries recognition of the right of naturalized citizens to the same protection when abroad, even in the countries of their origin, which is accorded to the native-born citizens of the United States.

It has frequently happened of late years that this protection has been abused by foreigners who have come to the United States and secured naturalization only to return and live permanently in their native country, enjoying immunities and rights as American citizens which are denied to their neighbors. The other American states toward which heavy immigration is tending, or to which their citizens may return after emigrating, will doubtless experience similar treatment. Such cases cause natural irritation, denial of the returned emigrant's rights, and friction between the country of origin and the country of naturalization arising from the assertion of those rights. The treaty between the United States and the North German Federation, concluded in 1868, provided:

"If a German naturalized in America renews his residence in North Germany, without the intent to return to America, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in the United States.

"Reciprocally, if an American naturalized in North Germany renews his residence in the United States, without the intent to return to North Germany, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in North Germany.

"The intent not to return may be held to exist when the person naturalized in the one country resides more than two years in the other country."

A number of other treaties to the same effect have been made between the United States and other European states. It is believed that this provision states a just and wise rule. The man who returns to his native country for permanent residence and still tries to preserve the privileges incident to citizenship in the country to which he means never to return is committing a fraud upon both countries. The only way to prevent it and the evils arising from it is to fix upon some period of residence after which the burden of proof shall be thrown upon him to show that the residence is not permanent. It will be observed that the suggestion of the programme substantially coincides with the provision above quoted from the treaty with Germany.

As the presumption which under such a rule would be created by two years of residence is a presumption of renunciation of citizenship in the country of naturalization, the proof to rebut the presumption should be addressed to and passed upon by the government of that country, for no country can permit the question who are its citizens to be determined by another country.

7. DEVELOPMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE.

You will favor all practical suggestions tending to this end, giving special attention to the promotion of the Pan-American Railway, designed to provide railway connection between the United States and Argentina and Chile and all the intervening countries. The Government of the United States considers that this great enterprise will be productive of most important and beneficent results, and greatly desires its accomplishment. Under the resolution of the Mexican Conference a committee of five members resident in the United States was appointed to furnish all possible information on the work of the railway and to aid and stimulate the successful execution of the project, and, pursuant to the instructions of the resolution, the committee will report at the Rio Conference. Most gratifying progress in construction and provision for further construction has been made, and it is hoped that the Rio Conference will be able to take such action upon the report of the standing commission as to give additional impetus to the project. It is highly desirable that it shall receive the sanction and hearty support of all the American governments.

The success of the enterprise is desirable not merely because of the great and profitable traffic which it will secure for the United States and for all the countries along the line, contributing to the prosperity and wealth of all, but because it will contribute to the internal peace and order of every country. Nothing polices a country like a railroad. Nothing material so surely discourages revolution and unites a people as adequate railroad communication. It is for the interests of every American country that the same effect shall be produced throughout Central and South America that was produced in the United States by the Pacific railroads, in Canada by the Canadian Pacific, and by the railroad systems in Mexico and Argentina, both of them once the theaters of continual revolution and financial distress and both of them now prosperous and peaceful.

And the proposed railroad is most desirable because it will increase communication, bring the peoples of America together, enlarge their knowledge of each other, decrease misunderstanding, and promote harmony and good will.

8. SIMPLIFICATION AND COORDINATION OF CUSTOMS AND CONSULAR LAWS RELATING TO ENTRY AND CLEARANCE OF SHIPS AND MERCHANDISE.

This subject was fully considered by a customs congress which met in New York pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Second International American Conference, on the 22d of January, 1902. This customs congress, at which 13 countries were represented, adopted a series of resolutions which were reported to the Department of State on the 4th of February, 1903, and were transmitted to the Congress of the United States on the 25th of February, 1903. The resolutions, together with the committee reports and documents upon which they were based, should receive the careful consideration and effective action of the Third Conference. They are contained in Senate Document No. 187, Fifty-seventh Congress, second session, copies of which will be furnished you.

The customs congress did not adjourn finally; it found itself without the data necessary for the completion of its work, and by its resolutions provided for the appointment of a commission by the Bureau of the American Republics to prepare and have printed in English, Spanish, and Portuguese a compilation, in succinct form, giving the practices of each country upon the treatment of vessels, merchandise, and nomenclature in use therein.

The congress then adjourned in expectation of being called together for a further session when the necessary data had been furnished and compiled. The Bureau of the American Republics has repeatedly asked for the information necessary to the proposed compilation, but up to this time only 7 of the countries which united in the congress have furnished the information. The matter accordingly stands as follows: Of the 21 American Republics but 13 united in the customs congress, and of the 13 but 7 complied with the call for the information necessary to enable the congress to go on with its work. The specific thing to be done, plainly, is to awaken interest in the project of simplification and to procure such action as shall lead to the furnishing of the necessary data, the making of the necessary compilation, and an arrangement under which all the States shall send representatives to the customs congress to be reconvened as soon as the material is ready for its action. It is hardly necessary to say that the successful treatment of this subject will greatly decrease one of the most serious hindrances to commercial intercourse.

9. PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS.

You are referred to the convention for international protection of industrial property, concluded at Paris, March 20, 1883, and the supplementary conventions of 1891 and 1900, showing the arrangement which the United States has been willing to enter into with other countries on this subject.

So far as we are advised very few of the other American States have become parties to these conventions. You should endeavor to bring about substantially the same relations between the American States as were created by these conventions between the powers who entered into them.

10. SANITARY POLICE AND QUARANTINE.

You should urge a general acceptance of the sanitary convention signed at Washington last winter and already ratified by a part of the American nations, including the United States. That convention was based upon the sanitary convention signed at Paris in December, 1903, with additional provisions relating to yellow fever. It represents the most advanced scientific knowledge of the time, and its general acceptance will result in both conformity and improvement in quarantine methods.

This, however, is in substance a quarantine convention—that is to say, it is an agreement upon methods of keeping out of one country disease which has already gained a foothold in other countries.

It is desirable that a further step be taken and that an agreement be reached upon methods of eradicating contagious diseases in the countries where they originate. If this can be accomplished, there will be no longer need for quarantines and their interference with commerce and travel. The injury done to the States of Central and South America by yellow fever alone, and the fear of yellow fever, is incalculable; yet the science and self-devotion of the medical officers of the American Army ascertained how yellow fever is communicated and completely extirpated the disease in Cuba. It seems now that the same thing has been accomplished in Panama and Colon and in the Canal Zone of the Isthmus. Manifestly, the same thing can be done everywhere, so that this dread disease will no longer exist.

A prerequisite to accomplishing such results with yellow fever and other diseases is an international agreement under which the knowledge, the skill, the scientific methods attained in each country which has learned to deal successfully with problems of contagious disease, shall be made available for each country where such problems still exist. If such an agreement can be reached at the Rio Conference, that alone will make the Conference a success. Doctor Wyman, the Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service and the chairman of the International Sanitary Bureau of the American Republics, has prepared a memorandum upon this subject, which is transmitted to you herewith, and which you will lay before the Conference.

II. COPYRIGHT.

It is much to be desired that a general and uniform arrangement be made under which American literary works may be protected in the Latin-American States, and reciprocal opportunities may be afforded to their authors by the United States. One effect of our Spanish-speaking possessions has been to create a great increase in the publication in the United States of books in the Spanish language, and our exports of books to Central and South America have increased from \$564,569 in 1903 to \$1,057,495 in 1905. No exports can be more valuable than these.

You should keep in mind, when dealing with this subject, that the American idea is to make reciprocal arrangements on the basis of giving to foreigners the same protection in the United States which is given to our own citizens, upon compliance with the conditions imposed upon our citizens by our laws. On the other hand, we expect only the same protection in other countries that their citizens have; that is, upon compliance with the conditions imposed upon them by their laws. We already have reciprocal copyright arrangements on this basis with Mexico, Chile, Costa Rica, and Cuba, effected by proclamation under the provisions of the copyright act of Congress of March 3, 1891. This method is to be sharply distinguished from the idea of giving to literary production protection upon conditions imposed by the laws of the country of origin

of the production, which does not appear to be a practicable basis for the United States to adopt.

By request of the Department, the Librarian of Congress has secured memoranda on this subject from the American Publishers' Copyright League and from the Register of Copyrights. These, together with the communication of the Librarian, are transmitted to you herewith.

It is hoped that the experience of the Third American Conference will be such as to increase the mutual respect and esteem of all the delegates; to decrease misconceptions and misunderstandings, which are the chief causes of controversy among nations; to draw the attention of all the countries to their common interests and sympathies and to the matters in which they can be helpful to each other, rather than to their differences and causes of controversy; and that the conference will conclude with such an estimate of its usefulness on the part of its members as to justify them in providing for the establishment of regular conferences at stated intervals hereafter.

Very respectfully,

ELIHU ROOT.

Mr. WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, *Chairman*,

Mr. T. LARRINAGA,

Mr. A. J. MONTAGUE,

Mr. VAN LEEB POLK,

Mr. PAUL S. REINSCH,

Mr. L. S. ROWE,

Delegates of the United States to the

Third International Conference of American States.

[Inclosure.]

THE PRESIDENT'S INSTRUCTIONS TO THE DELEGATES TO THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, October 8, 1901.

The honorable the Secretary of State.

SIR: An International conference of the American States having been proposed by the executive committee of the International Union of American Republics, to be held in Mexico in October, 1901, and the Government of the United States having accepted an invitation to send delegates thereto, my predecessor in office has designated as delegates to that conference Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia; William I. Buchanan, of Iowa; Charles M. Pepper, of the District of Columbia; Volney W. Foster, of Illinois, and John Barrett, of Oregon.

The commission above named will act under the direction of the Department of State, to which it will make all necessary reports, and which will arrange for the transportation and entertainment of its members and for such clerical service as it may require, in accordance with an act of Congress making provision for this purpose.

The end toward which the proposed conference is directed is the promotion of the mutual prosperity of the American Republics and of harmony between them. The interests likely to be affected by its discussions and conclusions are (1) political, (2) commercial, and (3) special. The general principles which should guide the delegates in the performance of their duties may, therefore, be indicated under these heads.

I. POLITICAL QUESTIONS.

The chief interest of the United States in relation to the other Republics upon the American continent is the safety and permanence of the political system which underlies their and our existence as nations—the system of free self-government by the people. It is, therefore, to be desired that all the American Republics should enjoy in full measure the blessings of perfect freedom under just laws, each sovereign community pursuing its own course of orderly development without external restraint or interference. To this condition of security the peace and prosperity of all our neighbors will materially con-

tribute. Every failure on their part to maintain social order, every economic distress which might give rise to domestic disturbance, every discord between them which could impede their industries, menace their stability, or bring upon them the calamity of foreign interference would be a misfortune to us. It should, therefore, be the effort of this commission to impress upon the representatives of our sister Republics of Central and South America that we desire, above all, their material prosperity and their political security, and that we entertain toward them no sentiments but those of friendship and fraternity.

The method by which this result may be best accomplished is not, however, that of direct assurance, but of generous cooperation for the common good, and sincere interest in the efforts and aspirations of our neighbors to attain it. It is not, therefore, opportune for the delegates of the United States to assume the part of leadership in the conference, either in its official organization or in its discussions—a position which naturally belongs to Mexico, the inviting nation and host of the occasion. It is desirable that the plans and propositions of the Latin-American States should be solicited, received with consideration, and if possible brought to fruition—if this can be done in consonance with our national interests and without offense to other powers. Great care should be taken not to wound the sensibilities of any of the Republics, or to take sides upon issues between them, but to treat them with frankness, equity, and generosity, and to disabuse their minds of any false impressions, if such exist, regarding the attitude and purposes of the United States.

Owing to the fact that the executive committee of the Union of American Republics is located in Washington, many of the preliminaries to the conference have been conducted here, and the records of that committee show how careful its presiding officer, the Secretary of State, has been to avoid initiative, to leave all to the representatives of the Central and South American Republics, and to harmonize their differences of view in such a manner as to result in the presence of delegates from all the countries invited to the conference. This course of conciliation should be continued, if possible, throughout the conference and every effort made to secure the greatest possible unity of action.

With respect to political differences subsisting between the States of Central and South America, it is important for the commission to proceed with great caution. The general principle should be to enter as little as possible into these questions. At the same time it will be useful to impress upon all the deep interest which the Government of the United States has in the peace and tranquillity of all the American States and in their territorial integrity. While no specific engagements or declarations should be made with regard to such questions, it is desirable to cause it to be generally understood that the quarrels of neighboring States can not be without effect upon the interests of the United States, and that this Government would seriously condemn any attempt to destroy the territorial integrity or to encroach upon the sovereign rights of the existing States, or any conduct on their part which might tend to evoke such a calamity.

The attitude of the United States toward the special questions which have arisen in connection with the territorial difficulties between Chile and Peru will be considered in another place.

Nothing is of greater importance from a political point of view than that the United States should be understood to be the friend of all the Latin-American Republics and the enemy of none. To this end it will be prudent to propose nothing radical, to favor a free expression of views among the delegates of the other powers, and to favor and support only such measures as have the weight of general acceptance and clearly tend to promote the common good.

II. COMMERCIAL QUESTIONS.

With reference to questions of a commercial and industrial character, it is important to lay special stress upon the growing desire in the United States to secure the largest mutuality of interest and to avoid even the semblance of an attempt to obtain unfair advantages for ourselves. The true interest of our people, it is being more and more generally admitted, lies in helping the Latin-American countries with our more advanced industries and our characteristic forms of energy to expand into strong and flourishing communities, and not in seeking to aggrandize ourselves at their expense. In developing closer relations with them we should be most careful of their autonomy. The most beneficent form of Pan-Americanism for ourselves, as well as for our sister Republics, will be found in a free local development over the entire continent. If the influence

of the United States spreads southward, it will be a pacific, not a hostile, influence.

We find in Mexico, the West Indies, and Central America the most gratifying evidence of progress on the part, not only of our manufactures and other products, but of immigration from the United States and the investment of our capital in various forms of industrial enterprise. In Mexico this movement is most marked. Within the past few years our money has flowed into that country in a constantly swelling stream, and is now largely invested in railways, mining, and banking enterprises. The natural result has been a steady increase in friendliness and appreciation of us as a people, and we in turn have benefited greatly by the increase of trade which necessarily grows out of such conditions. In Central America the growth of our business relations is not so marked, but is encouraging. We are fast gaining ground in the trade of the West Indies and are contributing largely to the financial and industrial interests of those islands.

The fact that our trade with South American countries remains nearly stationary is probably to be explained by their greater distance from us, the lack of transportation facilities, and the larger profits to be reaped by exporters in countries which can be reached more expeditiously, or more economically—as, for example, Mexico, Canada, and even the great commercial nations of Europe. It is found, however, that where our goods are properly introduced in South America they obtain a ready sale and speedily become popular. If our manufactures are successfully competing with European industries by their increasing sale in the home markets of the latter, it would seem to be a foregone conclusion that they will also compete with them successfully in distant markets, such as South America; and we may assume that, if the proper means are provided, the volume of our trade with South America will soon grow to large proportions. These means are: Adequate transportation facilities, such as steamship lines, railroads, and an isthmian canal; reciprocal trade relations; participation in the business of banking, and a corps of commercial travelers specially equipped for the Latin-American trade. It is not impossible that, following such development, the magnificent conception of an international railroad connecting the United States with the remotest parts of South America may at last be realized. All such enterprises are deserving of encouragement, but the essential thing in the efforts of our commission at the Conference will be to cultivate a sympathetic spirit and endeavor to remove any prejudices that may exist against us as a people, thus sowing the seed of friendly relations, of business confidence, and of permanent feelings of good will.

It is not unworthy of attention that the accentuation of our desire for increased commercial facilities may be misunderstood and awaken the feeling that in wishing to cultivate closer relations with our southern neighbors we are prompted by merely mercenary motives. Such a misconception may be best avoided by giving prominence to the moral as well as the material advantages which these relations would bestow upon all the American nations in the development of their industries and the greater stability of their institutions resulting from a better economic condition. Whatever advantages the extension of trade has to offer are of necessity reciprocal. By opening a wider market to our productions, our sister Republics will greatly extend their own. It should be made clear to them that we shall naturally and almost inevitably take most from those who take most from us.

The policy of our Government is well and clearly expressed in the memorable address of our lamented President delivered at Buffalo, in which he said:

"We must not repose in fancied security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing. If such a thing were possible it would not be best for us or for those with whom we deal. * * * Reciprocity is the natural outgrowth of our wonderful industrial development."

III. SPECIAL QUESTIONS.

1. Programme.—If a question should arise regarding the range and character of subjects to be discussed by the Conference, or the optional or obligatory nature of the tentative programme sent out by the Mexican Government, or the application of amendments thereto by the executive committee of the Union of American Republics, the commission will hold that it is for the Conference to determine, according to the usual rules of deliberative bodies, its competence to take cognizance of and to discuss any matters which may be introduced by the delegates pertinent to the objects for which the Conference is called.

2. *Arbitration.*—The Government of the United States is favorable to the pacific settlement of international disputes and will be gratified to see provision for such settlement promoted and applied wherever practicable. In the discussion of this subject and in the formation of any convention that may be proposed relating to it the commission will be guided by the following general principles: (1) All arbitration should be voluntary; (2) the choice of judges should be left to mutual agreement; (3) the locality in which a tribunal of arbitration is to act, in case one should be instituted, should not be definitely prescribed in a general convention.

3. *The disputes between Peru and Chile.*—While the policy of the United States in advocating the pacific settlement of disputes should be strongly impressed upon our delegates and clearly expressed by them upon proper occasion in the Conference, and while the attitude and declaration of the United States at The Hague demonstrate the interest of our Government in providing an international forum whereby two States engaged in a controversy otherwise irreconcilable may have open to them a judicial means of determining the issue according to the principles of justice and with honor to both, it is not the province of a voluntary conference to enforce the employment of these honorable means of settling differences. As regards the present disputes between Peru and Chile, therefore, we can not support the view which would assert the competence of this conference to assume the responsibilities of an arbitral board by taking cognizance of these disputes and providing in terms of their settlement. The delegation of the United States could not properly join in the assumption of any such function by the Conference unless it should appear that such action were to be taken upon the request of both parties for the exercise of its good offices.

The delegates will, therefore, as their prudence may dictate, give such support to the principle of the pacific settlement of disputes as the occasion may seem to justify, but they will refrain from any effort to have the Conference take cognizance of any existing controversy with a view to its settlement, unless the good offices of that body are invoked by both the opposing parties. If such a controversy is brought by others before the Conference, they will do all in their power to preserve general harmony, and will maintain a strict neutrality.

4. *International court of claims.*—It has been thought that an organized tribunal for the adjustment of indemnity claims arising between the American Republics may not be impracticable and may constitute a distinct advance in the administration of justice by serving to adjust many vexatious differences of this nature which might not readily yield to diplomatic treatment. The expression "court of claims," however, while convenient, is objectionable, partly because certain domestic courts bear that title, and partly because the name, as applied internationally, may easily give rise to misapprehension. A better designation, perhaps, would be a "tribunal of international equity," its precise purpose being to secure equity for those who are believed to have suffered injustice in a foreign country for which there is no existing judicial remedy.

The Government of the United States is favorable in principle to the establishment of such a tribunal for the American Republics, if it is found practicable, but the form in which it should be constituted presents a serious difficulty. It is desirable, if possible, to avoid the well-known evils of mixed commissions, and it would be a great convenience to have a well-conceived permanent tribunal to which questions of indemnity might be referred without the delay of forming a special board of arbitration. The general principles already named under the head of arbitration would also have application here. The constitution of The Hague Tribunal may suggest a general plan of organization, particularly as regards its representative idea, each constituent power furnishing one or more members, with provision for constituting a particular bench of judges ad hoc, composed of one, three, five, or seven persons, according to the importance of each particular case. The Government of the United States has no special plan to offer, however, believing it to be preferable that proposals and projects upon this subject should come from the other American States. The success of such a tribunal would depend largely upon the personnel of the court as actually constituted and the public acceptance of its earliest decisions. Opposition would, no doubt, be diminished if the plan presented should be of a tentative character, leaving details to subsequent evolution, as experience might justify. In case a general convention should be formulated by the Conference, it would add to the probability of its general ratification if the experiment should be for a limited time and should embody nothing

compulsory. Every successful effort to accomplish its purpose would then strengthen its support and gradually commend it to public confidence.

5. *Bureau of the American Republics.*—Regarding the reorganization of the Bureau of the American Republics, included in the tentative programme, the Department of State has no special suggestions to make. The reorganization contemplated has doubtless appeared desirable from the experience of the Bureau in dealing with the interests committed to its supervision, and the Director, who has probably ascertained the views of the executive committee, will be best qualified to offer suggestions upon this subject.

In conclusion, it is hoped that the personal contact and exchange of views for which the Conference affords occasion may tend to tighten the bonds of friendship and good understanding between all the Republics represented and give new assurance of the relations of mutual good will and helpfulness which it is designed to cultivate. The delegates will not fail to convey to the President and Government of Mexico the pleasure felt by this Government in accepting the hospitality generously extended to the representatives of the United States and the gratification afforded by the relations of amity and cordial intercourse now existing between the two Republics.

Very respectfully,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

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APPENDIX C.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE CONFERENCE.

President.—Dr. Joaquim Aurelio Nabuco de Araujo, ambassador of Brazil to the United States.

Honorary vice-presidents.—The Baron do Rio Branco, minister for foreign affairs of Brazil; the Honorable Elihu Root, Secretary of State of the United States of America.

Secretary-general.—Dr. Joaquim Francisco de Assis Brasil, minister plenipotentiary of Brazil to the Argentine Republic.

Secretaries.—Dr. Rodrigo Octavio de Langgaard Menezes, attorney and professor of private international law faculty of juridical and social sciences of Rio de Janeiro; Olavo Bilac, of the Brazilian Academy; Dr. Lafayette Rodrigues Pereira Filho, attorney; J. L. Starr Hunt, attorney; Dr. José Americo dos Santos, C. E., ex-commissioner of Brazil to the St. Louis Exposition; Dr. José Rodrigues Alves, ex-magistrate.

Assistants.—Dr. Arthur Guimarães de Araujo Jorge, Dr. Cassiano Machado Tavares Bastos, Dr. Herbert Moses, Dr. Antonio José do Amaral Murtinho, Dr. Edmundo de Oliveira, Dr. José Boiteux, Dr. Eugenio Mergulhão, Douglas Watson, Mario Sampaio Ferraz, Jacintho de Barros, Oscar Lopes, Alípio Teixeira de Souza, Henrique Romanaguera, Dr. Octavio Vinelli.

LIST OF DELEGATES TO THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN STATES AND THEIR SECRETARIES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Hon. William I. Buchanan, chairman, formerly envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary.

Dr. L. S. Rowe, professor of political science, University of Pennsylvania.

Hon. A. J. Montague, ex-governor of Virginia.

Mr. Tulio Larrinaga, resident commissioner from Porto Rico in Washington.

Mr. Paul S. Reinsch, professor of political science, University of Wisconsin.

Mr. Van Leer Polk, ex-consul-general.

Secretary.—Mr. Charles Ray Dean, Chief of the Bureau of Appointments, Department of State.

Assistant Secretary.—Mr. H. Fletcher Neighbors, clerk to the Secretary of State.

Translator.—Mr. Frank L. Joannini, War Department.

Stenographer and typewriter.—Mr. William P. Montgomery, Bureau of the American Republics.

Commercial attaché.—Mr. N. I. Stone, Department of Commerce and Labor.

Private secretaries.—Mr. Reo Bennett, Mr. Donald I. Buchanan.

ARGENTINA.

Dr. José A. Terry, ex-minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary, ex-minister of finance, of foreign relations, and professor of finance in the University of Buenos Aires.

Dr. Joaquín V. Gonzales, ex-minister of the interior, justice and public instruction, and of foreign relations, president of the University of La Plata, and professor of public international law in said university.

Dr. Epifanio Portela, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to the United States of America.

Dr. Eduardo Bldau, professor of public international law, University of Buenos Aires.

Secretaries.—Dr. Clodoveo Miranda Naón, under secretary of finance and ex-under secretary of foreign relations; Dr. Carlos Alfredo Becu, assistant professor of public international law, University of Buenos Aires.

BOLIVIA.

Dr. Alberto Gutierrez, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Rio de Janeiro.

Dr. Carlos V. Romero.

Secretary.—Dr. Angel Diez de Medina.

BRAZIL.

Dr. Joaquim Aurelio Nabuco de Araujo, ambassador of Brazil to the United States.

Dr. Joaquim Francisco de Assis Brasil, minister plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic.

Dr. Gastão da Cunha, member of the Brazilian-Peruvian and Brazilian-Bolivian board of arbitrators.

Dr. Alfredo de Moraes Gomes Ferreira, minister plenipotentiary to Mexico.

Dr. João Pandiá Calogeras, federal deputy.

Dr. Amaro Cavalcanti, member of the federal supreme court.

Dr. Joaquim Xavier da Silveira, lawyer.

Dr. José P. da Graça Aranha, of the Brazilian Academy.

Antonio da Fontoura Xavier.

Secretaries of the Brazilian delegation.—Dr. Epaminondas Leite Chermont, secretary of embassy; Dr. Zacharias de Góes Carvalho, second official of the secretary of state for foreign relations; Rafael de Mayrink, second secretary of legation.

CHILE.

Dr. Anselmo Hévía Riquelmo, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Rio de Janeiro.

Dr. Joaquín Walker Martínez, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Washington.

Dr. Luis Antonio Vergara, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary on special mission to Brazil, ex-minister of foreign relations.

Dr. Adolfo Guerrero, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Brazil, on special mission to the minister of foreign relations.

Secretaries.—Señor Benjamin Vicuña Subercaseaux, Señor Julio Philippi.

COLOMBIA.

General Rafael Uribe y Uribe, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Brazil, Argentina, and Chile; Dr. Guillermo Valencia, ex-governor of the Department of Cauca.

Secretaries.—Señor Julio H. Palacio, Señor Raul del Castillo.

COSTA RICA.

Señor Licenciado Ascensión Esquivel, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Brazil, Ex-president of the Republic.

Secretary.—Dr. Manuel Echeverría.

Attaché.—Señor Coronel Alejandro J. de Aguilar.

CUBA.

Señor Rafael Montoro, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Great Britain and Germany.

Dr. Gonzalo de Quesada, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

Dr. José Antonio Gonzalez Lanuza, ex-secretary of justice and public instruction, lecturer of the University of Havana.

Secretaries.—Señor Antonio Ruiz Olivares, attaché of the legation of Cuba in Washington; Señor Francisco Ruiz Guzman, chancellor of the Cuban consulate in Montevideo.

Stenographer.—Ramón Irijoa Crespo, third official of the department of justice.

SAN DOMINGO.

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Señor E. C. Joubert, resident minister in Washington.

ECUADOR.

Dr. Emilio Arévalo, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Rio de Janeiro.

Lieut. Col Olmedo Alfaro.

Secretary.—Señor Juan Capllonch y Puerto, consul-general.

Attaché.—Señor Carlos P. Cortés.

GUATEMALA.

Dr. Antonio Batres Jáuregui, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Brazil.

Secretary.—Dr. Luis Toledo Herrarte, secretary of legation.

HAITI.

(Absent.)

HONDURAS.

Dr. Sotero Barahona.

Señor Fausto Dávila.

Secretaries.—Señor Juan Ramón Molina, Señor Froilan Turcios.

MEXICO.

Dr. Francisco Leon de la Barra, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Brussels.

Señor Ricardo García Granados.

Señor Ricardo Molina-Hübbe.

Secretary.—Dr. Bartolomé Carbajal y Rosas.

Attaché.—Señor Luis G. Molina.

NICARAGUA.

Dr. Luis F. Coréa, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Washington.

Secretary.—Señor Ruben Dario, consul of Nicaragua at Paris.

PANAMA.

Dr. José Domingo de Obaldía, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Washington.

PARAGUAY.

Señor Manuel Gondra, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Rio de Janeiro.

Señor Arsenio Lopez Decoud, ex-minister of foreign relations.

Señor Gualberto Cardús y Huerta, ex-minister of foreign relations.

Secretary.—Señor Estanisláo Idoyaga.

PERU.

Señor Eugenio Larrabure y Unanue, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Brazil, ex-president of the council of ministers.

Señor Antonio Miró Quesada, ex-president of the chamber of deputies.

Señor Mariano Cornejo, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary in Spain, ex-president of the chamber of deputies.

54 THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES.

Secretary.—Señor Anibal Mañrtua, of the legation in Brazil; lawyer of Peru in Brazilian-Peruvian court of arbitration.

Assistant secretary.—Señor J. Torres Wendel, attaché of the legation of Peru in Brazil.

SALVADOR.

Dr. Manuel Delgado, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Brazil.

Dr. Francisco A. Reyes, ex-minister of foreign relations.

Secretaries.—Dr. R. Mayorga Rivas, director of El Diario del Salvador; Dr. Enrique Borja.

URUGUAY.

Dr. Luis Mellan Lafinur.

Dr. Antonio María Rodríguez.

Dr. Martín Martínez.

Dr. González Ramírez.

Secretary.—Dr. Samuel Blixen.

VENEZUELA.

(Absent.)

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Mr. Williams C. Fox, director, representative of bureau.

APPENDIX D.

ADDRESS OF THE BARON DO RIO BRANCO AT THE OPENING SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE.

[Translation.]

On the occasion of inaugurating the labors of the Third International American Conference, the grateful mission is afforded to me of saluting, in the name of the Government and people of Brazil, the nations here represented, and of addressing to their worthy delegates our congratulations for their happy arrival.

These greetings, expressing the very cordial feeling of a traditionally hospitable people, are accompanied by our sincere thanks that Rio de Janeiro has been this time chosen for the seat of the Conference. In fact, never before has there been seen in Brazilian territory so numerous and select an assembly of foreign statesmen, jurists, and diplomatists; and I can assure you that Brazil, as well as its Government, knows how to properly appreciate this great honor, which, with our applause, has already devolved upon Washington and Mexico and will successively be shared by the capitals of all the other American States.

Our hopes are that from this third conference may result, confirmed and defined by practical acts and measures of common interest, the auspicious assurance that the times of true international fraternity are not far distant. It is already a pledge therefore the general trend of thought trying to conciliate opposed or apparently contrary interests and then to place them at the service of the ideal of peaceful progress. This assurance manifests itself already in the intelligence wherewith it is endeavored to promote more intimate political relations, to avoid conflicts, and to regulate the amicable solution of international divergencies, harmonizing the laws of commerce between nations, facilitating, simplifying, and strengthening their mutual relations.

In former times the so-called peace congress assembled to establish the consequences of wars, and the victors dictated their will to the vanquished in the name of future friendship, based on the respect due to the strongest power. The congresses of to-day are almost always convoked in times of peace, without any constraint, with clear foresight, in order to regulate the pacific activity of nations, and therein the right of the weak is considered as fully as that of the strong. They give body, form, and authority to international law, happily more and more respected in our days, which constitutes a great advance in the history of civilization. They have for origin the consensus of opinion produced by the greater diffusion of intellectual culture, by the progressive importance of economical interests, and by the assiduous propaganda of sentiments of humanity and of concord. Instead of the vexatious and cruel negotiations, in which one party asks for justice or generosity and the other imposes the law of his sole will, we have now serene and amicable discussions in which each party sets forth simply and clearly his way of looking at practical questions and questions of general convenience. Here the concessions represent conquests of reason, amicable compromises or compensations, counseled by reciprocal interests. In them there are only friendly expressions, significative of true courtesy used by equals. And thus, far from diminishing, national dignity is increased at these diplomatic encounters, in which there are neither vanquishers nor vanquished.

These considerations are certainly familiar to the minds of the illustrious members of the international conference; they are familiar to and tacitly understood by all of us that are gathered here; but they may not be dispensed with as an express declaration of the real and sincere purpose with which we have come together.

The idea that the grouping of men is only made against other men is still a disagreeable survival of the past, when pessimism constituted the only lesson

taught by history. The meeting of this Conference may, perhaps, give rise to the suspicion that we are forming an international league against interests not represented here. It is therefore necessary to affirm that, formally or implicitly, all interests will be respected by us; that in the discussion of political and commercial subjects submitted for consideration to the Conference it is not our intention to work against anybody, and that our sole aim is to bring about a closer union among American nations, to provide for their well-being and rapid progress; and the accomplishment of these objects can only be of advantage to Europe and to the rest of the world.

As young nations still, we should not forget what we owe to those who have furnished the capital with which we entered into the world of competition. The very immensity of our territories, in a great part unpopulated and unexplored, and the certainty that we have ample resources for a population ten or twenty times larger on this continent, would suggest to us the advisability of strengthening more and more our friendly relations, and of trying to develop the commercial interests which we have in common with an inexhaustible world of men and prodigious fount of fertile energies like Europe. From Europe we come; Europe has been our teacher, from her we receive continually support and example, the light of science and art, the commodities of her industry, and the most profitable lessons of progress. What, in exchange for this moral and material gift, we can give to her, by our growth and prosperity, will certainly constitute a more important field for the employment of her commercial and industrial activity.

Gentlemen, some days ago we had the painful impression that the work of the Conference would be begun when three sister Republics were at war. To-day, I have the great satisfaction to announce to you that, thanks to the good offices of the President of the United States of America and of the President of the United States of Mexico, as well as to the patriotism and American sentiment of the three Governments and people who had appealed to the judgment of arms, there now reigns perfect peace in the whole extent of our continent.

I declare opened the Third American International Conference. [Applause.]

ADDRESS IN REPLY TO THE BARON DO RIO BRANCO, BY SEÑOR ASCENCIÓN ESQUIVEL, DELEGATE FOR COSTA RICA.

[Translation.]

The delegates to the Third International American Conference have conferred upon me the distinguished honor of addressing you after having listened to the magnificent and apt speech which you have just pronounced and which is destined to arouse a world-wide interest, owing to the sound judgment which inspires the declarations made in the name of the enlightened Government of the United States of Brazil.

The history of Pan-American conferences has always shown that their deliberations are carried on in a spirit of justice and of enlightened patriotism. Although the work accomplished by them is, without a doubt, slow, and the ideals which they have ever kept before them have not as yet been realized, still it is impossible to refrain from applauding sincerely the efforts which the two former conferences have made to bring about the establishment of peace on a firm basis and the development of all those interests which may contribute to the welfare of all the Republics of the continent.

This task will be continued by the present Conference. We did not know the opinion that the Brazilian Government had formed with respect to certain apprehensions which have been manifested in Europe regarding the labors of our assembly. We could not think, however, in view of the high culture of the Brazilian people, that their Government would forget the bonds which unite us to Europe or would extend its protection to a conspiracy against any interests not represented at this Conference.

We have heard with feelings of satisfaction the words of his excellency the minister of foreign affairs, and we wish also to emit the opinion that the advantages which America has to offer to mercantile enterprises are of inestimable value to us because of the powerful elements of progress which we obtain in exchange. These advantages we must preserve, maintaining our ports open to

trade for the reciprocal benefit of all peoples and with no other limitations than may be considered advisable by each Republic in its own interests.

We are about to commence our task, strong in the faith which is inspired by noble purposes. If any benefits accrue to the cause of peace and to that of the progress of America they will be owed almost entirely to the Government of Brazil, which has so efficaciously brought about the realization of the Conference, and to whom we desire to offer the expression of our gratitude for its cordial welcome and its generous hospitality. [Applause.]

ADDRESS OF DR. JOAQUIM NABUCO UPON HIS ELECTION AS PERMANENT PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE.

[Translation.]

Gentlemen, it is with the most profound gratitude that I wish to thank you for the honor done to Brazil by your choice of the president of its delegation as president of this Conference.

The honorable minister of foreign affairs has already told you how Brazil looks upon this periodic reunion of the American States.

To-day when we have the honor of welcoming them our policy may be considered as the policy of hospitality.

Our purpose and our ambition are to carry out this policy in its highest sense—that is, to seek to make all of you our friends and friends among yourselves.

The aim of the American conferences was intended to be the creation of an American opinion, of an American public spirit, and it is very difficult to know how they should work to attain this end.

There are two ways of conceiving the work which these conferences can carry out.

One way is to consider them as great parliaments, open to public opinion, accounting orators according to the echo that the propagandist speeches pronounced by them may arouse in the spirit of the country where they have met and in that of their own countries.

The other way of judging them, and that is my way, is to believe that these conferences shall never aim at forcing the opinion of a single one of the nations taking part in them; that in no case shall they intervene collectively in the affairs or interests that the various nations may wish to reserve for their own exclusive deliberation. To us it seems that the great object of these conferences should be to express collectively what is already understood to be unanimous, to unite, in the interval between one and another what may have already completely ripened in the opinion of the continent, and to impart to it the power resulting from an accord amongst all American nations.

This method may appear slow, but I believe it to be the only efficacious one, the only way of not killing at its inception an institution which is worthy of enduring throughout the centuries.

It is not a small undertaking, neither is it a slight effort, to unify the civilization of the whole American continent. This will constitute one day their glory, but it is a work which requires much prudence; on the part of and amongst the nations, which shall successively have the honor of extending their hospitality to the conferences, there should exist only the desire to avoid anything that might draw us apart, to promote everything that may tend to bring us together.

It was through the force of American destiny, which remodels and recasts all the forms of action at its command, it was by an effort of will and tenacity that the difficulties encountered at the First and Second Conferences were powerless to shake the resolution of the various states of this continent to continue to meet as before.

For my part, I feel certain that there is no nation that will fail to profit by this point of view, which seems to me to be the only one capable of safeguarding the future of our reunions.

Besides the direct and immediate effect which is aimed at, there is the much more general and indirect effect which results from our coming together, from our mutual acquaintance, from the spirit of concord and of union which our collaboration can not fail to produce, from the desire to show to observers that

we have no purpose whatever which might be looked upon with suspicion or distrust by the rest of the world.

These are the sentiments, gentlemen, that I shall always entertain while I have the honor of occupying the chair in which your courtesy toward Brazil and your extreme kindness toward me have just placed me. [Applause.]

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COMMITTEES OF THE CONFERENCE.

- I. International Bureau of American Republics; Future conferences.
- II. General arbitration, and arbitration of pecuniary claims.
- III. Collection of public debts by the use of force.
- IV. Codification of public and private international law; Naturalization.
- V. Development of commercial intercourse between the American Republics; Customs and consular laws; Pan-American railway.
- VI. Patents and trade-marks; Copyrights; Practice of the learned professions.
- VII. Sanitary police and quarantine.
- VIII. Rules and Credentials.
- IX. Publications.
- X. General welfare.
- XI. Engrossing and printing.

PERSONNEL OF THE COMMITTEES OF THE CONFERENCE.

FIRST COMMITTEE.

Lieut. Col. Olmedo Alfaro, of Ecuador.
 Mr. Manuel Gondra, of Paraguay.
 Dr. Alberto Gutierrez, of Bolivia.
 Dr. Guillermo Valencia, of Colombia.
 Mr. Fausto Dávila, of Honduras.
 Dr. José Domingo de Obaldía, of Panama.
 Dr. Gonzalo de Quesada, of Cuba.
 Mr. E. C. Joubert, of Santo Domingo.
 Mr. Eugenio Larrabure y Unanue, of Peru.
 Dr. Francisco A. Reyes, of Salvador.
 Mr. Licenciado Ascensión Esquivel, of Costa Rica.
 Mr. Ricardo Molina-Hübbe, of Mexico.
 Dr. Antonio Batres Jáuregui, of Guatemala.
 Dr. Antonio María Rodríguez, of Uruguay.
 Dr. Epifanio Portela, of Argentina.
 Dr. Luis F. Coréa, of Nicaragua.
 Dr. Alfredo de Moraes Gomes Ferreira, of Brazil.
 Dr. L. S. Rowe, of the United States of America.
 Dr. Anselmo Hévía Riquelma, of Chile.

SECOND COMMITTEE.

Dr. Emilio Arévalo, of Ecuador.
 Mr. Gualberto Cardús y Huerta, of Paraguay.
 Dr. Carlos V. Romero, of Bolivia.
 Gen. Rafael Uribe y Uribe, of Columbia.
 Mr. Fausto Dávila, of Honduras.
 Dr. José Domingo de Obaldía, of Panama.
 Dr. José Antonio González Lanuza, of Cuba.
 Mr. E. C. Joubert, of Santo Domingo.
 Mr. Mariano Cornejo, of Peru.
 Dr. Manuel Delgado, of Salvador.
 Mr. Licenciado Ascensión Esquivel, of Costa Rica.
 Dr. Francisco León de la Barra, of Mexico.
 Dr. Antonio Batres Jáuregui, of Guatemala.
 Dr. Gonzalo Ramírez, of Uruguay.
 Dr. Eduardo Bidau, of Argentina.
 Dr. Luis F. Coréa, of Nicaragua.

Dr. Gastão da Cunha, of Brazil.
Mr. William I. Buchanan, of the United States of America.
Dr. Joaquín Walker Martínez, of Chile.

THIRD COMMITTEE.

Dr. Emilio Arévalo, of Ecuador.
Mr. Arsenio López Decoud, of Paraguay.
Dr. Alberto Gutiérrez, of Bolivia.
Gen. Rafael Uribe y Uribe, of Columbia.
Mr. Fausto Dávila, of Honduras.
Dr. José Domingo de Obaldía, of Panama.
Mr. Rafael Montóro, of Cuba.
Mr. E. C. Joubert, of Santo Domingo.
Mr. Antonio Miró Quesada, of Peru.
Dr. Manuel Delgado, of Salvador.
Mr. Licenciado Ascensión Esquivel, of Costa Rica.
Dr. Francisco León de la Barra, of Mexico.
Dr. Antonio Batres Jáuregui, of Guatemala.
Dr. Martín Martínez, of Uruguay.
Dr. Eduardo Bidau, of Argentina.
Dr. Luis F. Coréa, of Nicaragua.
Dr. José P. da Graca Aranha, of Brazil.
Mr. William I. Buchanan, of the United States of America.
Dr. Luis Antonio Vergara, of Chile.

FOURTH COMMITTEE.

Dr. Luis Antonio Vergara, of Chile.
Dr. Joaquín V. González, of Argentina.
Dr. Amaro Cavalcanti, of Brazil.
Dr. José Antonio González Lanuza, of Cuba.
Dr. Francisco León de la Barra, of Mexico.
Dr. L. S. Rowe, of the United States of America.
Mr. Mariano Cornejo, of Peru.

FIFTH COMMITTEE.

Dr. Anselmo Hévía Riquelma, of Chile.
Dr. José A. Terry, of Argentina.
Mr. Rafael Montóro, of Cuba.
Dr. João Pandiá Calogeras, of Brazil.
Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, of the United States of America.
Dr. Antonio María Rodríguez, of Uruguay.
Mr. Antonio Miró Quesada, of Peru.
Mr. Ricardo García Granados, of Mexico.
Mr. Manuel Gondra, of Paraguay.

SIXTH COMMITTEE.

Dr. Adolfo Guerrero, of Chile.
Dr. Joaquín V. González, of Argentina.
Dr. José Antonio González Lanuza, of Cuba.
Hon. A. J. Montague, of the United States of America.
Mr. Alberto Torres, of Brazil (resigned).
Mr. Gualberto Cardús y Huerta, of Paraguay.
Dr. Luis Mellan Lafinur, of Uruguay.

SEVENTH COMMITTEE.

Dr. Joaquim Xavier da Silveira, of Brazil.
Dr. José A. Terry, of Argentina.
Dr. Gonzalo de Quesada, of Cuba.
Mr. Tulio Larrinaga, of the United States of America.
Mr. Eugenio Larrabure y Unanue, of Peru.
Mr. Ricardo Molina-Hübbe, of Mexico.

EIGHTH COMMITTEE.

Dr. Joaquin Walker-Martinez, of Chile.
 Dr. Luis F. Coréa, of Nicaragua.
 Mr. Ricardo García Granados, of Mexico.
 Hon. William I. Buchanan, of the United States of America.
 Mr. Antonio da Fontoura Xavier, of Brazil.

NINTH COMMITTEE.

Mr. Van Leer Polk, of United States of America.
 Mr. Manuel Gondra, of Paraguay.
 Mr. Eugenio Larrabure y Unanue, of Peru.
 Lieut. Col. Olmedo Alfaro, of Ecuador.
 Dr. Martin Martinez, of Uruguay.

TENTH COMMITTEE.

Dr. Adolfo Guerrero, of Chile.
 Mr. Van Leer Polk, of the United States of America.
 Mr. Licenciado Ascensión Esquivel, of Costa Rica.
 Dr. Epifanio Portela, of Argentina.
 Dr. Gonzalo Ramirez, of Uruguay.

ELEVENTH COMMITTEE.

Gen. Rafael Uribe y Uribe, of Colombia.
 Dr. Gonzalo Ramirez, of Uruguay.
 Mr. Arsenio Lopez Decoud, of Paraguay.
 Dr. Carlos V. Romero, of Bolivia.
 Dr. Francisco A. Reyes, of Salvador.
 Mr. Van Leer Polk, of United States of America.
 Mr. Antonio da Fontoura Xavier, of Brazil.

APPENDIX E.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SPECIAL SESSION HELD IN HONOR OF THE HONORABLE ELIHU ROOT, SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AND HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE.

JULY 31, 1906.

Dr. Joaquim Nabuco, presiding.

At half past 9 p. m., there being a quorum present, the session was declared open.

The PRESIDENT. His Excellency the Baron do Rio Branco being present in an adjoining room, I hereby appoint a committee composed of Messrs. Riquelme, De la Barra, Cornejo, Gutierrez, Gonzalez, Montague, and Ramirez to receive His Excellency.

(After a short interval His Excellency the Baron do Rio Branco was introduced into the Conference Hall and took his seat amid a round of applause.)

The PRESIDENT. The illustrious Secretary of State, Mr. Elihu Root, being also in an adjoining room, I hereby appoint a committee composed of Messrs. Obaldia, Gonzalo Quesada, Coréa, Portela, Walker Martinez, Miró Quesada, and Buchanan to receive His Excellency.

(The Honorable Elihu Root was introduced into the Conference Hall and took his seat amid prolonged applause.)

The following routine business was then read:

A telegram from the municipality of S. Paulo congratulating the Honorable Elihu Root through the medium of the president of the Conference.

Dr. JOAQUIM NABUCO (president). Sir: You do not come here to-night as a stranger to take your place as an honorary president of this Conference. You were the first to express a desire that the Conference should meet this year. You it was, that, in Washington, brought to a happy conclusion the difficult elaboration of its programme and of its rules. Neither can we forget that at one time you even expected to be one of us, a plan you abandoned only to divide your time among all the Republics that claimed the honor of your visit. The meeting of this Conference is thus to a great extent your own work. In nothing else since you came to your high post have you taken a more direct and personal interest. You seem to divine in the spirit that animates you with regard to our continent the mark that your name will leave in history.

I believe that you and the Conference understand each other fully. The periodical meeting of this body, exclusively composed of American nations, assuredly means that America forms a political system separate from that of Europe; a constellation with its own distinct orbit.

By aiming, however, at a common civilization and by trying to make of the space we occupy on the globe a vast neutral zone of peace, we are working for the benefit of the whole world. In this way we offer to the population, to the wealth, and to the genius of Europe a much wider and safer field of action in our hemisphere than if we formed a disunited continent or if we belonged to the belligerent camps into which the Old World may become divided. One point specially will be of great interest for you, who so heartily desire the success of this work. The Conference is convinced that its mission is not to force any nation belonging to it to do anything she would not be freely prepared to do upon her own initiative; we all recognize that its sole function is to impart our collective sanction to what has already become unanimous in the opinion of the whole continent.

This is the first time, sir, that an American Secretary of State officially visits a foreign nation, and we all feel happy that that first visit was to Latin America. You will find everywhere the same admiration for your great country, whose influence in the advance of moral culture, of political liberty, and of international law has begun already to counterbalance that of the rest of the world. Mingled with that admiration you will also find the sentiment that you could not rise without raising with you our whole continent; that in everything you achieve we shall have our share of progress.

There are few rolls of honor so brilliant in history as that of the men who have occupied your high position. Among them any distinction on the ground of their merits would be fated to be unjust; a few names, however, that shine more vividly in history, such as those of Jefferson, Monroe, Webster, Clay, Seward, and Blaine, the latter the creator of these conferences, suffice to show abroad that the United States have always been as proud of the perfection of the mold in which their Secretaries of State have been cast, and as zealous in this respect as they have been in the case of their Presidents. We fully appreciate the luster added to this conference by the part you take in it tonight. It is with sincere gratification that we welcome you. Here, you may be sure, you are surrounded by the respect of our whole continent for your great nation, for President Roosevelt, who has shown himself during his term of office, and will ever remain, whatever position he may choose to occupy in public life, one of the leaders of mankind, and for yourself, whose sound sense of justice and whose sincere interest in the welfare of all American nations reflect the noblest inspiration that animated the greatest of your predecessors.

This voyage of yours demonstrates practically to the whole world your good faith as a statesman and your broad sympathy as an American; it shows the conscientiousness and the care with which you wish to place before the President and the country the fundamental points of your national external policy.

You are now exploring political seas never navigated before, lands not yet revealed to the genius of your statesmen and toward which they were attracted, as we are all attracted one to another by an irresistible continental gravitation. We feel certain, however, that at the end of your long journey you will feel that, in their ideals and in their hearts, the American Republics form already a great political unit in the world. [Applause.]

ADDRESS OF MR. ROOT.

Mr. President and gentlemen of the Third Conference of American Republics: I beg you to believe that I highly appreciate and thank you for the honor you do me.

I bring from my country a special greeting to her elder sisters in the civilization of America.

Unlike as we are in many respects, we are alike in this, that we are all engaged under new conditions and free from the traditional forms and limitations of the Old World in working out the same problem of popular self-government.

It is a difficult and laborious task for each of us. Not in one generation nor in one century can the effective control of a superior sovereign, so long deemed necessary to government, be rejected, and effective self-control by the governed be perfected in its place. The first fruits of democracy are many of them crude and unlovely; its mistakes are many, its partial failures many, its sins not few. Capacity for self-government does not come to man by nature. It is an art to be learned, and it is also an expression of character to be developed among all the thousands of men who exercise popular sovereignty.

To reach the goal toward which we are pressing forward, the governing multitude must first acquire knowledge that comes from universal education, wisdom that follows practical experience, personal independence, and self-respect befitting men who acknowledge no superior, self-control to replace that external control which a democracy rejects, respect for law, obedience to the lawful expressions of the public will, consideration for the opinions and interests of others equally entitled to a voice in the State, loyalty to that abstract conception—one's country—as inspiring as that loyalty to personal sovereigns which has so illumined the pages of history, subordination of personal interests to the public good, love of justice and mercy, of liberty and order. All these we must seek by slow and patient effort; and of how many shortcomings in his own land and among his own people each one of us is conscious.

Yet no student of our times can fail to see that not America alone, but the whole civilized world, is swinging away from its old governmental moorings

and intrusting the fate of its civilization to the capacity of the popular mass to govern. By this pathway mankind is to travel, whithersoever it leads. Upon the success of this, our great undertaking, the hope of humanity depends.

Nor can we fail to see that the world makes substantial progress toward more perfect popular self-government.

I believe it to be true that, viewed against the background of conditions a century, a generation, a decade ago, government in my own country has advanced, in the intelligent participation of the great mass of the people, in the fidelity and honesty with which they are represented, in respect for law, in the obedience to the dictates of a sound morality, and in effectiveness and purity of administration.

Nowhere in the world has this progress been more marked than in Latin America. Out of the wreck of Indian fighting and race conflicts and civil wars, strong and stable governments have arisen. Peaceful secession in accord with the people's will has replaced the forcible seizure of power permitted by the people's indifference. Loyalty to country, its peace, its dignity, its honor, has risen above partisanship for individual leaders.

The rule of law supersedes the rule of man. Property is protected and the fruits of enterprise are secured. Individual liberty is respected. Continuous public policies are followed; national faith is held sacred. Progress has not been equal everywhere, but there has been progress everywhere. The movement in the right direction is general. The right tendency is not exceptional, it is continental. The present affords just cause for satisfaction; the future is bright with hope.

It is not by national isolation that these results have been accomplished, or that this progress can be continued. No nation can live unto itself alone and continue to live. Each nation's growth is a part of the development of the race. There may be leaders and there may be laggards, but no nation can long continue very far in advance of the general progress of mankind, and no nation that is not doomed to extinction can remain very far behind. It is with nations as it is with individual men; intercourse, association, correction of egotism by the influence of other's judgment, broadening of views by the experience and thought of equals, acceptance of the moral standards of a community the desire for whose good opinion lends a sanction to the rules of right conduct—these are the conditions of growth in civilization. A people whose minds are not open to the lessons of the world's progress, whose spirits are not stirred by the aspirations and the achievements of humanity struggling the world over for liberty and justice, must be left behind by civilization in its steady and beneficent advance.

To promote this mutual interchange and assistance between the American Republics, engaged in the same great task, inspired by the same purpose, and professing the same principles, I understand to be the function of the American Conference now in session. There is not one of all our countries that can not benefit the others; there is not one that can not receive benefit from the others; there is not one that will not gain by the prosperity, the peace, the happiness of all.

According to your programme, no great and impressive single thing is to be done by you; no political questions are to be discussed; no controversies are to be settled; no judgment is to be passed upon the conduct of any State; but many subjects are to be considered, which afford the possibility of removing barriers to intercourse, of ascertaining for the common benefit what advances have been made by each nation in knowledge, in experience, in enterprise, in the solution of difficult questions of government, and in ethical standards, of perfecting our knowledge of each other, and of doing away with the misconceptions, the misunderstandings, and the resultant prejudices that are such fruitful sources of controversy.

And there are some subjects in the programme which invite discussion that may lead the American Republics toward agreement upon principles, the general practical application of which can come only in the future through long and patient effort. Some advance at least may be made here toward the complete rule of justice and peace among nations in lieu of force and war.

The association of so many eminent men from all the republics, leaders of opinion in their own homes, the friendships that will arise among you, the habit of temperate and kindly discussion of matters of common interest, the ascertainment of common sympathies and aims, the dissipation of misunderstandings, the exhibition to all the American peoples of this peaceful and considerate method of conferring upon international questions, this alone, quite irrespective

of the resolutions you may adopt, and the conventions you may sign, will mark a substantial advance in the direction of international good understanding.

These beneficent results the Government and the people of the United States of America greatly desire. We wish for no victories but those of peace; for no territory except our own; for no sovereignty except the sovereignty over ourselves. We deem the independence and equal rights of the smallest and weakest member of the family of nations entitled to as much respect as those of the greatest empire, and we deem the observance of that respect the chief guaranty of the weak against the oppression of the strong. We neither claim nor desire any rights, or privileges, or powers that we do not freely concede to every American Republic. We wish to increase our prosperity, to expand our trade, to grow in wealth, in wisdom, and in spirit, but our conception of the true way to accomplish this is not to pull down others and profit by their ruin, but to help all friends to a common prosperity and a common growth, that we may all become greater and stronger together. [Applause.]

Within a few months, for the first time the recognized possessors of every foot of soil upon the American continents can be, and I hope will be, represented with the acknowledged rights of equal sovereign States in the great World Congress at The Hague. This will be the world's formal and final acceptance of the declaration that no part of the American continents is to be deemed subject to colonization. [Loud applause.] Let us pledge ourselves to aid each other in the full performance of the duty to humanity which that accepted declaration implies, so that in time the weakest and most unfortunate of our republics may come to march with equal step by the side of the stronger and more fortunate. [Applause.]

Let us help each other to show that for all the races of men the liberty for which we have fought and labored is the twin sister of Justice and Peace. [Applause.] Let us unite in creating and maintaining and making effective an all-American public opinion, whose power shall influence international conduct and prevent international wrong and narrow the causes of war, and forever preserve our free lands from the burden of such armaments as are massed behind the frontiers of Europe, and bring us ever nearer to the perfection of ordered liberty. [Applause.] So shall come security and prosperity, production and trade, wealth, learning, the arts, and happiness for us all.

Not in a single conference nor by a single effort can very much be done. You labor more for the future than for the present; but if the right impulse be given, if the right tendency be established, the work you do here will go on among all the millions of people in the American continents long after your final adjournment—long after your lives—with incalculable benefit to all our beloved countries, which may it please God to continue free and independent and happy for ages to come. [Applause.]

OK / The PRESIDENT. There is before me a motion presented by the Peruvian delegation.

The motion was then read:

"The Peruvian delegation moves that the minutes of the grand session of to-day, signed by all the delegates, be presented to the Department of State at Washington as an expression of the great pleasure with which the Pan-American Conference has received its honorary president, the Hon. Elihu Root."

Mr. CORNEJO (delegate from Peru). Honorable Minister, Mr. President, Honorable Delegates:

The delegation from Peru desires that there may remain a mark of this solemn session, in which all America has saluted as a link of union the eminent statesman who has honored us with his presence, and, in his person, the great American who, for the elevation of his ideas and for the nobleness of his sentiments, is the worthy chief of the powerful Republic which serves as an example, as a stimulus, and a center of gravitation for the political and social systems of America.

Honorable Minister, your country sheds its heat and light over all the peoples of the continent, which, in their turn, advancing at different rates of velocity, but in the same direction, along the line of progress, form in the landscape of American history a beautiful perspective of the future, reaching to a horizon where the real and the ideal are mingled, and on whose blue field the great nationality that fills all the present stands out in bold relief.

These congresses, gentlemen, are the symbol of that solidarity which, notwithstanding the ephemeral passions of men, constitutes, by the invincible force of circumstances, the essence of our continental system. They were conceived by the organizing genius of the statesmen of Washington in order that the Ameri-

can sentiment of patriotism might be therein exalted, freeing it from that national egotism which may be justified in the difficult moments of the formation of States, but which would be to-day an impediment to the development of the American idea, destined to demonstrate that just as the democratic principle has been to combine liberty and order in the constitution of States, it will likewise combine the self-government of the nations and fraternity in the relations of the peoples.

Honorable Minister, your visit has given impulse to this undertaking. The ideas you have presented have not only defined the interests, but have also stirred in the soul of America all her memories, all her dreams, and all her ideals.

It is as if the centuries had awakened in their tombs to hail the dawn of a hope that fills them with new vigor and light.

It is the wish of Peru that this hope may never be extinguished in the heart of America, and that the illustrious delegates who will sign these minutes may remember that they are entering into a solemn engagement to strive for the cause of American solidarity. [Applause.]

H. E. Sr. DE LA BARBA (a delegate from Mexico). Mr. President, Honorable Ministers, and Honorable Delegates:

The delegation from Mexico has the honor of seconding the motion just presented by the honorable delegate for Peru.

The visit of the Secretary of State of the United States has for us a very special significance. The eminent co-worker of the illustrious President Roosevelt, as we have just heard in the beautiful address we have enthusiastically applauded, brings us the good wishes of the first magistrate of his country for the success of the labors of this Conference; and they will bear fruit, because they are based on mutual respect for the rights of the States.

With these considerations the delegation from Mexico, in accordance with the proposal made by the delegates from Peru, respectfully asks the Conference to carry it by acclamation. [General signs of approbation. Applause.]

The motion was unanimously carried by acclamation.

Mr. MONTAGUE (a delegate from the United States of America). Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Conference: If in disparagement of our modesty, yet in recognition of our gratitude, the delegates from the United States have just requested me to express our profound appreciation of the extraordinary courtesy you have extended to our country in the person of her distinguished and able Secretary of State whose wise and exalted address we have all heard with delight and satisfaction.

However, the honors you have paid him, and which come so graciously from a polite and hospitable people, convey a deeper meaning, for in them we must see a gratifying evidence of that American solidarity which unites our Republics in the common development of popular government, energized by liberty, illumined by intelligence, steadied by order, and sustained by virtue. The liberty of law, and the opportunity for duty, and the dignity of responsibility come to us by the very genius of our institutions. Therefore, in recognition of the fraternity which inspires the greatest tasks which have yet fallen to the lot of so many peoples, working together for a common end, we receive your compliment to our country, and for this purpose I have thus detained you to hear this imperfect expression of our thanks. [Cheers.]

The BARON DO RIO BRANCO (honorary president of the Conference). Gentlemen, I have risen merely to make a statement, which I am sure will be received with pleasure by this illustrious assembly.

His Excellency the President of the Republic, in remembrance of the visit paid by His Excellency President Roosevelt to this building in St. Louis, and in order to perpetuate the memory of the coming of the distinguished Secretary Elihu Root to this country, has resolved by a decree bearing to-day's date to give to this edifice in which the International Pan-American Conference is now in session, the name of Monroe Palace.

[The words of His Excellency were drowned by a prolonged round of applause.]

The PRESIDENT. There being no further business before the Conference, I shall close the session.

The Conference was then adjourned.

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APPENDIX F.

Convention.

Establishing the status of naturalized citizens who again take up their residence in the country of their origin.

Their Excellencies, the Presidents of Ecuador, Paraguay, Bolivia, Colombia, Honduras, Panama, Cuba, Peru, El Salvador, Costa Rica, the United States of Mexico, Guatemala, Uruguay, the Argentine Republic, Nicaragua, the United States of Brazil, the United States of America, and Chile;

Desiring that their respective countries should be represented at the Third International American Conference, sent, thereto, duly authorized to approve the recommendations, resolutions, conventions and treaties that they might deem convenient for the interests of America, the following Delegates:

Ecuador.—Dr. Emilio Arévalo; Olmedo Alfaro.

Paraguay.—Manuel Gondra; Arsenio López Decoud; Gualberto Cardús y Huerta.

Bolivia.—Dr. Alberto Gutiérrez; Dr. Carlos V. Romero.

Colombia.—Rafael Uribe; Dr. Guillermo Valencia.

Honduras.—Fausto Dávila.

Panama.—Dr. José Domingo de Obaldía.

Cuba.—Dr. Gonzalo de Quesada; Rafael Montoro; Dr. Antonio González Lanuza.

Convenção.

Fixando a condição dos cidadãos naturalizados que renovam a sua residência no país de origem.

Suas Excellencias os Srs. Presidentes do Equador, do Paraguay, da Bolivia, da Colombia, de Honduras, do Panamá, de Cuba, do Perú, do Salvador, de Costa Rica, dos Estados Unidos do Mexico, de Guatemala, do Uruguay, da Republica Argentina, de Nicaragua, dos Estados Unidos do Brazil, dos Estados Unidos da America e do Chile;

Desejando que os seus respectivos Paizes fossem representados na Terceira Conferencia Internacional Americana, a ella enviaram, devidamente autorizados para aprovar as recommendações, mocções, convenções e tratados que julgassem uteis aos interesses da America, os seguintes Senhores Delegados:

Equador.—Dr Emilio Arévalo; Olmedo Alfaro.

Paraguay.—Manoel Gondra; Arsenio López Decoud; Gualberto Cardús y Huerta.

Bolivia.—Dr. Alberto Gutiérrez; Dr. Carlos V. Romero.

Colombia.—Rafael Uribe Uribe; Dr. Guillermo Valencia.

Honduras.—Fausto Dávila.

Panamá.—Dr. José Domingo de Obaldía.

Cuba.—Dr. Gonzalo de Quesada; Rafael Montoro; Dr. Antonio González Lanuza.

Convención.

Que fija la condición de los ciudadanos naturalizados que renueven su residencia en el país de su origen.

Sus Excelencias el Presidente del Ecuador, el del Paraguay, el de Bolivia, el de Colombia, el de Honduras, el de Panamá, el de Cuba, el del Perú, el del Salvador, el de Costa Rica, el de los Estados Unidos de México, el de Guatemala, el del Uruguay, el de la República Argentina, el de Nicaragua, el de los Estados Unidos del Brasil, el de los Estados Unidos de América y el de Chile:

Deseando que sus países respectivos fueran representados en la Tercera Conferencia Internacional Americana, enviaron á ella, debidamente autorizados para aprobar las recomendaciones, resoluciones, convenciones y tratados que juzgaren útiles á los intereses de la América, á los siguientes señores Delegados:

Ecuador.—Dr. Amelio Arévalo; Olmedo Alfaro.

Paraguay.—Manuel Gondra; Arsenio López Decoud; Gualberto Cardús y Huerta.

Bolivia.—Dr. Alberto Gutiérrez; Dr. Carlos V. Romero.

Colombia.—Rafael Uribe Uribe, Dr. Guillermo Valencia.

Honduras.—Fausto Dávila.

Panamá.—Dr. José Domingo de Obaldía.

Cuba.—Dr. Gonzalo de Quesada; Rafael Montoro; Dr. Antonio González Lanuza.

Peru.—Dr. Eugenio Larra-
bure y Unánue; Dr. An-
tonio Miró Quesada; Dr.
Mariano Cornejo.

El Salvador.—Dr. Francisco
A. Reyes.

Costa Rica.—Dr. Ascensión
Esquivel.

United States of Mexico.—
Dr. Francisco León de La
Barra; Ricardo Molina-
Hübbe; Ricardo García
Granados.

Guatemala.—Dr. Antonio
Batres Jáuregui.

Uruguay.—Luis Melian La-
finur; Dr. Antonio María
Rodríguez; Dr. Gonzalo
Ramírez.

Argentine Republic.—Dr. J.
V. González; Dr. José A.
Terry; Dr. Eduardo L.
Bidau.

Nicaragua.—Luis F. Corea.
United States of Brazil.—Dr.

Joaquim Aurelio Nabuco
de Araujo; Dr. Joaquim
Francisco de Assis Brasil;
Dr. Gastão de Cunha; Dr.
Alfredo de Moraes Gomes
Ferreira; Dr. João Pan-
diá Calogeras; Dr. Amaro
Cavalcanti; Dr. Joaquim
Xavier da Silveira; Dr.
José P. da Graça Aranha;
Antonio da Fontoura
Xavier.

United States of America.—
William I. Buchanan; Dr.
L. S. Rowe; A. J. Mon-
tague; Tulio Larrinaga;
Dr. Paul S. Reinsch; Van
Leer Polk.

Chile.—Dr. Anselmo Hevia
Riquelme; Joaquín Wal-
ker Martínez; Dr. Luis
Antonio Vergara; Dr.
Adolfo Guerrero.

Who, after having com-
municated to each other
their respective full powers
and found them to be in
due and proper form, have
agreed to celebrate a con-
vention establishing the
status of naturalized citizens
who again take up their
residence in the country of
their origin, in the follow-
ing terms:

ART. I. If a citizen, a
native of any of the coun-
tries signing the present
Convention, and natural-
ized in another, shall again
take up his residence, in

Peru.—Dr. Eugenio Larra-
bure y Unánue; Dr. Anto-
nio Miró Quesada; Dr.
Mariano Cornejo.

Salvador.—Dr. Francisco A.
Reyes.

Costa Rica.—Dr. Ascensión
Esquivel.

Estados Unidos de Mexico.—
Dr. Francisco León de La
Barra; Ricardo Molina-
Hübbe; Ricardo García
Granados.

Guatemala.—Dr. Antonio
Batres Jáuregui.

Uruguay.—Luis Melian La-
finur; Dr. Antonio María
Rodríguez; Dr. Gonzalo
Ramírez.

Argentina.—Dr. J. V. Gon-
zález; Dr. José A. Terry;
Dr. Eduardo L. Bidau.

Nicaragua.—Luis F. Corea.
Estados Unidos do Brázil.—Dr.

Joaquim Aurelio
Nabuco de Araujo; Dr.
Joaquim Francisco de
Assis Brasil; Dr. Gastão
da Cunha; Dr. Alfredo de
Moraes Gomes Ferreira;
Dr. João Pandiá Calo-
geras; Dr. Amaro Caval-
canti; Dr. Joaquim
Xavier da Silveira; Dr.
José P. da Graça Aranha;
Antonio da Fontoura
Xavier.

*Estados Unidos da Ame-
rica.*—William I. Bu-
chanan; Dr. L. S. Rowe;
A. J. Montague; Tulio
Larrinaga; Dr. Paul S.
Reinsch; Van Leer Polk.

Chile.—Dr. Anselmo Hevia
Riquelme; Joaquín Wal-
ker Martínez; Dr. Luis
Antonio Vergara; Dr.
Adolfo Guerrero.

Os quaes, depois de terem
trocado as suas credenciaes,
julgando-as em boa e de-
vida forma, convieram em
fixar a condição dos cida-
dãos naturalizados que re-
novam a sua residencia no
paiz de origem, nos termos
seguintes:

ART. I. Quando um ci-
dadão nato de qualquer dos
Paizes que assignam a pre-
sente Convenção, e natu-
ralizado em outro delles,
renovar a sua residencia no

Perú.—Dr. Eugenio Larra-
bure y Unánue; Dr.
Antonio Miró Quesada;
Dr. Mariano Cornejo.

El Salvador.—Dr. Francisco
A. Reyes.

Costa Rica.—Dr. Ascensión
Esquivel.

Estados Unidos de México.—
Dr. Francisco León de La
Barra; Ricardo Molina-
Hübbe; Ricardo García
Granados.

Guatemala.—Dr. Antonio
Batres Jáuregui.

Uruguay.—Luis Melian
Lafinur; Dr. Antonio
María Rodríguez; Dr.
Gonzalo Ramírez.

Argentina.—Dr. J. V. Gon-
zález; Dr. José A. Terry;
Dr. Eduardo L. Bidau.

Nicaragua.—Luis F. Corea.
Estados Unidos del Brasil.—Dr.

Joaquim Aurelio Na-
buco de Araujo; Dr. Joa-
quim Francisco de Assis
Brasil; Dr. Gastão da
Cunha; Dr. Alfredo de
Moraes Gomes Ferreira;
Dr. João Pandiá Caloge-
ras; Dr. Amaro Caval-
canti; Dr. Joaquim Xa-
vier da Silveira; Dr. José
P. da Graça Aranha; An-
tonio da Fontoura Xavier.

*Estados Unidos de Améri-
ca.*—William I. Buchan-
an; Dr. L. S. Rowe; A.
J. Montague; Tulio La-
rrinaga; Dr. Paul S.
Reinsch; Van Leer Polk.

Chile.—Dr. Anselmo Hevia
Riquelme; Joaquín Wal-
ker Martínez; Dr. Luis
Antonio Vergara; Dr.
Adolfo Guerrero.

Quienes, después de ha-
berse comunicado sus plenos
poderes y encontrádo-
los en buena y debida
forma, han convenido en
fijar la condición de los
ciudadanos naturalizados
que renuevan su residencia
en el país de origen, en los
términos siguientes:

ART. I. Si un ciudadano
nativo de cualquiera de los
países firmantes de la pre-
sente Convención, y natu-
ralizado en otro de estos,
renovase su residencia en el

his native country without the intention of returning to the country in which he has been naturalized, he will be considered as having reassumed his original citizenship, and as having renounced the citizenship acquired by the said naturalization.

ART. II. The intention not to return will be presumed to exist when the naturalized person shall have resided in his native country for more than two years. But this presumption may be destroyed by evidence to the contrary.

ART. III. This Convention will become effective in the countries that ratify it three months from the dates upon which said ratifications shall be communicated to the Government of the United States of Brazil; and if it should be denounced by any one of them, it shall continue in effect for one year more, to count from the date of such denouncement.

ART. IV. The denouncement of this Convention by any one of the signatory States shall be made to the Government of the United States of Brazil and shall take effect only with regard to the country that may make it.

In testimony whereof the Plenipotentiaries and Delegates have signed the present Convention, and affixed the Seal of the Third International American Conference.

Made in the city of Rio de Janeiro the thirteenth of August, nineteen hundred and six, in English, Portuguese, and Spanish, and deposited with the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the United States of Brazil, in order that certified copies thereof be made, and sent through diplomatic channels to the signatory States.

For Ecuador.—Emilio Arévalo; Olmedo Alfaro.

For Paraguay.—Manoel Gondra; Arsenio López Decoud; Gualberto Cardús y Huerta.

paiz de origem, sem a intenção de regressar áquelle em que se tiver naturalizado, será considerado como tendo reassumido a sua originaria qualidade de cidadão, como tendo renunciado á qualidade de cidadão adquirida com essa naturalização.

ART. II. A intenção de não regressar será presumida, quando a pessoa naturalizada residir no paiz de origem por mais de dous annos. Porém essa presumpção poderá ser destruida por prova em contrario.

ART. III. Esta Convenção entrará em vigor, entre os Paizes que a ratificarem, tres mezes depois da data em que esses Paizes communicarem a sua ratificação ao Governo dos Estados Unidos do Brasil; e, si for denunciada por um delles, continuará em vigor por mais um anno, a contar da data da denuncia.

ART. IV. A denuncia desta Convenção, por qualquer dos Estados signatarios, far-se-ha perante o Governo dos Estados Unidos do Brasil, e sómente terá effeito para o paiz que a fizer.

Em fé do que, os Plenipotenciarios e Delegados assignam a presente Convenção, que leva apposto o sello da Terceira Conferencia Internacional Americana.

Feito na cidade do Rio de Janeiro, aos treze dias do mez de agosto de mil novecentos e seis, em portuguez, hespanhol e inglez, e depositado na Secretaria das Relações Exteriores do Governo dos Estados Unidos do Brasil, afim de que daqui se extraiam copias certificadas, que serão enviadas a cada um dos Paizes signatarios.

Pelo Equador.—Emilio Arévalo; Olmedo Alfara.

Pelo Paraguay.—Manuel Gondra; Arsenio López Decoud; Galberto Cardús y Huerta.

país de su origen, sin intención de regresar á aquel en el cual se hubiera naturalizado, se considerará que reasume su ciudadanía originaria, y que renuncia á la ciudadanía adquirida por dicha naturalización.

ART. II. La intención de no regresar se presumirá cuando la persona naturalizada resida en el país de su origen por más de dos años. Pero esta presunción podrá ser destruida por prueba en el contrario.

ART. III. Esta Convencción se pondrá en vigencia entre los países que la ratifiquen, tres meses después de la fecha en que comuniquen dicha ratificación al Gobierno de los Estados Unidos del Brasil; y si fuere denunciada por cualquiera de ellos, continuará en vigencia un año más, á contar desde la fecha de dicha denuncia.

ART. IV. La denuncia de esta Convencción, por cualquiera de los Estados Signatarios, se hará ante el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos del Brasil, y sólo surtirá efecto respecto del país que la hiciere.

En fé de lo cual, los Plenipotenciarios y Delegados firman la presente Convencción y ponen en ella el sello de la Tercera Conferencia Internacional Americana.

Hecho en la ciudad de Rio de Janeiro, el día trece de Agosto de mil novecientos seis, en español, portugués é inglés, y depositado en la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos del Brasil, á fin de que se saquen copias certificadas para enviarlas por la vía diplomática á cada uno de los Estados signatarios.

Por el Ecuador.—Emilio Arévalo; Olmedo Alfáro.

Por el Paraguay.—Manoel Gondra; Arsenio López Decoud; Gualberto Cardús y Huerta.

- For Bolivia.*—Alberto Gutiérrez; Carlos V. Romero.
- For Colombia.*—Rafael Uribe Uribe; Guillermo Valencia.
- For Honduras.*—Fausto Dávila.
- For Panama.*—José Domingo de Obaldía.
- For Cuba.*—Gonzalo de Quesada; Rafael Montoro; Antonio González Lanuza.
- For Peru.*—Eugenio Larrañure y Unáñue; Antonio Miró Quesada; Mariano Cornejo.
- For El Salvador.*—Francisco A. Reyes.
- For Costa Rica.*—Ascensión Esquivel.
- For the United States of Mexico.*—Francisco León de la Barra; Ricardo Molina-Hübbe; Ricardo García Granados.
- For Guatemala.*—Antonio Batres Jáuregui.
- For Uruguay.*—Luis Melian Lafinur; Antonio María Rodríguez; Gonzalo Ramírez.
- For the Argentine Republic.*—J. V. González; José A. Terry; Eduardo L. Bidau.
- For Nicaragua.*—Luis F. Corea.
- For the United States of Brazil.*—Joaquim Aurelio Nabuco de Araujo; Joaquim Francisco de Assis Brasil; Gastão da Cunha; Alfredo de Moraes Gomes Ferreira; João Pandiá Calogeras; Amaro Cavalcanti; Joaquim Xavier da Silveira; José P. da Graça Aranha; Antonio da Fontoura Xavier.
- For the United States of America.*—William I. Buchanan; L. S. Rowe; A. J. Montague; Tulio Larriñaga; Paul S. Reinsch; Van Leer Polk.
- For Chile.*—Anselmo Hevia Riquelme; Joaquín Walker Martínez; Luis Antonio Vergara; Adolfo Guerrero.
- Pela Bolivia.*—Alberto Gutiérrez; Carlos V. Romero.
- Pela Colombia.*—Rafael Uribe Uribe; Guillermo Valencia.
- Por Honduras.*—Fausto Dávila.
- Por Panamá.*—José Domingo de Obaldía.
- Pela República de Cuba.*—Gonzalo de Quesada; Rafael Montoro; Antonio González Lanuza.
- Pelo Perú.*—Eugenio Larrañure y Unáñue; Antonio Miró Quesada; Mariano Cornejo.
- Pelo Salvador.*—Francisco A. Reyes.
- Por Costa Rica.*—Ascensión Esquivel.
- Pelos Estados do Mexico.*—Francisco León de la Barra; Ricardo Molina-Hübbe; Ricardo García Granados.
- Por Guatemala.*—Antonio Batres Jáuregui.
- Pela República Oriental do Uruguay.*—Luis Melian Lafinur; Antonio María Rodríguez; Gonzalo Ramírez.
- Pela República Argentina.*—J. V. González, José A. Terry, Eduardo L. Bidau.
- Por Nicaragua.*—Luis F. Corea.
- Pelos Estados Unidos do Brasil.*—Joaquim Aurelio Nabuco de Araujo; Joaquim Francisco de Assis Brasil; Gastão da Cunha; Alfredo de Moraes Gomes Ferreira; João Pandiá Calogeras; Amaro Cavalcanti; Joaquim Xavier da Silveira; José P. da Graça Aranha; Antonio da Fontoura Xavier.
- Pelos Estados Unidos da America.*—William I. Buchanan; L. S. Rowe; A. J. Montague; Tulio Larriñaga; Paul S. Reinsch; Van Leer Polk.
- Pelo Chile.*—Anselmo Hevia Riquelme; Joaquín Walker Martínez; Luis Antonio Vergara; Adolfo Guerrero.
- Por Bolivia.*—Alberto Gutiérrez; Carlos V. Romero.
- Por Colombia.*—Rafael Uribe Uribe; Guillermo Valencia.
- Por Honduras.*—Fausto Dávila.
- Por Panamá.*—José Domingo de Obaldía.
- Por Cuba.*—Gonzalo de Quesada; Rafael Montoro; Antonio González Lanuza.
- Por el Perú.*—Eugenio Larrañure y Unáñue; Antonio Miró Quesada; Mariano Cornejo.
- Por el Salvador.*—Francisco A. Reyes.
- Por Costa Rica.*—Ascensión Esquivel.
- Por los Estados Unidos de México.*—Francisco León de la Barra; Ricardo Molina-Hübbe; Ricardo García Granados.
- Por Guatemala.*—Antonio Batres Jáuregui.
- Por la República Oriental del Uruguay.*—Luis Melian Lafinur; Antonio María Rodríguez; Gonzalo Ramírez.
- Por la República Argentina.*—J. V. González; José A. Terry; Eduardo L. Bidau.
- Por Nicaragua.*—Luis F. Corea.
- Por los Estados Unidos del Brasil.*—Joaquim Aurelio Nabuco de Araujo; Joaquim Francisco de Assis Brasil; Gastão da Cunha; Alfredo de Moraes Gomes Ferreira; João Pandiá Calogeras; Amaro Cavalcanti; Joaquim Xavier da Silveira; José P. da Graça Aranha; Antonio da Fontoura Xavier.
- Por los Estados Unidos de América.*—William I. Buchanan; L. S. Rowe; A. J. Montague; Tulio Larriñaga; Paul S. Reinsch; Van Leer Polk.
- Por Chile.*—Anselmo Hevia Riquelme; Joaquín Walker Martínez; Luis Antonio Vergara; Adolfo Guerrero.

Convention.

Pecuniary Claims.

Their Excellencies, the Presidents of Ecuador, Paraguay, Bolivia, Colombia, Honduras, Panama, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Peru, El Salvador, Costa Rica, the United States of Mexico, Guatemala, Uruguay, the Argentine Republic, Nicaragua, the United States of Brazil, the United States of America, and Chile;

Desiring that their respective countries should be represented at the Third International American Conference, sent thereto, duly authorized to approve the recommendations, resolutions, conventions and treaties that they might deem convenient for the interests of America, the following Delegates:

Ecuador.—Dr. Emilio Arévalo; Olmedo Alfaro.
Paraguay.—Manuel Gondra; Arsenio López Decoud; Gualberto Cardús y Huerta.
Bolivia.—Dr. Alberto Gutiérrez; Dr. Carlos V. Romero.
Colombia.—Rafael Uribe Uribe; Dr. Guillermo Valencia.
Honduras.—Fausto Dávila.
Panamá.—Dr. José Domingo de Obaldía.
Cuba.—Dr. Gonzalo de Quesada; Rafael Montoro; Dr. Antonio González Lanuza.
Dominican Republic.—E. C. Joubert.
Peru.—Dr. Eugenio Larra-bure y Unánue; Dr. Antonio Miró Quesada; Dr. Mariano Cornejo.

Convenção.

Reclamações pecuniárias.

Suas Excellencias os Srs. Presidentes do Equador, do Paraguay, da Bolivia, da Colombia, de Honduras, do Panamá, de Cuba, da Republica Dominicana, do Perú, do Salvador, de Costa Rica, dos Estados Unidos do Mexico, de Guatemala, da Republica Oriental do Uruguay, da Republica Argentina, de Nicaragua, dos Estados Unidos do Brasil, dos Estados Unidos da America e do Chile;

Desejando que os seus respectivos Paizes fossem representados na Terceira Conferencia Internacional Americana, a ella enviaram, devidamente autorizados para approvar as recommendações, moções, convenções, e tratados que julgassem uteis aos interesses da America, os seguintes Senhores Delegados:

Ecuador.—Dr. Emilio Arévalo; Olmedo Alfaro.
Paraguay.—Manoel Gondra; Arsenio López Decoud; Gualberto Cardús y Huerta.
Bolivia.—Dr. Alberto Gutiérrez; Dr. Carlos V. Romero.
Colombia.—Rafael Uribe Uribe; Dr. Guillermo Valencia.
Honduras.—Fausto Dávila.
Panamá.—Dr. José Domingo de Obaldía.
Cuba.—Dr. Gonzalo de Quesada; Rafael Montoro; Dr. Antonio González Lanuza.
Republica Dominicana.—E. C. Joubert.
Perú.—Dr. Eugenio Larra-bure y Unánue; Dr. Antonio Miró Quesada; Dr. Mariano Cornejo.

Convención.

Reclamaciones pecuniarias.

Sus Excelencias el Presidente del Ecuador, el del Paraguay, el de Bolivia, el de Colombia, el de Honduras, el de Panamá, el de Cuba, el de la República Dominicana, el del Perú, el del Salvador, el de Costa Rica, el de los Estados Unidos de México, el de Guatemala, el de la República Oriental del Uruguay, el de la República Argentina, el de Nicaragua, el de los Estados Unidos del Brasil, el de los Estados Unidos de América y el de Chile;

Deseando que sus países respectivos fueran representados en la Tercera Conferencia Internacional Americana, enviaron a ella, debidamente autorizados para aprobar las recomendaciones, resoluciones, convenciones, y tratados que juzgaren útiles a los intereses de la América, a los siguientes Señores Delegados:

Ecuador.—Dr. Emilio Arévalo; Olmedo Alfaro.
Paraguay.—Manuel Gondra; Arsenio López Decoud; Gualberto Cardús y Huerta.
Bolivia.—Dr. Alberto Gutiérrez; Dr. Carlos V. Romero.
Colombia.—Rafael Uribe Uribe; Dr. Guillermo Valencia.
Honduras.—Fausto Dávila.
Panamá.—Dr. José Domingo de Obaldía.
Cuba.—Dr. Gonzalo de Quesada; Rafael Montoro; Dr. Antonio González Lanuza.
República Dominicana.—E. C. Joubert.
Perú.—Dr. Eugenio Larra-bure y Unánue; Dr. Antonio Miró Quesada; Dr. Mariano Cornejo.

El Salvador.—Dr. Francisco A. Reyes.

Costa Rica.—Dr. Ascensión Esquivel.

United States of Mexico.—Dr. Francisco León de La Barra; Ricardo Molina-Hübbe; Ricardo García Granados.

Guatemala.—Dr. Antonio Batres Jáuregui.

Uruguay.—Luis Melian Lafinur; Dr. Antonio Maria Rodriguez; Dr. Gonzalo Ramirez.

Argentine Republic.—Dr. J. V. González; Dr. José A. Terry; Dr. Eduardo L. Bidau.

Nicaragua.—Luis F. Corea.

United States of Brazil.—Dr. Joaquim Aurelio Nabuco de Araujo; Dr. Joaquim Francisco de Assis Brasil; Dr. Gastão da Cunha; Dr. Alfredo de Moraes Gomes Ferreira; Dr. João Pandiá Calogeras; Dr. Amaro Cavalcanti; Dr. Joaquim Xavier da Silveira; Dr. José P. da Graça Aranha; Antonio da Fontoura Xavier.

United States of America.—William I. Buchanan; Dr. L. S. Rowe; A. J. Montague; Tulio Larriaga; Dr. Paul S. Reinsch; Van Leer Polk.

Chili.—Dr. Anselmo Hevia Riquelme; Joaquín Walker Martínez; Dr. Luis Antonio Vergara; Dr. Adolfo Guerrero.

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers and found them to be in due and proper form, have agreed, to celebrate a convention extending the Treaty on Pecuniary Claims celebrated in Mexico on the thirtieth of January nineteen hundred and two, in the following terms:

The High Contracting Parties, animated by the desire to extend the term of duration of the Treaty on pecuniary claims, signed at Mexico, January thirtieth, nineteen hundred and two, and believing that, under present conditions, the reasons underlying the third article of said Treaty

Salvador.—Dr. Francisco A. Reyes.

Costa Rica.—Dr. Ascensión Esquivel.

Estados Unidos de Mexico.—Dr. Francisco León de La Barra; Ricardo Molina-Hübbe; Ricardo García Granados.

Guatemala.—Dr. Antonio Batres Jáuregui.

Uruguay.—Luis Melian Lafinur; Dr. Antonio Maria Rodriguez; Dr. Gonzalo Ramirez.

Argentina.—Dr. J. V. González; Dr. José A. Terry; Dr. Eduardo L. Bidau.

Nicaragua.—Luis F. Corea.

Estados Unidos do Brasil.—Dr. Joaquim Aurelio Nabuco de Araujo; Dr. Joaquim Francisco de Assis Brasil; Dr. Gastão da Cunha; Dr. Alfredo de Moraes Gomes Ferreira; Dr. João Pandiá Calogeras; Dr. Amaro Cavalcanti; Dr. Joaquim Xavier da Silveira; Dr. José P. da Graça Aranha; Antonio da Fontoura Xavier.

Estados Unidos da America.—William I. Buchanan; Dr. L. S. Rowe; A. J. Montague; Tulio Larriaga; Dr. Paul S. Reinsch; Van Leer Polk.

Chile.—Dr. Anselmo Hevia Riquelme; Joaquín Walker Martínez; Dr. Luis Antonio Vergara; Dr. Adolfo Guerrero.

Os quaes, depois de terem trocado as suas credenciaes, julgando-as em boa e devida forma, convieram em prorrogar o Tratado sobre Reclamações Pecuniarias, assignado no Mexico aos trinta de janeiro de mil novecentos e dois, nos termos seguintes:

As Altas Partes Contratantes, animadas do desejo de dilatar o periodo de duração do Tratado sobre Reclamações Pecuniarias, assignado no Mexico aos trinta de janeiro de mil novecentos e dois, e, considerando que, nas circunstancias actuaes, desapareceram as razões que jus-

El Salvador.—Dr. Francisco A. Reyes.

Costa Rica.—Dr. Ascensión Esquivel.

Estados Unidos de México.—Dr. Francisco León de La Barra; Ricardo Molina-Hübbe; Ricardo García Granados.

Guatemala.—Dr. Antonio Batres Jáuregui.

Uruguay.—Luis Melian Lafinur; Dr. Antonio Maria Rodriguez; Dr. Gonzalo Ramirez.

Argentina.—Dr. J. V. González; Dr. José A. Terry; Dr. Eduardo L. Bidau.

Nicaragua.—Luis F. Corea.

Estados Unidos del Brasil.—Dr. Joaquim Aurelio Nabuco de Araujo; Dr. Joaquim Francisco de Assis Brasil; Dr. Gastão da Cunha; Dr. Alfredo de Moraes Gomes Ferreira; Dr. João Pandiá Calogeras; Dr. Amaro Cavalcanti; Dr. Joaquim Xavier da Silveira; Dr. José P. da Graça Aranha; Antonio da Fontoura Xavier.

Estados Unidos de América.—William I. Buchanan; Dr. L. S. Rowe; A. J. Montague; Tulio Larriaga; Dr. Paul S. Reinsch; Van Leer Polk.

Chile.—Dr. Anselmo Hevia Riquelme; Joaquín Walker Martínez; Dr. Luis Antonio Vergara; Dr. Adolfo Guerrero.

Quienes, después de haberse comunicado sus plenos poderes y encontrándolos en buena y debida forma, han convenido en prorrogar el Tratado firmado en México el treinta de Enero de mil novecientos dos, en los términos siguientes:

Las Altas Partes Contratantes, animadas del deseo de ampliar el periodo de duración del Tratado sobre Reclamaciones Pecuniarias, firmado en México el treinta de Enero de mil novecientos dos, y estimando que, por las circunstancias actuales, han desaparecido las razones que

have disappeared, have agreed upon the following:

Sole article. The treaty on pecuniary claims, signed at Mexico, January thirtieth, nineteen hundred and two, shall continue in force, with the exception of the third article, which is hereby abolished, until the thirty-first day of December, nineteen hundred and twelve, both for the nations which have already ratified it, and for those which may hereafter ratify it.

In testimony whereof the Plenipotentiaries and Delegates have signed the present Convention, and affixed the Seal of the Third International American Conference.

Made in the city of Rio de Janeiro the thirteenth of August nineteen hundred and six, in English, Portuguese, and Spanish, and deposited with the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the United States of Brazil, in order that certified copies thereof be made, and sent through diplomatic channels to the signatory States.

For Ecuador.—Emilio Arévalo, Olmedo Alfaro.

For Paraguay.—Manoel Gondra; Arsenio López Decoud; Gualberto Cardús y Huerta.

For Bolivia.—Alberto Gutiérrez; Carlos V. Romero.

For Colombia.—Rafael Uribe Uribe; Guillermo Valencia.

For Honduras.—Fausto Dávila.

For Panama.—José Domingo de Obaldía.

For Cuba.—Gonzalo de Quesada; Rafael Montoro; Antonio González Lanuza.

For the Dominican Republic.—Emilio C. Joubert.

For Peru.—Eugenio Larra-bure y Unánue; Antonio Miró Quesada; Mariano Cornejo.

For El Salvador.—Francisco A. Reyes.

For Costa Rica.—Ascensión Esquivel.

tificavam o artigo terceiro do dito Tratado, convieram no seguinte:

ARTIGO UNICO. O Tratado sobre Reclamações Pecuniarias, assignado no Mexico aos trinta de janeiro de mil novecentos e dois, ficará em vigor, excepção feita do artigo terceiro, que é supprimido, até o dia trinta e um de dezembro de mil novecentos e doze, tanto para as Nações que tenham ratificado como para aquellas que para o futuro o ratifiquem.

Em fé do que, os Plenipotenciarios e Delegados assignam a presente Convenção, que leva apposto o sello da Terceira Conferencia Internacional Americana.

Feito na cidade do Rio de Janeiro, aos treze dias do mez de Agosto de mil novecentos e seis, em portuguez, hespanhol e inglez, e depositado na Secretaria das Relações Exteriores do Governo dos Estados Unidos do Brazil, afim de que daqui se extraiam copias certificadas, que serão enviadas a cada um dos Paizes signatarios.

Pelo Ecuador.—Emilio Arévalo, Olmedo Alfaro.

Pelo Paraguay.—Manuel Gondra; Arsenio Lopez Decoud; Gualberto Cardús y Huerta.

Pela Bolivia.—Alberto Gutiérrez; Carlos V. Romero.

Pela Colombia.—Rafael Uribe Uribe; Guillermo Valencia.

Por Honduras.—Fausto Dávila.

Por Panama.—José Domingo de Obaldía.

Pela Republica de Cuba.—Gonzalo de Quesada; Rafael Montoro; Antonio González Lanuza.

Pela Republica Dominicana.—Emilio C. Joubert.

Pelo Peru.—Eugenio Larra-bure y Unánue; Antonio Miró Quesada; Mariano Cornejo.

Pelo Salvador.—Francisco A. Reyes.

Por Costa Rica.—Ascensión Esquivel.

fundaron el artículo tercero de dicho Tratado, han convenido en lo siguiente:

ARTÍCULO ÚNICO. El Tratado sobre Reclamaciones Pecuniarias, firmado en México el treinta de Enero de mil novecientos dos, regirá, con excepción del artículo tercero, que queda suprimido, hasta el treinta y uno de Diciembre de mil novecientos doce, tanto para las Naciones que le hayan prestado su ratificación, como para las que lo ratifiquen en adelante.

En fé de lo cual, los Plenipotenciarios y Delegados firman la presente Convención y ponen en ella el sello de la Tercera Conferencia Internacional Americana.

Hecho en la ciudad de Rio de Janeiro, el día trece de Agosto de mil novecientos seis, en español, portugués é inglés, y depositado en la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos del Brasil, á fin de que se saquen copias certificadas para enviarlas por la vía diplomática á cada una de los Estados signatarios.

Por el Ecuador.—Emilio Arévalo; Olmedo Alfaro.

Por el Paraguay.—Manoel Gondra; Arsenio López Decoud; Gualberto Cardús y Huerta.

Por Bolivia.—Alberto Gutiérrez; Carlos V. Romero.

Por Colombia.—Rafael Uribe Uribe; Guillermo Valencia.

Por Honduras.—Fausto Dávila.

Por Panama.—José Domingo de Obaldía.

Por Cuba.—Gonzalo de Quesada; Rafael Montoro; Antonio González Lanuza.

Por La República Dominicana.—Emilio C. Joubert.

Por El Perú.—Eugenio Larra-bure y Unánue; Antonio Miró Quesada; Mariano Cornejo.

Por El Salvador.—Francisco A. Reyes.

Por Costa Rica.—Ascensión Esquivel.

For the United States of Mexico.—Francisco León de La Barra; Ricardo Molina-Hübbe; Ricardo García Granados.

For Guatemala.—Antonio Batres Jáuregui.

For Uruguay.—Luis Melian Lafinur; Antonio María Rodríguez; Gonzalo Ramírez.

For the Argentine Republic.—J. V. González; José A. Terry; Eduardo L. Bidau.

For Nicaragua.—Luis F. Corea.

For the United States of Brazil.—Joaquim Aurelio Nabuco de Araújo; Joaquim Francisco de Assis Brasil; Gastão da Cunha; Alfredo de Moraes Gomes Ferreira; João Pandiá Calogeras; Amaro Cavalcanti; Joaquim Xavier da Silveira; José P. da Graça Aranha; Antonio da Fontoura Xavier.

For the United States of America.—William I. Buchanan; L. S. Rowe; A. J. Montague; Tulio Larrinaga; Paul S. Reinsch; Van Leer Polk.

For Chile.—Anselmo Hevia Riquelme; Joaquín Walker Martínez; Luis Antonio Vergara; Adolfo Guerrero.

Pelos Estados Unidos do Mexico.—Francisco León de La Barra; Ricardo Molina-Hübbe; Ricardo García Granados.

Por Guatemala.—Antonio Batres Jáuregui.

Pela República Oriental do Uruguay.—Luis Melian Lafinur; Antonio María Rodríguez; Gonzalo Ramírez.

Pela República Argentina.—J. V. Gonzalez; José A. Terry; Eduardo L. Bidau.

For Nicaragua.—Luis F. Corea.

Pelos Estados Unidos do Brasil.—Joaquim Aurelio Nabuco de Araújo; Joaquim Francisco de Assis Brasil; Gastão da Cunha; Alfredo de Moraes Gomes Ferreira; João Pandiá Calogeras; Amaro Cavalcanti; Joaquim Xavier da Silveira; José P. da Graça Aranha; Antonio da Fontoura Xavier.

Pelos Estados Unidos da America.—William I. Buchanan; L. S. Rowe; A. J. Montague; Tulio Larrinaga; Paul S. Reinsch; Van Leer Polk.

Pelo Chile.—Anselmo Hevia Riquelme; Joaquín Walker Martínez; Luis Antonio Vergara; Adolfo Guerrero.

Por los Estados Unidos de México.—Francisco León de La Barra; Ricardo Molina-Hübbe; Ricardo García Granados.

Por Guatemala.—Antonio Batres Jáuregui.

Por la República Oriental del Uruguay.—Luis Melian Lafinur; Antonio María Rodríguez; Gonzalo Ramírez.

Por La República Argentina.—J. V. Gonzalez; José A. Terry; Eduardo L. Bidau.

Por Nicaragua.—Luis F. Corea.

Por Los Estados Unidos del Brasil.—Joaquim Aurelio Nabuco de Araújo; Joaquim Francisco de Assis Brasil; Gastão da Cunha; Alfredo de Moraes Gomes Ferreira; João Pandiá Calogeras; Amaro Cavalcanti; Joaquim Xavier da Silveira; José P. da Graça Aranha; Antonio da Fontoura Xavier.

Por los Estados Unidos de América.—William I. Buchanan; L. S. Rowe; A. J. Montague; Tulio Larrinaga; Paul S. Reinsch; Van Leer Polk.

Por Chile.—Anselmo Hevia Riquelme; Joaquín Walker Martínez; Luis Antonio Vergara; Adolfo Guerrero.

Convention www.libtool.com Convenção.

Patents of invention, drawings and industrial models, trade-marks, and literary and artistic property.

Their Excellencies, the Presidents of Ecuador, Paraguay, Bolivia, Colombia, Honduras, Panamá, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Peru, El Salvador, Costa Rica, the United States of Mexico, Guatemala, Uruguay, the Argentine Republic, Nicaragua, the United States of Brazil, the United States of America, and Chile;

Desiring that their respective countries should be represented at the Third International American Conference, sent thereto, duly authorized to approve the recommendations, resolutions, conventions and treaties that they might deem convenient for the interests of America, the following Delegates:

Ecuador.—Dr. Emilio Arévalo; Olmedo Alfaro.

Paraguay.—Manuel Gondra; Arsenio López Decoud; Gualberto Cardús y Huerta.

Bolivia.—Dr. Alberto Gutiérrez; Dr. Carlos V. Romero.

Colombia.—Rafael Uribe Uribe; Dr. Guillermo Valencia.

Honduras.—Fausto Dávila.

Panamá.—Dr. José Domingo de Obaldía.

Cuba.—Dr. Gonzalo de Quesada; Rafael Montoro; Dr. Antonio González Lanuza.

República Dominicana.—E. C. Joubert.

Peru.—Dr. Eugenio Larra-
bure y Unánue; Dr. An-

Patentes de invenção, desenhos e modelos industriais, marcas de fabrica e commercio, e propriedade litteraria e artistica.

Suas Excellencias os Srs. Presidentes do Equador, do Paraguay, da Bolivia, da Colombia, de Honduras, do Panamá, de Cuba, da Republica Dominicana, do Perú, do Salvador, de Costa Rica, dos Estados Unidos do Mexico, de Guatemala, da Republica Oriental do Uruguay, da Republica Argentina, de Nicaragua, dos Estados Unidos do Brazil, dos Estados Unidos da America e do Chile;

Desejando que os seus respectivos paizes fossem representados na Terceira Conferencia Internacional Americana, a ella enviaram, devidamente autorizados para approvar as recommendações, moções, convenções e tratados que julgassem uteis aos interesses da America, os seguintes Senhores Delegados:

Ecuador.—Dr. Emilio Arévalo; Olmedo Alfaro.

Paraguay.—Manoel Gondra; Arsenio López Decoud; Gualberto Cardús y Huerta.

Bolivia.—Dr. Alberto Gutiérrez; Dr. Carlos V. Romero.

Colombia.—Rafael Uribe Uribe; Dr. Guillermo Valencia.

Honduras.—Fausto Dávila.

Panamá.—Dr. José Domingo de Obaldía.

Cuba.—Dr. Gonzalo de Quesada; Rafael Montoro; Dr. Antonio González Lanuza.

República Dominicana.—E. C. Joubert.

Peru.—Dr. Eugenio Larra-
bure y Unánue; Dr. An-

Convención.

Patentes de invención, dibujos y modelos industriales, marcas de fábrica y comercio, y propiedad literaria y artistica.

Sus Excelencias el Presidente del Ecuador, el de Paraguay, el de Bolivia, el de Colombia, el de Honduras, el de Panamá, el de Cuba, el de la República Dominicana, el del Perú, el del Salvador, el de Costa Rica, el de los Estados Unidos de México, el de Guatemala, el de la República Oriental del Uruguay, el de la República Argentina, el de Nicaragua, el de los Estados Unidos del Brasil, el de los Estados Unidos de América y el de Chile;

Deseando que sus países respectivos fueran representados en la Tercera Conferencia Internacional Americana, enviaron á ella, debidamente, autorizados para aprobar las recomendaciones, resoluciones, convenciones y tratados que juzgaren útiles á los intereses de la América, á los siguientes señores Delegados:

Ecuador.—Dr. Emilio Arévalo; Olmedo Alfaro.

Paraguay.—Manuel Gondra; Arsenio López Decoud; Gualberto Cardús y Huerta.

Bolivia.—Dr. Alberto Gutiérrez; Dr. Carlos V. Romero.

Colombia.—Rafael Uribe Uribe; Dr. Guillermo Valencia.

Honduras.—Fausto Dávila.

Panamá.—Dr. José Domingo de Obaldía.

Cuba.—Dr. Gonzalo de Quesada; Rafael Montoro; Dr. Antonio González Lanuza.

República Dominicana.—E. C. Joubert.

Perú.—Dr. Eugenio Larra-
bure y Unánue; Dr. An-

tonio Miró Quesada; Dr. Mariano Cornejo.

El Salvador.—Dr. Francisco A. Reyes.

Costa Rica.—Dr. Ascensión Esquivel.

United States of Mexico.—Dr. Francisco León de La Barra; Ricardo Molina-Hübbe; Ricardo García Granados.

Guatemala.—Dr. Antonio Batres Jáuregui.

Uruguay.—Luis Melian Lafinur; Dr. Antonio María Rodríguez; Dr. Gonzalo Ramírez.

Argentine Republic.—Dr. J. V. González; Dr. José A. Terry; Dr. Eduardo L. Bidau.

Nicaragua.—Luis F. Corea.

United States of Brazil.—Dr. Joaquim Aurelio Nabuco de Araujo; Dr. Joaquim Francisco de Assis Brasil; Dr. Gastão da Cunha; Dr. Alfredo de Moraes Gomes Ferreira; Dr. João Pandiá Calogeras; Dr. Amaro Cavalcanti; Dr. Joaquim Xavier de Silveira; Dr. José P. da Graça Aranha; Antonio da Fontoura Xavier.

United States of America.—William I. Buchanan; Dr. L. S. Rowe; A. J. Montague; Tulio Larrinaga; Dr. Paul S. Reinsch; Van Leer Polk.

Chile.—Dr. Anselmo Hevia Riquelme; Joaquín Walker Martínez; Dr. Luis Antonio Vergara; Dr. Adolfo Guerrero;

Who, after having communicated with each other their respective full powers and found them to be in due and proper form, have agreed on the following:

ART. 1. The subscribing Nations adopt in regard to patents of invention, drawings and industrial models, trade-marks, and literary and artistic property, the treaties subscribed at the Second International Conference of American States held in Mexico, on the 27th of January, 1902, with such modifications as are expressed in the present Convention.

tonio Miró Quesada; Dr. Mariano Cornejo.

Salvador.—Dr. Francisco A. Reyes.

Costa Rica.—Dr. Ascensión Esquivel.

Estados Unidos do Mexico.—Dr. Francisco León de La Barra; Ricardo Molina-Hübbe; Ricardo García Granados.

Guatemala.—Dr. Antonio Badres Jáuregui.

Uruguay.—Luis Melian Lafinur; Dr. Antonio María Rodríguez; Dr. Gonzalo Ramírez.

Argentina.—Dr. J. V. González; Dr. José A. Terry; Dr. Eduardo L. Bidau.

Nicaragua.—Luis F. Corea.

Estados Unidos do Brasil.—Dr. Joaquim Aurelio Nabuco de Araujo; Dr. Joaquim Francisco de Assis Brasil; Dr. Gastão da Cunha; Dr. Alfredo de Moraes Gomes Ferreira; Dr. João Pandiá Calogeras; Dr. Amaro Cavalcanti; Dr. Joaquim Xavier de Silveira; Dr. José P. da Graça Aranha; Antonio da Fontoura Xavier.

Estados Unidos da América.—William I. Buchanan; Dr. L. S. Rowe; A. J. Montague; Tulio Larrinaga; Dr. Paul S. Reinsch; Van Leer Polk.

Chile.—Dr. Anselmo Hevia Riquelme; Joaquín Walker Martínez; Dr. Luis Antonio Vergara; Dr. Adolfo Guerrero.

Os quaes, depois de terem trocado as suas credenciaças, julgando-as em boa e devida forma, convieram no seguinte:

ART. I. As nações signatarias adoptam em materia de Patentes de Invenção, Desenhos e Modelos Industriais, Marcas de Fabrica e Commercio, e Propriedade Litteraria e Artistica, os tratados assignados na Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana, reunida no Mexico, em 27 de Janeiro de 1902, com as modificações que na presente Convenção se assignalam.

tonio Miró Quesada; Dr. Mariano Cornejo.

El Salvador.—Dr. Francisco A. Reyes.

Costa Rica.—Dr. Ascensión Esquivel.

Estados Unidos de México.—Dr. Francisco León de La Barra; Ricardo Molina-Hübbe; Ricardo García Granados.

Guatemala.—Dr. Antonio Batres Jáuregui.

Uruguay.—Luis Melian Lafinur; Dr. Antonio María Rodríguez; Dr. Gonzalo Ramírez.

Argentina.—Dr. J. V. Gonzales; Dr. José A. Terry; Dr. Eduardo L. Bidau.

Nicaragua.—Luis F. Corea.

Estados Unidos del Brasil.—Dr. Joaquim Aurelio Nabuco de Araujo; Dr. Joaquim Francisco de Assis Brasil; Dr. Gastão da Cunha; Dr. Alfredo de Moraes Gomes Ferreira; Dr. João Pandiá Calogeras; Dr. Amaro Cavalcanti; Dr. Joaquim Xavier da Silveira; Dr. José P. da Graça Aranha; Antonio da Fontoura Xavier.

Estados Unidos de América.—William I. Buchanan; Dr. L. S. Rowe; A. J. Montague; Tulio Larrinaga; Dr. Paul S. Reinsch; Van Leer Polk.

Chile.—Dr. Anselmo Hevia Riquelme; Joaquín Walker Martínez; Dr. Luis Antonio Vergara; Dr. Adolfo Guerrero;

Quienes, después de haberse comunicado sus plenos poderes y encontrádoslos en buena y debida forma, han convenido en lo siguiente:

ART. I. Las Naciones signatarias adoptan en materia de Patentes de Invencción, Dibujos y Modelos Industriales, Marcas de Fábrica y Comercio, y Propiedad literaria y artística, los tratados subscritos en la Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana de México, el 27 de enero de 1902, con las modificaciones que en la presente Convención se expresan.

ART. 2. A union is constituted of the nations of America, which will be rendered effective by means of two Bureaus, which will be maintained, one in the City of Havana and the other in that of Rio de Janeiro, each working closely with the other, to be styled Bureaus of the International American Union for the Protection of Intellectual and Industrial Property, and will have for their object the centralization of the registration of literary and artistic works, patents, trademarks, drawings, models, etc., which will be registered, in each one of the signatory Nations, according to the respective treaties and with a view to their validity and recognition by the others.

This international registration is entirely optional with persons interested, since they are free to apply, personally or through an attorney-in-fact, for registration in each one of the States in which they seek protection.

ART. III. The Bureau established in the city of Havana will have charge of the registrations from the United States of America, the United States of Mexico, Venezuela, Cuba, Haiti, San Domingo, San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Panama and Colombia.

The Bureau established in the city of Rio de Janeiro will attend to the registrations coming from the Republics of the United States of Brazil, Uruguay, Argentine Republic, Paraguay, Bolivia, Chili, Peru and Ecuador.

ART. IV. For the purposes of the legal unification of the registration, the two International Bureaus, which are divided merely with a view to greater facility of communication, are considered as one, and to this end it is established that: (a) both shall have

ART. II. Constitue-se uma União das nações da America, que se tornará efectiva por meio das secretarias que, sob a denominação de *Secretarias da União Internacional Americana para a protecção da propriedade intellectual e industrial* funcionarão, uma na cidade de Havana, e outra na do Rio de Janeiro, em completa correlação entre si, e terão por fim centralizar o registro de obras litterarias e artisticas, patentes, marcas, desenhos e modelos, etc., que se registrarem em cada uma das nações signatarias, de accordo com os respectivos tratados, e para os effeitos de seu valor e reconhecimento nas outras.

Este registro internacional é puramente facultativo para o interessado, o qual fica com a liberdade de solicitar, por si mesmo ou por seu procurador legal, o registro em cada um dos Estados em que peça protecção.

ART. III. A Secretaria estabelecida na cidade de Havana attenderá aos registros procedentes dos Estados Unidos da America, Mexico, Venezuela, Cuba, Haiti, S. Domingo, S. Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panamá e Colombia.

A Secretaria estabelecida na cidade do Rio de Janeiro attenderá aos registros procedentes das Republicas dos Estados Unidos do Brasil, do Uruguay, Argentina, Paraguay, Bolivia, Chile, Perú e Equador.

ART. IV. Para os effeitos da unição legal do Registro, as duas Secretarias Internationaes, que somente se separam devido á maior facilidade das communicções, consideram-se como uma só, e para este fim dispõe-se: a) que ambas tenham os mesmos livros e a

ART. II. Se constituye una unión de la Naciones de América, que se hará efectiva por medios de dos Oficinas que, bajo de la denominación de Oficinas de la Unión Internacional Americana para la protección de la Propiedad Intellectual é Industrial, funcionarán, una en la ciudad de la Habana, y otra en la de Rio de Janeiro, en completa correlación entre sí, y tendrán por objeto centralizar el registro de obras literarias y artísticas, patentes, marcas, dibujos y modelos etc., que se registraren en cada una de las Naciones signatarias, de acuerdo con los tratados respectivos, y á los efectos de su validez y reconocimiento en las demás.

Este registro internacional es puramente facultativo para el interesado, quien queda en libertad de solicitar, por si mismo ó por medio de apoderado, el registro en cada uno de los Estados en que pida protección.

ART. III. La Oficina establecida en la ciudad de la Habana atenderá los registros procedentes de los Estados Unidos de América, México, Venezuela, Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo, San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Panamá y Colombia.

La Oficina establecida en la ciudad de Rio de Janeiro atenderá los registros que procedan de las Republicas de los Estados Unidos del Brasil, de la República Oriental del Uruguay, República Argentina, Paraguay, Bolivia, Chile, Perú y Ecuador.

ART. IV. Para los efectos de la unificación legal del Registro, las dos Oficinas Internationales, que sólo se dividen en atención á la mayor facilidad de las comunicaciones, se consideraran como una sola, y á este fin se dispone: a) que ambas lleven los mismos

the same books and the same accounts kept under an identical system: (b) copies shall be transmitted monthly from one to the other, authenticated by the Governments in whose territories they have their seat, of all the registrations, communications and other documents affecting the recognition of the rights of proprietors or authors.

ART. V. Each one of the Governments adhering to the Union will send at the end of each month, to the proper Bureau, according to Art. III, authenticated copies of all registrations of trade marks, patents, drawings, models, etc., and copies of the literary and artistic works, registered in them, as well as of all lapses, renunciations, transfers and other alterations occurring in proprietary rights, according to the respective treaties and laws, in order that they may be sent out or distributed and notice given of them as the case may be by the International Bureau to those Nations in direct correspondence therewith.

ART. VI. The registration or deposit of drawings, models, etc., made in the country of origin, according to the national law of the same and transmitted by the respective administration to the International Bureau, shall be by such Bureau laid before the other countries of the Union, by which it shall be given full faith and credit, except in the case provided for in art. IX of the Treaty on Patents, Trade-marks, etc., of Mexico, and in case the requirements essential to the recognition of International Property are lacking where literary or artistic works are involved according to the Treaty thereon subscribed in Mexico.

In order that the States forming the Union may accept or refuse the recognition of the rights granted in the country of origin, and for the further legal

mesma contabilidade, sob o mesmo systema; b) que mensalmente troquem entre si copias autenticadas pelos Governos em cujos territorios têm sua sede, de todo registro, comunicação ou outros documentos, que se refirmam ao reconhecimento dos direitos dos proprietarios ou autores.

ART. V. Cada um dos Governos adherentes á União remetterá no fim de cada mez á Secretaria correspondente, segundo o art. III, copias autenticadas de todo o registro de marcas, patentes, desenhos, modelos, etc., e exemplares das obras litterarias e artisticas que nellas se tenham registrado, assim como de toda o caducidade, renuncia, transmissão, e outras alterações que se produzirem nos direitos, de accordo com os tratados e leis respectivas, afim de que sejam comunicados ou distribuidos e notificados, segundos os casos, pela Secretaria Internacional correspondente, ás nações que se achem em relação directa com ella.

ART. VI. O registro ou deposito de desenhos, modelos, etc., feitos no paiz de origem, de conformidade com a lei nacional deste, e transmittidos pela respectiva administração á Secretaria Internacional, serão notificados por esta aos demais paizes da União, os quaes lhes darão inteira fé e credito, salvo quando se acharem no caso previsto pelo art. IX do tratado sobre patentes, marcas, etc., do Mexico, e no de falta dos requisitos essenciaes ao reconhecimento da propriedade nacional, ou se trate de obra litteraria ou de artistica, de accordo com o Tratado sobre este assumpto assignado no Mexico.

Afim de que os Estados que constituem a União possam aceitar ou recusar o reconhecimento dos direitos concedidos no paiz de origem, e para os demais

libros y la misma contabilidad, bajo un idéntico sistema; b) que mensualmente se trasmitan entre sí copias autenticadas por los Gobiernos en cuyos territorios tienen su asiento, de todo registro, comunicación u otros documentos que afecten al reconocimiento del derecho de los propietarios ó autores.

ART. V. Cada uno de los Gobiernos adherentes á la Unión remitirá al fin de cada mes, á la Oficina que le corresponda según el art. III, copias autenticadas de todo registro de marcas, patentes, dibujos, modelos, etc., y ejemplares de las obras literarias y artisticas que se hubieren registrado en ellas, así como de toda caducidad, renuncia, transmisión y otras mutaciones que se produjeran en los derechos, de acuerdo con los tratados y leyes respectivas, á fin de que sean comunicados ó distribuidos, y notificados según los casos, por la Oficina Internacional que corresponda, á las Naciones que se hallan en relación directa con ella.

ART. VI. El registro ó depósito de dibujos, modelos, etc., hechos en el país de origen, de conformidad con la ley nacional de éste y transmitido por la respectiva administración á la Oficina Internacional, será notificado por ésta á los demás de la Unión, los que le darán entera fé y crédito, salvo cuando se hallase en el caso previsto por el art. IX del Tratado sobre Patentes, Marcas, etc., de México, y en el de falta de los requisitos esenciales al reconocimiento de la propiedad internacional, si se trata de obras literarias ó artisticas, de acuerdo con el Tratado de esta materia subscripto en México.

Á fin de que los Estados que forman la Unión puedan aceptar ó rehusar el reconocimiento de los derechos concedidos en el país de origen, y para los demás

purposes of such recognition, such States shall be allowed a term of one year from the date of notification by the proper Office for the purpose of so doing.

In case patents, trade-marks, drawings, models, etc., or the right to literary or artistic works shall fail to obtain recognition on the part of any one of the offices of the States forming the Union, the International Bureau shall be made acquainted with the facts and reasons of the case in order that, in its turn these facts may be transmitted by it to the office of origin and to the interested party, for proper action according to local law.

ART. VII. Every registration or recognition of intellectual and industrial rights made in one of the countries of the Union, and communicated to the others according to the form prescribed in the preceding articles shall have the same effect that would be produced if said registration or recognition had taken place in all of them, and every nullification or lapse of rights, occurring in the country of origin, and communicated in the same form to the others, shall produce in them the same effect that it would produce in the former.

The period of International protection derived from the registration shall be that recognized by the laws of the country where the rights originated or have been recognized and if said laws do not provide for such matters, or do not specify a fixed period, the respective periods shall be: for patents, 15 years; for trade marks or commercial designs, models and industrial drawings, 10 years; for literary and artistic works, 25 years, counting from the death of the author thereof; the two first periods may be renewed at will by giving the same form as the case of the first registration.

efeitos legais do referido reconhecimento, aquellos Estados terão um anno de prazo a contar da data da notificação pela Secretaria correspondente.

No caso de recusa do reconhecimento de uma patente, marca, desenho, modelo, etc., ou do direito sobre uma obra litteraria ou artistica, por alguma das administrações dos Estados que formam a União, elle o fará saber á Secretaria Internacional com a exposição de motivos do caso, para que esta a transmita, por sua vez, áquella de onde procede e á parte interessada, para os efeitos que deva ter segundo as leis internas.

ART. VII. Todo o registro ou reconhecimento do direito intellectual ou industrial, feito em um dos paizes da União, e comunicado aos outros na forma prescripta nos artigos anteriores, surtirá os mesmos efeitos como si houvesse sido registrado ou reconhecido em todos elles; e toda a nullidade ou caducidade do direito, produzidas no paiz de origem, communicadas na mesma forma aos demais, teem nestes os mesmos efeitos que naquelle.

A duração da protecção internacional, derivada do registro, será a das leis do paiz que tiver outorgado ou reconhecido o direito; e, si ellas não contiverem essa disposição, ou não a determinarem em tempo, será: para as patentes, de quinze annos; para as marcas de fabrica ou de commercio, modelos e desenhos, de dez; e para as obras litterarias ou artisticas, de vinte e cinco annos depois da morte do auctor. Os dois primeiros prazos podem renovar-se illimitadamente pelos mesmos tramites do primeiro registro.

efectos legales de dicho reconocimiento, aquellos Estados tendrán un año de plazo desde la fecha de la notificación por la Oficina correspondiente.

En caso de negativa del reconocimiento de una patente, marca, dibujo, modelo, etc., ó del derecho sobre una obra literaria ó artistica, por alguna de las administraciones de los Estados que forman la Unión, la harán saber á la Oficina Internacional con la relación y motivos del caso, para que ésta la transmita, á su vez, á aquella de donde procede y á la parte interesada, para los efectos á que hubiere lugar según las leyes internas.

ART. VII. Todo registro ó reconocimiento del derecho intellectual ó industrial, hecho en uno de los países de la Unión, y comunicado á los demás en la forma prescripta en los artículos anteriores, surtirá los mismos efectos que si hubiese sido registrado ó reconocido en todos ellos, y toda nulidad ó caducidad del derecho, producida en el país de origen, comunicada en la misma forma á los demás, tiene en éstos los mismos efectos que en aquél.

La duración de la protección internacional derivada del Registro será la de las leyes del país que hubiese otorgado ó reconocido el derecho; y si ellas no contuviesen esta disposición, ó no señalasen tiempo, será: para las patentes, de 15 años; para las marcas de fábrica ó de comercio, modelos y dibujos industriales, de 10; y para las obras literarias y artisticas, de 25 años despues de la muerte del autor; los dos primeros plazos pueden renovarse illimitadamente por los mismos trámites del primer registro.

ART. VIII. The International Bureaus for the protection of intellectual and industrial property shall be governed by identical regulations formed with the concurrence of the Governments of the Republics of Cuba and Brazil and approved by all the others belonging to the Union. Their budgets, after being sanctioned by the said Governments, shall be defrayed by all of the subscribing Governments in the same proportion established for the International Bureau of American Republics at Washington, and in this particular they shall be placed under the control of those Governments within whose territories they are established.

To the tax on rights which the country of their origin collects for registrations or deposit and other acts resulting from the recognition or guarantee of intellectual and industrial property, shall be added a fee of five dollars, American gold, which fee or the equivalent thereof in the currency of the country in which the payment is made, shall be distributed in equal parts among the Governments in whose territory the International Bureaus shall be established, the sole object of this being to contribute to the maintenance of the said Bureaus.

ART. IX. In addition to the functions prescribed in the preceding articles the International Bureaus shall have the following:

1st. To collect information of all kinds regarding the protection of intellectual and industrial property, and to publish and circulate the same among the countries of America at proper intervals;

2nd. To encourage the study of questions regarding the said subjects, to which end they may publish one or more official reviews containing all documents forwarded to them

ART. VIII. As Secretarias Internacionais, para a protecção da Propriedade Intelectual ou Industrial, serão regidas por um mesmo Regulamento, organizado de accordo pelos Governos de Cuba e dos Estados Unidos do Brasil, e approved por todos os outros da União. Seu orçamento de despezas, sancionado por estes mesmos Governos, será custeado por todos os signatarios na mesma proporção estabelecida para a Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas, em Washington, e ficará sob a fiscalização dos Governos em cujo territorio tenham sua sede.

A taxa dos direitos que o país de origem exige para os registros ou depósitos ou demais actos que se derivam do reconhecimento ou garantia da propriedade intelectual ou industrial, ajuntar-se-ha um emolumento de cinco pesos, ouro americano, ou seu equivalente na moeda do país onde se verificar o pagamento, cujo producto se distribuirá em partes iguaes entre os governos em cujo territorio funcionarem as Secretarias Internacionais, e para o unico objecto de contribuir para a manutenção destas.

ART. IX. Além das funções prescritas nos artigos precedentes, as Secretarias Internacionais terão as que se seguem:

1ª. Reunir as informações de toda a natureza que se refiram á protecção da propriedade intelectual ou industrial, publicá-las e vulgarisá-las entre os países da America, com a periodicidade conveniente;

2ª. Favorecer o estudo das questões relativas ás referidas materias, para cujo effeito poderão publicar uma ou mais revistas officiaes, com a inserção de todos os documentos que

ART. VIII. Las Oficinas Internacionales para la protección de la Propiedad Intelectual é Industrial serán regidas por un mismo Reglamento, proyectado de acuerdo por los Gobiernos de las Repúblicas de Cuba y de los Estados Unidos del Brasil, y aprobado por todas las demás de la Unión. Su presupuesto de gastos, sancionado por estos mismos Gobiernos, será costeadado por todos los signatarios en la misma proporción establecida para la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, de Washington, y se hallará á este respecto bajo el control de los Gobiernos en cuyo territorio tengan su asiento.

Á la tasa de los derechos que el país de origen exija por los registros ó depósitos y demás actos que se derivan del reconocimiento ó garantía de la propiedad intelectual é industrial, se agregará un emolumento de cinco pesos oro americano, ó su equivalente en la moneda del país donde se verifique el pago, cuyo producto se distribuirá por partes iguales entre los Gobiernos en cuyo territorio funcionen las Oficinas Internacionales destinado exclusivamente para contribuir al sostenimiento de éstas.

ART. IX. Además de las funciones prescritas en los artículos precedentes, las Oficinas Internacionales tendrán las que siguen:

1ª. Reunir las informaciones de toda naturaleza que se refieran á la protección de la propiedad intelectual é industrial, publicarlas y circularlas entre los países de América, con la periodicidad conveniente;

2ª. Fomentar el estudio de las cuestiones relativas á dichas materias, á cuyo efecto podrán publicar una ó más revistas oficiales, con inserción de todas los documentos que les remitan

by the offices of the subscribing countries;

3rd. To lay before the Governments of the Union any difficulties or obstacles that may arise in the efficacious application of the present Convention, and indicate means to correct or remove such difficulties or obstacles;

4th. To help the Governments of the Union in the preparation of International Conferences for the study and progress of legislation and intellectual and industrial properties, for alterations which it may be proper to introduce in the regulations of the Union or in the treaties in force on the said subject, and in case such Conferences take place, the Directors of the Bureau, not appointed to represent any countries, shall have a right to attend the meetings and express their opinions at them, but not to vote;

5th. To present to the Governments of the country where they shall have their seats, a yearly report of their labors, which shall be communicated to all of the States of the Union;

6th. To establish relations for the exchange of publications information and data conducive to the progress of the institution, with similar Bureaus and Institutions, and with scientific, literary, artistic and industrial corporations or Europe and America.

7th. To cooperate as agent for each one of the Governments of the Union for the transaction of any business, the taking of any initiative or the execution of any act conducive to further the ends of the present Convention with the offices of the other Governments.

ART. X The provisions contained in the Treaties of Mexico, of January 27th, 1902, on patents of invention, drawings and industrial models and commercial trade-marks, and on liter-

lhes remetam as administrações dos países signatários;

3ª. Comunicar aos Governos da União as dificuldades que se oppoñham á mais facil e efficaz applicação do presente convenio, indicando os meios de remedial-as ou destruil-as.

4ª. Promover que os Governos da União preparem conferencias internacionaes para o estudo e progresso das legislações sobre propriedade intelectual ou industrial, e que façam as reformas que seja necessario introduzir no regimen da União ou nos tratados vigentes sobre a mesma materia; e, no caso em que taes conferencias se realizem, os directores das Secretarias que não tenham sido nomeados para representar algum paiz, terão o direito de assistir ás suas sessões, desemitir as suas opiniões, e de votar;

5ª. Apresentar ao Governo do paiz onde funcionarem uma memoria annual de seus trabalhos, que será communicada a todos os Estados da União;

6ª. Permutar publicações, informações e dados, concernentes ao progresso da instituição, com as Secretarias e Institutos similares, e com Corporações Scientificas, Litterarias, Artisticas e Industriaes da America;

7ª. Cooperar como agentes de cada um dos Governos da União para o desempenho de qualquer incumbencia, iniciativa ou encargos concernentes aos fins da presente Convenção, perante as administrações dos demais.

ART. X. As disposições contidas nos tratados do Mexico, de 27 de Janeiro de 1902, sobre patentes de invenção, desenhos e modelos industriaes, marcas de fabricas e commercio, e

las administraciones de los países signatarios:

3ª. Hacer presente á los Gobiernos de la Unión las dificultades que se opongan á la más facil y eficaz aplicación del presente convenio, indicando los medios de subsanarlos ó allanarlos.

4ª. Concurrir con los Gobiernos de la Unión á preparar conferencias internacionales para el estudio y progreso de las legislaciones sobre propiedad intelectual é industrial, para las reformas que conviniera introducir en el régimen de la Unión ó en los tratados vigentes sobre la misma materia, y en caso de que tales conferencias se realizasen, los directores de las Oficinas, que no hubieran sido nombrados para representar á algún país, tendrán derecho de asistir á sus sesiones, emitir sus opiniones en ellas, pero no de votar.

5ª. Presentar al Gobierno del país donde funcionen una memoria anual de sus trabajos, la que será comunicada á todos los Estados de la Unión.

6ª. Entablar relaciones de canje de publicaciones, informes y datos concurrentes al progreso de la institución, con las Oficinas é Institutos similares, y con corporaciones Científicas, Literarias, Artísticas é Industriales de Europa y América.

7ª. Cooperar como agentes de cada uno de los Gobiernos de la Unión, para el desempeño de cualquier gestión, iniciativa u oficios concurrentes á los fines de la presente Convención, ante las administraciones de las demás.

ART. X. Las disposiciones contenidas en los Tratados de México de 27 de enero de 1902, sobre patentes de invención, dibujos y modelos industriales y marcas de fábrica y comercio, y

ary and artistic property, so far as regards the formalities of the registration or recognition of said rights in other countries than that of origin, shall be considered as replaced by the provisions of the present Convention, as soon as one of the International Bureaus shall have been established, and only with regard to those States which have concurred in its constitution; in all other cases, the said treaties shall remain in force and the present Convention shall be considered additional thereto.

ART. XI. The Governments of the Republics of Cuba and the United States of Brazil shall proceed with the organization of the International Bureaus, upon the ratification of this Convention by at least two-thirds of the nations belonging to each group mentioned in article III. The simultaneous establishment of both Bureaus shall not be necessary; one only may be established if there be the number of adherent Governments provided above, the Government in which the Bureau has its seat being charged with taking the proper steps to secure this result, availing itself of the powers contained in the eighth article.

In the event that one of the two offices referred to in this Convention shall have been established, the countries belonging to a group other than that to which the Bureau corresponds, shall have the right to join it, until the second Bureau shall be established. Upon the establishment of the second Bureau, the first Bureau shall transmit to the same all the data referred to in article XII.

ART. XII. As regards the adhesion of the American Nations to the present Convention, it will be communicated to the Govern-

sobre propriedade litteraria e artistica, quanto ás formalidades do registro ou reconhecimento do direito nos outros paizes que não sejam os de origem, consideram-se substituídas pelas prescripções da presente Convenção, desde que fique estabelecida uma das Secretarias Internacionais, e só com relação aos Estados que concorrerem á sua constituição; em todos os outros, os referidos tratados ficarão em vigencia, e a presente Convenção será considerada como adicional aos mesmos.

ART. XI. Os Governos das Republicas de Cuba e dos Estados Unidos do Brasil procederão á organização das Secretarias Internacionais, desde que tenham ratificado a presente Convenção pelo menos as duas terças partes das nações que correspondem a cada grupo das indicadas no artigo III. Não será necessario o estabelecimento simultaneo das duas Secretarias, pois, havendo o numero antes estabelecido de Governos adherentes, poderá instalar-se somente uma, ficando a cargo do Governo, a cuja sede corresponda a Secretaria, tomar as medidas que conduzam a este resultado, fazendo uso das que contem o artigo VIII.

Caso se tenha estabelecido uma só das duas Secretarias a que se refere a presente Convenção, poderão a ella concorrer, para todos os effeitos na mesma previstos, os paizes que pertencerem a grupo diverso daquelle ao qual a Secretaria estabelecida corresponda, até que a Segunda se constitua. Quando esta se organizar, a Primeira remetter-lhe-ha todas as informações a que se refere o paragraho segundo do art. XII.

ART. XII. No que diz respeito á adheção da America á presente Convenção, ella será comunicada ao Governo dos Esta-

sobre propiedad literaria y artistica, en cuanto á las formalidades del registro ó reconocimiento del derecho en los demás países que no sean el de origen, se consideren substituidas por las prescripciones de la presente Convención, desde que quede establecida una de las Oficinas Internacionales, y sólo con relación á los Estados que concurren á su constitución; en todo lo demás, dichos Tratados quedarán en vigencia, y la presente Convención será considerada como adicional de las mismas.

ART. XI. Los Gobiernos de las Repúblicas de Cuba y de los Estados Unidos del Brasil procederán á la organización de las Oficinas Internacionales, cuando hayan ratificado la presente Convención por lo menos las dos terceras partes de las Naciones que corresponden á cada grupo de las enunciadas en el Artículo III. No será necesario el establecimiento simultáneo de las dos Oficinas, pues, habiendo el número antes establecido de Gobiernos adherentes, podrá instalarse una sola, quedando á cargo del Gobierno en cuya sede corresponda la Oficina, tomar las medidas que conduzcan á dicho resultado, haciendo uso de las facultades que contiene el artículo VIII.

En el caso de que se haya establecido una de las dos Oficinas á las que la presente convención se refiere, podrán acudir á ella, para todos los efectos en la misma convención previstos, los países que pertenezcan á grupo distinto de aquel á que la Oficina establecida corresponde, hasta tanto quede constituida la segunda. Cuando esta se constituya, la primera le remitirá todos los informes á que el segundo párrafo del artículo XII se refiere.

ART. XII. Por lo que respecta á la adhesión de las Naciones de América á la presente Convención, ella será comunicada al Go-

ment of the United States of Brazil, which will lay it before the others, these communications taking the place of an exchange of Notes.

The Government of Brazil will also notify the International Bureau of this adhesion, and this Bureau will forward to the newly adhering State a complete statement of all the marks, patents, models, drawings and literary and artistic works registered, which, at the time, shall be under International protection.

In testimony whereof the Plenipotenciaries and Delegates have signed the present Convention, and affixed the Seal of the Third International American Conference.

Made in the City of Rio de Janeiro twenty-third day of August, nineteen hundred and six, in English, Portuguese, and Spanish, and deposited with the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the United States of Brazil, in order that certified copies thereof be made, and sent through diplomatic channels to the signatory States.

For Ecuador.—Emilio Arévalo; Olmedo Alfaro.

For Paraguay.—Manoel Gondra; Arsenio López Decoud; Gualberto Cardús y Huerta.

For Bolivia.—Alberto Gutiérrez; Carlos V. Romero.

For Colombia.—Rafael Uribe Uribe; Guillermo Valencia.

For Honduras.—Fausto Dávila.

For Panamá.—José Domingo de Obaldía.

For Cuba.—Gonzalo de Quesada; Rafael Montoro; Antonio González Lanuza.

For the Dominican Republic.—Emilio C. Joubert.

For Peru.—Eugenio Larrañe y Unánue; Antonio Miró Quesada; Mariano Cornejo.

For the United States of Brazil.—Joaquim Aurelio Nabuco de Araújo; Joaquim

dos Unidos do Brasil, que a tornará conhecida dos demais, fazendo esta comunicação as vezes de permuta.

O Governo do Brasil notificará, além disso, esta adesão às Secretarias Internacionais, e estas remeterão ao novo Governo adherente uma relação completa de todas as marcas, patentes, modelos, desenhos e obras litterarias e artisticas registradas, que nessa data se acharem sob a protecção internacional.

Em fé do que, os Plenipotenciarios e Delegados assignam a presente Convenção, que leva apposto o sello da Terceira Conferencia Internacional Americana.

Feito na cidade do Rio de Janeiro, aos vinte e tres dias do mez de Agosto de mil novecentos e seis, em portuguez, hespanhol e inglez, e depositado na Secretaria das Relações Exteriores do Governo dos Estados Unidos do Brasil, afim de que daqui se extraiam copias certificadas, que serao enviadas a cada um dos paizes signatarios.

Pelo Ecuador.—Emilio Arévalo; Olmedo Alfaro.

Pelo Paraguay.—Manuel Gondra; Arsenio López Decoud; Gualberto Cardús y Huerta.

Pela Bolivia.—Alberto Gutiérrez; Carlos V. Romero.

Pela Colombia.—Rafael Uribe Uribe; Guillermo Valencia.

Por Honduras.—Fausto Dávila.

Por Panamá.—José Domingo de Obaldía.

Pela Republica de Cuba.—Gonzalo de Quesada; Rafael Montoro; Antonio González Lanuza.

Pela Republica Dominicana.—Emilio C. Joubert.

Pelo Peru.—Eugenio Larrañe y Unánue; Antonio Miro Quesada; Mariano Cornejo.

Pelos Estados Unidos do Brasil.—Joaquim Aurelio Nabuco de Araújo;

hierno de los Estados Unidos del Brasil, el que la dará á conocer á los demás, haciendo esta comunicación las veces de canje.

El Gobierno del Brasil notificará, además, esta adhesión á las Oficinas Internacionales, y estas remitirán al nuevo Gobierno adherente un estado completo de todas las marcas, patentes, modelos, dibujos, y obras literarias y artísticas registradas y que en esa fecha se hallasen bajo la protección internacional.

En fé de lo cual, los Plenipotenciarios y Delegados firman la presente Convención y ponen en ella el sello de la Tercera Conferencia Internacional Americana.

Hecho en la ciudad de Rio de Janeiro, el día veintitrés de Agosto de mil novecientos seis, en español, portugués é inglés, y depositado en la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos del Brasil, á fin de que saquen copias certificadas por enviarlas por la vía diplomática á cada uno de los Estados signatarios.

Por el Ecuador.—Emilio Arévalo; Olmedo Alfaro.

Por el Paraguay.—Manoel Gondra; Arsenio López Decoud; Gualberto Cardús y Huerta.

Por Bolivia.—Alberto Gutiérrez; Carlos V. Romero.

Por Colombia.—Rafael Uribe Uribe; Guillermo Valencia.

Por Honduras.—Fausto Dávila.

Por Panamá.—José Domingo de Obaldía.

Por Cuba.—Gonzalo de Quesada; Rafael Montoro; Antonio González Lanuza.

Por la República Dominicana.—Emilio C. Joubert.

Por el Perú.—Eugenio Larrañe y Unánue; Antonio Miró Quesada; Mariano Cornejo.

Por los Estados Unidos del Brasil.—Joaquim Aurelio Nabuco de Araújo;

Francisco de Assis Brasil; Gastão da Cunha; Alfredo de Moraes Gomes Ferreira; João Pandiá Calogeras; Amaro Cavalcanti; Joaquim Xavier da Silveira; José P. da Graça Aranha; Antonio da Fontoura Xavier.

Joaquim Francisco de Assis Brasil; Gastão da Cunha; Alfredo de Moraes Gomes Ferreira; João Pandiá Calogeras; Amaro Cavalcanti; Joaquim Xavier da Silveira; José P. da Graça Aranha; Antonio da Fontoura Xavier.

Joaquim Francisco de Assis Brasil; Gastão da Cunha; Alfredo de Moraes Gomes Ferreira; João Pandiá Calogeras; Amaro Cavalcanti; Joaquim Xavier da Silveira; José P. da Graça Aranha; Antonio da Fontoura Xavier.

For El Salvador.—Francisco A. Reyes.

Pelo Salvador.—Francisco A. Reyes.

Por el Salvador.—Francisco A. Reyes.

For Costa Rica.—Ascensión Esquivel.

Por Costa Rica.—Ascensión Esquivel.

Por Costa Rica.—Ascensión Esquivel.

For the United States of Mexico.—Francisco León de La Barra; Ricardo Molina-Hübbe; Ricardo Garcia Granados.

Pelos Estados Unidos do Mexico.—Francisco León de la Barra; Ricardo Molina-Hübbe; Ricardo Garcia Granados.

Por los Estados Unidos de México.—Francisco León de La Barra; Ricardo Molina-Hübbe; Ricardo Garcia Granados.

For Guatemala.—Antonio Batres Jáuregui.

Por Guatemala.—Antonio Batres Jáuregui.

Por Guatemala.—Antonio Batres Jáuregui.

For Uruguay.—Luis Melian Lafinur; Antonio Maria Rodríguez; Gonzalo Ramírez.

Pela Republica Oriental do Uruguay.—Luis Melian Lafinur; Antonio Maria Rodriguez; Gonzalo Ramirez.

Por la República Oriental de Uruguay.—Luis Melian Lafinur; Antonio Maria Rodríguez; Gonzalo Ramírez.

For the Argentine Republic.—J. V. Gonzalez; José A. Terry; Eduardo L. Bidau.

Pela Republica Argentina.—J. V. Gonzales; José A. Terry; Eduardo L. Bidua.

Por la República Argentina.—J. V. Gonzalez, José A. Terry; Eduardo L. Bidau.

For Nicaragua.—Luis F. Corea.

Por Nicaragua.—Luis F. Corea.

Por Nicaragua.—Luis F. Corea.

For the United States of America.—William I. Buchanan; L. S. Rowe; A. J. Montague; Tulio Larrinaga; Paul S. Reinsch; Van Leer Polk.

Pelos Estados Unidos da America.—William I. Buchanan; L. S. Rowe; A. J. Montague; Tulio Larrinaga; Paul S. Reinsch; Van Leer Polk.

Por los Estados Unidos de América.—William I. Buchanan; L. S. Rowe; A. J. Montague; Tulio Larrinaga; Paul S. Reinsch; Van Leer Polk.

For Chile.—Anselmo Hevia Riquelme; Joaquín Walker-Martínez; Luis Antonio Vergara; Adolfo Guerrero.

Pelo Chile.—Anselmo Hevia Riquelme; Joaquín Walker-Martínez; Luis Antonio Vergara; Adolfo Guerrero.

Por Chile.—Anselmo Hevia Riquelme; Joaquín Walker-Martínez; Luis Antonio Vergara; Adolfo Guerrero.

Text of Treaty on Patents of Invention, Industrial Drawings and Models and Trades Marks signed at Mexico City, January 27, 1902.

ART. 1ST. The citizens of each of the signatory States shall enjoy in other nations the same advantages granted by them to their own citizens in regard to the Trade-marks of commerce, or of manufacture, to the Models and industrial Drawings, and to Patents of invention.

Consequently, they shall have the right to the same protection and to identical remedies against any attack upon their rights.

ART. 2ND. For the purpose of this Treaty, foreigners domiciled in any of the signatory countries, or who may have in them an industrial or commercial establishment, shall be considered the same as citizens.

ART. 3RD. Patents of invention and those of industrial drawings and models, as well as of Trade-marks of commerce or manufacture, granted in the country of their origin, may be imported to the other signatory States, for registration and publication, as may be required by the laws of the respective countries, and they shall be protected in the same manner as those granted in the State itself. This provision does not remove the obligation imposed by national laws requiring the privileged articles to be manufactured in the country enacting such laws.

ART. 4TH. The Consular Agents of the Nation, to which belong or wherein reside the owners of patents, drawings, models, or Trade-marks, shall be considered as the legal representatives of said owners, for the purpose of complying with the formalities and conditions established, in order to present the application and secure the filing of said patents, drawings, models or Trade-marks, in the country wherein it is intended to use them.

ART. 5TH. The country in which the grantee has his principal establishment or domicile, shall be considered as the country of origin.

In case that he should not have any such establishment in any of the signatory countries, that State of the Signatory Nations of which the claimant is a citizen, shall be considered as the country of origin.

ART. 6TH. For the purpose of preserving the right of priority of Patents of Invention, Models or Designs and of im-

ART. 1°. Los ciudadanos de cada uno de los Estados signatarios gozarán en los otros de las mismas ventajas acordadas á los nacionales, en cuanto á las marcas de comercio ó de fábrica, á los modelos y dibujos industriales y á las patentes de invención.

En consecuencia, tendrán derecho á igual protección y á idénticos recursos contra el ataque á sus derechos.

ART. 2°. Son asimilados á los nacionales, para los efectos de este Tratado, los extranjeros domiciliados en alguno de los países signatarios, ó que tengan en él un establecimiento industrial ó comercial.

ART. 3°. Las patentes de invención, las de dibujos ó modelos industriales y las marcas de comercio ó de fábrica, otorgadas en el país de origen, podrán ser importadas á los demás Estados signatarios, mediante el depósito y publicación que exijan las leyes de éstos, y serán protegidos en igual forma que las otorgadas en el mismo Estado. Esta disposición no obsta á la obligación que establezcan las leyes nacionales, de fabricar en el país los objetos que sean materia de privilegio.

ART. 4°. Los agentes consulares de la Nación á que pertenezcan ó donde se hallen establecidos los propietarios de patentes, dibujos, modelos ó marcas, serán considerados como representantes legítimos de dichos propietarios, para cumplir las formalidades y condiciones exigidas con el objeto de dar curso á la solicitud y obtener el registro de las referidas patentes, dibujos, modelos ó marcas, en el país donde se intente hacerlos valer.

ART. 5°. Se considera país de origen aquel en que el concesionario tiene su principal establecimiento ó su domicilio.

Si no lo tuviere en ninguno de los Estados Contratantes, se reputará país de origen el Estado signatario de la nacionalidad de propietario.

ART. 6°. Para conservar el derecho de prioridad de las patentes de invención, modelos, dibujos ó marcas importados,

ported Trade-marks, a term of one year is granted as to the former, and of six months as to the latter, to be counted from the date of their having been originally issued, for the presentation of the application of the same to the respective authority of the country, into which the patent right is to be imported.

ART. 7TH. All questions which may arise regarding the priority of an invention and regarding the adoption of a Trade-mark, shall be decided with due regard to the date of the application for the respective Patent or Trade-mark, in the countries in which they have been granted.

ART. 8TH. The following shall be considered as inventions: any new method of manufacturing industrial products; any mechanical or manual apparatus which may be used for the manufacture of said products; the discovery of any new industrial product; and the application of improved methods, for the purpose of producing results superior to those already known. The drawings and models of manufacture are subject to the rules of inventions and discoveries, in all that does not apply specially to the latter.

The signs, emblems or exterior names, that merchants or manufacturers may adopt or apply to their goods or products, in order to distinguish them from those of other manufacturers or merchants, who deal in articles of the same kind, shall be considered as Trade-marks of commerce or manufacture.

ART. 9TH. No Patent of invention can be granted with respect to the following:

I. Inventions and discoveries, which may have been published in any country, whether it be a party to this Treaty or not.

II. Those that are contrary to morals, or to the laws of the country, in which the Patents of inventions are to be granted or to be recognized.

ART. 10TH. Trade-marks of commerce or manufactures which are in the class provided for in paragraph II of the foregoing article, are likewise debarred from being granted or recognized.

ART. 11TH. The ownership of a Patent of invention or of a Trade-mark of commerce or manufacture, covers the right to enjoy the products of the invention, or the use of the Trade-mark, and the right to assign them to others.

ART. 12TH. The number of years of the patent right shall be that which the laws of the country, in which it is desired to make them effective, may establish. Such term may be limited to that established by the laws of the country in which the Patent of invention was originally granted, if the latter should be shorter.

ART. 13TH. The civil and criminal re-

se concede el plazo de un año respecto de las primeras, y de seis meses en cuanto á los demás, contados desde el otorgamiento de las patentes, hasta la presentación de la solicitud ante la autoridad respectiva del Estado en el cual se intenta importar el título.

ART. 7°. Las cuestiones que se susciten sobre la prioridad de la invención y sobre la adopción de una marca, se resolverán teniendo en cuenta la fecha de la solicitud de las patentes ó marcas respectivas, en los países en que se otorgaron.

ART. 8°. Se considera invención: un nuevo modo de fabricar productos industriales; un nuevo aparato mecánico ó manual, que sirva para fabricar dichos productos; el descubrimiento de un nuevo producto industrial, y la aplicación de medios perfeccionados, con el objeto de conseguir resultados superiores á los ya conocidos.

Los dibujos y modelos de fábrica se encuentran sujetos á las reglas de las invenciones ó descubrimientos, en lo que no sea especial á estos últimos.

Se reputa marca de comercio ó de fábrica, el signo, emblema ó nombre externo, que el comerciante adopta y aplica á sus mercaderías y productos, para distinguírlas de los de otros industriales ó comerciantes que negocian en artículos de la misma especie.

ART. 9°. No podrán obtener patente de invención:

I. Las invenciones y descubrimientos que hubieren tenido publicidad en algún Estado signatario, ó no, de este Tratado;

II. Los que fueren contrarios á la moral y á las leyes del país en donde las patentes hayan de expedirse ó reconocerse.

ART. 10. Tampoco se podrán obtener ó reconocer marcas de comercio ó de fábrica, que se encuentren en el caso del párrafo segundo del artículo precedente.

ART. 11. La propiedad de la patente de invención ó de la marca fabril ó comercial, comprende la facultad de disponer de la invención ó de usar de la marca y el derecho de transferirlas á otros.

ART. 12. El número de años del privilegio será el que fijen las leyes del país en que se pretenda hacerlo efectivo. Ese plazo podrá ser limitado al señalado por las leyes del Estado en que primitivamente se acordó la patente, si fuere menor.

ART. 13. Las responsabilidades civiles y

sponsibilities, which those who injure the rights of inventors, incur, shall be prosecuted and punished in accordance with the laws of the country, in which the injury has been committed.

The falsification, adulteration, or unauthorized use of Trade-marks of commerce and manufacture, shall likewise be prosecuted in accordance with the laws of the State, in whose territory the infringement has been committed.

ART. 14TH. The declaration of nullity of a Patent or Trade-mark made in the country of its origin, shall be communicated in an authentic form to the other Signatory countries, so that they may decide in an administrative manner regarding the recognition, which may be solicited for the respective Patent or Trade-mark granted in the foreign country, and as to what effect such declaration is to produce with regard to the Patents or Trade-marks previously imported into said countries.

ART. 15TH. The Treaties on Patents of Invention and Trade-marks of commerce and manufacture, previously concluded by and between the countries subscribing the present Treaty, shall be substituted by the present Treaty from the time of its being duly perfected, as far as the relations between the signatory countries are concerned.

ART. 16TH. The communications, which the Governments who may ratify the present Treaty shall address to the Government of Mexico, for the purpose of making them known to the remaining contracting countries, shall be considered equal to the customary exchange of ratifications. The Government of Mexico shall likewise communicate to them its ratification of this Treaty, if it should resolve to ratify the same.

ART. 17TH. The exchange of copies in the form of the foregoing article having been made by two or more countries, this Treaty shall take effect thenceforward for an indefinite time.

ART. 18TH. In case any one of the Signatory Powers should desire to withdraw from this Treaty, it shall make its abrogation known in the manner prescribed in article 16th, and the effect of this Treaty, as far as the respective nation is concerned, shall cease one year from the date of the receipt of the respective communication.

ART. 19TH. The countries of America, that may not have signed this Treaty originally, may adhere to the same in the manner prescribed by art. 16th.

In Testimony whereof the Plenipotentiaries and Delegates sign the present Treaty and affix thereto the seal of the Second International American Conference.

criminales en que incurran los que dañen los derechos del inventor, se perseguirán y penarán con arreglo á las leyes del país en que se haya ocasionado el perjuicio.

También las falsificaciones, adulteraciones ó uso indebido de las marcas de comercio ó de fábrica, se perseguirán con sujeción á las leyes del Estado en cuyo territorio se cometa la infracción.

ART. 14. La declaratoria de nulidad de una patente ó concesión de marca hecha en el país de origen, será comunicada en forma auténtica á los demás países signatarios, para que administrativamente se resuelva, ya sobre la solicitud de reconocimiento que se pretenda de la patente ó marca obtenida en el extranjero, ya sobre el efecto que tal declaratoria deba producir respecto de la patente ó marca antes importada á dichos países.

ART. 15. Los tratados sobre patentes de invención y marcas de comercio ó de fábrica, otorgados anteriormente entre los países signatarios del presente, quedarán substituidos por éste, desde que quede perfeccionado, en cuanto á las relaciones entre dichos países signatarios.

ART. 16. Harán veces de canje del presente Tratado las comunicaciones que dirijan los Gobiernos que lo ratifiquen al de México, para que éste lo haga saber á los demás Estados Contratantes. El mismo Gobierno de México les comunicará también la ratificación, si la otorgase.

ART. 17. Hecho el canje por dos ó más Estados en la forma del artículo anterior, este Tratado quedará en vigor desde ese acto por tiempo indefinido.

ART. 18. La Nación signataria que creyere conveniente desligarse del Tratado, hará saber el desahucio en la forma indicada en el art. 16; y un año después de recibida la comunicación respectiva, cesará la vigencia del Tratado respecto á la Nación que lo hubiere denunciado.

ART. 19. En la forma prevenida por el art. 16 podrán adherirse al Tratado las Naciones de América que originariamente no lo subscriban.

En fe de lo cual, los Plenipotenciarios y Delegados firman el presente Tratado y ponen en él sello de la Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana.

Made in the City of Mexico this twenty-seventh day of January nineteen hundred and two, in three copies written in Spanish, English and French respectively, which shall be deposited at the Department of Foreign Relations of the Government of the Mexican United States, so that certified copies thereof may be made, in order to send them through the diplomatic channel to the signatory States.

For the Argentine Republic,

Hecho en la ciudad de México el día veintisiete de Enero de mil novecientos dos, en tres ejemplares, escritos en castellano, inglés y francés respectivamente, los cuales se depositarán en la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, á fin de que de ellos se saquen copias certificadas para enviarlas por la vía diplomática á cada uno de los Estados signatarios.

Por la República Argentina,

Convenção

Direito internacional

Suas Excellencias os Srs. Presidentes do Equador, do Paraguay, da Bolivia, da Colombia, de Honduras, do Panamá, de Cuba, da Republica Dominicana, do Perú, do Salvador, de Costa Rica, dos Estados Unidos do Mexico, de Guatemala, do Uruguay, da Republica Argentina, de Nicaragua, dos Estados Unidos do Brasil, dos Estados Unidos da America e do Chile;

Desejando que os seus respectivos Paizes fossem representados na Terceira Conferencia Internacional Americana, a ella enviaram, devidamente autorizados para approvar as recommendações, moções, convenções e tratados que julgarem uteis aos interesses da America, os seguintes Senhores Delegados:

Equador.—Dr. Emilio Arévalo; Olmedo Alfaro.

Paraguay.—Manoel Gondra; Arsenio López Decoud; Gualberto Cardús y Huerta.

Bolivia.—Dr. Alberto Gutiérrez; Dr. Carlos V. Romero.

Colombia.—Rafael Uribe Uribe; Dr. Guillermo Valencia.

Honduras.—Fausto Dávila.

Panamá.—Dr. José Domingo de Obaldía.

Cuba.—Dr. Gonzalo de Quesada; Rafael Montoro; Dr. Antonio González Lanuza.

Republica Dominicana.—E. C. Joubert.

Perú.—Dr. Eugenio Larra-bure y Unánue; Dr. Antonio Miró Quesada; Dr. Mariano Cornejo.

Convención

Derecho internacional

Sus Excellencias el Presidente del Ecuador, el del Paraguay, el de Bolivia, el de Colombia, el de Honduras, el de Panamá, el de Cuba, el de la República Dominicana, el del Perú, el del Salvador, el de Costa Rica, el de los Estados Unidos de México, el de Guatemala, el del Uruguay, el de la República Argentina, el de Nicaragua, el de los Estados Unidos del Brasil, el de los Estados Unidos de América y el de Chile;

Deseando que sus Países respectivos fueran representados en la Tercera Conferencia Internacional Americana, enviaron a ella, debidamente autorizados para aprobar las recomendaciones, resoluciones, convenciones y tratados que juzgaren útiles a los intereses de la América, a los siguientes señores Delegados:

Ecuador.—Dr. Emilio Arévalo; Olmedo Alfaro.

Paraguay.—Manuel Gondra; Arsenio López Decoud; Gualberto Cardús y Huerta.

Bolivia.—Dr. Alberto Gutiérrez; Dr. Carlos V. Romero.

Colombia.—Rafael Uribe Uribe; Dr. Guillermo Valencia.

Honduras.—Fausto Dávila.

Panamá.—Dr. José Domingo de Obaldía.

Cuba.—Dr. Gonzalo de Quesada; Rafael Montoro; Dr. Antonio González Lanuza.

República Dominicana.—E. C. Joubert.

Perú.—Dr. Eugenio Larra-bure y Unánue; Dr. Antonio Miró Quesada; Dr. Mariano Cornejo.

Convention.

International law.

Their Excellencies, the Presidents of Ecuador, Paraguay, Bolivia, Colombia, Honduras, Panamá, Cuba, Peru, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Costa Rica, the United States of Mexico, Guatemala, Uruguay, the Argentine Republic, Nicaragua, the United States of Brazil, the United States of America, and Chile;

Desiring that their respective countries should be represented at the Third International American Conference, sent, thereto, duly authorized to approve the recommendations, resolutions, conventions and treaties that they might deem convenient for the interests of America, the following Delegates:

Ecuador.—Dr. Emilio Arévalo; Olmedo Alfaro.

Paraguay.—Manuel Gondra; Arsenio López Decoud; Gualberto Cardús y Huerta.

Bolivia.—Dr. Alberto Gutiérrez; Dr. Carlos V. Romero.

Colombia.—Rafael Uribe Uribe; Dr. Guillermo Valencia.

Honduras.—Fausto Dávila.

Panamá.—Dr. José Domingo de Obaldía.

Cuba.—Dr. Gonzalo de Quesada; Rafael Montoro; Dr. Antonio González Lanuza.

Dominican Republic.—E. C. Joubert.

Peru.—Dr. Eugenio Larra-bure y Unánue; Dr. Antonio Miró Quesada; Dr. Mariano Cornejo.

Salvador.—Dr. Francisco A. Reyes.

Costa Rica.—Dr. Ascensión Esquivel.

Estados Unidos do Mexico.—Dr. Francisco León da La Barra; Ricardo Molina-Hübbe; Ricardo García Granados.

Guatemala.—Dr. Antonio Batres Jáuregui.

Uruguay.—Luís Melian Lafinur; Dr. Antonio María Rodríguez; Dr. Gonzalo Ramírez.

Argentina.—Dr. J. V. González; Dr. José A. Terry; Dr. Eduardo L. Bidau.

Nicaragua.—Luís F. Corea.

Estados Unidos do Brasil.—Dr. Joaquim Aurelio Nabuco de Araujo; Dr. Joaquim Francisco de Assis Brasil; Dr. Gastão da Cunha; Dr. Alfredo de Moraes Gomes Ferreira; Dr. João Pandiá Calogeras; Dr. Amaro Cavalcanti; Dr. Joaquim Xavier da Silveira; Dr. José P. da Graça Aranha; Antonio da Fontoura Xavier.

Estados Unidos da America.—William I. Buchanan; Dr. L. S. Rowe; A. J. Montague; Tulio Larrinaga; Dr. Paul S. Reinsch; Van Leer Polk.

Chile.—Dr. Anselmo Hevia Riquelme; Joaquín Walker Martínez; Dr. Luís Antonio Vergara; Dr. Adolfo Guerrero.

Os quaes, depois de terem trocado as suas credenciaes, julgando-as em boa e devida forma, convieram em crear uma Comissão Internacional de Jurisconsultos, nos termos seguintes:

ART. 1º. Crear-se-ha uma Comissão Internacional de Jurisconsultos, constituída por um representante de cada um dos Estados signatarios, nomeado pelo seu respectivo Governo; essa Comissão será encarregada de preparar um Código de Direito Internacional Privado e outro de

El Salvador.—Dr. Francisco A. Reyes.

Costa Rica.—Dr. Ascensión Esquivel.

Estados Unidos de México.—Dr. Francisco León da La Barra; Ricardo Molina-Hübbe; Ricardo García Granados.

Guatemala.—Dr. Antonio Batres Jáuregui.

Uruguay.—Luís Melian Lafinur; Dr. Antonio María Rodríguez; Dr. Gonzalo Ramírez.

Argentina.—Dr. J. V. González; Dr. José A. Terry; Dr. Eduardo L. Bidau.

Nicaragua.—Luís F. Corea.

Estados Unidos del Brasil.—Dr. Joaquim Aurelio Nabuco de Araujo; Dr. Joaquim Francisco de Assis Brasil; Dr. Gastão da Cunha; Dr. Alfredo de Moraes Gomes Ferreira; Dr. João Pandiá Calogeras; Dr. Amaro Cavalcanti; Dr. Joaquim Xavier da Silveira; Dr. José P. da Graça Aranha; Antonio da Fontoura Xavier.

Estados Unidos de América.—William I. Buchanan; Dr. L. S. Rowe; A. J. Montague; Tulio Larrinaga; Dr. Paul S. Reinsch; Van Leer Polk.

Chile.—Dr. Anselmo Hevia Riquelme; Joaquín Walker Martínez; Dr. Luís Antonio Vergara; Dr. Adolfo Guerrero.

Quienes, después de haberse comunicado sus plenos poderes y encontrándolos en buena y dedida forma, han convenido en crear una Junta Internacional de Jurisconsultos, en los términos siguientes:

ART. 1º. Una Junta Internacional de Jurisconsultos, que se compondrá de un Representante por cada uno de los Estados signatarios, nombrado por su respectivo Gobierno, se constituirá para tomar á su cargo la preparación de un proyecto de Código de Derecho Internacional Pri-

El Salvador.—Dr. Francisco A. Reyes.

Costa Rica.—Dr. Ascension Esquivel.

United States of Mexico.—Dr. Francisco León de La Barra; Ricardo Molina-Hübbe; Ricardo García Granados.

Guatemala.—Dr. Antonio Batres Jáuregui.

Uruguay.—Luís Melian Lafinur; Dr. Antonio María Rodríguez; Dr. Gonzalo Ramírez.

Argentine Republic.—Dr. J. V. González; Dr. José A. Terry; Dr. Eduardo L. Bidau.

Nicaragua.—Luís F. Corea.

United States of Brazil.—Dr. Joaquim Aurelio Nabuco de Araujo; Dr. Joaquim Francisco de Assis Brasil; Dr. Gastão da Cunha; Dr. Alfredo de Moraes Gomes Ferreira; Dr. João Pandiá Calogeras; Dr. Amaro Cavalcanti; Dr. Joaquim Xavier da Silveira; Dr. José P. da Graça Aranha; Antonio da Fontoura Xavier.

United States of America.—William I. Buchanan; Dr. L. S. Rowe; A. J. Montague; Tulio Larrinaga; Dr. Paul S. Reinsch; Van Leer Polk.

Chile.—Dr. Anselmo Hevia Riquelme; Joaquín Walker Martínez; Dr. Luís Antonio Vergara; Dr. Adolfo Guerrero;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers and found them to be in due and proper form, have agreed, to establish an international Commission of Jurists, in the following terms:

ART. 1. There shall be established an international Commission of Jurists, composed of one representative from each of the signatory States, appointed by their respective Governments, which commission shall meet for the purpose of preparing a draft of a Code of Private Interna-

Direito Internacional Público, que regulam as relações entre os Países da America. Dous ou mais Governos poderão nomear, de accordo, um só Representante, o qual, em tal caso, só terá direito a um voto.

ART. 2º. A comunicação das nomeações dos membros dessa Comissão será dirigida pelos Governos, que adherirem á presente Convenção, ao dos Estados Unidos do Brasil, o qual tudo disporá, do modo que julgar conveniente, para que se realize a primeira sessão. As nomeações serão comunicadas ao Governo dos Estados Unidos do Brasil antes do dia 1 de Abril de 1907.

ART. 3º. A primeira reunião da Comissão realizar-se-ha na cidade do Rio de Janeiro, no correr do anno de 1907, e a Comissão se considerará constituída quando estiverem reunidos os Representantes de doze, pelo menos, dos Estados signatarios.

A Comissão designará as datas e logares das reuniões seguintes, sempre que a data da terminação dos seus trabalhos permita communicar aos Governos algum dos projectos adoptados, ou partes integrantes dos mesmos, um anno, pelo menos, antes da data que for designada para a Quarta Conferencia Internacional Americana.

ART. 4º. Uma vez reunida a Comissão, com o objecto de organizar-se e distribuir o trabalho pelos seus membros, poderá dividir-se em duas Comissões diferentes, que se encarreguem: uma de preparar o projecto do Código de Direito Internacional Privado, e a outra de preparar o de Direito Internacional Público, devendo as duas funcionar separadamente, até a terminação do seu mandato, ou segundo a clausula final do art. 3º.

vado y otro de Derecho Internacional Público, que reglen las relaciones entre las Naciones de América. Dos ó más Gobiernos pueden nombrar de acuerdo un solo Representante, el cual en este caso tendrá un voto.

ART. 2º. Las comunicaciones de los nombramientos de los miembros de la Junta serán dirigidas, por los Gobiernos que se adherían á la presente Convención, al de los Estados Unidos del Brasil, él que podrá disponer lo conveniente para que se verifique la primera sesión.

Estos nombramientos serán comunicados al Gobierno de los Estados Unidos del Brasil antes del 1º de abril de 1907.

ART. 3º. La primera reunión de la Junta se realizará en la ciudad de Rio de Janeiro en el transcurso del año 1907, y se considerará constituida cuando se hallen reunidos los Representantes de doce, por lo menos, de los Estados signatarios.

La misma Junta designará las fechas y lugares de sus reuniones posteriores, siempre que el plazo de la última permita comunicar á los Gobiernos alguno de los proyectos concluidos, ó partes importantes de los mismos, un año, por lo menos, antes de la fecha que se designare para la Cuarta Conferencia Internacional Americana.

ART. 4º. Reunida la Junta, con objeto de organizarse y distribuir el trabajo entre sus miembros, podrá dividirse en dos comisiones distintas que se ocupen: la una de preparar el proyecto de Código de Derecho Internacional Privado y la otra del Derecho Internacional Público, debiendo en este caso proceder separadamente hasta la terminación de su mandato, ó en la forma de la clausula final del artículo 3º.

tional Law and one of Public International Law, regulating the relations between the Nations of America. Two or more Governments may appoint a single representative, but such representative shall have but one vote.

ART. 2. Notice of the appointment of the members of the Commission shall be addressed by the Governments adhering to this Convention, to the Government of the United States of Brazil, which shall take the necessary steps for the holding of the first meeting.

Notice of these appointments shall be communicated to the Government of the United States of Brazil before April 1st, 1907.

ART. 3. The first meeting of said Commission shall be held in the City of Rio de Janeiro during the year 1907. The presence of at least twelve of the representatives of the signatory States shall be necessary for the organization of the Commission.

Said Commission shall designate the time and place for subsequent sessions, provided, however, that sufficient time be allowed from the date of the final meeting to permit of the submission to the signatory States of all drafts or all important portions thereof at least one year before the date fixed for the Fourth International American Conference.

ART. 4. Said Commission after having met for the purpose of organization and for the distribution of the work to the members thereof, may divide itself into two distinct committees, one to consider the preparation of a draft of a Code of Private International Law, and the other for the preparation of a Code of Public International Law. In the event of such division being made, the committees must proceed separately until they conclude their duties, or else as provided in the final clause of article three.

Ambas poderão solicitar dos Governos o auxilio de especialistas para determinados estudos, para mais rapido e efficaz preparo dos projectos, podendo fixar prazo razoavel para a sua apresentação.

ART. 5º. Com o fim de determinar as materias que devem ser comprehendidas nos projectos, a Terceira Conferencia Internacional Americana recommenda ás Comissões que de preferencia prestem attenção aos principios e pontos que tenham sido objecto de accordos uniformes nos Tratados e Convenções, e nos quaes exista conformidade entre as leis nacionaes dos Estados da America, e especialmente que tenham em consideração os Tratados de Montevideo de 1889, os projectos adoptados pela Segunda Conferencia Internacional celebrada no Mexico em 1902, e os debates a que elles deram origem, e todas as questões que signifiquem um progresso juridico effectivo, ou tendam á eliminação de desintelligencias ou conflictos entre os paizes Americanos.

ART. 6º. As despesas, que occasionar o preparo dos projectos, incluidas as que se fizerem com os estudos technicos necessarios, de accordo com o Art. 4º, ficarão a cargo dos Estados signatarios, na mesma forma e proporção estabelecidas para a manutenção da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas, em Washington, com excepção dos honorarios dos Membros da Commissão, que serão pagos pelos Governos que os tenham nomeado.

ART. 7º. A Quarta Conferencia Internacional Americana fará constar de um ou mais tratados os principios sobre os quaes se firmar

Una y otra comisión pueden recabar de los Gobiernos la adscripción de peritos especiales para determinados estudios, en vista de la más pronta y eficaz terminación de sus proyectos, pudiendo fijar plazos razonables para su presentación.

ART. 5º. Con el objeto de determinar las materias que deben comprender los proyectos, la Tercera Conferencia Internacional Americana recomienda a las Comisiones que presten atención preferente á los principios y puntos que hayan sido objeto de acuerdos uniformes en los Tratados y Convenções, y en que exista conformidad entre las leyes nacionales de los Estados de América, y especialmente que tengan en cuenta los Tratados de Montevideo de 1889, los proyectos adoptados en la Segunda Conferencia Internacional celebrada en México en 1902, y los debates á que unos y otros dieron lugar, y demás cuestiones que importen un progreso jurídico efectivo, ó que tiendan á la eliminación de causas de desintelligencias ó conflictos entre aquellos mismos Estados.

ART. 6º. Los gastos que demande la preparación de los proyectos, inclusive los de los estudios técnicos que se requiriesen, de acuerdo con el artículo 4º, serán abonados por todos los Estados signatarios en la misma proporción y forma establecidas para el sostenimiento de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, de Washington, con excepción de honorarios de los Miembros de la Junta, que serán pagados por cada Gobierno á los que hubiese nombrado.

ART. 7º. La Cuarta Conferencia Internacional Americana hará constar en uno ó más tratados los principios sobre los cuales

In order to expedite and increase the efficiency of this work, both committees may request the Governments to assign experts for the consideration of especial topics. Both committees shall also have the power to determine the period within which such special reports shall be presented.

ART. 5. In order to determine the subjects to be included within the scope of the work of the Commission, the Third International Conference recommends to the Commissions that they give special attention to the subjects and principles which have been agreed upon in existing treaties and conventions, as well as those which are incorporated in the national laws of the American States, and furthermore recommends to the special attention of the Commission the Treaties of Montevideo of 1889 and the debates relating thereto, as well as the projects of conventions adopted at the Second International Conference of the American States held in Mexico in 1902, and the discussions thereon; also all other questions which give promise of juridical progress, or which tend to eliminate the causes of misunderstanding or conflicts between said States.

ART. 6. The expense incident to the preparation of the drafts, including the compensation for technical studies made pursuant to article four, shall be defrayed by all the signatory States in the proportion and form established for the support of the International Bureau of the American Republics, of Washington, with the exception of the compensation of the members of the Commission, which shall be paid to the representatives by their respective Governments.

ART. 7. The Fourth International Conference of American States shall embody in one or more treaties, the principles upon

acórdo, promovendo a adopção e ratificação desses tratados pelas nações da America.

ART. 8º. Os Governos que ratificarem a presente Convenção communicarão ao dos Estados Unidos do Brasil, afim de que este o communique aos dos outros por via diplomatica, fazendo essa communicação as vezes de troca de ratificações.

Em fé do que, os Plenipotenciarios e Delegados assignam a presente Convenção, que leva apposto o sello da Terceira Conferencia Internacional Americana.

Feito na cidade do Rio de Janeiro, aos vinte e trez dias do mez de Agosto de mil novecentos e seis, em portuguez, hespanhol e inglez e depositado na Secretaria das Relações Exteriores do Governor dos Estados Unidos do Brasil, afim de que daqui se extraiam copias certificadas, que serão enviadas a cada um dos Paizes signatarios.

Pelo Ecuador.—Emilio Arévalo, Olmedo Alfaro.

Pelo Paraguay.—Manuel Gondra, Arsenio López Decoud, Gualberto Cardús y Huerta.

Pela Bolivia.—Alberto Gutiérrez, Carlos V. Romero.

Pela Colombia.—Rafael Uribe Uribe, Guillermo Valencia.

Por Honduras.—Fausto Dávila.

Por Panamá.—José Domingo de Obaldía.

Pela Republica de Cuba.—Gonzalo de Quesada, Rafael Montoro, Antonio González Lanuza.

Pela Republica Dominicana.—Emilio C. Joubert.

Pelo Perú.—Eugenio Larrañure y Unáñue, Antonio Miró Quesada, Mariano Cornejo.

Pelos Estados Unidos do Brazil.—Joaquim Aurelio Nabuco de Araújo, Joaquim Francisco de Assis Brasil, Gastão da Cunha, Alfredo

se obtuviere acuerdo, procurando su adopción y ratificación por las Naciones de América.

ART. 8º. Los Gobiernos que tengan á bien ratificar la presente Convención, lo harán saber al de los Estados Unidos del Brasil á fin de que dicho Gobierno lo comunique á los demás por la via diplomática, haciendo este trámite las veces de canje.

En fé de lo cual, los Plenipotenciarios y Delegados firman la presente Convención, y ponen en ella el sello de la Tercera Conferencia Internacional Americana.

Hecho en la ciudad de Rio de Janeiro, el dia, veinte tres de Agosto de mil novecientos seis, en español, portugués é inglés, y depositado en la Secretaria de Relaciones Exteriores del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos del Brasil, á fin de que se saquen copias certificadas para enviarlas por la via diplomática á cada uno de los Estados signatarios.

Por El Ecuador.—Emilio Arévalo, Olmedo Alfaro.

Por El Paraguay.—Manoel Gondra, Arsenio López Decoud, Gualberto Cardús y Huerta.

Por Bolivia.—Alberto Gutiérrez, Carlos V. Romero.

Por Colombia.—Rafael Uribe Uribe, Guillermo Valencia.

Por Honduras.—Fausto Dávila.

Por Panamá.—José Domingo de Obaldía.

Por Cuba.—Gonzalo de Quesada, Rafael Montoro, Antonio González Lanuza.

Por la República Dominicana.—Emilio C. Joubert.

Por El Perú.—Eugenio Larrañure y Unáñue, Antonio Miró Quesada, Mariano Cornejo.

Por los Estados Unidos del Brazil.—Joaquim Aurelio Nabuco de Araújo, Joaquim Francisco de Assis Brasil, Gastão da Cunha, Alfredo

which an agreement may be reached, and shall endeavor to secure their adoption and ratification by the Nations of America.

ART. 8. The Governments desiring to ratify this Convention, shall so advise the Government of the United States of Brazil, in order that the said Government may notify the other Governments through diplomatic channels, such action taking the place of an exchange of Notes.

In testimony whereof the Plenipotentiaries and Delegates have signed the present Convention, and affixed the Seal of the Third International American Conference.

Made in the city of Rio de Janeiro the twenty-third day of August, nineteen hundred and six, in English, Portuguese, and Spanish, and deposited with the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the United States of Brazil, in order that certified copies thereof be made, and sent through diplomatic channels to the signatory States.

For Ecuador.—Emilio Arévalo, Olmedo Alfaro.

For Paraguay.—Manoel Gondra, Arsenio López Decoud, Gualberto Cardús y Huerta.

For Bolivia.—Alberto Gutiérrez, Carlos V. Romero.

For Colombia.—Rafael Uribe Uribe, Guillermo Valencia.

For Honduras.—Fausto Dávila.

For Panama.—José Domingo de Obaldía.

For Cuba.—Gonzalo de Quesada, Rafael Montoro, Antonio González Lanuza.

For the Dominican Republic.—Emilio C. Joubert.

For Peru.—Eugenio Larrañure y Unáñue, Antonio Miró Quesada, Mariano Cornejo.

For the United States of Brazil.—Joaquim Aurelio Nabuco de Araújo, Joaquim Francisco de Assis Brasil, Gastão da Cunha, Alfredo

- de Moraes Gomes Ferreira, João Pandiá Calogeras, Amaro Cavalcanti, Joaquim Xavier da Silveira, José P. da Graça Aranha, Antonio da Fontoura Xavier.
- Pelo Salvador.*—Francisco A. Reyes.
- Por Costa Rica.*—Ascensión Esquivel.
- Pelos Estados Unidos do Mexico.*—Francisco León de La Barra, Ricardo Molina-Hübbe, Ricardo García Granados.
- Por Guatemala.*—Antonio Batres Jáuregui.
- Pela Republica Oriental do Uruguay.*—Luis Melian Lafinur, Antonio María Rodríguez, Gonzalo Ramírez.
- Pela Republica Argentina.*—J. V. González, José A. Terry, Eduardo L. Bidau.
- Por Nicaragua.*—Luis F. Corea.
- Pelos Estados Unidos da America.*—William I. Buchanan, L. S. Rowe, A. J. Montague, Tulio Larriaga, Paul S. Reinsch, Van Leer Polk.
- Pelo Chile.*—Anselmo Hevia Riquelme, Joaquín Walker Martínez, Luis Antonio Vergara, Adolfo Guerrero.
- Alfredo de Moraes Gomes Ferreira, João Pandiá Calogeras, Amaro Cavalcanti, Joaquim Xavier da Silveira, da José P. da Graça Aranha, Antonio da Fontoura Xavier.
- Por El Salvador.*—Francisco A. Reyes.
- Por Costa Rica.*—Ascensión Esquivel.
- Por los Estados Unidos de Mexico.*—Francisco León de La Barra, Ricardo Molina-Hübbe, Ricardo García Granados.
- Por Guatemala.*—Antonio Batres Jáuregui.
- Por la República Oriental del Uruguay.*—Luis Melian Lafinur, Antonio María Rodríguez, Gonzalo Ramírez.
- Por la República Argentina.*—J. V. González, José A. Terry, Eduardo L. Bidau.
- Por Nicaragua.*—Luis F. Corea.
- Por los Estados Unidos de América.*—William I. Buchanan, L. S. Rowe, A. J. Montague, Tulio Larriaga, Paul S. Reinsch, Van Leer Polk.
- Por Chile.*—Anselmo Hevia Riquelme, Joaquín Walker Martínez, Luis Antonio Vergara, Adolfo Guerrero.
- de Moraes Gomes Ferreira, João Pandiá Calogeras, Amaro Cavalcanti, Joaquim Xavier da Silveira, José P. da Graça Aranha, Antonio da Fontoura Xavier.
- For El Salvador.*—Francisco A. Reyes.
- For Costa Rica.*—Ascensión Esquivel.
- For the United States of Mexico.*—Francisco León de La Barra, Ricardo Molina-Hübbe, Ricardo García Granados.
- For Guatemala.*—Antonio Batres Jáuregui.
- For Uruguay.*—Luis Melian Lafinur, Antonio María Rodríguez, Gonzalo Ramírez.
- For the Argentine Republic.*—J. V. González, José A. Terry, Eduardo L. Bidau.
- For Nicaragua.*—Luis F. Corea.
- For the United States of America.*—William I. Buchanan, L. S. Rowe, A. J. Montague, Tulio Larriaga, Paul S. Reinsch, Van Leer Polk.
- For Chili.*—Anselmo Hevia Riquelme, Joaquín Walker Martínez, Luis Antonio Vergara, Adolfo Guerrero.

Resolução

Arbitramento

Os abaixo-assignados, Delegados das Republicas representadas na Terceira Conferencia Internacional Americana, devidamente autorisados pelos seus Governos, approvaram a seguinte Resolução:

A Terceira Conferencia Internacional Americana.

RESOLVE:

Ratificar a adhesão ao principio de arbitramento; e com o fim de tornar pratico tão elevado desideratum, recommenda ás Nações na mesma representadas que deem as necessarias instrucções aos seus respectivos Delegados na Segunda Conferencia da Haya, para que promovam a approvaçã de uma Convenção Geral de Arbitramento, de tal modo effizaz e precisa que, merecendo a approvaçã do mundo civilizado, seja acceita e posta em vigor por todas as Nações.

Feito e assignado na cidade do Rio de Janeiro, aos sete dias do mez de agosto de mil novecentos e seis, em portuguez, hespanhol, inglez e francez, e depositado na Secretaria das Relações Exteriores do Governo dos Estados Unidos do Brasil, atim de que daqui se extraíam copias certificadas, que serão enviadas por via diplomatica a cada um dos Paizes signatarios.

Pelo Equador.—Emilio Arévalo, Olmedo Alfaro.

Pelo Paraguay.—Manuel Gondra, Arsenio López Decoud, Gualberto Cardús y Huerta.

Pelo Bolivia.—Alberto Gutiérrez, Carlos V. Romero.

Pela Colombia.—Rafael Uribe Uribe, Guillermo Valencia.

Por Honduras.—Fausto Dávila.

Por Panamá.—José Domingo de Obaldía.

Pela Republica de Cuba.—Gonzalo de Quesada, Rafael Montoro, Antonio González Lanuza.

Pela Republica Dominicana.—Emilio C. Joubert.

Pelo Perú.—Eugenio Larrabure y Unánue, Antonio Miró Quesada, Mariano Cornejo.

Pelo Salvador.—Francisco A. Reyes.

Por Costa Rica.—Ascensión Esquivel.

Resolución

Arbitraje

Los que suscriben, Delegados de las Repùblicas representadas en la Tercera Conferencia Internacional Americana, debidamente autorizados por sus Gobiernos, han aprobado la siguiente Resolución:

La Tercera Conferencia Internacional Americana

RESUELVE:

Ratificar la adhesión al principio del arbitraje: y, á fin de hacer práctico tan elevado propósito, recomienda á las Naciones representadas en ella que den instrucciones á sus Delegados á la Segunda Conferencia de La Haya para que procuren que en esa Asamblea, de carácter mundial, se celebre una Convención General de Arbitraje, tan eficaz y definida que, por merecer la aprobaci3n del mundo civilizado, sea aceptada y puesta en vigor por todas las Naciones.

Hecho y firmado en la ciudad de Río de Janeiro, á los siete días del mes de Agosto de mil novecientos seis, en español, portugués, inglés y francés, y depositado en la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos del Brasil, á fin de que se saquen copias certificadas para enviarlas por la vía diplomática á cada uno de los Estados signatarios.

Por El Ecuador.—Emilio Arévalo, Olmedo Alfaro.

Por El Paraguay.—Manoel Gondra, Arsenio López Decoud, Gualberto Cardús y Huerta.

Por Bolivia.—Alberto Gutiérrez, Carlos V. Romero.

Por Colombia.—Rafael Uribe Uribe, Guillermo Valencia.

Por Honduras.—Fausto Dávila.

Por Panamá.—José Domingo de Obaldía.

Por Cuba.—Gonzalo de Quesada, Rafael Montoro, Antonio González Lanuza.

Por la República Dominicana.—Emilio C. Joubert.

Por El Perú.—Eugenio Larrabure y Unánue, Antonio Miró Quesado, Mariano Cornejo.

Por El Salvador.—Francisco A. Reyes.

Por Costa Rica.—Ascensión Esquivel.

Pelos Estados Unidos do Mexico.—Francisco León de La Barra, Ricardo Molina-Hübbe, Ricardo García Granados.

Por Guatemala.—Antonio Batres Jáuregui.

Pela Republica Oriental do Uruguay.—Luís Melian Lafinur, Antonio María Rodríguez, Gonzalo Ramírez.

Pela Republica Argentina.—J. V. González, José A. Terry, Eduardo L. Bidau.

Por Nicaragua.—Luís F. Corea.

Pelos Estados Unidos do Brasil.—Joaquim Aurelio Nabuco de Araujo, Joaquim Francisco de Assis Brasil, Gastão da Cunha, Alfredo de Moraes Gomes Ferreira, João Pandiá Calogeras, Amaro Cavalcanti, Joaquim Xavier da Silveira, José P. da Graça Aranha, Antonio da Fontoura Xavier.

Pelos Estados Unidos da America.—William I. Buchanan, L. S. Rowe, A. J. Montague, Tulio Larrinaga, Paul S. Reinsch, Van Leer Polk.

Pelo Chile.—Anselmo Hevia Riquelme, Joaquín Walker Martínez, Luís Antonio Vergara, Adolfo Guerrero.

Por los Estados Unidos de Mexico.—Francisco León de La Barra, Ricardo Molina-Hübbe, Ricardo García Granados.

Por Guatemala.—Antonio Batres Jáuregui.

Por la República Oriental del Uruguay.—Luís Melian Lafinur, Antonio María Rodríguez, Gonzalo Ramírez.

Por la República Argentina.—J. V. González, José A. Terry, Eduardo L. Bidau.

Por Nicaragua.—Luís F. Corea.

Por los Estados Unidos del Brasil.—Joaquim Aurelio Nabuco de Araujo, Joaquim Francisco de Assis Brasil, Gastão da Cunha, Alfredo de Moraes Gomes Ferreira, João Pandiá Calogeras, Amaro Cavalcanti, Joaquim Xavier da Silveira, José P. da Graça Aranha, Antonio da Fontoura Xavier.

Por los Estados Unidos de América.—William I. Buchanan, L. S. Rowe, A. J. Montague, Tulio Larrinaga, Paul S. Reinsch, Van Leer Polk.

Por Chile.—Anselmo Hevia Riquelme, Joaquín Walker Martínez, Luís Antonio Vergara, Adolfo Guerrero.

Resolution

Arbitration

The undersigned, Delegates of the Republics represented in the Third International American Conference, duly authorized by their Governments, have approved the following Resolution:

The Third International American Conference

RESOLVES:

To ratify adherence to the principle of arbitration; and to the end that so high a purpose may be rendered practicable, to recommend to the Nations represented at this Conference that instructions be given to their Delegates to the Second Conference to be held at The Hague, to endeavor to secure by the said Assembly, of world-wide character, the celebration of a General Arbitration Convention, so effective and definite that, meriting the approval of the civilized world, it shall be accepted and put in force by every nation.

Made and signed in the City of Rio de Janeiro, on the seventh day of the month of August nineteen hundred and six, in English, Spanish, Portuguese and French, and deposited in the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Government of the United States of Brazil, in order that certified copies thereof be made, and forwarded through diplomatic channels to each one of the Signatory States.

For Ecuador.—Emilio Arévalo, Olmedo Alfaro.

For Paraguay.—Manoel Gondra, Arsenio López Decoud, Gualberto Cardús y Huerta.

For Bolivia.—Alberto Gutiérrez, Carlos V. Romero.

For Colombia.—Rafael Uribe Uribe, Guillermo Valencia.

For Honduras.—Fausto Dávila.

For Panamá.—José Domingo de Obaldía.

For Cuba.—Gonzalo de Quesada, Rafael Montoro, Antonio González Lanuza.

For the Dominican Republic.—Emilio C. Joubert.

For Peru.—Eugenio Larrabure y Unánué, Antonio Miró Quesada, Mariano Cornejo.

Résolution

Arbitrage

Les soussignés, Délégués des Républiques représentées dans la Troisième Conférence Internationale Américaine, dûment autorisés par leurs Gouvernements, ont approuvé la Résolution qui suit:

La Troisième Conférence Internationale Américaine

DÉCIDE:

De ratifier l'adhésion au principe de l'arbitrage; et dans le but de concourir à la réalisation de ce grand desideratum, elle recommande aux Nations qui s'y trouvent représentées de donner à leurs Délégués à la Seconde Conférence de La Haye des instructions pour qu'ils s'efforcent d'obtenir de cette Assemblée, où seront réunies des Puissances du monde entier, la célébration d'une Convention Générale d'Arbitrage, si efficace et si bien définie qu'elle mérite l'approbation du monde civilisé, et soit mise en vigueur par toutes les Nations.

Fait et signé en la ville de Rio de Janeiro, le sept août mil neuf cent six, en français, espagnol, anglais et portugais, et déposé au Département des Affaires Étrangères des États Unis du Brésil, afin d'en faire des copies certifiées, qui devront être transmises par la voie diplomatique à chacune des Puissances signataires.

Pour l'Équateur.—Emilio Arévalo, Olmedo Alfaro.

Pour le Paraguay.—Manuel Gondra, Arsenio López Decoud, Gualberto Cardús y Huerta.

Pour la Bolivie.—Alberto Gutiérrez, Carlos V. Romero.

Pour la Colombie.—Rafael Uribe Uribe, Guillermo Valencia.

Pour Honduras.—Fausto Dávila.

Pour le Panamá.—José Domingo de Obaldía.

Pour Cuba.—Gonzalo de Quesada, Rafael Montoro, Antonio González Lanuza.

Pour la République Dominicaine.—Emilio C. Joubert.

Pour le Pérou.—Eugenio Larrabure y Unánué, Dr. Antonio Miró Quesada, Mariano Cornejo.

For El Salvador.—Dr. Francisco A. Reyes.

Pour le Salvador.—Francisco A. Reyes.

For Costa Rica.—Ascensión Esquivel.

For the United States of Mexico.—Francisco León de La Barra, Ricardo Molina Hübbe, Ricardo García Granados.

Pour les États Unis du Mexique.—Francisco León de La Barra, Ricardo Molina Hübbe, Ricardo García Granados.

For Guatemala.—Antonio Batres Jáuregui.

Pour Guatemala.—Antonio Batres Jáuregui.

For Uruguay.—Luís Melian Lafinur, Antonio María Rodríguez, Gonzalo Ramírez.

Pour l'Uruguay.—Luís Melian Lafinur, Antonio María Rodríguez, Gonzalo Ramírez.

For the Argentine Republic.—J. V. González, José A. Terry, Eduardo L. Bidau.

Pour la République Argentine.—J. V. González, José A. Terry, Eduardo L. Bidau.

For Nicaragua.—Luis F. Corea.

Pour Nicaragua.—Luis F. Corea.

Pour Costa Rica.—Ascensión Esquivel.

For the United States of Brasil.—Joaquim Aurelio Nabuco de Araújo, Gastão da Cunha, Joaquim Francisco de Assis Brasil, Alfredo de Moraes Gomes Ferreira, João Pandiá Calogeras, Amaro Cavalcanti, Joaquim Xavier da Silveira, José P. da Graça Aranha, Antonio da Fontoura Xavier.

Pour les États Unis du Brésil.—Joaquim Aurelio Nabuco de Araújo, Joaquim Francisco de Assis Brasil, Gastão da Cunha, Alfredo de Moraes Gomes Ferreira, João Pandiá Calogeras, Amaro Cavalcanti, Joaquim Xavier da Silveira, José P. da Graça Aranha, Antonio da Fontoura Xavier.

For the United States of America.—William I. Buchanan, L. S. Rowe, A. J. Montague, Tulio Larrinaga, Paul S. Reinsch, Van Leer Polk.

Pour les États Unis de l'Amérique.—William I. Buchanan, L. S. Rowe, A. J. Montague, Tulio Larrinaga, Paul S. Reinsch, Van Leer Polk.

For Chili.—Anselmo Hevia Riquelme, Joaquín Walker Martínez, Luís Antonio Vergara, Adolfo Guerrero.

Pour le Chili.—Anselmo Hevia Riquelme, Joaquín Walker Martínez, Luís Antonio Vergara, Adolfo Guerrero.

Resolução.

*Reorganização da Secretaria
Internacional das Repu-
blicas Americanas.*

Os abaixo-assignados De-
legados das Republicas
representadas na Terceira
Conferencia Internacional
Americana, devidamente
autorizados pelos seus Go-
vernos, approvaram a se-
guiente Resolução:

A Terceira Conferencia
Internacional Americana

RESOLVE:

Art. 1.º Continuar a
União Internacional das Re-
publicas Americanas creada
pela Primeira Conferencia
e confirmada pela Se-
gunda.

Os fins da Secretaria In-
ternacional das Republicas
Americanas, que represen-
tará a referida União, são
os seguintes:

1.º Compilar e distribuir
dados commerciaes e pro-
porcionar informações a
respeito;

2.º Compilar e classificar
tudo quanto se refira aos
Tratados e Convenções entre
as Republicas Americanas,
e entre estas e outros Esta-
dos não Americanos;

3.º Informar sobre as-
sumptos de educação;

4.º Informar sobre as
questões designadas por
acordos das Conferencias
Internacionais Americanas;

5.º Contribuir para obter
a ratificação das resoluções
e convenções adoptadas
pelas diferentes Conferen-
cias;

6.º Dar cumprimento a
todas as resoluções que lhe
tenham imposto ou lhe im-
ponham as Conferencias In-
ternacionais Americanas;

Resolución.

*Reorganización de la Oficina
Internacional de las Re-
publicas Americanas.*

Los que suscriben, Dele-
gados de las Repúblicas
representadas en la Tercera
Conferencia Internacional
Americana, debidamente
autorizados por sus Go-
biernos, han aprobado la
siguiente Resolución:

La Tercera Conferencia
Internacional Americana

RESUELVE:

Art. 1.º Continuar la
Unión Internacional de las
Repúblicas Americanas,
creada por la Primera Con-
ferencia y confirmada por la
Segunda.

Los fines de la Oficina
Internacional de las Re-
públicas Americanas, que
representará dicha Unión,
son los siguientes:

1.º Compilar y distribuir
datos comerciales y pro-
porcionar informes al re-
specto;

2.º Compilar y clasificar
todo lo referente á los Tra-
tados y Convenciones entre
las Repúblicas Americanas
y entre éstas y otros Estados
no Americanos;

3.º Informar sobre asun-
tos de educación;

4.º Informar sobre las
cuestiones designadas por
acuerdos de las Conferen-
cias Internacionales Ame-
ricanas;

5.º Contribuir á obtener
la ratificación de las reso-
luciones y convenciones
adoptadas por las diferen-
tes Conferencias;

6.º Dar cumplimiento á
todas las resoluciones que
le hayan impuesto ó le im-
pongan las Conferencias In-
ternacionales Americanas;

Resolution.

*Reorganization of the Bureau
of the American Republics.*

The undersigned, Del-
egates of the Republics
represented in the Third
International American
Conference, duly author-
ized by their Governments,
have approved the follow-
ing Resolution:

The Third International
American Conference

RESOLVES:

Art. 1. To continue the
International Union of the
American Republics, cre-
ated by the First Confer-
ence, and confirmed by the
Second.

The purposes of the In-
ternational Bureau of the
American Republics, which
will represent said Union,
are the following:

1. To compile and dis-
tribute commercial infor-
mation and prepare com-
mercial reports;

2. To compile and clas-
sify information respecting
the Treaties and Conven-
tions between the American
Republics, and between the
latter and non-American
States;

3. To supply information
on educational matters;

4. To prepare reports on
questions assigned to it by
resolutions of the Interna-
tional American Confer-
ences.

5. To assist in obtaining
the ratification of the reso-
lutions and conventions
adopted by the Confer-
ences;

6. To carry into effect all
resolutions the execution of
which may have been as-
signed or may hereafter be
assigned to it by the Inter-
national American Confer-
ences;

7.º Funcionar como Comissão Permanente das Conferencias Internacionais Americanas, propondo projectos que possam ser incluidos entre os themas da proxima Conferencia, devendo os mesmos ser levados ao conhecimento dos diferentes Governos que formam a União, seis mezes, pelo menos, antes da data em que se deve reunir a proxima Conferencia;

8.º Apresentar, com a mesma antecedencia, aos diferentes Governos, uma memoria sobre os trabalhos da Secretaria no periodo comprehendido entre a ultima Conferencia e a seguinte, e informações especiaes sobre cada um dos assumptos de cujo estudo tenha sido encarregada;

9.º Ter sob sua guarda os archivos das Conferencias Internacionais Americanas.

Art. 2.º A Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas será gerida por um Conselho Director, constituido pelos Representantes Diplomaticos de todos os Governos das referidas Republicas acreditados junto ao Governo dos Estados Unidos da America, e pelo Secretario de Estado desta ultima Nação, que funcionará como Presidente do menci onado Conselho Director.

Art. 3.º O Representante Diplomatico, que não puder concorrer ás sessões do Conselho, poderá enviar seu voto, justificando-o por escripto. Não se permitirá a representação por procuração.

Art. 4.º O Conselho Director celebrará sessões ordinarias, na primeira quarta-feira de cada mez, com excepção dos de junho, julho e agosto, além das extraordinarias, qua o Presidente convocará, por sua iniciativa ou a pedido de dous membros do Conselho.

A concurrencia de cinco membros a qualquer das sessões ordinarias ou extra-

7.º Funcionar como Comisión Permanente de las Conferencias Internacionales Americanas, proponiendo proyectos que pudieran ser incluidos entre los temas de la próxima Conferencia; estos proyectos deberán ponerse en conocimiento de los diferentes Gobiernos que forman la Unión seis meses, por lo menos, antes de la fecha en que deba reunirse la próxima Conferencia;

8.º Presentar con la misma anticipación á los diferentes Gobiernos una memoria acerca de los labores de la Oficina en el período comprendido desde la última Conferencia, y también informes especiales sobrecada uno de los asuntos cuyo estudio se le hubiere encomendado;

9.º Tener bajo su custodia los archivos de las Conferencias Internacionales Americanas.

Art. 2.º La Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas será regida por un Consejo Directivo, constituido por los Representantes Diplomaticos de todos los Gobiernos de dichas Repúblicas, acreditados ante el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América, y por el Secretario de Estado de esta misma Nación, que funcionará como Presidente del expresado Consejo Directivo.

Art. 3.º El representante Diplomatico que no pudiere concurrir á las sesiones del Consejo, podrá enviar su voto, razonándolo por escrito. No se permitirá la representación por poder.

Art. 4.º El Consejo Directivo celebrará sesiones ordinarias, el primer miércoles de cada mes, con excepción de los de Junio, Julio y de Agosto, y las extraordinarias á que convoque el Presidente, por su iniciativa ó á petición de dos miembros del Consejo.

Bastará la concurrencia de cinco miembros á cualquiera de las sesiones ordi-

7. To act as a Permanent Committee of the International American Conferences, recommending topics to be included in the programme of the next Conference; these plans must be communicated to the various Governments forming the Union, at least six months before the date of the meeting of the next Conference;

8. To submit, within the same period, a report to the various Governments on the work of the Bureau during the term covered since the meeting of the last Conference, and also special reports on any matter which may have been referred to it for report;

9. To keep the records of the International American Conferences.

Art. 2. The International Bureau of the American Republics shall be administered by a Governing Board, consisting of the Diplomatic Representatives of all the Governments of said Republics accredited to the Government of the United States of America, and of the Secretary of State of the United States, who will act as Chairman of said Governing Board.

Art. 3. Any diplomatic representative unable to attend the meetings of the Board, may transmit his vote, stating his reasons therefor in writing. Representation by proxy is prohibited.

Art. 4. The Governing Board shall meet in regular session the first Wednesday of every month, excepting in the months of June, July and August, and in special session at the call of the Chairman, issued on his own initiative or at the request of two members of the Board.

The attendance of five members at any ordinary or special session shall be

ordinarias bastará para que o Conselho possa funcionar regularmente.

Art. 5.º Na ausencia do Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos, presidirá as sessões um dos representantes diplomaticos em Washington que estejam presentes, por ordem hierarchica e de antiguidade.

Art. 6.º Na sessão ordinaria de novembro deste anno, o Conselho Director estabelecerá por sorteo o turno entre todos os representantes das Republicas Americanas que formam a União, para crear uma Comissão de Fiscalização. Os quatro primeiros dessa lista e o Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos constituirão a Primeira Comissão de Fiscalização; e por seu turno se renovarão os quatro membros da Comissão, um por anno, de maneira que a Comissão será renovada totalmente todos os quatro annos. Entrarão, para substituir os que sahirem, aquelles que se lhes seguirem na lista sorteada, procedendo-se do mesmo modo no caso de renuncia de qualquer delles.

O Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos será sempre o Presidente da Comissão.

A Comissão de Fiscalização celebrará uma sessão ordinaria na primeira segunda-feira de cada mez, e tres membros serão sufficientes para formar "quorum".

Art. 7.º A direcção e administração da Secretaria serão confiadas a um Director nomeado pelo Conselho Director.

Art. 8.º O Director será obrigado ao cumprimento dos fins da Secretaria, de accordo com estas bases, com o Regulamento e com as disposições do Conselho Director.

Estará a seu cargo a correspondencia com os Governos da União, por intermedio de seus representantes diplomaticos em Washington, ou directamente, na

narias ó extraordinarias para que el Consejo pueda funcionar.

Art. 5.º En ausencia del Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos presidirá las sesiones uno de los Representantes Diplomáticos en Washington que estén presentes, por orden de jerarquía y antigüedad.

Art. 6.º En la Junta Ordinaria de Noviembre de este año el Consejo Directivo establecerá por sorteo el turno entre todos los Representantes de las Republicas Americanas que forman la Unión, para crear una Comisión de Vigilancia. Los cuatro primeros que resulten de esta lista y el secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos constituirán la primera Comisión de Vigilancia; y por turno se renovarán los cuatro miembros de la Comisión, uno por año, de manera que la Comisión quedará renovada totalmente á los cuatro años. Entrarán á reemplazar á los salientes los que sigan en la lista sorteada, debiéndose proceder así en caso de renuncia.

El Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos será siempre el Presidente de la Comisión.

La Comisión de Vigilancia celebrará una sesión ordinaria el primer lunes de cada mes, y tres miembros serán suficientes para constituir "quorum".

Art. 7.º La dirección y administración de la Oficina estarán confiadas á un Director nombrado por el Consejo Directivo.

Art. 8.º El Director tendrá á su cargo el cumplimiento de los fines de la Oficina, de acuerdo con estas bases, con el Reglamento y con las disposiciones del Consejo Directivo.

Estará á su cargo la correspondencia con los Gobiernos de la Unión por medio de sus Representantes Diplomáticos en Washington ó directamente, á

sufficient to permit the Board to proceed with its business.

Art. 5. In the absence of the Secretary of State of the United States, the senior diplomatic representative in Washington, present, shall act as Chairman.

Art. 6. At the regular session to be held in November of this year, the Governing Board shall fix by lot the order of precedence among all the representatives of the American Republics forming the Union, in order to create a Supervisory Committee. The first four on this list and the Secretary of State of the United States, will constitute the first Supervisory Committee, and the four members of the Committee shall be replaced by turn, one every year, so that the Committee will be totally renewed after four years. The outgoing members shall always be replaced by those following on the list, the same method being observed in the event of resignation.

The Secretary of State of the United States shall always be the Chairman of the Committee.

The Supervisory Committee shall hold a regular session the first Monday of every month, and three members shall be sufficient to constitute a quorum.

Art. 7. The direction and administration of the Bureau shall be entrusted to a Director appointed by the Governing Board.

Art. 8. The Director shall have charge of the fulfillment of the purposes of the Bureau, in accordance with these fundamental rules, regulations and the resolutions of the Governing Board.

He shall have charge of the correspondence with the Governments of the Union through their Diplomatic Representatives in Washington or directly, in

ausencia dos ditos representantes. Deverá comparecer, em caracter consultivo, ás sessões do Conselho Director, das commissões e das Conferencias Internacionais dos paizes da União, salvo resolução contraria.

Art. 9.º O pessoal da Secretaria, seu numero, nomeações, deveres, e tudo quanto a elle se refira, determinar-se-hão por meio de Regulamento.

Art. 10. Os Governos que formam a União terão o direito de enviar á Secretaria, á sua custa, um agente especial, com o encargo de fornecer os dados e noticias que se lhe peçam e adquirir os mesmos dados e noticias de que o sen Governo necessite sobre o commercio e industrias de qualquer dos paizes da America.

Art. 11. O Director da Secretaria apresentará em sessão ordinaria do mez de maio um orçamento detalhado das despesas do anno subsequente. Este orçamento, depois de approvado pelo Conselho Director, será transmittido aos diferentes Governos representados na União, com a determinação da quota com que cada um deve contribuir, quota que será fixada proporcionalmente á população de cada paiz.

Art. 12. A Secretaria fará todas as publicações que determine o Conselho Director, e mensalmente, pelo menos, publicará um boletim.

Toda a carta geographica publicada pela Secretaria deverá trazer a declaração de que não constitue documento approvado pelo Governo do Paiz a que se refere, nem pelos governos dos paizes cujos limites appareçam na mesma carta, a não ser que aquelle como estes tenham manifestado expressamente a sua approvação, a qual, nesse caso, se fará constar tambem na referida carta.

falta de dichos Representantes Deberá concurrir con carácter consultivo á las sesiones del Consejo Directivo, de las Comisiones y de las Conferencias Internacionales de los países de la Unión, salvo resolución contraria.

Art. 9.º El personal de la Oficina, su número, nombramientos, deberes, y cuanto á el se refiera, se determinará por el Reglamento.

Art. 10. Los Gobiernos que forman la Unión tendrán derecho de enviar á su costa á la Oficina, un Agente especial con el encargo de que suministre los datos y noticias que se le pidan y de que adquiera al mismo tiempo los que su Gobierno necesite sobre el comercio é industrias de cualesquiera de los países de América.

Art. 11. El Director de la Oficina presentará en la sesión ordinaria del mes de Mayo un presupuesto detallado de los gastos del año subiguiente. Este presupuesto, después de aprobado por el Consejo Directivo, se trasmitirá á los diferentes Gobiernos representados en la Unión, con determinación de la cuota con que cada uno debe contribuir, cuota que será fijada proporcionalmente á la población de cada país.

Art. 12. La Oficina hará todas las publicaciones que determine el Consejo Directivo y mensualmente, por lo menos, publicará un Boletín.

Toda carta geográfica que publique la Oficina, llevará constancia de que no constituye documento aprobado por el Gobierno del país á que se refiere, ni por los Gobiernos de los países cuyos límites aparezcan en la misma carta, á no ser que aquél y éstos hayan manifestado expresamente su aprobación, la cual en su caso se hará constar también en la misma carta.

the absence of such representatives. He must attend, in an advisory capacity, the meetings of the Governing Board, of the Committees and of the International Conferences of the countries of the Union, except in cases of resolution to the contrary.

Art. 9. The personnel of the Bureau, the number of employees, their appointment, duties, and everything pertaining thereto, shall be determined by the regulations.

Art. 10. The Governments of the Union shall have the right to send at their own cost to the Bureau a special agent to secure such data and information as may be requested, and at the same time such as his Government may require as to the commerce and industries of any of the countries of America.

Art. 11. The Director of the Bureau shall present at the regular session in the month of May, a detailed budget of the expenses for the following year. This budget, after approval by the Governing Board, shall be transmitted to the various Governments represented in the Union, with a statement of the quota due from each, which quota shall be fixed in proportion to the population of each country.

Art. 12. The Bureau shall issue such publications as the Governing Board may determine, and shall publish a Bulletin at least once a month.

All geographical maps published by the Bureau, shall bear a statement thereon that they do not constitute documents approved by the Government of the country to which they apply, nor by the Government of the countries whose boundaries appear thereon, unless the former and the latter Governments shall have expressly given their approval, which shall, in such case, also be stated on the maps.

Todos estas publicações, com excepção das que determine o Conselho Director, serão distribuídas gratuitamente.

Art. 13. Afim de que a Secretaria consiga a maior exactidão em suas publicações, cada país pertencente á União remetterá directamente á dita Secretaria dous exemplares dos documentos ou publicações officiaes que se relacionem com os assumptos concernentes aos fins da União.

Art. 14. Todas as publicações da Secretaria terão franquía gratuita nos Correios das Republicas Americanas.

Art. 15. A Secretaria será administrada pelo Regulamento elaborado nesta Conferencia, o qual, todavia, poderá ser modificado pelo Conselho Director da mesma, quando a isto não se oppuzerem as bases constitutivas.

Art. 16. As Republicas Americanas comprometem-se a continuar mantendo esta Secretaria durante o prazo de dez annos, contados desta data, e a pagar a quota que a cada uma corresponda. Qualquer dellas poderá deixar de pertencer á União, avisando á Secretaria com dous annos de antecedencia. A Secretaria continuará por um novo periodo de dous annos, e assim successivamente, nas mesmas condições, por periodos consecutivos de dous annos, a menos que, doze mezes antes de terminar o referido prazo, uma maioria dos membros da União tenha notificado officialmente, por intermedio da Secretaria de Estado dos Estados Unidos, desejar-se separar-se da mesma ao terminar o citado periodo.

Art. 17. Ficam revogadas as disposições fundamentaes e regulamentares pelas quaes até hoje se tem regido a Secretaria.

Todas estas publicaciones, con excepção de las que determine el Consejo Directivo, serán distribuidas gratuitamente.

Art. 13. A fin de que la Oficina obtenga la mayor exactitud en sus publicaciones, cada país perteneciente á la Unión remitirá directamente á dicha Oficina dos ejemplares de los documentos ó publicaciones oficiales que puedan relacionarse con los asuntos que se refieren á los fines de la Unión.

Art. 14. Todas las publicaciones de la Oficina serán porteadas gratuitamente por los correos de las Republicas Americanas.

Art. 15. La Oficina se regirá por el Reglamento acordado en esta Conferencia, el cual, sin embargo, podrá ser modificado por el Consejo Directivo de la misma en cuanto no se oponga á las bases constitutivas.

Art. 16. Las Republicas Americanas se comprometen á continuar sosteniendo esta Oficina durante el término de diez años, contados desde esta fecha, y á pagar la cuota que á cada una corresponda. Cualquiera de ellas podrá dejar de pertenecer á la Unión dando aviso á la Oficina, con dos años de anticipación. La Oficina continuará por un nuevo período de diez años, y así sucesivamente bajo las mismas condiciones, por períodos consecutivos de diez años, á menos que, doce meses antes de espirar dicho término, una mayoría de los miembros de la Unión haya notificado oficialmente, por medio del Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, el deseo de separarse de ella al concluir el citado período.

Art. 17. Quedan abrogadas todas las disposiciones fundamentales y reglamentarias por las cuales se ha regido la Oficina.

All these publications, with the exception of those determined by the Governing Board, shall be distributed gratuitously.

Art. 13. In order to assure the greatest possible accuracy in the publications of the Bureau each country belonging to the Union shall transmit, directly to said Bureau, two copies of the official documents or publications relating to matters connected with the purposes of the Union.

Art. 14. All the publications of the Bureau shall be carried free of charge by the mails of the American Republics.

Art. 15. The Bureau shall be governed by the Regulations adopted at this Conference, which Regulations, however, may be amended by the Governing Board, but shall in no way contravene these fundamental rules.

Art. 16. The American Republics bind themselves to continue to support this Bureau for a term of ten years from this date, and to pay their respective quotas. Any of them may cease to belong to the Union, upon giving notice to the Bureau two years in advance. The Bureau shall continue for a new term of ten years, and thus successively under the same conditions for consecutive terms of ten years, unless twelve months before the expiration of such term, a majority of the members of the Union shall express the wish, through the Secretary of State of the United States, to withdraw therefrom on the expiration of the term.

Art. 17. All of the fundamental rules and regulations by which the Bureau has been governed heretofore, are hereby repealed.

REGULAMENTO

Art. 1.º As convocações para sessões far-se-hão declarando o seu objecto, com tres dias de antecedencia, pelo menos, salvo em casos de muita urgencia.

Quando, durante o debate sobre qualquer assumpto, um dos membros do Conselho requerer segunda discussão, esta será concedida immediatamente, uma vez esgotada a primeira, e não poderá ter lugar antes da reunião seguinte.

Antes da approvação da acta de uma sessão, poderão reconsiderar-se os accordos nella tomados, si assim o pedirem dous dos membros do Conselho.

Art. 2.º A Commissão de Fiscalização examinará as contas da Secretaria, pelo menos uma vez por mez. Recommendará ao Conselho Director os melhoramentos que se devem introduzir quanto ás publicações, bibliothecas e tudo mais que considere opportuno em beneficio da Secretaria ou para dar maior efficacia a seus trabalhos.

Terá, além disso, as attribuições de que trata este Regulamento.

Art. 3.º O pessoal da Secretaria compor-se-ha de um director e mais empregados que o Conselho Director determine e nomeie. Em nenhum caso uma só pessoa poderá accumular os honorarios de diferentes empregos da Secretaria.

Art. 4.º O Director, como chefe da Secretaria, terá a seu cargo todos os assumptos que a ella correspondam, sob a immediata direcção da Commissão Fiscalizadora;

Redigirá, com approvação da mesma Commissão, um Regulamento interno da Secretaria, ao qual deverão submeter-se os empregados;

Nomeará e removerá os continuos e mais empregados inferiores;

REGLAMENTO

Art. 1.º Las citaciones á las juntas se harán expresando su objeto con tres dias de anticipación, á lo menos, salvo caso de gran urgencia.

Quando durante el debate de cualquier asunto, uno de los miembros del Consejo solicitará segunda discusión, ésta será acordada sin más trámite, una vez agotada la primera y no podrá tener lugar hasta la reunión siguiente.

Antes de la aprobación del acta de una junta, podrá reconsiderarse los acuerdos en ella tomados, si así lo solicitaren dos de los miembros del Consejo.

Art. 2.º La Comisión de Vigilancia examinará las cuentas de la Oficina, por lo menos una vez al mes. Recomendará al Consejo Directivo las mejoras que deban introducirse en cuanto á publicaciones, biblioteca y todo lo que estime oportuno en beneficio de la Oficina, ó para dar mayor eficacia á sus trabajos.

Tendrá, además, las atribuciones que le señala este Reglamento.

Art. 3.º El personal de la Oficina se compondrá de un Director y demás empleados que el Consejo Directivo acuerde y nombre. En ningún caso podrán acumularse en una misma persona los sueldos de diferentes empleos de la Oficina.

Art. 4.º El Director, como jefe de la Oficina, tendrá á su cargo todos los asuntos que á ella correspondan, bajo la inmediata dirección de la Comisión de Vigilancia.

Redactará, con aprobación de la misma Comisión, un Reglamento interior de la Oficina, á que deberán sujetarse los empleados;

Nombrará y removerá los mensajeros y demás empleados inferiores;

REGULATIONS.

Art. 1. Calls to meetings shall state the object thereof and shall be issued at least three days in advance, excepting in cases of great urgency.

When during the discussion of any matter, one of the members of the Board shall request a second discussion, such discussion shall be granted without further debate, at the close of the first discussion but such discussion shall not take place until the next meeting.

Before the approval of the minutes of a meeting, the resolutions adopted thereat may be reconsidered, upon the request of two members of the Board.

Art. 2. The Supervisory Committee shall examine the accounts of the Bureau at least once a month. It shall recommend to the Governing Board the improvements to be made regarding publications, the library and anything that it may deem advisable and beneficial to the Bureau, or to give greater efficiency to its work.

The Committee shall have, in addition, the powers determined by these Regulations.

Art. 3. The personnel of the Bureau shall consist of a Director and such other employees as the Governing Board may determine and appoint. In no case shall the same person receive a salary for more than one of the offices of the Bureau.

Art. 4. The Director, as the Chief of the Bureau, shall have charge of all the matters pertaining thereto, under the immediate direction of the Supervisory Committee.

He shall prepare, with the approval of said Committee, the internal regulations of the Bureau, which must be observed by the employees.

He shall appoint and remove the messengers and other subordinate employees.

Fiscalizará a arrecadação e emprego dos dinheiros da Secretaria com a sua immediata responsabilidade;

Fiscalizará tambem a publicação dos boletins e demais publicações da Secretaria;

Assignará as ordens de pagamento, de accordo com o orçamento ou resoluções approvadas pelo Conselho Director;

Não poderá ausentar-se senão com permissão do Presidente do Conselho;

Na sessão de novembro apresentará um relatório annual sobre a marcha da Secretaria, entradas de dinheiro e despesas da mesma, sobre seus trabalhos e projectos, assignando tudo aquillo que, no seu parecer, deva ser reformado para melhorar o serviço e dilatar sua esphera de acção;

Uma semana antes da sessão do mez de maio apresentará um projecto de orçamento da despesa para o anno seguinte.

O Director será substituido interinamente pelo empregado que fôr designado pela Comissão de Fiscalização.

Art. 5.º Os logares da Secretaria serão providos mediante exame, feito nos termos que indicar o Regulamento interno.

DISPOSIÇÃO TRANSITORIA

Ficam revogadas todas as disposições regulamentares anteriores, excepto quanto ao numero, attribuições e demais assumptos referentes ao pessoal da dita Secretaria, que, nos casos especiaes, ficará sujeito ás disposições vigentes.

Feito e assignado na cidade do Rio de Janeiro, aos sete dias do mez de agosto de mil novecentos e seis, em portuguez, hespanol, e inglez, e depositado na Secretaria das Relações Exteriores do Governo dos Estados Unidos do Brasil,

Vigilará la exacta recaudación é inversión de los fondos de la Oficina, bajo su inmediata responsabilidad;

Vigilará también la publicación de los Boletines y demás publicaciones de la Oficina;

Firmará las ordenes de pago, de conformidad con el presupuesto ó acuerdos aprobados por el Consejo Directivo;

No podrá ausentarse sino con permiso del Presidente del Consejo;

En la sesión de Noviembre presentará un informe anual de la marcha de la Oficina, entradas y gastos de ésta, de sus trabajos y proyectos, señalando todo aquello que, en su concepto, deba reformarse para mejorar el servicio y extender su esfera de acción.

Una semana antes de la sesión del mes de Mayo presentará un proyecto de presupuesto de gastos para el año siguiente.

El Director será reemplazado interinamente por el empleado que designe la Comisión de Vigilancia.

Art. 5.º Los empleos de la Oficina se proveerán mediante exámen verificado en los términos que disponga el Reglamento interior.

DISPOSICIÓN TRANSITORIA

Quedan derogadas todas las disposiciones reglamentarias anteriores, excepto en cuanto al número, atribuciones y demás asuntos referentes al personal de dicha Oficina, que quedará sujeto á las disposiciones vigentes sobre el particular.

Hecho y firmado en la ciudad de Río de Janeiro, á los siete días del mes de Agosto de mil novecentos seis, en español, portugués é inglés, y depositado en la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos del

He shall supervise the proper collection and disbursement of the funds of the Bureau, for which he shall be personally responsible.

He shall also supervise the publication of the Bulletin and other publications of the Bureau.

He shall sign all vouchers, in accordance with the budget or resolutions approved by the Governing Board.

He shall not absent himself except with the permission of the Chairman of the Board.

At the meeting in November, he shall submit an annual report on the activities of the Bureau, its receipts and disbursements, its work and plans, proposing such changes as may, in his opinion, be desirable in order to improve the service and extend the sphere of action of the Bureau.

One week before the May meeting, he shall submit an estimate of expenses for the following year.

In the absence of the Director, his duties shall be discharged temporarily by such employee as the Supervisory Committee may designate.

Art. 5. The positions in the Bureau shall be filled upon examination held in the manner prescribed by the internal regulations.

TRANSITORY PROVISION.

All previous regulations are repealed, excepting those pertaining to the number and duties of the employees and other matters relating to the personnel of said Bureau, which shall be subject to the provisions in force.

Made and signed in the City of Rio de Janeiro, on the seventh day of the month of August nineteen hundred and six, in English, Spanish and Portuguese, and deposited in the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Government of

afim de que daqui se extráiam copias certificadas, que serão enviadas por via diplomatica a cada um dos Paizes signatarios.

Brasil, á fin de que se saquen copias certificadas para enviarlas por la vía diplomática á cada uno de los Estados signatarios.

the United States of Brazil, in order that certified copies thereof be made, and forwarded through diplomatic channels to each one of the Signatory States.

For Ecuador.—Emilio Arévalo, Olmedo Alfaro.

For Paraguay.—Manoel Gondra, Arsenio López Decoud, Gualberto Cardús y Huerta.

For Bolivia.—Alberto Gutiérrez, Carlos V. Romero.

For Columbia.—Rafael Uribe Uribe, Guillermo Valencia.

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For Cuba.—Gonzalo de Quesada, Rafael Montoro, Antonio González Lanuza.

For the Dominican Republic.—Emilio C. Joubert.

For Perú.—Eugenio Larrañure y Unánue, Antonio Miró Quesada, Mariano Cornejo.

For the United States of Brazil.—Joaquim Aurelio Nabuco de Araújo, Joaquim Francisco de Assis Brasil, Gastão da Cunha, Alfredo de Moraes Gomes Ferreira, João Pandiá Calogeras, Amaro Cavalcanti, Joaquim Xavier da Silveira, José P. da Graça Aranha, Antonio da Fontoura Xavier.

For El Salvador.—Francisco A. Reyes.

For Costa Rica.—Ascensión Esquivel.

For the United States of Mexico.—Francisco León de La Barra, Ricardo Molina-Hübbe, Ricardo García Granados.

For Guatemala.—Antonio Batres Jáuregui.

For Uruguay.—Luis Melian Lafinur, Antonio María Rodríguez, Gonzalo Ramírez.

For the Argentine Republic.—J. V. González, José A. Terry, Eduardo L. Bidau.

For Nicaragua.—Luis F. Corea.

Pelo Ecuador.—Emilio Arévalo, Olmedo Alfaro.

Pelo Paraguay.—Manuel Gondra, Arsenio López Decoud, Gualberto Cardús y Huerta.

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Pela Republica de Cuba.—Gonzalo de Quesada, Rafael Montoro, Antonio González Lanuza.

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Por la República Dominicana.—Emilio C. Joubert.

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For Nicaragua.—Luis F. Corea.

Pelos Estados Unidos da America.—William I. Buchanan, L. S. Rowe, A. J. Montague, Tulio Lar-
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Van Leer Polk.

Pelo Chile.—Anselmo Hevia Riquelme, Joaquín Wal-
ker Martínez, Luís An-
tonio Vergara, Adolfo
Guerrero.

Por los Estados Unidos de América.—William I. Bu-
chanan, L. S. Rowe, A.
J. Montague, Tulio Lar-
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Van Leer Polk.

For Chili.—Anselmo Hevia Riquelme, Joaquín Wal-
ker Martínez, Luís An-
tonio Vargara, Adolfo
Guerrero.

Resolução

Edifício para a Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

Os abaixo assignados, Delegados das Republicas representadas na Terceira Conferencia Internacional Americana, devidamente autorizados pelos seus Governos, approvaram a seguinte Resolução:

A Terceira Conferencia Internacional Americana

RESOLVE:

1.º Expressar a sua satisfação por se ter realizado essa idéa, que estabelecerá um centro permanente de informações e de troca de idéas entre as Republicas deste continente, bem como uma instalação adequada para a Bibliotheca fundada em memoria de Colombo;

2.º Expressar a esperança de que, antes que se reúna a proxima Conferencia Internacional, a Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas estará installada de modo a poder desempenharas importantes funções de que esta Conferencia a encarregou.

Feito e assignado na cidade do Rio de Janeiro, aos treze dias do mez de agosto de mil novecentos e seis, em portuguez, hespanhol e inglez, e depositado na Secretaria das Relações Exteriores do Governo dos Estados Unidos do Brasil, afim de que daqui se extráiam copias certificadas que serão enviadas por via diplomatica a cada um dos Paizes signatarios.

Pelo Equador.—Emilio Arévalo, Olmedo Alfaro.

Resolución

Edificio para la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas.

Los que suscriben, Delegados de las Repúblicas representadas en la Tercera Conferencia Internacional Americana, debidamente autorizados por sus Gobiernos, han aprobado la siguiente Resolución:

La Tercera Conferencia Internacional Americana

RESUELVE:

1.º Expresar su contento por ver realizado el propósito de establecer un centro permanente de información y de intercambio de ideas entre las Repúblicas de este Continente, y por la provisión de un local adecuado para la Biblioteca en memoria de Colón;

2.º Expresar la esperanza de que, antes que se reúna la próxima Conferencia Internacional, la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas esté instalada de tal manera que pueda desempeñar debidamente las importantes funciones que esta Conferencia le ha designado.

Hecho y firmado en la ciudad de Rio de Janeiro, á los trece días del mes de Agosto de mil novecentos seis, en español, portugués é inglés, y depositado en la Secretaria de Relaciones Exteriores del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos del Brasil, á fin de que se saquen copias certificadas para enviarlas por la vía diplomática á cada uno de los Estados signatarios.

Por el Ecuador.—Emilio Arévalo, Olmedo Alfaro.

Resolution

Building for the International Bureau of the American Republics.

The undersigned, Delegates of the Republics represented in the Third International American Conference, duly authorized by their Governments, have approved the following Resolution:

The Third International American Conference

RESOLVES:

1. To express its gratification that the project to establish a permanent centre of information and of interchange of ideas among the Republics of this Continent, as well as the erection of a building suitable for the Library in memory of Columbus has been realized.

2. To express the hope that, before the meeting of the next International American Conference the International Bureau of American Republics will be housed in such a way as to permit it to properly fulfil the important functions assigned to it by this Conference.

Made and signed in the City of Rio de Janeiro, on the thirteenth day of the month of August, nineteen hundred and six, in English, Portuguese and Spanish, and deposited in the Department of Foreign Relations of the Government of the United States of Brazil, in order that certified copies thereof be made, and forwarded through diplomatic channels to each one of the Signatory States.

For Ecuador.—Emilio Arévalo, Olmedo Alfaro.

- Pelo Paraguay.*—Manuel Gondra, Arsenio López Decoud, Gualberto Cardús y Huerta.
- Pela Bolivia.*—Alberto Gutiérrez, Carlos V. Romero.
- Pela Colombia.*—Rafael Uribe Uribe, Guillermo Valencia.
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- Pelo Salvador.*—Francisco A. Reyes.
- Por Costa Rica.*—Ascensión Esquivel.
- Pelos Estados Unidos de México.*—Francisco León de La Barra, Ricardo Molina-Hübbe, Ricardo García Granados.
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- Por Nicaragua.*—Luis F. Corea.
- Pelos Estados Unidos do Brasil.*—Joaquim Aurelio Nabuco de Araujo, Joaquim Francisco de Assis Brasil, Gastão da Cunha, Alfredo de Moraes Gomes Ferreira, João Pandiá Calogeras, Amaro Cavalcanti, Joaquim Xavier da Silveira, José P. da Graça Aranha, Antonio da Fontoura Xavier.
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- For El Salvador.*—Francisco A. Reyes.
- For Costa Rica.*—Ascensión Esquivel.
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- For the United States of America.*—William I. Buchanan, L. S. Rowe, A. J. Montague, Tulio Larriñaga, Paul S. Reinsch, Van Leer Polk.
- For Chile.*—Anselmo Hevia Riquelme, Joaquín Walker Martínez, Luis Antonio Vergara, Adolfo Guerrero.

Resolução www.libtool.com.cn Resolución

Recomendando a criação de secções especiais dependentes das secretarias das relações exteriores e especificando as suas funções

Os abaixo-assignados, Delegados das Republicas representadas na Terceira Conferencia Internacional Americana, devidamente autorizados pelos seus Governos, approvaram a seguinte Resolução:

A Terceira Conferencia Internacional Americana

RESOLVE:

Recommendar a cada um dos Governos nella representados que nomeie uma Comissão, dependente do Ministerio das Relações Exteriores, e composta, sendo possivel, de pessoas que já tenham sido Delegados a alguma Conferencia Internacional, afim de que:

I. Promova a approvação das resoluções adoptadas pelas Conferencias Internacionales Americanas;

II. Forneça á Secretaria Internacional todos os dados de que ella neccesite para o preparo dos seus trabalhos; e

III. Exerça as demais attribuições que os respectivos Governos julgarem convenientes.

Feito e assignado na cidade do Rio de Janeiro, aos treze dias do mez de agosto, de mil novecentos e seis em portuguez, hespanhol e inglez, e depositado na Secretaria das Relações Exteriores do Governo dos Estados Unidos do Brasil, afim de que daqui se extraíam copias certificadas, que serão enviadas por via

Que recomienda se creen secciones especiales, dependientes de los ministerios de relaciones exteriores, y determina las funciones de ellas

Los que suscriben, Delegados de las Repúblicas representadas en la Tercera Conferencia Internacional Americana, debidamente autorizados por sus Gobiernos, han aprobado la siguiente Resolución:

La Tercera Conferencia Internacional Americana

RESUELVE:

Recomendar á los Gobiernos representados en ella que nombren una Comisión dependiente del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y compuesta, si fuere posible, de personas que hubieren sido Delegados á alguna Conferencia Internacional Americana, á fin de que:

I. Gestionela aprobación de las resoluciones adoptadas por las Conferencias Internacionales Americanas;

II. Suministre á la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas todos los datos que ella neccesite para la preparación de sus trabajos, y,

III. Ejerza las demás atribuciones que los respectivos Gobiernos tuvieren por conveniente conferirle.

Hecho y firmado en la ciudad de Rio de Janeiro, á los trece días del mes de Agosto de mil novecentos e seis, en español portugués e inglés, y depositado en la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos del Brasil, á fin de que se saquen copias certificadas para enviarlas por la vía

Resolution

Recommending the creation of special divisions in the departments of foreign affairs and determining their functions.

The undersigned, Delegates of the Republics represented in the Third International American Conference, duly authorized by their Governments, have approved the following Resolution:

The Third International American Conference

RESOLVES:

To recommend to the Governments represented the appointment of a Committee responsible to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and composed, if possible, of persons that have heretofore served as Delegates to International American Conferences, to the end that:

I.—The resolutions adopted by the International American Conferences shall be approved.

II.—The International Bureau of American Republics shall be furnished with all information necessary for the preparation of its work and that

III.—The Committee shall exercise such further functions as the respective Governments shall deem proper.

Made and signed in the City of Rio de Janeiro, on the thirteenth day of the month of August, nineteen hundred and six, in English, Portuguese and Spanish, and deposited in the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Government of the United States of Brazil, in order that certified copies thereof be made,

diplomática a cada um dos Países signatários.

Pelo Equador.—Emilio Arévalo, Olmedo Alfaro.

Pelo Paraguay.—Manuel Gondra, Arsenio López Decoud, Gualberto Cardús y Huerta.

Pela Bolivia.—Alberto Gutiérrez, Carlos V. Romero.

Pela Colombia.—Rafael Uribe Uribe, Guillermo Valencia.

Por Honduras.—Fausto Dávila.

Por Panama.—José Domingo de Obaldía.

Pela República de Cuba.—Gonzalo de Quesada, Rafael Montoro, Antonio González Lanuza.

Pela República Dominicana.—Emilio C. Joubert.

Pelo Perú.—Eugenio Larrañure y Unánue, Antonio Miró Quesada, Mariano Cornejo.

Pelo Salvador.—Francisco A. Reyes.

Por Costa Rica.—Ascensión Esquivel.

Pelos Estados Unidos do México.—Francisco León de La Barra, Ricardo Molina-Hübbe, Ricardo García Granados.

Por Guatemala.—Antonio Batres Jáuregui.

Pela República Oriental do Uruguay.—Luis Melian Lafinur, Antonio María Rodríguez, Gonzalo Ramírez.

Pela República Argentina.—J. V. González, José A. Terry, Eduardo L. Bidau.

Por Nicaragua.—Luis F. Corea.

Pelos Estados Unidos do Brasil.—Joaquim Aurelio Nabuco de Araújo, Joaquim Francisco de Assis Brasil, Gastão da Cunha, Alfredo de Moraes Gomes Ferreira, João Pandiá Calogeras, Amaro Cavalcanti, Joaquim Xavier da Silveira, José P. da Graça Aranha, Antonio da Fontoura Xavier.

diplomática á cada uno de los Estados signatarios.

Por El Ecuador.—Emilio Arévalo, Olmedo Alfaro.

Por El Paraguay.—Manoel Gondra, Arsenio López Decoud, Gualberto Cardús y Huerta.

Por Bolivia.—Alberto Gutiérrez, Carlos V. Romero.

Por Colombia.—Rafael Uribe Uribe, Guillermo Valencia.

Por Honduras.—Fausto Dávila.

Por Panamá.—José Domingo de Obaldía.

Por Cuba.—Gonzalo de Quesada, Rafael Montoro, Antonio González Lanuza.

Por la República Dominicana.—Emilio C. Joubert.

Por El Perú.—Eugenio Larrañure y Unánue, Antonio Miró Quesada, Mariano Cornejo.

Por El Salvador.—Francisco A. Reyes.

Por Costa Rica.—Ascensión Esquivel.

Por los Estados Unidos de México.—Francisco León de La Barra, Ricardo Molina-Hübbe, Ricardo García Granados.

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and forwarded through diplomatic channels to each one of the Signatory States.

For Ecuador.—Emilio Arévalo, Olmedo Alfaro.

For Paraguay.—Manoel Gondra, Arsenio López Decoud, Gualberto Cardús y Huerta.

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For the Dominican Republic.—Emilio C. Joubert.

For Peru.—Eugenio Larrañure y Unánue, Antonio Miró Quesada, Mariano Cornejo.

For El Salvador.—Dr. Francisco A. Reyes.

For Costa Rica.—Ascensión Esquivel.

For the United States of Mexico.—Francisco León de La Barra, Ricardo Molina-Hübbe, Ricardo García Granados.

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Pelos Estados Unidos da America.—William I. Buchanan, L. S. Rowe, A. J. Montague, Tulio Lar-rinaga, Paul S. Reinsch, Van Leer Polk.

Pelo Chile.—Anselmo Hevia Riquelme, Joaquín Walker Martínez, Luís Antonio Vergara, Adolfo Guerrero.

Por los Estados Unidos de América.—William I. Buchanan, L. S. Rowe, A. J. Montague, Tulio Lar-rinaga, Paul S. Reinsch, Van Leer Polk.

Por Chile.—Anselmo Hevia Riquelme, Joaquín Walker Martínez, Luís Antonio Vergara, Adolfo Guerrero.

For the United States of America.—William I. Buchanan, L. S. Rowe, A. J. Montague, Tulio Lar-rinaga, Paul S. Reinsch, Van Leer Polk.

For Chili.—Anselmo Hevia Riquelme, Joaquín Walker Martínez, Luís Antonio Vergara, Adolfo Guerrero.

Resolução.

Resolución.

Resolution.

Secção de commercio, Alfandegas e Estatística Commercial.

Sección de Comercio, Aduanas Estadística Comercial.

Section of Commerce, Customs and Commercial Statistics.

Os abaixo-assignados, Delegados das Republicas representadas na Terceira Conferencia Internacional Americana, devidamente autorisados pelos seus Governos, approvaram a seguinte Resolução:

A Terceira Conferencia Internacional Americana

Los que suscriben, Delegados de las Repúblicas representadas en la Tercera Conferencia Internacional Americana, debidamente autorizados por sus Gobiernos, han aprobado la siguiente Resolución:

La Tercera Conferencia Internacional Americana

The undersigned, Delegates of the Republics represented in the Third International American Conference, duly authorized by their Governments, have approved the following Resolution:

The Third International American Conference

RESOLVE:

RESUELVE:

RESOLVES:

ART. I. O Conselho Director da Secretaria das Republicas Americanas creará uma secção especial de sua dependencia, que se denominará de Commercio, Alfandegas e Estatística Commercial, devendo confiar sua direcção a um especialista de taes assumptos.

ART. II. Esta Secção terá como principal fim estudar especialmente a legislação aduaneira, regulamentos consulares e estatísticos das Republicas da America, e informar o Conselho Director das ditas Republicas, com a maior brevidade possível, e, o mais tardar, um anno antes da reunião da proxima Conferencia Internacional Americana, sobre as medidas que se devem adoptar com o fim de obter:

(a) a simplificação e uniformização, tanto quanto possível, das leis aduaneiras e consulares que se refiram á entrada e despacho dos vapores e mercadorias;

(b) a uniformização das bases sobre as quaes se hão de organizar as estatísticas officiaes de todos os paizes americanos;

ART. I. El Consejo Directivo de la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas creará una sección especial de su dependencia, que se denominará de Comercio, Aduanas y Estadística Commercial, debiendo encargar de su dirección á un especialista en aquellas materias.

ART. II. Esta Oficina tendrá como principal propósito hacer un estudio especial de la legislación aduanera, reglamentos consulares y estadísticas comerciales de las Repúblicas de América, é informar al Consejo Directivo de dichas Repúblicas, á la brevedad posible y á más tardar un año antes de que se reúna la próxima Conferencia Internacional Americana, sobre las medidas que se deben adoptar á fin de obtener:

(a) la simplificación y uniformidad, en lo posible, de las leyes aduaneras y consulares que se refieren á la entrada y despacho de los buques y mercancías;

(b) la uniformidad de las bases sobre que hayan de formarse las estadísticas oficiales de todos los países americanos;

ART. I. The Governing Board of the Bureau fo American Republics shall create a special Section dependent upon it, which shall be known as the Section of Commerce, Customs, and Commercial Statistics, and shall place it in charge of an expert in these matters.

ART. II. This Section shall have as its chief object a special study of the customs legislation, consular regulations and commercial statistics of the Republics of America, and shall report to the Governing Board of the Bureau of American Republics, within the shortest delay, and at least one year before the meeting of the next International American Conference, all information concerning the measures to be adopted for the purpose of securing:

(a) The simplifying and making uniform, as far as possible, of the customs and consular regulations referring to the entrance and despatch of ships and goods;

(b) The making uniform of the bases on which the official statistics of all the American countries shall be compiled.

(c) a maior circulação possível de dados estatísticos e commerciaes, e o maior desenvolvimento e ampliação das relações commerciaes entre as Republicas Americanas;

(d) que as alfandegas dos paizes americanos indiquem os direitos que devem pagar os artigos de importação quando se lhes envie uma amostra dos ditos artigos.

ART. III. A Comissão, que se nomeará em cada paiz, de accordo com a resolução adoptada pela Tercera Conferencia Pan-Americana, em su sessão de 13 de agosto, encarregar-se-ha de reunir os dados requeridos pela Secção de Commercio, Alfandega e Estatística da Secretaria das Republicas Americanas.

ART. IV. O Conselho Director, uma vez apresentado o parecer, communicar-o-ha immediatamente aos Governos das Republicas da America, afim de que seja devidamente estudado e possa servir de base para as instrucções aos Delegados da Quarta Conferencia.

Feito e assignado na cidade do Rio de Janeiro, aos dezeseis dias do mez de agosto de mil novecentos e seis, em portuguez, hespanhol e inglez, e depositado na Secretaria das Relações Exteriores do Governo dos Estados Unidos do Brasil, afim de que daqui se extrahiam copias certificadas, que serão enviadas por via diplomatica a cada um dos Paizes signatarios.

Pelo Ecuador.—Emilio Arévalo, Olmedo Alfaro.

Pelo Paraguay.—Manuel Gondra, Arsenio López Decoud, Gualberto Cardús y Huerta.

Pela Bolivia.—Alberto Gutiérrez, Carlos V. Romero.

Pela Colombia.—Rafael Uribe Uribe, Guillermo Valencia.

(c) la mayor circulación posible de datos estadísticos y de comercio y el mayor desarrollo y ampliación de las relaciones comerciales entre las Republicas Americanas;

(d) que las aduanas de los países americanos indiquen los derechos que deben pagar los artículos de importación, cuando se les envíe una muestra de dichos artículos

ART. III. La Comisión que se nombre en cada país de conformidad con la Resolución adoptada por la Tercera Conferencia Pan-Americana en su sesión de 13 de Agosto, se encargará de reunir los datos requeridos por la Sección de Comercio, Aduanas y Estadísticas, de la Oficina de las Republicas Americanas.

ART. IV. El Consejo Directivo, una vez presentado el informe, lo comunicará, inmediatamente, á los Gobiernos de las Republicas de América, á fin de que sea debidamente estudiado y pueda servir de base para las instrucciones á los Delegados á la Cuarta Conferencia.

Hecho y firmado en la ciudad de Rio de Janeiro, á los diez y seis días del mes de Agosto de mil novecientos seis, en español, portugués é inglés y depositado en la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos del Brasil, á fin de que se saquen copias certificadas para enviarlas por la vía diplomática á cada uno de los Estados signatarios.

Por El Ecuador.—Emilio Arévalo, Olmedo Alfaro.

Por El Paraguay.—Manoel Gondra, Arsenio López Decoud, Gualberto Cardús y Huerta.

Por Bolivia.—Alberto Gutiérrez, Carlos V. Romero.

Por Colombia.—Rafael Uribe Uribe, Guillermo Valencia.

(c) The greatest possible circulation of statistical and commercial data and the greatest development and amplification of commercial relations between American Republics;

(d) That the Custom Houses of American countries shall indicate the duties to be paid on articles of importation when samples of such articles are sent to them.

ART. III. The Committee to be appointed in each country in conformity with the resolution approved by the Third Pan-American Conference at its Session on the 13th August, shall be charged with the duty of collecting the data desired by the Department of Commerce, Customs and Statistics of the Bureau of American Republics.

ART. IV. The Governing Board, as soon as the information shall have been presented to them, shall immediately communicate, the same to the Governments of the American Republics, so that it may be duly studied and may serve as a basis for the instructions to be given to the Delegates to the Fourth Conference.

Made and signed in the City of Rio de Janeiro, on the sixteenth day of the month of August nineteen hundred and six, in English, Spanish and Portuguese, and deposited in the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Government of the United States of Brazil, in order that certified copies thereof be made, and forwarded through diplomatic channels to each one of the Signatory States.

For Ecuador.—Emilio Arévalo, Olmedo Alfaro.

For Paraguay.—Manoel Gondra, Arsenio López Decoud, Gualberto Cardús y Huerta.

For Bolivia.—Alberto Gutiérrez, Carlos V. Romero.

For Colombia.—Rafael Uribe Uribe, Guillermo Valencia.

- Por Honduras.*—Fausto Dávila.
- Por Panamá.*—José Domingo de Obaldía.
- Pela República de Cuba.*—Gonzalo de Quesada, Rafael Montoro, Antonio González Lanuza.
- Pela República Dominicana.*—Emilio C. Joubert.
- Pelo Perú.*—Eugenio Larabure y Unánue, Antonio Miró Quesada, Mariano Cornejo.
- Pelos Estados Unidos do Brasil.*—Joaquim Aurelio Nabuco de Araujo, Joaquim Francisco de Assis Brasil, Gastão da Cunha, Alfredo de Moraes Gomes Ferreira, João Pandiá Calogeras, Amaro Cavalcanti, Joaquim Xavier da Silveira, José P. da Graça Aranha, Antonio da Fontoura Xavier.
- Pelo Salvador.*—Francisco A. Reyes.
- Por Costa Rica.*—Ascensión Esquivel.
- Pelos Estados Unidos do Mexico.*—Francisco León de La Barra, Ricardo Molina-Hübbe, Ricardo García Granados.
- Por Guatemala.*—Antonio Batres Jáuregui.
- Pela República Oriental do Uruguay.*—Luís Melian Lafinur, Antonio María Rodríguez, Gonzalo Ramírez.
- Pela República Argentina.*—J. V. González, José A. Terry, Eduardo L. Bidau.
- Por Nicaragua.*—Luís F. Corea.
- Pelos Estados Unidos da America.*—William I. Buchanan, L. S. Rowe, A. J. Montague, Tulio Larrinaga, Paul S. Reinsch, Van Leer Polk.
- Pelo Chile.*—Anselmo Hevia Riquelme, Joaquín Walker Martínez, Luis Antonio Vergara, Adolfo Guerrero.
- Por Honduras.*—Fausto Dávila.
- Por Panamá.*—José Domingo de Obaldía.
- Por Cuba.*—Gonzalo de Quesada, Rafael Montoro, Antonio González Lanuza.
- Por la República Dominicana.*—Emilio C. Joubert.
- Por El Perú.*—Eugenio Larabure y Unánue, Antonio Miró Quesada, Mariano Cornejo.
- Por los Estados Unidos del Brasil.*—Joaquim Aurelio Nabuco de Araujo, Joaquim Francisco de Assis Brasil, Gastão da Cunha, Alfredo de Moraes Gomes Ferreira, João Pandiá Calogeras, Amaro Cavalcanti, Joaquim Xavier da Silveira, José P. da Graça Aranha, Antonio da Fontoura Xavier.
- Por El Salvador.*—Francisco A. Reyes.
- Por Costa Rica.*—Ascensión Esquivel.
- Por los Estados Unidos de México.*—Francisco León de La Barra, Ricardo Molina-Hübbe, Ricardo García Granados.
- Por Guatemala.*—Antonio Batres Jáuregui.
- Por la República Oriental del Uruguay.*—Luís Melian Lafinur, Antonio María Rodríguez, Gonzalo Ramírez.
- Por la República Argentina.*—J. V. González, José A. Terry, Eduardo L. Bidau.
- Por Nicaragua.*—Luís F. Corea.
- Por los Estados Unidos de América.*—William I. Buchanan, L. S. Rowe, A. J. Montague, Tulio Larrinaga, Paul S. Reinsch, Van Leer Polk.
- Por Chile.*—Anselmo Hevia Riquelme, Joaquín Walker Martínez, Luis Antonio Vergara, Adolfo Guerrero.
- For Honduras.*—Fausto Dávila.
- For Panamá.*—José Domingo de Obaldía.
- For Cuba.*—Gonzalo de Quesada, Rafael Montoro, Antonio González Lanuza.
- For the Dominican Republic.*—Emilio C. Joubert.
- For Perú.*—Eugenio Larabure y Unánue, Antonio Miró Quesada, Mariano Cornejo.
- For the United States of Brazil.*—Joaquim Aurelio Nabuco de Araujo, Joaquim Francisco de Assis Brasil, Gastão da Cunha, Alfredo de Moraes Gomes Ferreira, João Pandiá Calogeras, Amaro Cavalcanti, Joaquim Xavier da Silveira, José P. da Graça Aranha, Antonio da Fontoura Xavier.
- For El Salvador.*—Francisco A. Reyes.
- For Costa Rica.*—Ascensión Esquivel.
- For the United States of Mexico.*—Francisco León de La Barra, Ricardo Molina-Hübbe, Ricardo García Granados.
- For Guatemala.*—Antonio Batres Jáuregui.
- For Uruguay.*—Luís Melian Lafinur, Antonio María Rodríguez, Gonzalo Ramírez.
- For the Argentine Republic.*—J. V. González, José A. Terry, Eduardo L. Bidau.
- For Nicaragua.*—Luís F. Corea.
- For the United States of America.*—William I. Buchanan, L. S. Rowe, A. J. Montague, Tulio Larrinaga, Paul S. Reinsch, Van Leer Polk.
- For Chih.*—Anselmo Hevia Riquelme, Joaquín Walker Martínez, Luis Antonio Vergara, Adolfo Guerrero.

Resolução

Dívidas públicas

Os abaixo-assignados, Delegados das Republicas representadas na Terceira Conferencia Internacional Americana, devidamente autorizados pelos seus Governos, approvaram a seguinte Resolução:

A Terceira Conferencia Internacional Americana

RESOLVE:

Recommendar aos Governos nella representados que considerem a conveniencia de pedir á Segunda Conferencia da Paz, na Haya, que estude o caso da cobrança, pelo emprego da força, das dívidas publicas, e, de modo geral, os meios tendentes a diminuir entre as Nações a possibilidade dos conflictos de origem exclusivamente pecuniaria.

Feito e assignado na cidade do Rio de Janeiro, aos vinte e dois dias do mez de agosto de mil novecentos e seis, em portuguez, hespanhol e inglez, e depositado na Secretaria das Relações Exteriores do Governo dos Estados Unidos do Brasil, afim de que daqui se extraiam copias certificadas, que serão enviadas por via diplomatica a cada um dos Paizes signatarios.

Pelo Ecuador.—Emilio Arévalo, Olmedo Alfaro.

Pelo Paraguay.—Manoel Gondra, Arsenio López Decoud, Gualberto Cardús y Huerta.

Pela Bolivia.—Alberto Gutiérrez, Carlos V. Romero.

Pela Colombia.—Rafael Uribe, Guillermo Valencia.

Resolución

Deudas públicas

Los que suscriben, Delegados de las Repúblicas representadas en la Tercera Conferencia Internacional Americana, debidamente autorizados por sus Gobiernos, han aprobado la siguiente Resolución:

La Tercera Conferencia Internacional Americana

RESUELVE:

Recomendar á los Gobiernos representados en ella, que consideren el punto de invitar á la Segunda Conferencia de la Paz, de La Haya, para que examine el caso del cobro compulsivo de las deudas públicas y, en general, los medios tendientes á disminuir entre las Naciones los conflictos de origen exclusivamente pecuniario.

Hecho y firmado en la ciudad de Rio de Janeiro, á los veintidós días del mes de Agosto de mil novecientos seis, en español, portugés é inglés, y depositado en la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos del Brasil, á fin de que se saquen copias certificadas para enviarlas por la vía diplomática á cada uno de los Estados signatarios.

Por El Ecuador.—Emilio Arévalo, Olmedo Alfaro.

Por El Paraguay.—Manoel Gondra, Arsenio López Decoud, Gualberto Cardús y Huerta.

Por Bolivia.—Alberto Gutiérrez, Carlos V. Romero.

Por Colombia.—Rafael Uribe Uribe, Guillermo Valencia.

Resolution.

Public debts.

The undersigned, Delegates of the Republics represented in the Third International American Conference, duly authorized by their Governments, have approved the following Resolution:

The Third International American Conference

RESOLVES:

To recommend to the Governments represented therein that they consider the point of inviting the Second Peace Conference, at The Hague, to examine the question of the compulsory collection of public debts, and, in general, means tending to diminish between Nations conflicts having an exclusively pecuniary origin.

Made and signed in the City of Rio de Janeiro, on the twenty-second day of the month of August, nineteen hundred and six, in English, Portuguese and Spanish, and deposited in the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Government of the United States of Brazil, in order that certified copies thereof be made, and forwarded through diplomatic channels to each one of the Signatory States.

For Ecuador.—Emilio Arévalo, Olmedo Alfaro.

For Paraguay.—Manoel Gondra, Arsenio López Decoud, Gualberto Cardús y Huerta.

For Bolivia.—Alberto Gutiérrez, Carlos V. Romero.

For Colombia.—Rafael Uribe Uribe, Guillermo Valencia.

- Por Honduras.*—Fausto Dávila.
- Por Panamá.*—José Domingo de Obaldía.
- Pela Republica de Cuba.*—Gonzalo de Quesada, Rafael Montoro, Antonio González Lanuza.
- Pela Republica Dominicana.*—Emilio C. Joubert.
- Pelo Perú.*—Eugenio Larra-bure y Unánue, Antonio Miró Quesada, Mariano Cornejo.
- Pelo Salvador.*—Francisco A. Reyes.
- Por Costa Rica.*—Ascensión Esquivel.
- Pelos Estados Unidos do Mexico.*—Francisco León de La Barra, Ricardo Molina-Hübbe, Ricardo García Granados.
- Por Guatemala.*—Antonio Batres Jáuregui.
- Pela Republica Oriental do Uruguay.*—Luís Melian Lafinur, Antonio María Rodríguez, Gonzalo Ramírez.
- Pela Republica Argentina.*—J. V. González, José A. Terry, Eduardo L. Bidau.
- Por Nicaragua.*—Luís F. Corea.
- Pelos Estados Unidos do Brasil.*—Joaquim Aurelio Nabuco de Araujo, Joaquim Francisco de Assis Brasil, Gastão da Cunha, Alfredo de Moraes Gomes Ferreira, João Pandiá Calogeras, Amaro Cavalcanti, Joaquim Xavier da Silveira, José P. da Graça Aranha, Antonio da Fontoura Xavier.
- Pelos Estados Unidos da America.*—William I. Buchanan, L. S. Rowe, A. J. Montague, Tulio Larrinaga, Paul S. Reinsch, Van Leer Polk.
- Pelo Chile.*—Anselmo Hevia Riquelme, Joaquín Walker Martínez, Luis Antonio Vergara, Adolfo Guerrero.
- Por Honduras.*—Fausto Dávila.
- Por Panamá.*—José Domingo de Obaldía.
- Por Cuba.*—Gonzalo de Quesada, Rafael Montoro, Antonio González Lanuza.
- Por la República Dominicana.*—Emilio C. Joubert.
- Por El Perú.*—Eugenio Larra-bure y Unánue, Antonio Miró Quesada, Mariano Cornejo.
- Por El Salvador.*—Francisco A. Reyes.
- Por Costa-Rica.*—Ascensión Esquivel.
- Por los Estados Unidos de México.*—Francisco León de La Barra, Ricardo Molina-Hübbe, Ricardo García Granados.
- Por Guatemala.*—Antonio Batres Jáuregui.
- Por la República Oriental del Uruguay.*—Luís Melian Lafinur, Antonio María Rodríguez, Gonzalo Ramírez.
- Por la República Argentina.*—J. V. González, José A. Terry, Eduardo L. Bidau.
- Por Nicaragua.*—Luís F. Corea.
- Por los Estados Unidos del Brasil.*—Joaquim Aurelio Nabuco de Araujo, Joaquim Francisco de Assis Brasil, Gastão da Cunha, Alfredo de Moraes Gomes Ferreira, João Pandiá Calogeras, Amaro Cavalcanti, Joaquim Xavier da Silveira, José P. da Graça Aranha, Antonio da Fontoura Xavier.
- Por los Estados Unidos de América.*—William I. Buchanan, L. S. Rowe, A. J. Montague, Tulio Larrinaga, Paul S. Reinsch, Van Leer Polk.
- Por Chile.*—Anselmo Hevia Riquelme, Joaquín Walker Martínez, Luis Antonio Vergara, Adolfo Guerrero.
- For Honduras.*—Fausto Dávila.
- For Panamá.*—José Domingo de Obaldía.
- For Cuba.*—Gonzalo de Quesada, Rafael Montoro, Antonio González Lanuza.
- For the Dominican Republic.*—Emilio C. Joubert.
- For Peru.*—Eugenio Larra-bure y Unánue, Antonio Miró Quesada, Mariano Cornejo.
- For El Salvador.*—Francisco A. Reyes.
- For Costa Rica.*—Ascensión Esquivel.
- For the United States of Mexico.*—Francisco León de La Barra, Ricardo Molina-Hübbe, Ricardo García Granados.
- For Guatemala.*—Antonio Batres Jáuregui.
- For Uruguay.*—Luís Melian Lafinur, Antonio María Rodríguez, Gonzalo Ramírez.
- For the Argentine Republic.*—J. V. González, José A. Terry, Eduardo L. Bidau.
- For Nicaragua.*—Luís F. Corea.
- For the United States of Brazil.*—Joaquim Aurelio Nabuco de Araujo, Joaquim Francisco de Assis Brasil, Gastão da Cunha, Alfredo de Moraes Gomes Ferreira, João Pandiá Calogeras, Amaro Cavalcanti, Joaquim Xavier da Silveira, José P. da Graça Aranha, Antonio da Fontoura Xavier.
- For the United States of America.*—William I. Buchanan, L. S. Rowe, A. J. Montague, Tulio Larrinaga, Paul S. Reinsch, Van Leer Polk.
- For Chili.*—Anselmo Hevia Riquelme, Joaquín Walker Martínez, Luis Antonio Vergara, Adolfo Guerrero.

Resolução.

Profissões liberais

Os abaixo assignados, Delegados das Republicas representadas na Terceira Conferencia Internacional Americana, devidamente autorizados pelos seus Governos, approvaram a seguinte Resolução:

A Terceira Conferencia Internacional Americana

RESOLVE:

Confirmar integralmente o Tratado sobre exercicio de profissões liberais, assignado em 28 de Janeiro de 1902, na Segunda Conferencia celebrada no Mexico, e recommenda ás Republicas, que a compõem, sua adopção e ratificação.

Feito e assignado na cidade do Rio de Janeiro, aos vinte e dois dias do mez de agosto de mil novecentos e seis, em portuguez, hespanhol e inglez, e depositado na Secretaria das Relações Exteriores do Governo dos Estados Unidos do Brasil, afim de que daqui se extráiam copias certificadas, que serão enviadas por via diplomatica a cada um dos Paizes signatarios.

Pelo Ecuador.—Emilio Arévalo, Olmedo Alfaro.

Pelo Paraguay.—Manuel Gondra, Arsenio López Decoud, Gualberto Cardús y Huerta.

Pela Bolivia.—Alberto Gutiérrez, Carlos V. Romero.

Pela Colombia.—Rafael Uribe Uribe, Guillermo Valencia.

Por Honduras.—Fausto Dávila.

Por Panamá.—José Domingo de Obaldía.

Pela Republica de Cuba.—Gonzalo de Quesada, Ra-

Resolución.

Profesiones liberales

Los que suscriben, Delegados de las Repúblicas representadas en la Tercera Conferencia Internacional Americana, debidamente autorizados por sus Gobiernos, han aprobado la siguiente Resolución:

La Tercera Conferencia Internacional Americana

RESUELVE:

Confirmar íntegramente el Tratado sobre ejercicio de las profesiones liberales, suscrito el 28 de Enero de 1902, en la Segunda Conferencia celebrada en México, y recomienda á las Repúblicas que la componen, su adopción y ratificación.

Hecho y firmado en la ciudad de Rio de Janeiro, á los veintidós días del mes de Agosto de mil novecientos seis, en español, portugués é inglés, y depositado en la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos del Brasil, á fin de que se saquen copias certificadas para enviarlas por la vía diplomática á cada uno de los Estados signatarios.

Por El Ecuador.—Emilio Arévalo, Olmedo Alfaro.

Por El Paraguay.—Manoel Gondra, Arsenio López Decoud, Gualberto Cardús y Huerta.

Por Bolivia.—Alberto Gutiérrez, Carlos V. Romero.

Por Colombia.—Rafael Uribe Uribe, Guillermo Valencia.

Por Honduras.—Fausto Dávila.

Por Panamá.—José Domingo de Obaldía.

Por Cuba.—Gonzalo de Quesada, Rafael Mon-

Resolution.

Liberal professions.

The undersigned, Delegates of the Republics represented in the Third International American Conference, duly authorized by their Governments, have approved the following Resolution:

The Third International American Conference

RESOLVES:

To confirm integrally the Treaty upon the practice of the liberal professions, signed on the 28th of January, 1902, at the Second Conference, held at Mexico, and recommends the Republics composing it to adopt and ratify the same.

Made and signed in the City of Rio de Janeiro, on the twenty-second day of the month of August, nineteen hundred and six, in English, Portuguese and Spanish, and deposited in the Department of Foreign Relations of the Government of the United States of Brazil, in order that certified copies thereof be made and forwarded through diplomatic channels to each one of the Signatory States.

For Ecuador.—Emilio Arévalo, Olmedo Alfaro.

For Paraguay.—Manoel Gondra, Arsenio López Decoud, Gualberto Cardús y Huerta.

For Bolivia.—Alberto Gutiérrez, Carlos V. Romero.

For Colombia.—Rafael Uribe Uribe, Guillermo Valencia.

For Honduras.—Fausto Dávila.

For Panamá.—José Domingo de Obaldía.

For Cuba.—Gonzalo de Quesada, Rafael Mon-

- fael Montoro, Antonio González Lanuza.
Pela República Dominicana.—Emilio C. Joubert.
Pelo Perú.—Eugenio Larra-
 bure y Unánue, Antonio Miró Quesada,
 Mariano Cornejo.
Pelo Salvador.—Francisco A. Reyes.
Por Costa Rica.—Ascensión Esquivel.
Pelos Estados Unidos do México.—Francisco León de La Barra, Ricardo Molina-Hübbe, Ricardo García Granados.
Por Guatemala.—Antonio Batres Jáuregui.
Pela República Oriental do Uruguay.—Luis Melian Lafinur, Antonio María Rodríguez, Gonzalo Ramírez.
Pela República Argentina.—J. V. González, José A. Terry, Eduardo L. Bidau.
Por Nicaragua.—Luis F. Corea.
Pelos Estados Unidos do Brasil.—Joaquim Aurelio Nabuco de Araujo, Joaquim Francisco de Assis Brasil, Gastão da Cunha, Alfredo de Moraes Gomes Ferreira, João Pandiá Calogeras, Amaro Cavalcanti, Joaquim Xavier da Silveira, José P. da Graça Aranha, Antonio da Fontoura Xavier.
Pelos Estados Unidos da America.—William I. Buchanan, L. S. Rowe, A. J. Montague, Tulio Larrinaga, Paul S. Reinsch, Van Leer Polk.
Pelo Chile.—Anselmo Hevia Riquelme, Joaquín Walker Martínez, Luis Antonio Vergara, Adolfo Guerrero.
- toro, Antonio González Lanuza.
Por la República Dominicana.—Emilio C. Joubert.
Por El Perú.—Eugenio Larra-
 bure y Unánue, Antonio Miró Quesada, Mariano Cornejo.
Por El Salvador.—Francisco A. Reyes.
Por Costa Rica.—Ascensión Esquivel.
Por los Estados Unidos de México.—Francisco León de La Barra, Ricardo Molina-Hübbe, Ricardo García Granados.
Por Guatemala.—Antonio Batres Jáuregui.
Por la República Oriental del Uruguay.—Luis Melian Lafinur, Antonio María Rodríguez, Gonzalo Ramírez.
Por la República Argentina.—J. V. González, José A. Terry, Eduardo L. Bidau.
Por Nicaragua.—Luis F. Corea.
Por los Estados Unidos del Brasil.—Joaquim Aurelio Nabuco de Araujo, Joaquim Francisco de Assis Brasil, Gastão da Cunha, Alfredo de Moraes Gomes Ferreira, João Pandiá Calogeras, Amaro Cavalcanti, Joaquim Xavier da Silveira, José P. da Graça Aranha, Antonio da Fontoura Xavier.
Por los Estados Unidos de América.—William I. Buchanan, L. S. Rowe, A. J. Montague, Tulio Larrinaga, Paul S. Reinsch, Van Leer Polk.
Por Chile.—Anselmo Hevia Riquelme, Joaquín Walker Martínez, Luis Antonio Vergara, Adolfo Guerrero.
- toro, Antonio González Lanuza.
For the Dominican Republic.—Emilio C. Joubert.
For Perú.—Eugenio Larra-
 bure y Unánue, Antonio Miró Quesada, Mariano Cornejo.
For El Salvador.—Francisco A. Reyes.
For Costa Rica.—Ascensión Esquivel.
For the United States of Mexico.—Francisco León de La Barra, Ricardo Molina-Hübbe, Ricardo García Granados.
For Guatemala.—Antonio Batres Jáuregui.
For Uruguay.—Luis Melian Lafinur, Antonio María Rodríguez, Gonzalo Ramírez.
For the Argentine Republic.—J. V. González, José A. Terry, Eduardo L. Bidau.
For Nicaragua.—Luis F. Corea.
For the United States of Brazil.—Joaquim Aurelio Nabuco de Araujo Joaquim Francisco de Assis Brasil, Gastão da Cunha, Alfredo de Moraes Gomes Ferreira, João Pandiá Calogeras, Amaro Cavalcanti, Joaquim Xavier da Silveira, José P. da Graça Aranha, Antonio da Fontoura Xavier.
For the United States of America.—William I. Buchanan, L. S. Rowe, A. J. Montague, Tulio Larrinaga, Paul S. Reinsch, Van Leer Polk.
For Chili.—Anselmo Hevia Riquelme, Joaquín Walker Martínez, Luis Antonio Vergara Adolfo Guerrero.

Resolução.

Relações commerciaes

Os abaixo assignados, Delegados das Republicas representadas na Terceira Conferencia Internacional Americana, devidamente autorisados pelos seus Governos, approvaram a seguinte Resolução:

A Terceira Conferencia Internacional Americana

RESOLVE:

ART. I. A Secretaria das Republicas Americanas, depois de reunião e de estudo dos antecedentes que sejam necesarios, elaborará projecto contendo as bases definitivas do contracto que fôr conveniente celebrar com uma ou mais companhias de vapores para o estabelecimento de linhas de navegação ligando os principaes portos dos paizes americanos.

ART. II. Estas bases serão, com a devida anticipação, levadas ao conhecimento dos Governos signatarios, afim de que possam dar instrucções a seus Delegados para que a proxima Conferencia Internacional Americana se pronuncie a respeito dellas.

ART. III. Recomendar aos Governos representados nesta Conferencia que, para melhorar os meios que facilitem o commercio, promovam accordos entre si, estimulando, tanto quanto possivel, o serviço de communicações por meio de vias ferreas, vapores e linhas telegraphicas, bem como convenções postaes para o transporte de encomendas, afim de que as mercaderias e as noticias

Resolución.

Relaciones comerciales

Los que suscriben, Delegados de las Repúblicas representadas en la Tercera Conferencia Internacional Americana, debidamente autorizados por sus Gobiernos, han aprobado la siguiente Resolución:

La Tercera Conferencia Internacional Americana

RESUELVE:

ART. I. La oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas, previa la reunión y estudio de los antecedentes que sean necesarios, elaborará un proyecto que contenga las bases definitivas del contrato que sea conveniente celebrar con una ó más compañías de vapores para el establecimiento de líneas de navegación que unan los principales puertos de los países americanos;

ART. II. Estas bases serán puestas, con la debida anticipación, en conocimiento de los Gobiernos signatarios, á fin de que puedan dar instrucciones á sus Delegados con el objeto de que la próxima Conferencia Internacional Americana se pronuncie acerca de ellas;

ART. III. Recomendar á los Gobiernos representados en esta Conferencia que, con el objeto de mejorar los medios que faciliten el comercio, promuevan acuerdos entre ellos, estimulando en lo posible el servicio rápido de comunicaciones por vias férreas, vapores y líneas telegráficas, así como convenciones postales para el transporte de encomiendas, á fin de que las mercaderías y no-

Resolution.

Commercial relations.

The undersigned, Delegates of the Republics represented in the Third International American Conference, duly authorized by their Governments, have approved the following Resolution:

The Third International American Conference

RESOLVES:

ART. I. The International Bureau of American Republics, after due collection and study of the necessary material, shall elaborate a project containing the definite bases of a contract which it may be advisable to conclude with one or more steamship companies for the establishment or maintenance of navigation lines connecting the principal ports of American Countries;

ART. II. These bases shall be communicated in due time, to the signatory Governments so that they may instruct their Delegates to the end that the next International American Conference may give its opinion thereon;

ART. III. To recommend to the Governments represented at this Conference that, with the aim of bettering the means of increasing trade, they should conclude conventions among themselves, stimulating as far as possible, a rapid service of communications by railway, steamer and telegraphic lines, as well as postal conventions for the carriage of samples, so that goods and commercial ad-

commerciaes circulem com rapidez e economia.

ART. IV. Recomendar igualmente aos Governos dos paizes signatarios que procurem estabelecer entre si as ligações por meio de linhas de estradas de ferro e de telegraphos.

ART. V. Recomendar que as mercadorias em transitio pelas vias de communicação de um paiz qualquer, tenham isenção de impostos, devendo pagar unicamente os serviços prestados pelas installações dos portos ou dos caminhos a percorrer, na mesma proporção do que pagam, por esses mesmos serviços, as mercadorias destinadas ao consumo do paiz em cujo territorio se verifica o transitio.

Feito e assignado na cidade do Rio de Janeiro, aos vinte e trez dias do mez de Agosto de mil novecentos e seis, em portuguez, hespanhol e inglez, e depositado na Secretaria das Relações Exteriores do Governo dos Estados Unidos do Brasil, afim de que daqui se extraiam copias certificadas, que serão enviadas por via diplomatica a cada um dos Paizes signatarios.

Pelo Ecuador.—Emilio Arévalo, Olmedo Alfaro.

Pelo Paraguay.—Manuel Gondra, Arsenio López Decoud, Gualberto Cardús y Huerta.

Pela Bolivia.—Alberto Gutiérrez, Carlos V. Romero.

Pela Colombia.—Rafael Uribe Uribe, Guillermo Valencia.

Por Honduras.—Fausto Dávila.

Por Panamá.—José Domingo de Obaldía.

Pela Republica de Cuba.—Gonzalo de Quesada, Rafael Montoro, Antonio González Lanuza.

Pela Republica Dominicana.—Emilio C. Joubert.

Pelo Perú.—Eugenio Larrañure y Unánue, Antonio Miró Quesada, Mariano Cornejo.

Pelos Estados Unidos do Brasil.—Joaquim Aurelio Na

ticias comerciales circulen con rapidez y economía;

ART. IV. Recomendar igualmente á los Gobiernos de los países signatarios que procuren la conexión entre ellos de las líneas férreas y telegráficas.

ART. V. Recomendar que las mercancías en tránsito por las vías de comunicación de un país cualquiera, sean libres de impuesto, debiendo pagar únicamente los servicios prestados por las instalaciones adecuadas de los puertos ó de los caminos recorridos, en la misma escala que pagan dichos servicios las mercancías destinadas al consumo del país por cuyo suelo se verifica el tránsito.

Hecho y firmado en la ciudad de Rio de Janeiro, á los veintitrés días del mes de Agosto de mil novecientos seis, en español, portugués é inglés y depositado en la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos del Brasil, á fin de que se saquen copias certificadas para enviarlas por la vía diplomática á cada uno de los Estados signatarios.

Por El Ecuador.—Emilio Arévalo, Olmedo Alfaro.

Por El Paraguay.—Manoel Gondra, Arsenio López Decoud, Gualberto Cardús y Huerta.

Por Bolivia.—Alberto Gutiérrez, Carlos V. Romero.

Por Colombia.—Rafael Uribe Uribe, Guillermo Valencia.

Por Honduras.—Fausto Dávila.

Por Panamá.—José Domingo de Obaldía.

Por Cuba.—Gonzalo de Quesada, Rafael Montoro, Antonio González Lanuza.

Por la República Dominicana.—Emilio C. Joubert.

Por El Perú.—Eugenio Larrañure y Unánue, Antonio Miró Quesada, Mariano Cornejo.

Pos los Estados Unidos del Brasil.—Joaquim Aurelio

vertisements may circulate with rapidity and economy;

ART. IV. To recommend as well to the Governments of the signatory countries that they should seek to connect their railroads and telegraphic lines.

ART. V. To recommend that goods in transit over the routes of communication of any country whatever, shall be free from all duties, paying solely for services rendered by the adequate installations of the ports and roads passed over, on the same scale as such services are paid for by goods destined for the consumption of the country over whose territory the transit takes place.

Made and signed in the City of Rio de Janeiro, on the twenty-third day of the month of August nineteen hundred and six, in English, Spanish and Portuguese, and deposited in the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Government of the United States of Brazil, in order that certified copies thereof be made, and forwarded through diplomatic channels to each one of the Signatory States.

For Ecuador.—Emilio Arévalo, Olmedo Alfaro.

For Paraguay.—Manoel Gondra, Arsenio López Decoud, Gualberto Cardús y Huerta.

For Bolivia.—Alberto Gutiérrez, Carlos V. Romero.

For Colombia.—Rafael Uribe Uribe, Guillermo Valencia.

For Honduras.—Fausto Dávila.

For Panamá.—José Domingo de Obaldía.

For Cuba.—Gonzalo de Quesada, Rafael Montoro, Antonio González Lanuza.

For the Dominican Republic.—Emilio C. Joubert.

For Peru.—Eugenio Larrañure y Unánue, Antonio Miró Quesada, Mariano Cornejo.

For the United States of Brazil.—Joaquim Aurelio

- bucu de Araujo, Joaquim Francisco de Assis Brasil, Gastão da Cunha, Alfredo de Moraes Gomes Ferreira, João Pandiá Calogeras, Amaro Cavalcanti, Joaquim Xavier da Silveira, José P. da Graça Aranha, Antonio da Fontoura Xavier.
- Pelo Salvador.*—Francisco A. Reyes.
- Por Costa Rica.*—Ascensión Esquivel.
- Pelos Estados Unidos do Mexico.*—Francisco León de La Barra, Ricardo Molina-Hübbe, Ricardo García Granados.
- Por Guatemala.*—Antonio Batres Jáuregui.
- Pela Republica Oriental do Uruguay.*—Luís Melian Lafinur, Antonio María Rodríguez, Gonzalo Ramírez.
- Pela Republica Argentina.*—J. V. González, José A. Terry, Eduardo L. Bidau.
- Por Nicaragua.*—Luís F. Corea.
- Pelos Estados Unidos da America.*—William I. Buchanan, L. S. Rowe, A. J. Montague, Tulio Larrinaga, Paul S. Reinsch, Van Leer Polk.
- Pelo Chile.*—Anselmo Hevia Riquelme, Joaquín Walker Martínez, Luís Antonio Vergara, Adolfo Guerrero.
- Nabuco de Araujo, Joaquim Francisco de Assis Brasil, Gastão da Cunha, Alfredo de Moraes Gomes Ferreira, João Pandiá Calogeras, Amaro Cavalcanti, Joaquim Xavier da Silveira, José P. da Graça Aranha, Antonio da Fontoura Xavier.
- Por El Salvador.*—Francisco A. Reyes.
- Por Costa Rica.*—Ascensión Esquivel.
- Por los Estados Unidos de México.*—Francisco León de La Barra, Ricardo Molina-Hübbe, Ricardo García Granados.
- Por Guatemala.*—Antonio Batres Jáuregui.
- Por la República Oriental del Uruguay.*—Luís Melian Lafinur, Antonio María Rodríguez, Gonzalo Ramírez.
- Por la República Argentina.*—J. V. González, José A. Terry, Eduardo L. Bidau.
- Por Nicaragua.*—Luís F. Corea.
- Por los Estados Unidos de América.*—William I. Buchanan, L. S. Rowe, A. J. Montague, Tulio Larrinaga, Paul S. Reinsch, Van Leer Polk.
- Por Chile.*—Anselmo Hevia Riquelme, Joaquín Walker Martínez, Luís Antonio Vergara, Adolfo Guerrero.
- Nabuco de Araujo, Joaquim Francisco de Assis Brasil, Gastão da Cunha, Alfredo de Moraes Gomes Ferreira, João Pandiá Calogeras, Amaro Cavalcanti, Joaquim Xavier da Silveira, José P. da Graça Aranha, Antonio da Fontoura Xavier.
- For El Salvador.*—Francisco A. Reyes.
- For Costa Rica.*—Ascensión Esquivel.
- For the United States of Mexico.*—Francisco León de La Barra, Ricardo Molina-Hübbe, Ricardo García Granados.
- For Guatemala.*—Antonio Batres Jáuregui.
- For Uruguay.*—Luís Melian Lafinur, Antonio María Rodríguez, Gonzalo Ramírez.
- For the Argentine Republic.*—J. V. González, José A. Terry, Eduardo L. Bidau.
- For Nicaragua.*—Luís F. Corea.
- For the United States of America.*—William I. Buchanan, L. S. Rowe, A. J. Montague, Tulio Larrinaga, Paul S. Reinsch, Van Leer Polk.
- For Chili.*—Anselmo Hevia Riquelme, Joaquín Walker Martínez, Luís Antonio Vergara, Adolfo Guerrero.

Resolução.

Futuras conferencias.

Os abaixo-assignados, Delegados das Republicas representadas na Terceira Conferencia Internacional Americana, devidamente autorizados pelos seus Governos, approvaram a seguinte Resolução:

Dados os satisfactorios resultados que se obtiveram com as Conferencias Internacionais Americanas já realizadas, é fóra de duvida a conveniencia de continuar a celebral-as periodicamente, e dentro de prazos não muito afastados, afim de manter e favorecer, cada vez mais, a unidade de plano e intuitos que tem aconselhado as suas importantes deliberações.

A Comissão, ao tratar do lugar em que se deve realizar a proxima Conferencia, recebeu de alguns Delegados a indicação da cidade de Buenos Aires. Ainda que tal indicação tenha sido recebida com unanime sympathia, que fica constando das actas, a Comissão julgou não dever alterar o precedente estabelecido, attendendo a que pôde ter inconvenientes de ordens diversas a indicação muito anticipada do lugar.

De accordo com essas ideias da Comissão, a Terceira Conferencia Internacional Americana

RESOLVE:

I. Fica incumbido o Conselho Director da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas de designar o lugar em que se deve reunir a Quarta Conferencia Internacional Americana,

Resolución.

Futuras conferencias.

Los que suscriben, Delegados de las Repúblicas representadas en la Tercera Conferencia Internacional Americana, debidamente autorizados por sus Gobiernos, han aprobado la siguiente Resolución:

Dados los resultados satisfactorios que se han alcanzado en las Conferencias Internacionales Americanas ya efectuadas, es indudable la conveniencia de seguir celebrándolas periódicamente, dentro de plazo no muy lejano, a fin de mantener y fomentar, cada vez más, la unidad de plan y de propósito que han servido de guía a sus importantes deliberaciones.

La Comisión, al ocuparse del lugar en que deba reunirse la próxima Conferencia, recibió la indicación de algunos Delegados que señalaron la ciudad de Buenos Aires.

Aunque tal indicación fué oída con unánime sympathia, de la que se deja constancia, la Comisión ha creído, sin embargo, que no debe alterar el precedente establecido, pues puede tener inconvenientes de diverso orden un señalamiento muy anticipado de lugar.

De acuerdo con estas ideas de la Comisión, la Tercera Conferencia Internacional

RESUELVE:

I. Se faculta al Consejo Directivo de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas para que designe el lugar en que deba reunirse la Cuarta Conferencia Internacional Ame-

Resolution.

Future conferences.

The undersigned, Delegates of the Republics represented in the Third International American Conference, duly authorized by their Governments, have approved the following Resolution:

Given the satisfactory results that have been attained at past International American Conferences, it is undoubtedly convenient to continue to celebrate them periodically, at short intervals so as to maintain and increase at each meeting the unity of plan and of purpose which has guided their important deliberations.

The Committee while considering the place of meeting of the next Conference received from a number of delegates the suggestion of the city of Buenos Aires.

Although this suggestion was received with unanimous sympathy, a fact duly registered in the Minutes, the Committee considered that it ought not to alter established precedents, as a premature naming of the place might be attended with various inconveniences.

In accordance with these views of the Committee, the Third International American Conference

RESOLVES:

I. The Governing Board of the International Bureau of American Republics is authorized to designate the place at which the Fourth International Conference shall meet, which meeting

que se realizará dentro de cinco annos, e de promover a organização do Programma e Regulamento, assim como de attender aos demais pormenores necessarios,—podendo marcar, ou tra data, caso não seja possível a reunião da dita Conferencia dentro do prazo fixado.

II. A Conferencia recommenda ao mesmo Conselho Director que, si for possível, faça com um anno de antecedencia a designação da data e do logar para a proxima Conferencia, e formule o programma seis mezes antes da data que fixar.

Feito e assignado na cidade do Rio de Janeiro, aos vinte e tres dias do mez de Agosto de mil novecentos e seis, em portuguez, hespanhol e inglez, e depositado na Secretaria das Relações Exteriores do Governo dos Estados Unidos do Brasil, afim de que daqui se extraiam copias certificadas, que serão enviadas por via diplomatica a cada um dos Paizes signatarios.

Pelo Ecuador.—Emilio Arévalo, Olmedo Alfaro.

Pelo Paraguay.—Manuel Gondra, Arsenio López Decoud, Gualberto Cardús y Huerta.

Pela Bolivia.—Alberto Gutiérrez, Carlos V. Romero.

Pela Colombia.—Rafael Uribe Uribe, Guillermo Valencia.

Por Honduras.—Fausto Dávila.

Por Panamá.—José Domingo de Obaldía.

Pela Republica de Cuba.—Gonzalo de Quesada, Rafael Montoro, Antonio González Lanuza.

Pela Republica Dominicana.—Emilio C. Joubert.

Pelo Perú.—Eugenio Larrabure y Unánue, Antonio Miró Quesada, Mariano Cornejo.

Pelos Estados Unidos do Brasil.—Joaquim Aurelio Nabuco de Araujo, Joaquim Francisco de Assis Brasil, Gastão da

ricana, que deberá efectuarse dentro de los cinco años; para que provea á la formación del programa y reglamento y atienda los demás detalles necesarios; y para que señale otra fecha, si no fuera posible la reunión de dicha Conferencia dentro del plazo fijado.

II. Se recomienda al mismo Consejo Directivo que, si fuera posible, haga con un año de anticipación la designación de fecha y de lugar para la próxima Conferencia, y formule el programa seis meses antes de la fecha que señale.

Hecho y firmado en la ciudad de Río de Janeiro, á los veintitrés días del mes de Agosto de mil novecientos seis, en español, portugués é inglés, depositado en la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos del Brasil, á fin de que se saquen copias certificadas para enviarlas por la vía diplomática á cada uno de los Estados signatarios.

Por El Ecuador.—Emilio Arévalo, Olmedo Alfaro.

Por El Paraguay.—Manoel Gondra, Arsenio López Decoud, Gualberto Cardús y Huerta.

Por Bolivia.—Alberto Gutiérrez, Carlos V. Romero.

Por Colombia.—Rafael Uribe Uribe, Guillermo Valencia.

Por Honduras.—Fausto Dávila.

Por Panamá.—José Domingo de Obaldía.

Por Cuba.—Gonzalo de Quesada, Rafael Montoro, Antonio González Lanuza.

Por la República Dominicana.—Emilio C. Joubert.

Por El Perú.—Eugenio Larrabure y Unánue, Antonio Miró Quesada, Mariano Cornejo.

Por los Estados Unidos del Brasil.—Joaquim Aurelio Nabuco de Araujo, Joaquim Francisco de Assis Brasil, Gastão da Cunha,

shall be within the next five years; to provide for the drafting of the programme and regulations and to take into consideration all other necessary details; and to set another date in case the meeting of the said Conference cannot take place within the prescribed limit of time.

II. It is recommended to the said Governing Board to designate the date and place for the next Conference, one year in advance if possible, and to formulate the programme six months before the prescribed date.

Made and signed in the City of Rio de Janeiro, on the twenty-third day of the month of August nineteen hundred and six, in English, Spanish, and Portuguese, and deposited in the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Government of the United States of Brazil, in order that certified copies thereof be made, and forwarded through diplomatic channels to each one of the Signatory States.

For Ecuador.—Emilio Arévalo, Olmedo Alfaro.

For Paraguay.—Manoel Gondra, Arsenio López Decoud, Gualberto Cardús y Huerta.

For Bolivia.—Alberta Gutiérrez, Carlos V. Romero.

For Colombia.—Rafael Uribe Uribe, Guillermo Valencia.

For Honduras.—Fausto Dávila.

For Panamá.—José Domingo de Obaldía.

For Cuba.—Gonzalo de Quesada, Rafael Montoro, Antonio González Lanuza.

For the Dominican Republic.—Emilio C. Joubert.

For Peru.—Eugenio Larrabure y Unánue, Antonio Miró Quesada, Mariano Cornejo.

For the United States of Brazil.—Joaquim Aurelio Nabuco de Araujo, Joaquim Francisco de Assis Brasil, Gastão da

- Cunha, Alfredo de Moraes Gomes Ferreira, João Pandiá Calogeras, Amaro Cavalcanti, Joaquim Xavier da Silveira, José P. da Graça Aranha, Antonio da Fontoura Xavier.
- Pelos Salvador.*—Francisco A. Reyes.
- Por Costa Rica.*—Ascensión Esquivel.
- Pelos Estados Unidos do Mexico.*—Francisco León de La Barra, Ricardo Molina-Hübbe, Ricardo García Granados.
- Por Guatemala.*—Antonio Batres Jáuregui.
- Pela Republica Oriental do Uruguay.*—Luís Melian Lafinur, Antonio María Rodríguez, Gonzalo Ramírez.
- Pela Republica Argentina.*—J. V. González, José A. Terry, Eduardo L. Bidau.
- Por Nicaragua.*—Luís F. Corea.
- Pelos Estados Unidos da America.*—William I. Buchanan, L. S. Rowe, A. J. Montague, Tulio Larri- naga, Paul S. Reinsch, Van Leer Polk.
- Pelo Chile.*—Anselmo Hevia Riquelme, Joaquín Walk- er Martínez, Luís Anto- nio Vergara, Adolfo Guerrero.
- Alfredo de Moraes Gomes Ferreira, João Pandiá Calogeras, Amaro Cavalcanti, Joaquim Xavier da Silveira, José P. da Graça Aranha, Antonio da Fontoura Xavier.
- Por El Salvador.*—Francisco A. Reyes.
- Por Costa-Rica.*—Ascensión Esquivel.
- Por los Estados Unidos de México.*—Francisco León de La Barra, Ricardo Molina-Hübbe, Ricardo García Granados.
- Por Guatemala.*—Antonio Batres Jáuregui.
- Por la República Oriental del Uruguay.*—Luís Melian Lafinur, Antonio María Rodríguez, Gonzalo Ramírez.
- Por la República Argen- tina.*—J. V. González, José A. Terry, Eduardo L. Bidau.
- Por Nicaragua.*—Luís F. Corea.
- Por los Estados Unidos de América.*—William I. Buchanan, L. S. Rowe, A. J. Montague, Tulio Larri- naga, Paul S. Reinsch, Van Leer Polk.
- Por Chile.*—Anselmo Hevia Riquelme, Joaquín Walk- er Martínez, Luís Anto- nio Vergara, Adolfo Guerrero.
- Cunha, Alfredo de Mo- raes Gomes Ferreira, João Pandiá Calogeras, Amaro Cavalcanti, Joa- quim Xavier da Silveira, José P. da Graça Aranha, Antonio da Fontoura Xavier.
- For El Salvador.*—Francisco A. Reyes.
- For Costa Rica.*—Ascensión Esquivel.
- For the United States of Mexico.*—Francisco León de La Barra, Ricardo Mo- lina-Hübbe, Ricardo García Granados.
- For Guatemala.*—Antonio Batres Jáuregui.
- For Uruguay.*—Luís Melian Lafinur, Antonio María Rodríguez, Gonzalo Ra- mírez.
- For the Argentine Republic.*—J. V. González, José A. Terry, Eduardo L. Bidau.
- For Nicaragua.*—Luís F. Corea.
- For the United States of America.*—William I. Bu- chanan, L. S. Rowe, A. J. Montague, Tulio Larri- naga, Paul S. Reinsch, Van Leer Polk.
- For Chile.*—Anselmo Hevia Riquelme, Joaquín Walk- er Martínez, Luís Anto- nio Vergara, Adolfo Guerrero.

Resolução.

Recursos naturales.

Os abaixo-assignados, Delegados das Republicas representadas na Terceira Conferencia Internacional Americana, devidamente autorisados pelos seus Governos, approvaram a seguinte Resolução:

A Terceira Conferencia Internacional Americana

Resolución.

Recursos naturales.

Los que suscriben, Delegados de las Repúblicas representadas en la Tercera Conferencia Internacional Americana, debidamente autorizados por sus Gobiernos, han aprobado la siguiente Resolución:

La Tercera Conferencia Internacional Americana

Resolution.

Natural resources.

The undersigned, Delegates of the Republics represented in the Third International American Conference, duly authorized by their Governments, have approved the following Resolution:

The Third International American Conference

RESOLVE:

1.º Autoriza-se a Secretaria das Republicas Americanas a estabelecer, como parte de sua Secção de Commercio; Alfandega e Estatistica, um serviço especial destinado a facilitar o desenvolvimento dos recursos naturais e meios de communicação nas diversas Republicas Americanas.

Com este fim fica encarregada a Secretaria de recolher e analysar, permanentemente, todas as informações fidedignas sobre os recursos naturais e obras publicas projectadas, e as condições legais em que podem obter-se dos Governos Americanos as concessões de terras, minas e florestas.

Essas informações serão postas á disposição dos Governos e pessoas interessadas, e publicadas com regularidade nos boletins da Secretaria.

2.º A Secretaria será obrigada a prestar seus serviços aos Governos da America, quando qualquer delles os solicite com o fim de conseguir informações que lhes possam ser uteis acerca das obras publicas projectadas; e guardará nos seus archivos, á disposição de

RESUELVE:

1.º Autorízase á la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas para establecer, como parte de su Sección de Comercio, Aduana y Estadística, un servicio especial destinado á facilitar el desenvolvimiento de los recursos naturales y medios de comunicación en las diversas Repúblicas de América.

Con este fin queda encargada la Oficina de recoger y analizar, permanentemente, todas las informaciones fidedignas sobre los recursos naturales, las obras públicas proyectadas, y las condiciones legales en que pueden obtenerse de los Gobiernos Americanos las concesiones de tierras, minas y bosques.

Estos informes serán puestos á disposición de los Gobiernos y de las personas interesadas, y se publicarán con regularidad en los boletines de la Oficina.

2.º La Oficina estará obligada á prestar sus servicios á los Gobiernos de América, cuando cualquiera de ellos los solicite, con el fin de conseguir informes que pudieran serles útiles acerca de las obras públicas proyectadas; y guardará en sus archivos, á disposición de

RESOLVES:

1.—That the Bureau of America Republics be authorized to establish as a part of its Section of Commerce, Customs and Statistics, a special service destined to facilitate the development of the natural resources and means of communication within the various Republics of America.

To this end the Bureau is charged with the duty of gathering and classifying, permanently, all trustworthy information on the natural resources, projected public works, and legal conditions under which it is possible to obtain from the American Governments, concessions of lands, mines and forests.

This information shall be put at the disposition of the Governments and persons interested therein, and shall be regularly published in the Bulletins of the Bureau.

2.—The Bureau shall be bound to render its services, to the Governments of America, when any one of them shall demand such services, with a view to obtaining information that might be useful to them with regard to projected public works; and it shall

das pessoas interessadas, os planos e pormenores dessas obras.

las personas interesadas, los planes y pormenores de esas obras.

preserve in its archives, at the disposal of interested persons, the plans and specifications of the said works.

3.º A proxima Conferencia Internacional dos Estados Americanos presen-

3.º La próxima Conferencia Internacional de los Estados Americanos presen-

3.—The next International Conference of American States shall consider the following subject:

tará toda a atenção ao seguinte assumpto:
O estudo das leis que regem as concessões politicas nos diversos paizes da America, para recomendar á consideração dos Governos Americanos os acordos e disposições que melhor contribuam para o desenvolvimento da industria e dos recursos naturais das Republicas do continente.

El estudio de las leyes, que rigen las concesiones públicas en los diversos países de América, para recomendar á la consideración de los Gobiernos Americanos los acuerdos ó disposiciones que mejor contribuyan al desarrollo industrial y al de los recursos naturales de las Repúblicas del continente.

The study of the laws that regulate public concessions in the various countries of America, in order to recommend to the American Governments, for their consideration, such agreements or dispositions as would best contribute to the development of the industries and natural resources of the Republics.

Afim de que se possa reunir todo o material necessario para esse estudo, fica a Secretaria encarregada de apresentar á proxima Conferencia Pan-Americana uma memoria especial sobre as leis relativas aos assumptos acima mencionados e que vigoram hoje nas diversas Republicas do continente.

A fin de que se pueda reunir todo el material necesario para esta discusión, queda encargada la Oficina de presentar una memoria especial á la próxima Conferencia Pan-Americana, sobre las leyes relativas á los asuntos antes mencionados, que rijan hoy en la diversas Repúblicas del continente.

In order that all the material necessary for this discussion may be gathered, the Bureau is hereby charged with the duty of presenting a special Memoir to the next Pan-American Conference on the laws relative to the above-mentioned matters, which are in force to-day in the various American Republics.

Feito e assignado na cidade do Rio de Janeiro, aos vinte e tres dias do mez de Agosto de mil novecentos e seis, em portuguez, hespanhol e inglez, e depositado na Secretaria das Relações Exteriores do Governo dos Estados Unidos do Brasil, afim de que daqui se extráiam copias certificadas, que serão enviadas por via diplomatica a cada um dos Paizes signatarios.

Hecho y firmado en la ciudad de Rio de Janeiro, á los veintitrés días del mes de Agosto de mil novecientos seis, en español, portugués é inglés, y depositado en la Secretaria de Relaciones Exteriores del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos del Brasil, á fin de que se saquen copias certificadas para enviarlas por la via diplomática á cada uno de los Estados signatarios.

Made and signed in the City of Rio de Janeiro, on the twenty-third day of the month of August, nineteen hundred and six, in English, Portuguese and Spanish, and deposited in the Department of Foreign Relations of the Government of the United States of Brazil, in order that certified copies thereof be made, and forwarded through diplomatic channels to each one of the Signatory States.

Pelo Ecuador.—Emilio

Por El Ecuador.—Emilio

For Ecuador.—Emilio

Arévalo, Olmedo Alfaro.

Arévalo, Olmedo Alfaro.

Arévalo, Olmedo Alfaro.

Pelo Paraguay.—Manuel Gondra, Arsenio López Decoud, Gualberto Cardús y Huerta.

Por El Paraguay.—Manuel Gondra, Arsenio López Decoud, Gualberto Cardús y Huerta.

For Paraguay.—Manuel Gondra, Arsenio López Decoud, Gualberto Cardús y Huerta.

Pela Bolivia.—Alberto Gutiérrez, Carlos V. Romero.

Por Bolivia.—Alberto Gutiérrez, Carlos V. Romero.

For Bolivia.—Alberto Gutiérrez, Carlos V. Romero.

Pela Colombia.—Rafael Uribe Uribe, Guillermo Valencia.

Por Colombia.—Rafael Uribe Uribe, Guillermo Valencia.

For Colombia.—Rafael Uribe Uribe, Guillermo Valencia.

Por Honduras.—Fausto Dávila.

Por Honduras.—Fausto Dávila.

For Honduras.—Fausto Dávila.

Por Panamá.—José Domingo de Obaldía.

Por Panamá.—José Domingo de Obaldía.

For Panamá.—José Domingo de Obaldía.

Pela Republica de Cuba.—Gonzalo de Quesada, Rafael Mon-

Por Cuba.—Gonzalo de Quesada, Rafael Mon-

For Cuba.—Gonzalo de Quesada, Rafael Mon-

- fael Montoro, Antonio González Lanuza.
- Pela República Dominicana.*—Emilio C. Joubert.
- Pelo Perú.*—Eugenio Larra- bure y Unánue, Antonio Miró Quesada, Mariano Cornejo.
- Pelos Estados Unidos do Brasil.*—Joaquim Aurelio Nabuco de Araujo, Joaquim Francisco de Assis Brasil, Gastão da Cunha, Alfredo de Moraes Gomes Ferreira, João Pandiá Calogeras, Amaro Cavalcanti, Joaquim Xavier da Silveira, José P. da Graça Aranha, Antonio da Fontoura Xavier.
- Pelo Salvador.*—Francisco A. Reyes.
- Por Costa Rica.*—Ascensión Esquivel.
- Pelos Estados Unidos do México.*—Francisco León de La Barra, Ricardo Molina-Hübbe, Ricardo García Granados.
- Por Guatemala.*—Antonio Batres Jáuregui.
- Pela República Oriental do Uruguay.*—Luis Melian Lafinur, Antonio María Rodríguez, Gonzalo Ramírez.
- Pela República Argentina.*—J. V. González, José A. Terry, Eduardo L. Bidau.
- Por Nicaragua.*—Luis F. Corea.
- Pelos Estados Unidos da America.*—William I. Buchanan, L. S. Rowe, A. J. Montague, Tulio Larrinaga, Paul S. Reinsch, Van Leer Polk.
- Pelo Chile.*—Anselmo Hevia, Riquelme, Joaquín Walker Martínez, Luis Antonio Vergara, Adolfo Guerrero.
- toro, Antonio González Lanuza.
- Por la República Dominicana.*—Emilio C. Joubert.
- Por El Perú.*—Eugenio Larra- bure y Unánue, Anto- riano Miró Quesada, Ma- riano Cornejo.
- Por los Estados Unidos del Brasil.*—Joaquim Aurelio Nabuco de Araujo, Joaquim Francisco de Assis Brasil, Gastão da Cunha, Alfredo de Moraes Gomes Ferreira, João Pandiá Calogeras, Amaro Cavalcanti, Joaquim Xavier da Silveira, José P. da Graça Aranha, Antonio da Fontoura Xavier.
- Por El Salvador.*—Francisco A. Reyes.
- Por Costa Rica.*—Ascensión Esquivel.
- Por Los Estados Unidos de México.*—Francisco León de La Barra, Ricardo Molina-Hübbe, Ricardo García Granados.
- Por Guatemala.*—Antonio Batres Jáuregui.
- Por la República Oriental del Uruguay.*—Luis Melian Lafinur, Antonio María Rodríguez, Gonzalo Ramírez.
- Por la República Argentina.*—J. V. González, José A. Terry, Eduardo L. Bidau.
- Por Nicaragua.*—Luis F. Corea.
- Por los Estados Unidos de América.*—William I. Buchanan, L. S. Rowe, A. J. Montague, Tulio Larrinaga, Paul S. Reinsch, Van Leer Polk.
- Por Chile.*—Anselmo Hevia Riquelme, Joaquín Walker Martínez, Luis Antonio Vergara, Adolfo Guerrero.
- toro, Antonio González Lanuza.
- For the Dominican Republic.*—Emilio C. Joubert.
- For Peru.*—Eugenio Larra- bure y Unánue, Antonio Miró Quesada, Mariano Cornejo.
- For the United States of Brazil.*—Joaquim Aurelio Nabuco de Araujo, Joaquim Francisco de Assis Brasil, Gastão da Cunha, Alfredo de Moraes Gomes Ferreira, João Pandiá Calogeras, Amaro Cavalcanti, Joaquim Xavier da Silveira, José P. da Graça Aranha, Antonio da Fontoura Xavier.
- For El Salvador.*—Francisco A. Reyes.
- For Costa Rica.*—Ascensión Esquivel.
- For the United States of Mexico.*—Francisco León de La Barra, Ricardo Molina-Hübbe, Ricardo García Granados.
- For Guatemala.*—Antonio Batres Jáuregui.
- For Uruguay.*—Luis Melian Lafinur, Antonio María Rodríguez, Gonzalo Ramírez.
- For the Argentine Republic.*—J. V. González, José A. Terry, Eduardo L. Bidau.
- For Nicaragua.*—Luis F. Corea.
- For the United States of America.*—William I. Buchanan, L. S. Rowe, A. J. Montague, Tulio Larrinaga, Paul S. Reinsch, Van Leer Polk.
- For Chili.*—Anselmo Hevia Riquelme, Joaquín Walker Martínez, Luis Antonio Vergara, Adolfo Guerrero.

Resolution.

Resolución.

Resolução

Sanitary police.

Polícia sanitaria.

Polícia sanitaria

The Third International American Conference recognizes the utility of the principles of international sanitary police which inspired the last convention celebrated in Rio de Janeiro, applicable to a definite region and the convention signed in Washington on the 14th of October, 1905, which is applicable to all the nations of America, and, in virtue of this, recommends to the countries here represented:

La Tercera Conferencia Internacional Americana reconoce la conveniencia de los principios de Policía Sanitaria Internacional en que se inspiran la última Convención celebrada en Rio de Janeiro, aplicable á determinada región, y la Convención firmada en Washington el 14 de Octubre de 1905, que es aplicable á todas las Naciones de América, y en tal virtud, recomienda á los países aquí representados:

A Terceira Conferencia Internacional Americana reconhece a conveniencia dos principios de Polícia Sanitaria em que se inspiraram a ultima Convenção celebrada no Rio de Janeiro, sómente applicavel a determinadas regiões, e a Convenção assignada em Washington a 14 de outubro de 1905, que é applicavel a todas as Nações da America; e, por isso, recommenda aos paizes aqui representados;

1. That, as a general rule, they adopt the said international sanitary convention of Washington, adhering to it and putting its precepts into practice.

1. Que, como regla general, adopten dicha Convención Sanitaria Internacional de Washington, adhiriéndose á ella y poniendo en práctica sus preceptos.

1.º Que, como regra geral, adoptem a citada Convenção Sanitaria Internacional de Washington, adherindo a ella e pondo em prática os seus preceitos.

2. The adoption of measures tending to obtain the sanitation of the cities, and especially of the ports, and to attain as far as possible to a better knowledge and a greater observance of hygienic and sanitary principles.

2. La adopción de medidas encaminadas á obtener el saneamiento de las ciudades y, especialmente, de los puertos, y á conseguir en todo lo posible el mayor conocimiento y la mayor observancia de los principios higiénicos y sanitarios.

2.º A adopção de medidas tendentes a obter o saneamento das cidades e especialmente dos portos, e a conseguir, quanto possível, o melhor conhecimento e a mais perfeita observancia dos principios hygienicos e sanitarios.

3. The advisability that all American nations attend the next international sanitary convention to be celebrated in the City of Mexico in December, 1907, and that they instruct their respective delegates to study and solve the following points:

3. La conveniencia de que todos los países americanos asistan á la próxima Convención Sanitaria Internacional, que debe celebrarse en la Ciudad de México en Diciembre de 1907, y de que den á sus respectivos Delegados á dicha Convención instrucciones para que estudien y resuelvan los puntos siguientes:

3.º A conveniencia de que todos os paizes americanos assistam á proxima Conferencia Sanitaria Internacional, que se deve reunir na cidade do Mexico em dezembro de 1907, e deem intruções aos seus respectivos Delegados, nessa Convenção, para que estudem e resolvam os seguintes pontos:

A. Practical means of rendering effective the second of the present recommendations.

A) Medios prácticos de hacer efectiva la segunda de las presentes recomendaciones.

a) meios praticos para tornar efectiva a segunda destas recommendações;

B. Establishment and regulation in each of

B) Establecimiento y reglamentación en cada uno

b) estabelecimento e reglamentação, em cada um

the American countries of a committee composed of three medical or sanitary authorities to constitute, under the direction of the International Sanitary Bureau, established at Washington, an international sanitary informing committee of the American Republics, contributions to meet and to communicate between themselves data referring to public health and for any other purpose that the Convention may think proper.

C. Establishment and regulation in some place in South America designated by the convention of a center of sanitary information that shall supply to the already existing International Sanitary Bureau the elements necessary to carry out the recommendations 5, 6, and 7 on sanitary police made by the Second International American Conference.

D. Establishment of relations between the International Bureau established at Washington, and the Bureau Sanitaire International, of Paris, in order to obtain the best information in sanitary matters and take resolutions tending to the object entrusted to both Bureaus.

4. In accordance with the provisions of the article 3, paragraph c, the city of Montevideo is hereby designated as the seat of the center of sanitary information.

AUGUST 23, 1906.

de los países americanos de una Comisión compuesta de tres autoridades médicas o sanitarias, para constituir, bajo la dirección de la Oficina Sanitaria Internacional establecida en Washington, una Comisión Sanitaria Internacional Informadora de las Repúblicas Americanas, con atribuciones para reunir y comunicarse datos referentes á la sanidad pública y para lo demás que la Convención juzgare conveniente.

C) Establecimiento y reglamentación, en el lugar de la América del Sud que la Convención designe, de un centro de información sanitaria que proporcione á la Oficina Sanitaria Internacional ya existente los elementos necesarios para cumplir las recomendaciones V, VI y VII sobre Policía Sanitaria, hechas por la Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana.

D) Establecimiento de relaciones entre la Oficina Sanitaria Internacional establecida en Washington y el Bureau Sanitaire International, de Paris, á fin de obtener la mejor información en materias sanitarias y de tomar acuerdos que tiendan al objeto encomendado á una y otra Oficinas.

4. De acuerdo con lo prescripto en el art. 3, inc. c, designase á la ciudad de Montevideo como residencia del centro informativo sanitario.

(23 DE AGOSTO DE 1906.)

dos países americanos, de uma Comissão constituida por tres autoridades medicas ou sanitarias, que formem, sob a direcção da Secretaria Sanitaria Internacional, estabelecida em Washington, uma Comissão Sanitaria Internacional Consultiva das Republicas Americanas, com a attribuição de reunir e realizar o serviço de comunicação dos dados relativos á saúde publica, e com as outras attribuições que a Convenção julgar convenientes;

c) estabelecimento e reglamentação, no ponto da America do Sul que for designado pela Convenção, de um Centro de Informações Sanitarias, que forneça á Secretaria Sanitaria Internacional, ja existente, os elementos necesarios para o cumprimento das recommendações 1ª, 2ª, 3ª, e 4ª, sobre Policía Sanitaria, feitas pela Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana;

d) estabelecimento de relações entre a Secretaria Internacional, estabelecida em Washington, e o Bureau Sanitaire International de Paris, com o intuito de obter as melhores informações sobre assumptos sanitarios e de realizar accordos que se relacionem com os fins dessas duas Secretarias.

4.º (Adicional) De acuerdo com o què determina o art. 3º, lettra c, fica designada a cidade de Montevideo para sède do Centro Consultivo Sanitario.

(23 DE AGOSTO DE 1906)

Resolution.

Intercontinental Railway.

The Third International American Conference resolve

I.

1. To confirm the existence of the permanent committee on the continental railway; and

Resoluciones.

Ferrocarril Pan-Americano.

La Tercera Conferencia Internacional resuelve:

I.

1. Confirmar la existencia de la Comisión Permanente del Ferrocarril Continental; y

Resoluções.

Estrada de Ferro Pan-Americana.

A Terceira Conferencia Internacional Americana resolve:

I.

Art. 1º. Manter a Comissão Permanente da Estrada de Ferro Continental;

2. That the governing board of the International Bureau of American Republics shall be empowered to increase the number of members of the committee, or to replace them, if necessary, in view of the information presented by the president of the former.

II.

1. That with the object of contributing within the shortest possible time to the termination of the Pan-American Railway, each Republic, when giving its support to the construction of lines destined to serve local interests, should follow, as far as possible, the intercontinental route;

2. That each State in which there are sections to be built should seek to organize associations of engineers destined to complete the plans, specifications, and estimates that shall serve to fix the amount of capital necessary to complete the construction;

3. That the Governments of the different States shall determine, as soon as possible, what concessions of land, subventions, interest guaranties on invested capital, exemptions of duty on material for the construction and rolling stock, and any other concessions they deem it advisable to grant; and

4. That the Governments shall designate a person or center that shall maintain itself in constant communication with the permanent committee on the continental railway, so as to impart to it and obtain from it information and data relative to the undertaking.

III.

To express its gratitude to that body for the zeal, intelligence, and

2. El Consejo Directivo de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas podrá aumentar el número de los miembros de la Comisión ó reemplazarlos en caso necesario, en vista de los informes de su Presidente.

II.

1. Que con el objeto de contribuir, dentro del menor plazo posible, á la terminación del Ferrocarril Pan-Americano, cada República, al fomentar la construcción de trayectos, que sirvan intereses locales, disponga seguir, hasta donde sea factible, el trazo intercontinental;

2. Que cada Estado en que haya tramos por construir, procure organizar Cuerpos de Ingenieros destinados á completar los planos, especificaciones, pliegos de condiciones y presupuestos, que sirvan como base para fijar el capital necesario á la construcción;

3. Que los Gobiernos de los diferentes Estados determinen cuanto antes las concesiones de terrenos, subvenciones, garantías de interés sobre el capital invertido, exención de derechos aduaneros para el material de construcción y exploración y cualesquiera otros auxilios que estimen conveniente otorgar; y

4. Que los Gobiernos designen una persona ó centro que se mantenga en comunicación constante con la Comisión Permanente del Ferrocarril Continental, á fin de suministrarle y obtener de ella informes y datos relativos á la Empresa.

III.

Expresar su reconocimiento hacia aquella Corporación por el celo, inteli-

Art. 2º. O Conselho Director da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas poderá augmentar o numero dos membros da Comissão, ou substituil-os, sendo necessario o de accordo com o que a respeito informar o Presidente.

II.

Art. 1º. Que, com o intuito de contribuir, dentro do menor prazo possivel, para a terminação da Estrada de Ferro Pan-Americana, cada Republica, ao favorecer a construção de vias que attendam a interesses locais, faça seguir, o mais possivel, o traçado intercontinental;

Art. 2º. Que cada paiz, em que haja secções a construir, procure organizar comissões de engenheiros, destinadas a completar os planos, especificações, bases, contractos e orçamentos, que sirvam para determinar o capital necessario á construção;

Art. 3º. Que os Governos dos diversos paizes determinem quanto antes as concessões de terras, subvenções, garantia de juros sobre o capital empregado, isenção de direitos aduaneiros para o material de construção e exploração, e quaesquer outros auxilios que julgarem conveniente conceder; e

ART. 4º. Que os governos designem uma pessoa, ou uma comissão, que se mantenha em comunicação constante com a comissão permanente da Estrada de Ferro Continental, afim de fornecer-lhe e della obter informações e dados relativos á Empresa.

III.

Artigo unico. Expressir o seu reconhecimento á Comissão Permanente

perseverance which it has placed at the service of a work which will contribute to strengthen and will bring about the practical consummation of the unity of America.

AUGUST 23, 1906.

gencia y perseverancia que ha puesto al servicio de una obra que contribuirá á fortalecer y consumará prácticamente la unidad de América.

pelo zelo, intelligencia e perseverança que ella poz ao serviço de tal empreza, que contribuirá para realizar praticamente e consolidar a unidade da America.

(23 DE AGOSTO DE 1906.)

Resolution.

The coffee industry.

The third International American Conference resolves:

1. To recommend to the Governments the celebration of an International American Conference which shall adopt efficacious measures for the benefit of coffee products; and tend to combat the crisis which during many years has overwhelmed this important branch of the wealth of many of the Republics of the continent.

2. The city of São Paulo, in the United States of Brazil, is hereby designated as the seat of the said Conference.

AUGUST 23, 1906.

Resolución.

La industria del café.

1°. Debe recomendarse á los Gobiernos la celebración de una Conferencia Internacional Americana para dictar eficaces medidas en beneficio de los productores [de café], que tiendan á combatir eficazmente la crisis que hace años viene haciéndose sentir en tal importante ramo de la riqueza de muchas de las Repúblicas de este Continente;

2°. La ciudad de San Pablo, en los Estados Unidos del Brasil, queda designada para la celebración de dicha Conferencia.

(23 DE AGOSTO DE 1906.)

Resolução.

A Industria do café.

A Terceira Conferencia Internacional Americana resolve:

1°. Recommendar aos Governos a celebração de uma Conferencia Internacional Americana que adopte efficazes medidas em beneficio dos produtores de café, e tendam a combater a crise em que ha annos se vê tão importante ramo da riqueza de muitas das Republicas deste Continente.

2°. A cidade de S. Paulo, nos Estados Unidos do Brasil, fica designada para nella se celebrar a dita Conferencia.

(23 DE AGOSTO DE 1906.)

Resolution.

Fluctuations in exchange.

The Third International American Conference resolves:

1. To recommend to the Governments that they cause to be prepared for the next conference a detailed study of the monetary system in force in each one of the American Republics, its history, the fluctuations of the type of exchange which have taken place in the last twenty years, the preparation of tables showing the influence of the said fluctuations on commerce and industrial development.

Resolución.

Las fluctuaciones del tipo de cambio.

La Tercera Conferencia Internacional Americana resuelve:

1. Recomendar á los Gobiernos que hagan preparar para la próxima Conferencia un estudio detallado sobre el sistema monetario vigente en cada una de las Repúblicas Americanas, su historia, las fluctuaciones del tipo de cambio que han tenido lugar en los últimos veinte años, confección de tablas que demuestren la influencia de las referidas fluctuaciones sobre el comercio y el desarrollo industrial;

Resolução.

As flutuações do typo de cambio.

Esta Conferencia resolve:

1°. Recommendar aos Governos que preparem para a proxima Conferencia um estudo minucioso sobre o systema monetario vigente em cada uma das Republicas Americanas, sua historia, as flutuações do typo de cambio que se deram nos ultimos vinte annos, e o preparo de tabellas que demonstrem a influencia das referidas flutuações sobre o commercio e o desenvolvimento industrial;

2. To recommend also that these studies be transmitted to the International Bureau of American Republics in order that the latter may prepare a résumé of the said studies, publish and distribute them among the several Governments at least six months before the meeting of the next international conference.

AUGUST 23, 1906.

II. Recomendar, además, que estos estudios se pasen a la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas para que prepare un resumen de dichos estudios, los publique y distribuya a los respectivos Gobiernos, por lo menos seis meses antes de la reunión de la próxima Conferencia Internacional.

(23 DE AGOSTO DE 1906.)

2º. Recomendar ainda que estes estudo se transmitam á Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas, para que esta prepare um resumo dos referidos estudos e os publique e distribua aos respectivos Governos, pelo menos seis mezes antes da reunião da proxima Conferencia Internacional.

(23 DE AGOSTO DE 1906.)

Motion.

Peace in Central America.

That the Third International American Conference shall address to the Presidents of the United States of America and of the United States of Mexico a note, in which the Conference which is being held at Rio expresses its satisfaction at the happy results of their mediation for the celebration of peace between the Republics of Guatemala, Honduras, and Salvador.

JULY 23, 1906.

Moción.

La paz en Centro América.

Que la Tercera Conferencia Internacional Americana se dirija á los Presidentes de los Estados Unidos de América y de los Estados Unidos de México por una nota en la que se exprese la satisfacción con que la Conferencia reunida en Rio ha visto su feliz mediación para ajuste de la paz entre las Repúblicas de Guatemala, Honduras y Salvador.

(23 DE JULIO DE 1906.)

Moção.

A paz na Centro America.

Que a Terceira Conferencia Internacional Americana se dirija aos Presidentes dos Estados Unidos da America e dos Estados Unidos do Mexico, por uma nota, em que se lhes manifeste a satisfação com que a Conferencia reunida no Rio de Janeiro teve conhecimento da sua feliz mediação para o ajuste de paz celebrado entre as Republicas de Guatemala, Salvador e Honduras.

(23 DE JULHO DE 1906.)

Motion.

The disaster by Earthquake at Valparaiso.

That, according to the usual forms, it shall express to the Government of Chili the deep sorrow with which it has received the news of the disaster which has befallen a sister nation; that it shall inform it of the sincerity with which the American Republics share its grief, and that it shall manifest to it, in due time, the hope that it entertains that the catastrophe will not prove to have the grave character attributed to it by the first news.

Mociones.

El desastre por el terremoto á Valparaiso.

La Tercera Conferencia Internacional Americana resuelve expresar al Gobierno de Chile la profunda pena con que ha recibido la noticia del desastre que actualmente affige al pueblo hermano; le haga presente la sinceridad con que comparten su duelo las Repúblicas de América, y le manifieste, al propio tiempo, la esperanza que abriga de que la catástrofe no habrá revestido la gravedad que le atribuyeran las primeras noticias.

Moções.

Voto de pesar da Republica do Chile.

A Terceira Conferencia Internacional Americana resolve:

Exprimir ao Governo do Chile o profundo pesar com que recebeu a noticia do desastre que actualmente affige o povo irmão, communicando-lhe a sinceridade com que compartilham a sua magoa todas as Republicas da America, e, ao mesmo tempo, manifestando a esperanza de que a catastrophe não tenha assumido a gravidade que lhe attribuiram as primeiras noticias.

This assembly wishes to express its hope that out of the actual ruins shall shortly arise a greater prosperity and greatness for the sister Republic.

Esta Asamblea hace votos para que de las ruinas del momento surja bien pronto mayor prosperidad y grandeza para la República hermana.

(21 DE AGOSTO DE 1906.)

Esta Assembléa faz votos para que das ruinas de hoje se levantem, em breve, maior prosperidade e grandeza para a Republica irmã.

(21 DE AGOSTO DE 1906.)

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AUGUST 21, 1906.

Motion.

Greeting to Chile.

The Conference, about to close its sessions, desires to have the following wish registered in the minutes:

That, at the opening of the Fourth International American Conference, days of joy may again have arisen for the Chilean nation, which lies to-day struck to the heart by a great disaster.

The penultimate session of the Conference was fixed for the 26th day of August, at 11 o'clock in the morning.

AUGUST 23, 1906.

Moción.

Salutación á la Nación Chilena.

La Conferencia cierra sus sesiones dejando constancia en la última sesión que celebra, del siguiente voto:

Que al abrir la Cuarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, días de regocijo hayan vuelto para la Nación Chilena, hoy herida en el corazón por un gran desastre.

(23 DE AGOSTO DE 1906.)

Moção.

Regosijo para a nação Chilena.

A Conferencia encerra as suas sessões, fazendo constar da acta o seguinte voto:

Que, ao abrir-se a Quarta Conferencia Internacional Americana, estejam de novo correndo dias de regosijo para a Nação Chilena, hoje ferida no coração por um grande desastre.

(23 DE AGOSTO DE 1906.)

APPENDIX G.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEES OF THE CONFERENCE ON THE VARIOUS CONVENTIONS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MOTIONS.

COMMITTEE ON THE REORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS, WITH DRAFT OF PROPOSED RESOLUTION.

[Translation.]

Ia.

- (a) Reorganization of the International Bureau on a permanent basis.
- (b) The Extension and improvement of the plan and efficiency of the Institution, is one of the subjects of the program referred to the First General Committee for consideration.

Being desirous of furthering the purposes of the former, and giving due consideration to the importance of the Bureau, to the indisputable services it has rendered up to the present time and will continue to render to American international relations, the consensus of opinion is that the institution should be made a permanent one, and that, at the same time, the scope of its labors should be extended. The bases provide greater powers to the Governing Board in order that the Bureau may not be tied down to regulations which might become incompatible with the future demands. For this reason special stress has been laid on the purpose of providing fundamental provisions broad enough to meet the conditions that future events will bring about.

Upon this basis, the sub-committee proceeded to make a selection from among the plans proposed, namely: one by the American Delegation, with an explanatory statement; another, in a similar form, by the Chilean Delegation, and a draft of basis and regulations submitted by Mr. Quesada. Consideration was also given to a report from the Committee on Commercial Relations, referred to us by the Chair, the principal portions of which are embodied in the respective portion of these bases.

If the bases approved by the Second Conference for the organization of the International Bureau, be compared with those now recommended, it will be observed that the life of the Bureau, which was formerly rather precarious, has been assured for a fixed term of ten years, which term may be extended indefinitely for additional terms of the same length, with one exception which reserves the right to any of the signatory Republics, to withdraw from the Union. It is to be hoped that the confirmation of the payment of the respective quota, in proportion to the population of each contributing country, will make available the funds necessary to assure the success of the undertaking.

It will not be amiss to mention as an improvement of great importance, the gratuitous character provided for the publications of the Bureau, which will facilitate their wider circulation and strengthen the usefulness of the Institution.

In place of providing for a Bureau of a purely commercial character, as was done by the First Conference and confirmed in part by the Second, this plan provides for an organization more in accord with the spirit of the institution, namely:

To serve as a permanent center of information for the American Republics, in their reciprocal relations, and as a committee entrusted with the duty of assisting in securing the ratification of resolutions and conventions adopted by the International American Conferences.

With regard to the manner of collecting, the mandatory provisions regarding the presentation of reports, and other data, provisions are adopted to assure the shortest and speediest route to make its labors effective.

Some provisions of an administrative character, which will be developed by others of an adjective character, complete the basis of reorganization.

The First Committee believes that it thus performs the duty entrusted to it and fulfils the purposes of the first subject of the Programme.

The Committee, therefore, has the honor to submit for the consideration of the Conference, the following:

DRAFT OF RESOLUTION.

ART. I. The Third International Pan-American Conference resolves to continue the International Union of the American Republics, created by the First Conference, and confirmed by the Second.

The purposes of the International Bureau of the American Republics, which will represent said Union, are the following:

1. To compile and distribute commercial information and prepare commercial reports;

2. To compile and classify all that pertains to the Treaties and Conventions between the American Republics, and between the latter and non-American States;

3. To report on educational matters;

4. To prepare reports upon the questions indicated by resolutions of the International American Conferences;

5. To assist in obtaining the ratification of the resolutions and conventions adopted by the various Conferences;

6. To carry into effect all the resolutions it is directed to execute which have already been or may hereafter be adopted by the International American Conferences;

7. To act as the Permanent Committee of the International American Conferences, recommending plans to be included among the subjects to be considered by the next Conference; these plans must be communicated to the various Governments forming the Union, at least six months before the date of the meeting of the next Conference;

8. To submit, within the same period, a report to the various Governments on the work of the Bureau during the term covered since the meeting of the last Conference, and also special reports on any matter which may have been referred to it for report;

9. To keep the records of the International American Conferences.

ART. II. The International Bureau of the American Republics will be administered by a Governing Board, consisting of the Diplomatic Representatives of all the Governments of said Republics accredited to the Government of the United States of America, and of the Secretary of State of the United States, who will act as Chairman of said Governing Board.

ART. III. Any diplomatic representative unable to attend the meetings of the Board, may transmit his vote, stating his reasons therefor in writing. Representation by proxy will not be allowed.

ART. IV. The Governing Board will meet in regular session the first Wednesday of every month, excepting in the months of June, July and August, and in special session upon the call of the Chairman, issued on his own initiative or at the request of two members of the Board. The attendance of five members at any ordinary or special session shall be sufficient to permit the Board to proceed with its business.

ART. V. In the absence of the Secretary of State of the United States, the senior diplomatic representative in Washington, present, shall act as Chairman.

ART. VI. At the regular session to be held in November of this year, the Governing Board shall fix by lot the order of precedence among all the representatives of the American Republics forming the Union, in order to create a Supervisory Board. The first four on this list and the Secretary of State of the United States, will constitute the First Supervisory Board, and the four members of the Board shall be replaced by turns, one every year, so that the Board will be totally renewed after four years. The outgoing members shall be replaced by those following on the list, the same method being observed in the event of resignation.

The Secretary of State of the United States shall always be the Chairman of the Board.

The Supervisory Board shall hold a regular session the first Monday of every month, and three members shall be sufficient to constitute a quorum.

ART. VII. The direction and administration of the Bureau shall be entrusted to a Director appointed by the Governing Board.

ART. VIII. The Director shall have charge of the fulfillment of the purposes of the Bureau, in accordance with these bases, the Regulations and the dispositions of the Governing Board. He shall have charge of the correspondence with the Governments of the Union through their Diplomatic Representatives in Washington or directly, in the absence of such representatives. He must attend, in an advisory capacity, the meetings of the Governing Board, of the Committees and of the International Conferences of the countries of the Union, unless there be a resolution to the contrary.

ART. IX. The personnel of the Office, the number of employees, their appointment, duties, and everything pertaining thereto, shall be determined by the Regulations.

ART. X. The Governments of the Union shall have the right to send at their own cost to the Bureau a special agent to secure such data and information as may be requested, and at the same time such as his Government may require as to the commerce and industries of any of the countries of America.

ART. XI. The Director of the Bureau shall present at the regular session in the month of May, a detailed budget of the expenses for the following year. This budget, after approval by the Governing Board, shall be transmitted to the various Governments represented in the Union, with a statement of the quota due from each which quota shall be fixed in proportion to the population of each country.

ART. XII. The Bureau shall issue such publications as the Governing Board may determine, and shall publish a Bulletin at least once a month.

All these publications, with the exception of those determined by the Governing Board, shall be distributed gratuitously.

ART. XIII. In order that the Bureau may obtain the greatest correctness possible in its publications, each country belonging to the Union shall transmit directly to said Bureau, two copies of the official documents or publications having reference to the matters connected with the purposes of the Union.

ART. XIV. All the publications of the Bureau shall be carried free of charge by the mails of the American Republics.

ART. XV. The Bureau shall be governed by the Regulations adopted at this Conference, which regulations, however, may be amended by the Governing Board, in so far as not in contravention with the bases of its constitution.

ART. XVI. The American Republics bind themselves to continue to support this Bureau for a term of ten years from this date, and to pay the proper quota. Any of them may cease to belong to the Union, upon giving notice to the Bureau two years in advance. The Bureau will continue for a new term of ten years, and thus successively under the same conditions, for consecutive terms of ten years, unless twelve months before the expiration of such term, a majority of the members of the Union shall express the wish, through the Secretary of State of the United States, of withdrawing therefrom on the expiration of the term.

ART. XVII. All provisions of a fundamental and regulatory character by which the Bureau has been governed, are hereby repealed.

REGULATIONS.

ART. 1. Calls to meetings shall state the object thereof and shall be issued three days in advance, at least, excepting in cases of great urgency.

When during the discussion of any matter, one of the members of the Board shall request a second discussion, such discussion shall be granted without further proceedings, at the end of the first discussion and it cannot take place until the next meeting.

Before the approval of the minutes of a meeting, the resolutions adopted thereat may be reconsidered, upon the request of two members of the Board.

ART. 2. The Supervisory Board shall examine the accounts of the Bureau at least once a month. It shall recommend to the Governing Board the improvements to be made regarding publications, the library and anything that it might deem advisable and beneficial to the Bureau, or to give greater efficiency to its labors.

It shall have, in addition, the powers determined by these Regulations.

ART. 3. The personnel of the Office shall consist of a Director and the other employees that the Governing Board may determine. In no case shall the same person receive a salary for more than one of the offices of the Bureau.

ART. 4. The Director, as the Chief of the Bureau, shall have charge of all the matters pertaining thereto, under the immediate direction of the Supervisory Board.

He shall prepare, with the approval of the said Board the internal regulations of the Bureau, which must be observed by the employees.

He shall appoint and remove the subordinate employees.

He shall supervise the proper collection and disbursement of the funds of the Bureau, under his immediate liability.

He shall also supervise the publication of the Bulletin and other publications of the Bureau.

He shall sign the pay warrants, in accordance with the budget or resolutions approved by the Governing Board.

He shall not absent himself except with the permission of the Chairman of the Board.

At the meeting in November, he will submit an annual report on the progress of the Bureau, its receipts and disbursements, its work and plans, indicating everything that, in his opinion, should be changed in order to improve the service and extend the sphere of action of the Bureau.

One week before the meeting in the month of May, he shall submit an estimate of expenses for the following year.

In the absence of the Director his place shall be filled temporarily by the employee the Supervisory Board may designate.

ART. 5. The positions in the Bureau shall be filled upon examination held in the manner prescribed by the internal regulations.

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TRANSITORY PROVISION."

All previous regulations are repealed, excepting those pertaining to the number and duties of the employees and other matters relating to the personnel of said Bureau, which shall be subject to the provisions in force.

Rio de Janeiro, August 11, 1906.

I b.

RECOMMENDING CREATION OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE IN EACH COUNTRY.

The following project also presented by the said First Committee was also approved without debate:

The First Committee has studied the project for an agreement presented by the Chilean Delegation and finding the ideas considered therein to be of value, has incorporated into the Regulations of the Governing Board some of its suggestions, setting aside those that have reference to the organization in each of the American Republics of a Committee to bring about the approval of the Resolutions of the International Conferences and shall furnish the Governing Board all data and antecedents necessary to carry out its work successfully because it considers that the latter should be incorporated in a separate Report.

Consequently the First Committee has the honor to propose for approval the following

DRAFT RESOLUTION.

Whereas the Third International American Conference considers that the subjects to which preference should be given in the deliberations of International American Conference must be, undoubtedly, those that tend in the most efficient way to enhance the progress of the Republics of America, to strengthen the bonds that unite them and to facilitate commercial interchange; that these matters require for their proper solution the previous study of the laws and economical and financial conditions of each one of the said Republics; that the brief duration of the period of Sessions of the Conference prevents the possibility of collecting data and information necessary to the study and solution thereof at the said Conferences; that inasmuch as the International Bureau of the American Republics has to this end been constituted a Permanent Committee of the International American Conferences and that this purpose will be carried out by establishing in each American Republic a Committee with the duty of furnishing to the said Bureau all the information that it may require to fulfil the aforesaid duty; the Third International American Conference Resolves:

To recommend to the Governments represented thereat the appointment of a Committee responsible to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and composed, if possible, of persons that have been Delegates to some International American Conference, to the end that:

1. The approbation shall be obtained of resolutions adopted by International American Conferences;
2. The International Bureau of American Republics shall be furnished with all information necessary for the preparation of its work and that
3. The Committee shall exercise such further functions as the respective Governments shall deem proper.

"The Constitution and By-Laws of the Bureau having been drafted in Spanish it is important to point out the purpose of the Committee in drafting the above "Transitory Provision." This provision in no way modifies Article IX of the constitution of the Bureau. It only proposes to continue the present organization of the Bureau until the Governing Board shall have had an opportunity to reorganize the personnel of the Bureau under the powers granted to it by Article IX of the constitution.

I. c.

[Excerpt from the Minutes of the Seventh Session Conference held August 15, 1906.]

DRAFT OF AN AGREEMENT REFERRING TO A BUILDING FOR THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The Undersigned Delegates from the Republics represented at the Third International American Conference, have approved the following Resolution:

RESOLUTION.

Whereas the Governing Board of the International Bureau of American Republics, at an ordinary meeting held on the 5th of January, 1903, unanimously decided that it was highly desirable that the International Bureau of American Republics should have a permanent domicile;

Whereas at a later meeting, held on the 23rd of May, 1903, it, was decided that not less than 125,000 dollars would be needed to purchase the land on which the building should be constructed and for the erection of said building, of adequate dimensions; and

Whereas seventeen Nations have notified the Bureau that their shares of the purchase money would be paid in when necessary, and seven of these countries have already paid their proportion:

The Third International American Conference

RESOLVES:

1. To express its gratification that the project has been realized to establish a permanent centre of information and of interchange of ideas among the Republics of this Continent as well as a building suitable for the Library in memory of Columbus.

2. To express the hope that, before the meeting of the next International American Conference, the International Bureau of American Republics shall be housed in such a way as shall permit it to properly fulfil the important functions assigned to it by this Conference.

Rio de Janeiro, August 10th, 1906. Olmedo Alfaro, Delegate from Ecuador. M. Gondra, Delegate from Paraguay. A. Gutierrez, Delegate from Bolivia. Guillermo Valencia, Delegate from Colombia. F. Dávila, Delegate from Honduras. J. V. de Obaldia, Delegate from Panama. Gonzalo Quesada, Delegate from Cuba. Emilio C. Joubert, Delegate from San Domingo. E. Larrabure y Unanue, Delegate from Peru. Francisco A. Reyes, Delegate from San Salvador. Ascensión Esquivel, Delegate from Costa Rica. Ricardo Molina-Hübbe, Delegate from Mexico. Antonio Batres Jáuregui, Delegate from Guatemala. Antonio M. Rodríguez, Delegate from Uruguay. J. A. Terry, Delegate from the Argentine. Luis F. Coréa, Delegate from Nicaragua. A. M. Gomes Ferreira, Delegate from Brazil. L. S. Rowe, Delegate from the United States of America. Anselmo Hevia Riquelme, Delegate from Chili.

The Project was unanimously approved without debate.

COMMITTEE II. GENERAL ARBITRATION AND ARBITRATION OF PECUNIARY CLAIMS. (See Pages 10-11.)

COMMITTEE III. COLLECTION OF PUBLIC DEBTS BY THE USE OF FORCE. (See Pages 11-12.)

COMMITTEE IV. CODIFICATION AND NATURALIZATION.

PROPOSITION V. CODIFICATION OF PRIVATE AND PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW.

[Translation.]

I.

Mr. President, we have the honor to present for the consideration of the honorable Conference the annexed project of convention which establishes, in accordance with the text of Proposition V of the programme "the creation of an international

board of jurists to prepare, for submission to the next conference, a project of a code of public and private international law and at the same to determine the manner in which the costs required by the work shall be paid."

At the outset, as was the case with some other matters that form the object of the Third Conference the subject defined by the foregoing wording of the bases had to be taken into account and we had to see whether the bounds fixed upon its action could be overstepped. This idea was the center around which revolved the labor of the Fourth Committee whose members finally agreed unanimously not to deviate from the spirit of the programme so as not to weaken it in any of the subject-matters laid before the Conference for its consideration. The plan adopted was, therefore, to choose the best method in its opinion to bring about the preparation of the code it is intended to formulate.

We had for the groundwork of our labors the projects and suggestions of various character, submitted either in conference or in committee, as follows:

"That of the delegation of the United States of Mexico, based on the idea of the appointment of a reduced committee of jurists, made by the diplomatic American representatives in Washington and the Secretary of State of the Union, without any enumeration of subject matter for the codifying committee, but with a general recommendation that it devote "its main attention to determining the general principles prevailing in such matters that have been the object of uniform agreement in the treaties and conventions concluded by the American States, and in the points pertaining to public and private international law upon which the national laws of the said States agree."

Second. That of the delegate of the United States of America, Dr. L. S. Rowe, who would have the committee consist of one member for each one of the countries constituting the International Union of American Republics, designated by the president of each, and an indication given to it of some of the matter, especially in public international law, that should be included in the code, relating first, to the right of war, regarding the inviolability of private property and the bombardment of ports, cities, and villages by a naval force, second, to the rules of neutrality, with a view to a clearer definition of the duty of governments to prevent the outfitting of vessels for the purpose of waging war with a power with which they are at peace, to permit or forbid to any of the belligerents the use of their ports or waters as bases of its naval operations, the increase or replenishment of its stores or the recruitment of men, and to check with due diligence contraband trade by the residents of their territories or any other acts tending to promote the ends of war.

Third. That of the delegation of the Argentine Republic, the main point of which is to organize a board of jurists, one for each country of America, appointed by his own Government, for the purpose of constituting a judicial corporation vested with power sufficient to carry on its own labors and decide upon their nature and method of execution, without any other direction than those contained in the programme and arising from instructions which any government might desire to give its representative and from the board's own initiative.

Fourth. Proposition of the delegate of the Republic of Peru, Dr. Mariano H. Cornejo, which would commend to the examination of the committee of jurists the examination of the following questions:

International arbitration; use of force for the collection of debts; special rules for the demarcation of frontiers among American nations; and that any government may suggest subject-matters or give its opinion concerning points of public and private international law in which it may be interested.

5. Note of the delegation of Guatemala, represented by the Minister of that Republic to the Government of the United States of Brazil, Señor D. Antonio Batres Jauregui, in which, while expressing his Government's adhesion to the proposition of constituting a committee of jurists, points out for its consideration the following questions of private and public international law for inclusion in the respective projects; clearly to define the status, rights, and duties of aliens and to determine the requirements that their claims must meet in order to be admissible, whether the said claims grow out of contracts, damages, or injuries caused by internal disturbances; establish the cases, mode, and form in which diplomatic intervention and the tender of good offices are to take place; precisely to state under what circumstances and to what extent agents or employees of a government may by their acts engage the responsibility of that government; to determine the value and effectiveness of the clause which is ordinarily embodied in contracts with aliens and by which they promise to forego diplomatic action; to decide that neighboring countries shall not allow factions hostile to the governments of the adjoining countries on their borders.

Sixth. A statement of the Delegate of the United States of Brazil, Dr. Amaro

Cavalcanti, in which he expresses to the committee his personal opinion as to a partial and gradual codification of international law rather than the immediate, complete, and final framing of a code.

Seventh. The suggestion of the Delegate of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, Dr. Gonzalo Ramirez, one of the jurists who were the life and soul of the Montevideo Congress of 1899 that an international board of jurists be constituted which would in preference devote itself to the study and preparation of a code of private international law on the lines of the treaties signed at the said conference, and that the city of Rio de Janeiro be designated as the seat of the first meeting of the board and the Government of the United States of Brazil as its promoter.

Eighth. Lastly, the committee gave earnest consideration to the project submitted to the Second American International Conference of Mexico, on the 4th of November, 1901, by the lamented Representative of the United States of Brazil, Don José Hygino Duarte Tercira, under which the executive committee of the International Bureau of American Republics at Washington would appoint a committee of three jurists charged with the preparation, in the time intervening between the present and the next Conference, a code of public international law and a code of private international law by which relations among the American nations would be governed; no special instructions were to be issued to that committee, save the final recourse of revision by the respective Governments before submission of the project to the Conference.

One can understand how the committee, confronted by such a variety of formulæ and schemes, had to give the matter sufficient thought so as not to deviate from the plan mapped out in the programme, and at the same time give to the draft of convention the benefit of the valuable suggestions contained in the various schemes which after all map out, even though in a rough outline, the matter to be included in the future codes. And while it is true that the considerations offered in a report dealing with laws have not the force of a decision, but only that of interpretation, that force is all the more weighty in questions of international conventions when the report further presents propositions supported by representatives expressly authorized to that effect and that may be carried out in part within the territory of one State or more. The committee further believes that the Conference should, by way of a compliment to the Convention maintain the enumeration, found in each scheme, of the matter that may be included or dealt with by the board of jurists in its projects, although such proposition may, in some one case, be considered to have an imperative character.

This agrees with another standpoint from which the committee has examined the various schemes, that of the range to be conceded therein to points of pure doctrine. Without hesitation it has decided in favor of a different opinion, which is to impart to the codes a practical and positive value that would answer the actual requirements of the nations of America in their reciprocal relations, whether civil or political. The former plan would have called for nothing more than to turn over to professors of international law or to academic institutions the editing, in a codified form, of the principles of the science, more or less closely connected with the social, historical, and geographical peculiarities of America. The other demands more; it requires a meeting of men conversant with the science, but imbued with the antecedents, tendencies, and present conditions of the questions interesting the States; men who will hold their Government's confidence and instructions to bring into the work of codification, which assume the form of binding treaties, everything that these Governments are disposed to concede for the sake of harmony or concert in the practical rules of law, according to which it will be the duty of all to shape their course in regard to the questions thus settled.

We have bestowed the same attention upon the questions whether one code, including the two great branches of the matter, in public and private international law, should have preference or whether it was imperative to divide the work into two distinct separate parts, each one capable of having its own independent life and sanction. On this point there was also practical unanimity of the members of the committee in favor of the second plan. It is held that, while there may exist between the subject-matter under either head the same perceptible correlation that binds all other acts of a judicial character, their existence and development are different, and further, that the labor spent on the public law may retard that on the private law, and vice versa, so that, if the other course were followed, one of the parts might be expedited, brought to a conclusion, and even put into operation while the other, or more, of a different character and application is being completed.

It was also thought that, within the sphere of a single subject-matter, it would be possible to consider and even to sign agreements bearing on one or more special questions or matters of restricted or limited scope, without detriment to the prosecution of the

labors upon such others as would form the general plan of the work, since international law, whether public or private, has a life and growth of its own in juridically organized societies, and that it is only by laws that the conclusions of experience are taken up to be shaped into doctrinal formulæ and scientific postulates.

Nations constitute among themselves a form of society in which there exist no sovereign legislative power common to all and so the governing principle of domestic legislation is not applicable to treaty laws whose validity and efficiency depend on the individual assent of the sovereign will of each. Therefore conventions between them can not, as their very name indicates, be planned or devised a priori, if there be no actual fact, social or political, a positive statement of juridical acts to adjust, no dispute, pending or possible, to settle or prevent. The committee therefore, decided, as stated in its project, to stand on the following two bases: First, preparation of two distinct codes separately elaborated, albeit they may and should be correlated at the proper time; second, to refrain from indicating in the text of the convention any propositions, subjects, matter or questions specifically defined, and which the jurists charged with the preparation of the codes are bound to include, and to go no further than to recommend a few and indicate others with a mere enunciative value in this report.

II.

Within the field of the doctrine, one can not doubt the feasibility of the codification of private international law. As relating to the regulation of the civil condition of free man, and to the control of his private acts as a source of right or obligation, in the exercise of his social, commercial, or industrial activities, the internal legislation of all civilized countries is advancing rapidly toward complete harmony of principles. Communication each day growing more frequent and speedy, even between the most distant peoples, by means of its emigrant citizens or residents in countries different from their own, has compelled stricter laws and the preservation of the traditional rights, and the principle of equality and liberty which is forcing the entire world of cultured peoples into a single juridical method for the development and application of civil law under equal or similar conditions.

The most partisan internationalists of legislative union take well into account the forces which yet work against the realization of that ideal, but they do believe that each day brings more clearly before the legal conscience of nations the necessity for uniformity in the rules of common law. They confine themselves in their works or in conventions or conferences to an expression of the wish or the hope which "may be realized later when experience has shown the beneficial effect of the codification of international private law upon different institutions; when time shall have dispelled the doubts yet existing concerning the practical results of such agreements; when, in fine, the contracting States shall have found the dividing line between national legislative competency and collective international competency regarding the several institutions regulated by those agreements."

The grounds for opposition against a general unification of common law are therefore varied, although such unification is shown partially in the conventions, unions, and two party treaties now in force, or which have been signed, particularly in the nineteenth century—so that one may say that the last century was one of preparation of the fragmentary elements of the code of laws which the twentieth century is charged with adjusting and sanctioning far and wide over the earth. Those grounds of opposition are:

1. The varied conception of the legal measures for the solution of extraterritorial conflicts; as, for instance, the old and much debated divergence between laws having as a base the application of the principle of nationality and those laws which are based on the principle of the law of domicile—a question fully discussed at the congress of Montevideo.

2. The difficulty of separating into clear divisions, the scope of internal law from external law, or, on the other hand, of harmonizing the one with the other, when out of this divergence arises a conflict of laws.

3. The tradition of society clinging to fixed systems or legislative forms, which influences their life and their relations with others, even to the extent of nourishing their prejudices and national sentiments.

4. And, finally, the close connection of material interests with these systems, so that the local legislator does not look upon the reform of the system as a political task.

But do such conflicts exist in America, and is there throughout its territory opposition to the work of codification? At first glance the answer would seem to be negative, at least with regard to the Latin nations, which, from their birth, had a common judicial system in most of their territory and a very similar system in the

rest, as is natural in nations of Spanish, Portuguese, or French origin, the exception being with a very few nations whose judicial systems relating to international matters differ essentially from the rest. Therefore, the only difficulties which can be opposed to the work of codification of common law in America would come from another source. They would relate to the geographical distances, in some cases enormous, between regions on the same continent, which prevents intercourse between men or causes lack of commerce, and the absence, therefore, of those conflicts which international law has in view in order to be effective and practical. Also with regard to some States having a different legislative tradition, such as those of Anglo-Saxon origin, conventions signed by them would have the value of intent to concur in the uniformity, conforming their internal law forms to those of the rest, which is a question of government and national politics. In any case, a collective treaty signed, under such conditions, would have great weight in favor of the universal recognition of common international law, which the judicial branch of Europe and America have dwelt upon with such eloquence.

While it is true that some of the nations of our continent situated at its extremes may not have for a long while occasion to apply a general treaty, it can not be doubted that such a treaty would apply, if supported by the adhesion of all, between those countries which, being near neighbors, maintain intimate and frequent relations.

In the case of irreconcilable differences, without previous reform by political action, the system of codification can be effected by means of special treaties bearing upon the diverse points which are within international private law, and thus all could sign those conventions which coincide with their internal laws or can be in harmony with them. Those nations who find themselves in the contrary situation can individually refrain from signing the treaty, and it need not be considered that it is annulled by reason of the voluntary abstention of one or more States of the continent.

This work of codification of international private law in America does not lack, on the other hand, precedents of a legislative order, even with respect to those nations most dissimilar in their common judicial system. A multitude of special treaties have regulated, at all times, the commercial relations between those nations, respecting the rights and personal status of their citizens in different territories, referring to the exercise of civil rights, industrial rights, or rights of conscience which all American constitutions consider as the base of public internal life; and, finally, conventions for the extradition of criminals have been signed by the majority of the American States on the basis of the most advanced principles of universal law.

The contents of a code of private international law of America, or, if you like, the contribution which this work would bring to universal law, has been traced by the labor of several successive Congresses and special or sectional treaties of various periods, and, in its most ample scope, by the class of conferences to which the present conference belongs:

1. For its systematic character in the realm of private law, the Congress of Jurisconsults should be mentioned, which opened on the 9th of December, 1877, and which was attended and the treaty signed only by the Republics of Peru, Chile, Argentina, Bolivia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Uruguay, Costa Rica, and Guatemala. The object clearly defined in the title of the treaty which reads: "A treaty to establish uniform rules in regard to international private law." The eight clauses of this international instrument combine almost all the scientific material for a code relating to the law of personal competency, and the field relating to marriage estates, inheritance, judicial competency, jurisdiction over penal questions, execution of alien judgments, and legalizations, in many of the treaties concluded among the signatory States themselves, or with European States, the principles there agreed upon have had acceptance and sanction.

2. The Congress of Montevideo of 1888-89, already referred to, adopted the same formula and followed in the steps of the one at Lima. So entirely did it limit itself to those questions that they recognized the effective interest of the contracting nations and set about to define more particularly the subjects thereof. These it may be said are comprehended in two clearly indicated divisions: (1) That which regulates common law, properly known under the title of civil, commercial, and penal; (2) that which regulates the exercise of the right of that private property defined comprehensively as literary, industrial property, and which up to that time lacked a definite place in the codes of common law. It comprises literary and artistic property, patents, trade-marks, and the practice of the liberal professions.

3. The Second International American Conference, held in Mexico in 1902, limited itself, in the matter of the codification of international private law, to approving the convention of the 27th of February, which provided for the formation of a commission of five American and European jurists of repute, who should reconstruct the aforesaid codes which affect the relations between the nations of America.

Nothing has been done toward the execution of this convention; nor was it ratified. Moreover, among the subjects of a political and economical character which were considered, the conference at Mexico revised (with marked progress) the work of the Congress of Montevideo relating to industrial and literary property and the liberal professions; and those instruments should serve as a guide for the committee of jurists which may be formed, according to our project, to aid in better systematizing their work, in determining its scope, and in increasing its knowledge. An instrument of undeniable importance in this sense is the extradition treaty signed on the 28th of January, 1902, by seventeen American nations.

4. Finally, although we do not pretend to enumerate them in detail (a task as unnecessary as it would be difficult of accomplishment), there are numerous particular treaties between almost all the nations of this continent, and between the nations of Europe, in which matters outside of international private law have been stipulated and put into force at various times; so that the new codifier could follow the relationship of the principles and determine in which of them an accord has existed or still exists in the field of treaties as well as in internal legislation, with which they will rarely be found to be opposed.

As in the juridical congress at Lima and Montevideo, as well as that at Mexico, no congress which meets in America can eliminate the experience and the doctrine which is supported in conventions, unions, and treaties between European nations and among themselves, and which is concurred in by eminent authorities in international law and by the most renowned diplomatists. The history of the codification of private international law already occupies a large place in European law, and the number of institutes, permanent publications, congresses, diplomatic negotiations, and unions consecrated to this work is already considerable, and they are so well known we need not stop to mention them, except in the most general and illustrative sense, as showing not only the vast material they would furnish in the work of codification in America, but as demonstrating the differences of fact and form which the peculiarities of history, of society, and geography of our continent would impose on European or international law.

The most marked legal fact in this regard is the form in which the spirit of the times manifests itself, according to the view of an eminent jurist, namely, in what is characterized as the tendency of all civilized countries to constitute and maintain themselves in a state of international union, so that the contracting parties "submit to a uniform régime, from the standpoint of applying certain matters, or from the standpoint of the organization and vigor of certain public utilities." While it is true that great unions have been formed to protect certain particular rights, such as industrial or literary property, or of utilities, such as railroads, posts, and telegraphs, it is also true that, in the matter of private international law, such general unions have been in Europe, and continue to be, in a state of slow and painful embryo. The history of the efforts of Italy to convoke a general congress with this object from 1861 to 1885 suffices to measure the extent of opposition there is in the traditions and accumulated interests of centuries in older societies, against the current of new thought or new forms of common law, in its present tendency for uniformity to the greatest possible extent.

Aside from the permanent work of the institutions, corporations, and publicists in the sense of harmonizing views in regard to a general codification, the noble work which the "Institute of International Law," of Gante, has done since 1873, through its initiative in conferences and treaties and by its valuable scientific and historical studies, and the no less important work of the "Association for the reform of law of nations," of England, a fountain of the most methodical and definite study in such matters, is that which the Conferences of The Hague offer from 1893 to 1904, and the objects of which are condensed as follows:

1. From the 12th to the 27th of September, 1893. After various ideas respecting the extent of the programme, it was resolved to discuss special points, and included: First, matrimony; second, the form of action; third, succession ab intestato, and by will; fourth, judicial cognizance and other questions of procedure.

2. From the 25th of June to the 13th of July, 1894. The programme communicated by the Government of the Netherlands and the other States, included: First, the effects of matrimony with relation to the persons and to the property of consorts, of dissolution and nullity and personal separation; second, tutelage and interdiction; third, assimilation of foreigners with natives, bail judicatum solvi and gratuitous service; fourth, tutelage; fifth, succession and wills. The work was distributed to five committees, one for each number of the programme, and the corresponding projects were drawn up. Fifteen States were represented at this Conference.

3. From May 12 to June 18, 1900. Continuation of that of 1893, the third conference proposed to revise and confirm it in so far as possible, and conventions were

agreed upon the following points: First, to govern (regis) the conflict of laws concerning matrimony; second, concerning separation and divorce; third, concerning guardianship of minors; these were signed by the Governments of the 13 participating States on June 12, 1902.

4. From May 16 to June 7, 1904. The representatives of the governments of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Greece, and Switzerland agree to submit to the approval of their Governments proposed conventions on the following points: First, civil procedure; second, conflict of laws in matters of succession and wills; third, conflict of laws concerning the effects of matrimony on the rights and duties of consorts with respect to person and property; fourth, interdiction and protective measures; fifth, bankruptcy.

We have explained somewhat in detail the foregoing steps for the sole purpose of presenting in an orderly manner the development that the work of codification has undergone up to the present time, not only in the sense of approval and the increasing authority that the European Conferences acquire concerning such matters, but also because the work of the former may be compared with those of America regarding the juridical opinion, the contents and scope that the jurists and the Government attribute to the coveted code of private international law. The committee that should be formed according to our plan would thus have a copious doctrinal source for the same work and for defining with greater exactness the contents and methodical division of their work.

III.

The greater part of the projects presented concerning this part of the programme, in so far as they refer to the code of international public law, acknowledge the expediency of eliminating work of a purely political character, and therefore that of confining it to the study of questions of real interest to the nations that may have signed the respective agreements. If the committee that outlined the programme had had in view the first idea, it would doubtless have recommended some of the projects of existing codes that systematize the science in a disposing and imperative form, advancing materially the plan that perhaps will be, at no distant future, the goal of the relations between sovereign States.

It seems rational to think that the "public law of Europe" in which all America participates as an integral part of Western civilization, and from whose doctrines and political standards its own positive law has fed, should undergo changes of a geographic, territorial, ethnic, historical nature, without lessening the nature and spirit of the law of Europe, stamping on said law certain variations, limited only to the satisfaction of conditions that no legislator can alter, much less suppress: the bed of great navigable rivers can not be shortened or impoverished, nor widened or narrowed, nor territories distributed or shaped in a manner different from that by which they were formed by nature, nor can the high and branching mountains that furrow the continent be suppressed, nor transformed in a day, the historical secular sediment left by a civilization, the customs and legislative traditions among which all the past generations of the people of America were educated. And, in like manner, the positive law of nations, which, as stated by Holtzendorff and Bonfil, "is encountered in a state of permanent evolution, of constant transformation, and never reaches a complete dogmatic conclusion capable of continuing in force in the present and in the future," is a series of constituent struggles, in the common life of nations, in their conflicts and unceasing harmonies, and these struggles, as in the process of common internal law, form historical or social laws that the State or juridical conscience of the medium surrounding it, convert into mandates.

Nevertheless the continuous work in the organization of this science, formed from the reciprocal influence of treaties and of doctrines, continues to approach by degrees the conclusion of the complete body of laws that have a mandatory force, the work of the conventions that originated them, the uses and customs, the sanction of civilized conscience, and the great powers or transitory nucleus of the same. "Suppose," as a Brazilian jurist affirms, "that the present state of international law form a living and organic whole, dominated by a common spirit and under the action of intimate affinities, it is nevertheless certain that this state consists of matters that offer a great variety of characters that are difficult to be distributed into various classes, each one having attributes or specific notes bound together by higher principles;" but the codes already formulated are not in their entirety pure theories because they have the same positive character as the doctrinal works, inasmuch as these also reflect the results of experience and of history; and now that nothing can be hoped for except a total sanction as future desiderata, numerous groups of States can, by a system of union more or less extensive, approach the end of that purpose or constitute a nucleus

of material of palpitating interest to said theories, which sanctioned at the same time or successively develop into a true code or the angular base of a more ample future code.

In the meanwhile, as systematic models of works of this kind are not abundant, and therefore are easy to enumerate, the following projects, some of which enjoy a merited and universal authority, are known: (a) *Saggio di codificazione del diritto internazionale*, by A. Paroldo, Genova, 1851; (b) *Précis d'un code de droit international*, by Danim Petrushevecz, Leipzig, 1861; (c) *Outlines of an International Code*, by David Dudley Field, New York, 1876; (d) *Le Droit International Codifié*, Bluntschli, 1863; (e) *Il diritto internazionale codificato è la sua sanzione giuridica*, by Pascal Fiore, 1898; (f) and it may be added that the celebrated *Instructions* of Lieber, 1863, for the armies in the field in the United States, and the series of historic treaties which from Vienna to The Hague have begun to form the public law of modern nations.

The work of codification of international public law is not then a Utopian dream, however distant the end of its definite and integral realization may be found, and the fact of the existence of coinciding political interests in a group of states upon a certain group of questions, and that this harmony is manifested in a practical convention, is a sufficient demonstration. The common desire of the nations of America was shown in two general conferences—in that of Mexico by the agreement of January 2, 1902, already referred to, concerning the appointment of the committee of jurists, and the present Conference whose programme contains the same subject that we are attempting to solve by means of the attached project.

Nor can the precedent be confined to these meetings only since the history of the political American Congresses planned or held in 1822, 1826, 1847, 1880, and the one that the Government of Colombia, in accordance with the law of November 19, 1898, proposed to assemble, that is to say, "of an international congress composed of the plenipotentiaries of the Latin-American Republics, with the object of defining the status of foreigners in America, and the other principles of American public law that the said Congress should deem expedient to establish." Among the questions that it was proposed to submit to the consideration of this Congress, arbitration, foreign colonization in America, territorial integrity, interoceanic and fluvial transit, privateering, alienship, extradition and the immunity of political refugees, and the definition of blockade, were included.

Among the last problems discussed or solved by the congresses and institutes, or by facts themselves during the last wars, The Hague conference, in its noble effort to gradually suppress the causes of armed conflicts, by the employment each time of more perfect juridical means, stipulated on July 29, 1899, the bases to solve, explain, or define with greater precision and spirit of justice the acts included in the following topics:

1. Laws and customs concerning war on land.
2. Adaptation to maritime warfare of the principles of the Geneva convention of August 22, 1864.
3. Prohibiting for five years the throwing out of projectiles or explosives from balloons or other like apparatus.
4. Prohibiting the employment of projectiles that disseminate noxious gases and the use of explosive bullets.
5. Proposal to discuss in the next conference the questions relating to the rights and duties of neutrals, the inviolability of private property in maritime warfare, and the bombardment of ports, cities and towns by naval forces.

These are not the only questions that the recent wars, in territories of the new as well as of the old continent, have brought to the bar of judicial criticism, but also those derived from the latest inventions, in the application of electricity to means of communication, especially to the employment of wireless telegraphy in war, in conflict with the rights of sovereignty of intervening States, that induced the Government of His Britannic Majesty in adopting rules and regulations that enter into the domain of international law, and the classification of a number of articles from the point of view of contraband of war.

These subjects, although arising out of experience or European initiative, should interest America in her earnest effort to contribute to the development of the law of nations, the contingent of her own observation or of her physical characteristics and social exclusiveness.

It was then impossible for the committee, without being obliged to enter into an order of investigation that would have been contrary to the limit fixed by the third conference, to stop to formulate the standard of topics that would occupy the attention of the codifying committees. This would have amounted almost to the direct outlining of the projects concerning codes, and it then consulted the provisions of article 5, which are as follows:

1. The committee, whose duty it is to formulate the plan of the code of private international law, should bear in mind the conventions and existing treaties among

the nations of America, and especially of the treaties of Montevideo in 1889, and of Mexico in 1902.

2. The committee that was charged with the project of the code of public international law, in addition to the subjects that the respective governments might indicate by special communications or through their representatives on the board of jurists—the subjects or points upon which there is agreement between the treaties and the laws of the respective States of America, indicating an effective juridical advancement, or which tend to eliminate causes of misunderstandings or conflicts between said States.

By this method a triple object of great expediency and necessity was obtained, viz: Not to limit nor obstruct the action of the governments in requesting the inclusion of matters of real political or social interest in their States, and which were not foreseen by the Conference; not to restrict the liberty of initiative or of the science of jurists, who at the same time bear instructions from their constituents to include subjects of a practical nature, arising out of previous investigations made by themselves, or when necessary with the help of specialists, of the antecedents of each country, of the preexisting legislative documents or of the unimpeachable advancement of the universal law of nations.

As to the arguments that may be brought against the project—due to its Utopian character, the difficulty of realization, the prejudice of the inaction of all the governments called upon to make it effective, is commonly acknowledged in all undertakings of this nature—the entire text of the agreement is constructed for the purpose of making its enforcement possible and easy, inasmuch as it is based on the will of the States, who will manifest at the same time in said project the decision to ratify the work of the delegations and their intent to give to the American Conferences a seriousness of character that no one could doubt.

In this manner not only will every reason of conflicts of private laws concerning persons and things, family relations or business affairs, forms of procedure, and other doubts be entirely dispelled, but also the attempt to settle by permanent rules the possible causes of political misunderstandings will contribute to the work in which the wisest juridical institutions of the world are engaged in favor of the formation of a code of private law, uniting at the same time more closely the international peace of America.

The committee has considered the establishment of certain rules of procedure for the Board of Jurists, in order to surmount the first difficulties encountered in their organization and the first impulse in the work, following in this respect the example of the last conventions at The Hague, which the division of the work, made upon a methodical division of the subjects, has already secured as a means, perhaps the only means, of overcoming works of this kind. It has given the board sufficient powers to act with freedom and ease without being bound by rules and regulations, always disagreeable, and without restrictions of procedure which embarrass the best initiatives.

The committee believes that these observations are sufficient to give an idea of the spirit and advantages of the project that it has the honor to submit to the approval of the Conference, and it takes the liberty to affirm that if a favorable conclusion is arrived at concerning the formation of the Board of Jurists and its works are favored with the opportune and necessary measures, that no difficulty will be encountered, and that the Third Conference will be one of the most fertile and meritorious, because it will have realized a work greatly desired by the highest representatives of the judicial thought of the age.

We greet you, Mr. President, with the manifestations of our highest consideration
RIO DE JANEIRO, August 22, 1906.

DR. D. JOAQUIM NABUCO,

President of the Third International American Conference.

Proposed draft of resolution providing for the appointment of an international commission of jurists.

ARTICLE 1. There shall be established an international commission of jurists, composed of one representative from each of the signatory States, appointed by their respective Governments, which commission shall meet for the purpose of preparing a draft of a code of private international law, and one of public international law, regulating the relations between the Nations of America. Two or more Governments may appoint a single representative, but such representative shall have but one vote.

ART. 2. Notice of the appointment of the members of the commission shall be addressed by the governments adhering to this convention to the Government of

the United States of Brazil, which shall take the necessary steps for the holding of the first meeting.

Notice of these appointments shall be communicated to the Government of the United States of Brazil before April 1, 1907.

ART. 3. The first meeting of said commission shall be held in the city of Rio de Janeiro during the year 1907. The presence of at least twelve of the representatives of the signatory States shall be necessary for the organization of the commission.

Said commission shall designate the time and place for subsequent sessions, provided, however, that sufficient time be allowed from the date of the final meeting to permit of the submission to the signatory States of all drafts or all important portions thereof at least one year before the date fixed for the Fourth International American Conference.

ART. 4. Said commission, after having met for the purpose of organization and for the distribution of the work to the members thereof, may divide itself into two distinct committees, one to consider the preparation of a draft of a code of private international law, and the other for the preparation of a code of public international law. In the event of such division being made, the committees must proceed separately until they conclude their duties, or in the form of the final clause of article three.

In order to expedite and measure the efficiency of this work, both committees may request the governments to assign experts for the consideration of special topics. Both committees shall also have the power to determine the period within which such special reports shall be presented.

ART. 5. In order to determine the subjects to be included within the scope of the work of the commission, the third international conference recommends to the commission that they give special attention to the subjects and principles as to which there is agreement in existing treaties and conventions, as well as those which are incorporated in the national laws of the American States, and furthermore recommends to the special attention of the commission the treaties of Montevideo of 1889 and the debates relating thereto as well as the projects of conventions adopted at the Second International Conference of the American States held in Mexico in 1902, as well as the discussions thereon; also all other questions which give promise of juridical progress, or which tend to eliminate the causes of misunderstanding or conflicts between said States.

ART. 6. The expense incident to the preparation of the drafts, including the compensation for technical studies made pursuant to article four, shall be defrayed by all the signatory States in the proportion and form established for the support of the International Bureau of the American Republics, of Washington, with the exception of the compensation of the members of the Commission, which shall be paid to the representatives by their respective Governments.

ART. 7. The Fourth International Conference of the American States shall embody in one or more treaties the principles upon which an agreement may be obtained, and shall endeavor to secure their adoption and ratification by the Nations of America.

ART. 8. The Governments desiring to ratify this Convention, shall so advise the Government of the United States of Brazil, in order that said Government may notify the other Governments through diplomatic channels, such action taking the place of an exchange of ratifications.

RIO DE JANEIRO, August 21, 1906.

(Translation.)

FOURTH COMMITTEE—II.

II. CODIFICATION AND NATURALIZATION. REPORT AND TREATY DRAFT CONCERNING NATURALIZATION.

Mr. President, the fourth commission on codification and naturalization has the honor to submit to the approval of the Conference its opinion upon the subject set forth in the sixth proposition of the programme. That proposition states the convenience of reaching an accord which shall determine the principle that a naturalized citizen in one of the contracting countries who returns to reside in his country of origin without intent to return to that in which he was naturalized shall be deemed as renouncing his naturalization in the latter, and that intent not to return shall be

held to exist when the person naturalized resides more than two years in his country of origin.

The subject was introduced in a project presented by the delegate from the United States of America, Mr. L. S. Rowe, in which he formulated that principle and accompanied it with explanatory arguments. The study of the Commission covered that ground, and, after taking the subject into consideration, the idea was conceived of giving greater precision and clearness by the addition of a new clause which should establish a fixed rule for determining, in a sure manner, what is meant by *animus manendi*, in the country of origin, or intent not to return to that of previous naturalization, and the legal effect that shall be given to the presumption derived from the new residence.

Thereupon, having examined all the existing conventions and laws of the various countries relating to the acquisition and loss of citizenship, and particularly those that bear strictly upon this matter, the Commission has reached the conclusion, by unanimous opinion, that it ought to give preference to the precedents in the treaties signed by the United States of America, Mexico, and other countries of this continent, among themselves and with European countries, some of which were the result of vexatious questions which had arisen previously through lack of a convention to regulate the matter.

In the treaty signed by the United States of America and the Republic of Ecuador, in May, 1872, and in the convention with North Germany in 1868, the doctrine in the project of the Commission is found set forth with greater scope since in one of those (conventions) the principle is declared that a residence of two years is a presumption of *animus manendi*, and in the other is added the proviso that that presumption shall give way to contrary proof.

Several propositions were submitted in the Commission to amplify, elucidate, or make more precise the meaning of the enunciated doctrine, and among them was a proposition of the delegate from the Republic of Peru, Mr. Mariano H. Cornejo, which states that "the domicile in the country of origin may be deemed to be renewed when express declaration is made, when political rights are exercised, or when an office is accepted which reveals intent not to return to the country of adoption; residence of two years is sufficient proof of having acquired domicile if, before leaving the country of naturalization, there shall not have been filed in the department of foreign affairs expression of intent to return after a period not to exceed five years."

The delegate from the United States of Mexico, and president of the Commission, Mr. F. L. de la Barra, recommended, as expressing the idea which he desired to voice, the contents of article 10 of the foreign law of his country, which reads: "Naturalization of a foreigner remains without effect upon residents in the country of origin for two years, unless it be for the purpose of discharging an official commission of the Mexican Government or by permission of that Government."

Other members of the Commission would have wished to cite cases or acts by which the intent to fix the new definitive residence may be deemed to be evident, or by which the naturalization should be held to be renounced; but, notwithstanding the fitness of many of the suggestions, the Commission took principally into account, in deciding the proposed text, two considerations: First, the necessity of preserving in the text of the convention a meaning so broad and comprehensive that in no case could it impede, fetter, or embarrass the most complete liberty of legislation in each country on a subject in which the diversity of principle, of systems, and of forms is greater than in any other; second, that to define or enumerate methods of proof of residence, of adoption of new nationality, or loss of previous nationality, etc., was to enter into the field of internal legislation of the interested nations whether with regard to citizenship or the legal forms.

In view of these observations, and of the fact that the articles recently formulated by Delegate Rowe covered all possible cases, those of exception as well as of proof, and were within the exclusive dominion of international law, the members of the Commission who had proposed amendments withdrew them, and all, by unanimous consent, accepted the text which is now submitted to the Conference.

The Commission has not wavered an instant in admitting the doctrine that the return of the citizen to his native country portends the loss or renunciation of the citizenship acquired in another country, because it has recognized the inalienable right of free man (confirmed by the constitutional legislation of every cultured people) to change his residence in search of greater well being, material or moral; and because, this freedom being admitted, as well as the necessity of being a useful member, or a positive social value, in each society in which he may be incorporated, he can not remain there indefinitely inactive without participating in

its life or fortune. And if it is a natural fact that no one can hold two nationalities, *duarum civitatum civis esse nostro jure nemo potest*, the necessity for a voluntary or legal choice is imperative, and the laws of each country in regulating the condition of its own citizenship should determine the manner and form in which that choice should be effected.

However zealous and careful any country may be with regard to the conservation of the bond of dependency which legal citizenship involves between the man and the State, we do not believe that in the present condition of political culture, and in view of the tendencies of international legislation, there could be disavowed on the one side entire natural and civil liberty to change a residence, and on the other side the great practical convenience for many countries, and particularly those of America, in sanctioning as a common rule among them the principle set forth in this project. It will remove all cause for claims and conflicts, such as those which preceded some of the treaties which were referred to above, of which a practical example is the case which occurred in 1884 of one Julio Santos, a native of Ecuador and naturalized in the United States. He was taken prisoner by the Government of the former country for taking part in a revolutionary movement and upon the supposition that he had renewed his Ecuadorean citizenship, while the Government of the United States contended that he had not abandoned his previous condition of legal citizenship under its laws. In this matter, the doctrine of the United States agrees with that which we have above expressed, and clearly defines the extent of the jurisdiction of each State respecting its citizens, be they native or naturalized, when it held that "it forms an integral part of the sovereignty of each nation to determine the limits to which the obedience of its own nationals shall be obtained and preserved," and such sovereignty can not be exercised upon the same subject by two nations at the same time, as would have been the case had Ecuador—to continue to cite the same example—judged Santos as its native citizen, when the United States, according to its laws, had not freed him yet from his duties of subjection and obedience as a citizen naturalized in its territory.

The Commission does not deem it necessary to dwell at greater length or more minutely upon this subject, and prays the Conference to approve the annexed draft, feeling sure that such a step will mark important progress in the law of nations, and avert one of the greatest causes of friction, of the disturbance of good harmony, and of free intercourse of the American nations.

We greet you, Mr. President, with the greatest consideration and respect.

HALL OF THE FOURTH COMMISSION,

Rio de Janeiro, August 7, 1906.

(Signed)

F. L. DE BARRA:
J. V. GONZALEZ.
MARIANO H. CORNEJO,
AMARO CAVALCANTI.
J. A. GONZALEZ.
LAZUA.
L. S. ROWE.
LUIS A. VERGARA.

The President of the Third International American Conference, Dr. D. JOAQUIN NABUCCO.

Draft of a convention to determine the status of naturalized citizens who renew residence in their country of origin.

[Translation.]

ART. I. If a citizen, native of any of the countries signatory to this Convention, and naturalized in any other of them, should renew his residence in the country of origin, without intent to return to the country in which he has been naturalized, he shall be held to have resumed his original citizenship, and to have renounced the citizenship acquired by said naturalization.

ART. II. Intent not to return shall be presumed when the person naturalized resides in the country of origin more than two years. But this presumption may be controverted upon proof to the contrary.

ART. III. This Convention shall be put in force between the countries which ratify it, three months after the date on which said ratification shall be announced to the Government of the United States of Brazil; and if it shall be denounced by any of them, it shall continue in effect for one year more, counting from the date of the denunciation.

ART. IV. The denunciation of this Convention by any of the signatory States shall be made to the Government of the United States of Brazil, and shall only have effect with respect to the country which makes the denunciation.

HALL OF THE COMMISSION. *Rio de Janeiro, August 7, 1906.*

(Signed)

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F. S. DE LA BARRA.
J. V. GONZALEZ.
JOSÉ A. GONZALEZ LANUZA.
AMARO CAVALCANTI.
MARIANO H. CORNEJO.
LUIS A. VERGARA.
L. S. ROWE.

COMMITTEE V. DEVELOPMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE BETWEEN THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

(Translation.)

VI.

The Fifth Committee has studied the matters contained in Article VII of the Programme of the Conference "For the adoption of measures conducing to secure: "

- (a) The most rapid communication between the different Republics;
- (b) The celebration of Commercial Treaties; and
- (c) Measures likely to result in the development and amplification of commercial relations between the Republics forming the Conference."

The Committee has also duly considered the projects relative to the said matters presented to it by Messrs. José A. Terry, Delegate from the Argentine Republic and Pandiá Calogeras, Delegate from Brazil, as well as the project regarding the establishment of navigation companies, presented to the Conference by the Chilean Delegation.

As to the measures to be adopted to secure the most rapid communication between the various Nations, the Committee considers that, as there is not a great interchange between them of products serving as a stimulus to private interests, the action and foresight of the Governments is necessary to stimulate the establishment of easy and economical means of communication by way of railroads, telegraphs and steamship lines, either belonging to the State or to private companies, with a guarantee or subvention from the State;

That although some of the American Nations are already connected by railways, telegraphs and regular steamship lines, these latter do not constitute the easy and economical means of communication which are indispensable for the development of production and of commerce;

That although the fiscal subventions given to navigation companies have not produced the desired results, it will be convenient, however, to persist and to give them a fresh trial to-day that the interchange of products between American countries be increased considerably;

That, in order that the subventions or favors conceded to steamship companies should afford to trade easy and economical communications it is indispensable that the said companies should submit their routes and their freight tariffs to the approval of the Governments of the States.

As regards the subject (b) of the Programme, the Committee considers that, given the nature of trade and its interests, it is not possible to establish a general rule accepting or refuting the system of commercial or customs reciprocity; although it recognizes that these Treaties encourage the interchange of products when studied from the point of view of present and future interests and facilitate during the period in which they are in vigor reciprocal advantages for the signatory nations.

In accordance with the considerations briefly set forth, your Fifth Committee begs to submit to you the following project:

THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Resolves:

ART. I. The International Bureau of American Republics, after due collection and study of the necessary material, shall elaborate a project containing the definite bases of the contract which it will be advisable to celebrate with one or more steamship companies for the establishment of navigation lines connecting the principal ports of American Countries;

ART. II. These bases shall be communicated with due anticipation, to the signatory Governments so that they may instruct their Delegates to the end that the next International American Conference may give its opinion thereon;

ART. III. To recommend to the Governments represented at this Conference that, with the aim of bettering the means of facilitating trade, they should celebrate conventions among themselves, stimulating as far as possible, a rapid service of communications by railway, steamer and telegraphic lines, as well as postal conventions for the carriage of samples so that goods and commercial advertisements may circulate with rapidity and economy;

ART. IV. To recommend equally to the Governments of the signatory countries that they should seek to connect their railroads and telegraphic lines. Goods in transit through different countries shall be declared free of all duties with the exception of the amount considered as just remuneration for services really rendered.

[Excerpt from the Minutes of the Tenth Session of the Conference, held August 23, 1906.]

The Fifth Committee, in view of the amendment proposed by the Bolivian Delegation, proposes that the following fifth article be added to the project which has been approved, the second part of article 4 being suppressed.

ART. V. To recommend that goods in transit over the routes of communication of any country whatever, shall be free from all duties, paying solely for services rendered by the adequate installations of the ports and roads passed over, on the same scale as such services are paid for by goods destined for consumption in the country over whose territory the transit takes place.

On the motion of Mr. Terry, Delegate from Argentina, the Conference waived the regulation formalities. The report was adopted.

V 2. DEVELOPMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE BETWEEN THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Mr. President: Your Fifth Committee has studied at length sub-article (c) of No. VII of the Programme, relative to the greater circulation of commercial and statistical data, and Article No. VIII respecting the simplification and unification of the Consular and Customs Laws, with reference to the entrance and despatch of ships and goods, and has the honor to inform you:

That the recommendations put forward with respect to these matters by former Conferences have not been carried into effect owing to the want of a practical method of doing so:

That, in order to bring about a wider circulation of commercial and statistical data, it would be convenient that the statistics published by the respective Bureau of each country, should be established on equal bases or bases clearly explained, so that the Annuals or books of American statistics shall be comparable as regards the classification of goods, method of calculating their values, measure of ships' tonnage, forms for consular and customs despatch, etc.;

That, in order to simplify and unify the consular and customs laws referring to the entrance and despatch of ships and goods, it is necessary first to undertake a study of the details and of the whole of the customs legislations of all American countries and of the consular regulations of the said countries, such study to be undertaken by a specialist in these matters who shall present a well-founded report, determining the measures conducive to obtaining such a beneficent result.

That this work should be entrusted, by preference, to a single person, and not to a Committee with impersonal responsibility.

In accordance with these briefly expressed ideas, your Fifth Committee has the honor to recommend to you the adoption of the following project for a resolution:

ART. I. The Governing Board of the Bureau of American Republics shall create a special Section dependent upon it, which shall be known as the Section of Commerce, Customs and Commercial Statistics, and shall appoint as its director a specialist in these matters.

ART. II. This Section shall have as its chief object a special study of the customs legislation, consular regulations and commercial statistics of the Republics of America, and shall impart within the shortest delay and at the latest one year before the meeting of the next International American Conference, all information as to the measures to be adopted to the end of obtaining:

(a) The simplification and uniformization as far as possible, of the customs and consular regulations referring to the entrance and despatch of ships and goods;

(b) The uniformity of the bases on which the official statistics of all the American countries shall be formed;

(c) The greatest possible circulation of statistical and commercial data and the greatest development and amplification of commercial relations between American Republics;

(d) That the Custom Houses of American countries shall indicate the duties to be paid on articles of importation when samples of such articles are sent to them.

ART. III. The Committee to be appointed in each country in conformity with the resolution approved by the Third Pan-American Conference at its Session on the 13th August, shall be charged with the duty of collecting the data desired by the Department of Commerce Customs and Statistics of the Bureau of American Republics.

ART. IV. The Governing Board, as soon as the information shall have been presented to them shall immediately communicate the same to the Governments of the American Republics, so that it may be duly studied and may serve as a basis for the instructions to be given to the delegates to the Fourth Conference.

Rio de Janeiro, 13th August, 1906. Anselmo Hevia Riquelme, President (Chili). Antonio Miró Quesada, Secretary (Peru). R. G. Granados (Mexico). A. Terry (Argentine Republic). M. Gondra (Paraguay). Antonio M. Rodriguez (Uruguay). Paul S. Reinsch (United States of America). Rafael Montóro (Cuba). Calogeras (Brazil).

Immediately afterwards the following comments on this project, presented by the First Committee, were read:

Pan-American Conference, Rio de Janeiro, August 11th, 1906. Mr. President: I have the honor of informing you that the First Committee, of which I am the Secretary, has examined the proposal of the Fifth Committee which you were so good as to send to the First and, in view of the fact that in the project of Bases and Regulations for the Bureau of American Republics, already approved by the First Committee, rules are established which contain the ideas recommended by that proposal, considers that it should be presented to the Conference for discussion in detail. I have the honor to present you the expressions of my highest consideration. R. Molina Hübbe.

The project was unanimously approved without debate.

V 3.

When treating of a problem so great and so complicated as the construction of the Continental Railway, it is explicable that different opinions have been put forth. It has become clear, on the one hand, that the distances are great, the difficulties in general considerable, and that very extensive deserts must be traversed, while, as the line will have to follow a direction parallel to that of the coast, it will not be able to compete with steamship lines, which renders it difficult to obtain capital to carry out the total construction of the work.

Against this it was pointed out that great engineering works have always had to encounter difficulties, on account of the doubts that they gave rise to, but that, as a rule, the result has justified optimists, for which reason the purpose of continuing the Pan-American Railway should not be given up, especially if due attention be paid to the fact that persons of influence and power are interested in its execution.

Due allowance being made for these differences, the Committee considers that the Third Conference should recommend to the Governments of America the following:

I. That with the object of contributing within the shortest possible time, to the termination of the Pan-American railway, each Republic, when giving its support to the construction of lines destined to serve local interests, should follow, as far as possible, the intercontinental route;

II. That each State in which there are sections to be built, should seek to organize Associations of Engineers destined to complete the plans, specifications, and estimates that shall serve to fix the amount of capital necessary to complete the construction;

III. That the Governments of the different States shall determine as soon as possible what concessions of land, subventions, interest guarantees on invested capital, exemptions of duty on material for the construction and rolling-stock and any other concessions, they deem it advisable to grant; and

IV. That the Governments shall designate a person or center that shall maintain constant communication with the Permanent Committee on the Continental Railway, so as to impart to it and obtain from it information and data relative to the undertaking.

Rio de Janeiro, August 20th 1906.

The Third International American Conference, having duly taken note of the work carried out by the Permanent Committee on the Continental Railway,

Resolves:

To express its gratitude to that body for the zeal, intelligence and perseverance which it has placed at the service of a work which will contribute to strengthen and will bring about the practical consummation of the unity of America.

Whereas:

A railway connecting all or the greater part of the nations represented thereat will contribute powerfully to the development of cordial relations between the said nations and to the increase of their material interests, as was affirmed by the two former Conferences; and as can be seen from the information of which the Conference has taken note with interest and at length, the work carried out by the Permanent Committee appointed in conformity with the resolution of the Conference of Mexico, shows that the continuity of the said Committee will conduce to the efficacious realization of the work:

Resolves:

I. To confirm the existence of the Permanent Committee on the Continental Railway; and

II. That the Governing Board of the International Bureau of American Republics shall be empowered to increase the number of members of the Committee or to replace them if necessary, in view of the information presented by the President of the former.

Rio de Janeiro, August 20th 1906

COMMITTEE VI.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS—LITERARY AND ARTISTIC PROPERTY.

I.

[Translation,]

Mr. President, the sixth committee has for consideration the two propositions IX and XII of the programme of the third Conference, and, for reasons which it deems obvious, has decided to unite them in one as it does in the appended project. The first indicates the study of the treaties of Montevideo and Mexico, which referred to industrial property (patents, drawings, models, and trade-marks), and further, recommendations looking to the uniformity of laws bearing on the subject and procedure arising therefrom, and the creation of an international bureau for the registration of trade-marks; the second refers exclusively to literary and artistic property and, like the first, is on the lines of the treaties of Montevideo and Mexico.

The committee, in attacking the study of these two questions, could do no less than endeavor to form an idea of the question itself in all its bearings, its previous and present conditions, in order to see whether it could be decided to advise the honorable conference to adopt the compromises suggested by the text of the programme. In this connection it has not failed to note the tendency manifested by the great majority of the American States toward extending the protection of their domestic laws to foreign property, a tendency evidenced by the variety of treaties and conventions which nearly all have signed with other countries of the continent of Europe or to which they have subsequently adhered. If we first examine the old question as to the expediency or in expediency of giving full recognition and guaranty within the territory to the foreign patents, marks, or work, it can offer no difficulty when it relates to an operation of the principle confined to the nations of America, to those of Latin origin, on the ground of the more or less equal stage of development in which those who may compete or consider themselves prejudiced find themselves, and as for the others, for the unquestionable reason of their common origin and destinies and of the duty of reciprocal assistance and cooperation of the most advanced ones toward those that are less advanced in point of commercial, industrial, or intellectual development. And as regards the United States, its policy in this respect offers the same characteristics of extending its protection, through its adhesion to the international convention of Paris as to industrial property, and as for literary and artistic property, the evolution effected in its recent laws is perceptibly directed toward the institution, under the Chase law of March 3, 1891, of a special union, based on the reciprocity of other laws or conventions, in which England (the United Kingdom), France, Belgium, Switzerland, Denmark, Italy, Germany, Portugal,

Spain, Mexico, and Chile have already joined, and it does not seem improbable that in view of the declaration of the Convention of Berne the United States will in its turn adhere to it (Th. E. Scrutton, *The Law of Copyright*, Ch. IX) by including the signatory nations in the union of the American law.

Lastly, in considering the expediency of a union, which the most prosperous States enter on the same footing as the less advanced States, it must be borne in mind that the economical progress of the greater nations is due to the liberality with which they have recognized and protected the work, inventions, or ideas of foreigners; and in this respect, a modern writer observes that Europe might not have progressed much over its conditions of the seventeenth century if James I had not declared, in 1623, that inventors, no matter what country they came from, would own their inventions for the term of fourteen years in England. And he adds: "It may be conceived how on this appeal addressed to the inventors of the continent, they hastened to cross the channel with their discoveries, and how England took the lead of the remainder of the world in manufactures and trade." (H. Raclau, *Brevets d'invention*, 1905.)

We bring forth this example on this point for the sole purpose of meeting beforehand the probable argument that all nations of America of Latin origin are at a disadvantage in relation to the United States, and of laying stress on our statement that only those nations may hope to be benefited by this union, for it is their duty to promote by all means the development of their own industries; and this result they can not achieve if they close their doors to universal genius, as must necessarily be the case if the fruits of its invention are not legally protected or recognized on their territory.

On the other hand, what we might call the general American law of industrial and intellectual property is already formulated in the partial texts of the treaties and conventions in force among certain nations of Latin America and other European countries, as is the case with those that have adhered to the conventions of Paris and of Berne, those who have signed and put into effect the conventions of the Congress of Montevideo of 1889, and those who have joined the union of the Chase law of the United States, already mentioned. It is well to note here that four European nations—Italy, France, Belgium, and Spain—have adhered and been admitted to the advantages offered by the last but one of the congresses above named. There is thus in existence the foundation of a general law, separately recognized by various nations of America, and therefore the idea of a positive union of all can not appear to be hold, all the more as their representatives in the International Bureau at Washington have already deemed it expedient to bring it, although in a limited form, to the attention of the Third Conference.

The antecedents of the treaties relative to the three topics, trade-marks, patents, and literary and artistic property, with respect to the congresses at which they were discussed in Montevideo, Washington, and Mexico are well known and only require a few words in consonance with the spirit of this report. The most perceptible difference in regard to the first two is that while in Montevideo there were made two distinct conventions upon patents and marks, in Mexico they were united in one after a discussion touching several points of importance, such as the efficacy and utility of a treaty on those matters and the advantage of the establishment of an international bureau.

The result of that debate was the recognition of the necessity of an international treaty upon these matters, and the embodying in one single text the following: (a) *Treaties of Montevideo*, the two topics united under a single head; (b) some of the principles of the convention of Paris of 1883; (c) some of the bases of the agreement of Madrid of 1891, but nothing was formulated regarding the creation of the international office.

Regarding artistic and literary property, the Congress of Mexico had to study three distinct texts—that of the treaty of Montevideo; that of the project of the Haitian delegation, and the one of the Chilean delegation. The last two were formed on the same model as the first, with the addition of some clauses inspired by the convention of Berne of 1886. The final text, subscribed to by nearly all the representatives gathered there, introduced only, with regard to that of Montevideo, the amendments contained in the fourth, fifth, sixth, eighth, and eleventh articles, which without any doubt complete and improve it, unless there should have been begun in other legislative documents of this nature, principles that can be incorporated by the present Conference, and of such importance that they can be a motive for the modification of the text signed in Mexico, January 27, 1902, but this is the enlargement which results from the plan of the present commission, and the form in which it presents it.

This has also been the reason why the commission has not substituted its opinion in the matter of patents and trade-marks, for the plan of the enlightened Mexican

delegation, according to which the conference would recommend to the American nations adhesion to the convention of Paris of 1883, for its adoption in that form would have amounted to abrogating the agreement reached in the Congress of 1902, and perhaps to departing from the terms of proposition IX of the programme, which sets the rule of procedure for the present conference.

We have understood that we have not been called upon to occupy ourselves in a study of the problem of relations of this class between American and European countries, but between the American countries themselves, or to study those great and wise legislative models which Europe offers us, or the greatest liberty which every American nation has to decide upon the course it shall take in these matters regarding those of the Old World, in the feeling that its interests or its dominant ideas advise it.

In weighing this the commission finds highly praiseworthy the motive which has guided the Mexican delegation in presenting its project, and believes that the tendency of the policy of the American countries, which is accentuated more every day, is toward the universal recognition of industrial and intellectual property, including in such recognition the effective protection within the national territory of all right granted in other countries.

For the reasons explained, and others expressed in the following, the commission has chosen by this triple compromise:

First. To conserve the entire text of the Mexican treaties on patents and trademarks and literary and artistic property.

Second. To outline the constitution of the American Union for the protection of intellectual and industrial property, uniting both aspects of the right in one sole legal body.

Third. Creation of an International Office charged with bringing into practice the union referred to, incorporating, in as far as they are applicable to the peculiar conditions of the American countries, the resolutions of the recent conventions, and in particular that of Madrid of 1881.

II.

In new countries the desire for protection in these matters is very common, because of the effort made to lay under tribute for personal aggrandizement the fruit of foreign labor, without being subject to the responsibilities of recognition of the right which technical invention or intellectual production is entitled; and also it is frequent, and an almost inevitable law, that the lack of legal recognition of the right of the foreigner brings about an unauthorized introduction of works and products without value or selection, so that instead of works of skill there are introduced in great quantities those which most appeal to the passions, the weaknesses, the vices or the immoral tendencies of the multitude, while those of superior qualifications and tendencies are seen only by those of more highly cultivated minds.

As regards inventions of science, industry, and the useful arts, these are produced where they find incentive and recompense, and where their application may bring forth benefit, but they hardly go where they do not meet with these conditions; and because of this those countries which lock their doors to foreign production bring upon themselves isolation and dependence upon others; therefore, this not being the era of spontaneous inventions, but instead the result of a prolonged education, the development and expansion of industry and art will be longer delayed in appearing there than if a plan were made to open the territory to the natural influences of genius and foreign production. The precision and efficacy of the laws and formulas which insure the right of the inventor is a trust corresponding to that which is asked of all government in the care of the most original interests of its industry or of its economical life. Thus, says a German specialist of authority, "the inventor who wishes to make his work or trade-mark valuable under the best possible conditions, must bear in mind that it is most important for him to possess a title which will with formality and security insure him of his rights. He who wishes to buy these rights is always informed with the greatest care of the extent of legal protection upon which he can depend, as well as of the correctness of the title and the clearness and precision of the texts which form the basis of the rights which he proposes to acquire."

Upon the practical efficacy of the law, or the guaranty which the State offers, depends, then, the current of the spirit of industry and of work that stimulates the investigation of problems which are converted later into inventions, discoveries, or creations that hasten the progress and well-being of societies.

The emigration of an invention, trade-mark, or useful product to another country than that of its origin is, moreover, an act dependent primarily on economic law and secondarily on the inducements offered by favorable legislation. A like phenomenon occurs in the case of intellectual productions. The circulation of either throughout a greater or less area of the world will be as a consequence of the liberality with which the social conscience and the legislative forms of all countries receive

the new products of industry, commerce, or intellect. And it is natural that these emigrations or currents will establish themselves with more regularity in places where there exists a uniform economic or moral environment, free from obstacles in the nature of excessive protection of native products or a lack of sufficient guaranties of the existence or circulation of the foreign product. No barrier of this kind is conceivable among the nations of America. The whole problem is reduced, then, to finding the practical means of making international protection effective, and these means are no longer a secret since the existence in Europe of unions whose efforts, although gradual, are opening a way for the unification of rights throughout a more extended portion of the earth.

These unions have endeavored, since their establishment, to obtain the adhesion of the nations of America, which, however, have decided to maintain a prudent reserve, or at least an expectant attitude with regard to the results which this adhesion might produce. In the meanwhile, a free and open union between the nations of the American continent would be the best way of testing the plan which they can adopt, waiting until later to decide whether to extend it, or to join it with those in Europe which are already cemented by the wording of conventions and by the usages of industry, commerce, and intellectual life. At the same time, when the rights of the intellect (whether applied to industry, science, literature, or art) find efficacious and ample protection throughout a vast portion of the civilized world in international unions, it is impossible that, with the exception of the Congress of Montevideo, there should still be maintained in the continent occupied by the Latin race a system of isolation in some rights and of bilateral contracts in others, without endeavoring to create for them a broader field which shall be more favorable to greater productiveness. These unions, in course of formation, dissolved, or discontinued, whose enumeration in this report completes our argument, are the following:

1. Convention of Berne, of September 9, 1886, with its two annexes, the protocol of closure of the same date, and the additional act of Paris of 1896. This is the largest, most authoritative, fruitful, and practical of the unions sanctioned up to the present time, and it serves as a model or basis for every act of this nature;

2. The Congress of Dresden, of 1895, which carried further the conclusions of the additional act of the convention of Berne, which created the international bureau for the protection of literary and artistic ownership. In its declarations 1, 3, and 4 it confers upon the central bureau the full character of a legal organism, endowed with sufficient jurisdiction to intervene between nations, tribunals, and individuals in order to establish the original right or registration and for the direct settlement of conflicts to which intellectual ownership may give rise as a technical, expert tribunal and as interpreter of the treaties and conventions;

3. The declaration exchanged between Denmark and the Kingdoms (at that time united) of Sweden and Norway, which constitutes an inter-Scandinavian union;

4. The Imperial British law of June 25, 1886, entitled "International law of literary and artistic ownership," which decrees that every law on this subject enacted in the United Kingdom shall be applicable to literary and artistic works produced in any of the colonial possessions in the same manner as if the work were produced in England (49 and 50 Vict., c. 33, t. 8); concerning it, a recent author says that it amounts to a colonial constitution of the vast British Empire in matters of intellectual ownership;

5. The Convention established by the already quoted Chase Law, of the United States of America of March 3, 1891, upon the basis of protection accorded to foreign works with obligations of reciprocity, and to which eleven nations of the old continent and four of the new, viz, Cuba, Chile, Costa Rica, and Mexico, have adhered;

6. The already mentioned convention concluded in the Congress of Montevideo, among the Republics of Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay, and to which Belgium, Spain, France, and Italy have adhered;

7. The treaty relative to literary, artistic, and industrial ownership, signed in Guatemala on June 17, 1897, between the five Republics of Central America, and not yet ratified by all of them, and which constitutes a veritable Central-American union;

8. Lastly, the convention signed at the Second American International Conference of Mexico, January 27, 1902, ratified by only six of the signing nations, being the one of which this Commission recommends the confirmation and ratification.

When this already long series of legislative acts of an international character is borne in mind, embracing as they do almost all of the civilized world, one can not hesitate as to the adoption by the American nations of a more extensive union, by means of which they may assist in extending the limits of the protection granted to intellectual rights, nor can one fail to recognize the possibility that the different zones of protection established by each of those agreements, treaties, or conventions, may be united at a not distant day and give birth to the universal right of intellectual ownership.

The same may be said with regard to industrial ownership. The fact is that "the idea of the law of nations has become extended simultaneously with activity in the relations between nations; these relations have become more incessant and multiplied; municipal law has everywhere evolved on broader and more humane lines, and it is natural and inevitable that international law should have followed the same trend."

The ideas regarding the universality of civil rights are, in general, becoming more extended every day, and the right of property is perhaps the one concerning which there is the least diversity of legislation, as far as its recognition and guaranty are concerned, to such an extent that it serves as a cornerstone for the constitution of every free political society; and although the rights of intellectual and industrial property occupy a peculiar status in political science with regard to their nature and destiny in the welfare of a free political society, nevertheless, while they remain in possession of inventors or authors, they are doubtless real private rights, and in this aspect they are identical in character and scope with the common law.

This is, moreover, the reason why the Commission has combined them into one body of legal doctrine and has placed them under the same system of extraterritorial protection, their origins, their mode of externalization and development, and the forms that they require and have imposed on the law for their constitution, exercise and defense being equal. This combination will resolve itself inevitably into greater simplicity and efficacy, as regards the methods of protecting them in the international sphere, and it is not hazardous to affirm that they will mark a step in advance with relation to the Unions heretofore concluded, which are restricted to one aspect only of the question. We have therefore considered the reform, in this direction, of the Berne convention with the conviction that its system is based solely on the desire not to confound in one single act rights which have been traditionally considered as being of a different intellectual ancestry. Meanwhile, the intellectual phenomenon which gives origin, birth, and external life to them is the same and a single nobility equalizes them, viz, the unequalled nobility of labor in any of its creative forms.

III.

Starting with this initial idea, the Commission has not encountered the least difficulty in uniting under a single head that which the conventions of Paris of 1886 and of Madrid of 1891 had placed under two different ones, and it is to be noted that if we compare the text of the final protocol of Paris, which establishes the bureau for the protection of literary and artistic works, and that of the arrangement relative to the centralization of the registry of patents and trade-marks, it will be seen that there is such a resemblance between them that it would not justify the creation in America of a double set of employees, when, by a good choice, a great diminution of expense would result, not to speak of the logical and natural coordination of the services.

Therefore, the task of this embodiment into a single legal instrument was not only very easy as regards the form, but there also resulted immense benefits in regard to the protection of the right itself, since the unification of the registry in matters of industrial ownership, and the uniformity of the recognition of the rights of an author constitute one of the liveliest subjects of propaganda of contemporary publicists. In order to bring about this recognition the national laws require as a condition the deposit of the literary or artistic work in a public office, which records the fact together with all the circumstances which give rise to the ownership; both, then, are formed by the same procedure and produce the same legal effects.

The project that the Commission presents is based on these principles, and it proposes to accomplish the unity of international protection which is so greatly desired, and is immediately realizable by means of a union of nations, which, in a more or less perfect stage of development, fulfill the necessary conditions in order to realize this aspiration. Referring in particular to trade-marks, one of the principal members of the bureaus of Berne says:

"Just like a person, a trade-mark has a status in law and in fact. In *law*, it is endowed with a personal status founded upon the national law; in addition, it enjoys a right to the protection resulting from the stipulations of the arrangement of 1891. In *fact*, international registration constitutes the starting point of the right to protection. But, as we have already stated, this registration must be founded upon a previous national deposit, in virtue of which the trade-mark is already protected in its country of origin. Thus, international registration is a consequence of national registration just as international protection is an extension of national protection. On the other hand, it is necessary to take into consideration that in all matters relative to the exercise of the right to protection, the trade-mark remains subject in each country to the *lex loci*, which is natural and inevitable. This occurs chiefly in regard

to administrative or judicial jurisdiction in case of opposition, collision, or falsification." This principle, besides, is found specified in the treaty of Mexico, where it is declared that the law applicable in penal matters is that of the place in which the crime was committed. (Art. 13 of the Treaty regarding Patents and Trade-marks, and 13 of the Treaty on Lit. and Art. Ownership.)

A hasty sketch of the project will suffice to convey an idea of its easy and simple mechanism. The geographical distribution of the countries of America rendered it necessary to consider the problem of reciprocal communications on which the union is founded; and the establishment of a single bureau in such a vast continent at once offered insuperable difficulties. Therefore a division of the countries into two groups became necessary, upon the basis of their greatest proximity, and for the purpose of centralizing their registrations into two identical and simultaneous bureaus, in such a way that every registration communicated to the one would be transmitted by it to the other, realizing thus uniformity with less loss of time and expense. Thus, the nations of America have been distributed in two groups as follows:

1°. United States of America, United States of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, Salvador, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Cuba, Haiti, and Santo Domingo; seat of the bureau, Habana.

2°. United States of Brazil, Oriental Republic of Uruguay, Argentine Republic, Paraguay, Bolivia, Chile, Peru, and Ecuador; seat of the bureau Rio de Janeiro.

For the organization, regulations, control, expenses and other acts of vigilance regarding the working of the two bureaus, the project adopts the same system that governs the bureaus of Berne and of Washington, models by which they have settled without the least difficulty every question presented in that respect.

Thus the governments of Cuba and Brazil are charged by the Conference with the functions which the Berne conference delegated to Switzerland and which the convention of 1890 and 1902, relative to the Bureau of American Republics, placed under the control of the Government of the United States. In the event of the bureaus for the International Protection of Intellectual and Industrial Property being established through the sufficient adhesion to the treaty herewith, its resources will be the same as resulted from the agreement established by the assembly of 1890 in Washington, viz, a fixed fee of \$5 American gold, which each person shall pay at the time of establishing his right, and which sum shall be added to the fund for the maintenance of the international service.

The Commission has contemplated the possibility that the necessary conditions for the establishment of these bureaus may not be realized, therefore it has given attention to settling the question which would remain in regard to the validity of the treaties of Mexico, which are confirmed by the project. Article 10 decides the case by the alternative proposition.

1. If two-thirds of the States which are required by it agree to the formation of the Bureau the provisions of the treaties relative to the registry of each one of the signers shall be substituted for those provisions of the project, in so far as a central registry is established.

2. If the number of States necessary for this purpose do not concur the treaties of Mexico shall remain in force in their entirety and present meaning; that is, the Union shall not govern those States, nor shall the plan for the centralization of the registry be applied to them, and they will continue, in this respect, under the system of the multiple registry.

Thus the American governments in reality can choose, by virtue of articles 10 and 11, one system or the other, although we do not believe that the acknowledgment of the right, once admitted in a foreign country, there would be a good reason for preferring the burdensome multiple registry to the simple, protective, and speedy single registry, which removes all the difficulties which until now have obstructed the effectiveness of that right, whose broad principles, without fundamental objection, are found in the before-mentioned Conventions of Paris and Madrid.

The argument of sovereignty is eliminated by the provisions of the project, which are founded on the initial principle of the law of the country of origin, and in the predominance of the national law, by everything that affects the Constitution—termination, change, lapse, and loss of the right. With regard to the economic argument we have analyzed it at the beginning of this report, and if it should have any weight against establishing the Union it would be an equal argument against the signing of treaties, since they are founded on the same recognition of international propriety. With regard to the revenue of which the States might be deprived by the giving up to the new registry of every trade-mark, patent, or work which is already registered in the country of origin, its value does not offset the greater loss which would result from the withdrawal imposed by the additional charges in each one of the other countries where application might be made. This situation has been described by the author of a recent study on international registry, who says: "In order to protect a trade-mark in different countries it is necessary to refer to as

many other registers, taking into consideration the particular conditions of each administration, its language, and fiscal necessities.

"Consequently, a manufacturer or merchant alone is seldom able to make the registration himself in various countries, but is obliged to employ intermediaries (the law sometimes makes this an obligation (the fees for which must be added to the administrative dues. The result of this is a series of inconveniences and increased expense for each entry, which will be avoided if possible. Consequently, registration of trade-marks in foreign countries is either not made or it is made only in the country where there is a special interest in doing it." These and other considerations relative to the differences in legislation, procedure, terms, etc., are sufficient to explain, according to the same author, the scarcity of international registrations in comparison with the considerable number of trade-marks registered in industrial countries. (Poincard, *L'enregistrement int.*, April, 1905).

An important point is settled by the project, viz, that of the duration of international protection, which the Madrid Convention fixed at twenty years for trade-marks of manufacture and commerce, but that each national legislature should decide upon the different term for each subject. It was not possible to fix a single uniform term: First, on account of the difference of the laws of the countries of the Union relating to the duration of the rights of intellectual and industrial property; second, the diversity of terms, be it for patents, inventions, trade-marks, literary or artistic works; consequently it was the more natural to seek a reasonable common term, reconciling the nature of the right in itself, the interest of the States, and that of industry and commerce.

With regard to copyrights, although the variety of laws has varied and still varies, owing to its special character, and of the immediate interest which society has in appropriating as soon as possible intellectual works, and in view of the compromise which the fixing of a term of exclusive enjoyment by an author and his heirs, at once means between private and public interest, the commission has thought it wise to choose a plan favorable to the most rapid development of the public improvement, limiting the term of the right to twenty-five years after the death of the author; all this, it is understood, the project of the convention decrees only in the absence of national law which fixes the length of the term of the right which it concedes, for, in every case, as has already been said, the law of the country in which it is established is taken as a basis.

We dispense with further reasons and narration of the context of the project, because we know that its text is clear enough with respect to the general functions which are delegated to the international bureaus. Moreover, these are not a novelty, except with regard to the territory where they are applied, for they are legislated upon in a similar manner in other countries which belong to various unions of one character or another.

But before concluding this report it is necessary to express our belief that this convention signifies a great advance in a branch of legislation full of vicissitudes and changes, and in which so many prejudices have contributed to interrupt the progress of ideas. If the Congress of Montevideo was a happy and advanced beginning, confirmed in its doctrine by the congresses of Washington and Mexico, the resolution of the third conference, which may finally adopt the system of union on the basis of one registration and deposit for international protection, will have in the first place, cleared a road, until to-day, full of obstacles and perplexity, establishing the principle of international justice now ignored by no one; and secondly it will have made possible the reciprocal influence of the intelligent labor of the American people, whether in the field of industrial inventions, of industry and commercial security, or in the broader path of productions of science, literature, and art, which are the most effective means for bringing nations into closer relations, compelling them to understand each other better, drawing closer the ties of race and higher interests, and eliminating the causes of disagreement, suspicion, and even conflicts solely originated by isolation and lack of interchange of their productions or ideas.

We salute the President with the most profound respect.

RIO DE JANEIRO, August 14, 1906.

(Signed)

J. V. GONZALEZ.
AMARO CAVALCANTI.
LUIS MILIAN LAFINUR.
A. J. MONTAGUE.
ADOLFO GUERRERO.
J. A. GONZALEZ LANUZA.
G. CARDUS HUERT...

To Dr. JOAQUIM NABUCO,

President of the Third International American Conference.

VII.

REPORT OF THE SEVENTH COMMITTEE.

Article X of the Programme of the present Conference says textually: "Study of the Sanitary Convention signed *ad referendum* in Washington and of that celebrated in Rio de Janeiro and of those additional recommendations in the matter of public health, which most efficaciously permit each one of the Republics to aid the others in the prevention of epidemics and in the reduction of mortality owing to contagious diseases."

The Committee appointed for the solution of this point had before them a proposition from the North American Delegation, presented by Delegate Tulio Larrinaga; another proposition from the Cuban Delegate, Mr. Gonzalo de Quesada and another proposition from the Mexican Delegation, all of which are already known to this Conference.

The Committee examined in detail the said projects and studied, first separately and then comparatively, the sanitary conventions which were respectively celebrated in Rio de Janeiro in 1904 and in Washington in 1905; and, as a result of its labors, it has the honor of submitting to the Conference the following considerations on which is based the project with which this report closes.

The Sanitary Convention of Washington, as well as that celebrated in Rio de Janeiro in 1904, are inspired by the praiseworthy principles which the International Sanitary Congress of Venice resumed as follows: "It is necessary to protect the interests of the public health without interrupting the traffic of passengers and merchandise and without interfering with communications or at least with the slightest possible interference." Thus these two Conventions seek to put in practice the agreements formulated in this matter by the Second International American Conference.

But if both Conventions recognize those principles, it should be observed, on the other hand, that each one of them has a peculiar character and object, although that of Rio de Janeiro has for its aim international defense against certain contagious diseases in a definite region or especially in those countries which celebrated the said Convention, while that of Washington was called precisely to constitute a general rule and one completely adaptable to all the American nations, and followed closely the precepts of the Sanitary Convention of Paris of 1903, which is in force at present among sixteen European nations, two American ones, one Asiatic and another African, whence it follows that the adoption by the States of America of the Convention of Washington will signify the existence of the same principles of International Sanitary Police all over the civilized world. It is to be observed, besides, that the said Convention of Washington is still more ample than that of Paris as regards measures against the invasion and propagation of yellow fever.

The Committee has thought proper, after resolving upon the recommendation referring to the Convention of Washington, to devote scrupulous attention to those measures which are deemed advisable to obtain the practical application of the said Convention and of the sanitary and hygienic principles in each country so far as they refer to the terms of the Programme for which it accepts in principle the projects presented by the Delegates from the United States and Cuba.

In view of all the above the undersigned Committee submits to the consideration of the Delegates the following body of

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Third International American Conference recognizes the utility of the principles of International Sanitary Police which inspired the last Convention celebrated in Rio de Janeiro, applicable to a definite region, and the Convention signed in Washington on the 14th of October 1905, which is applicable to all the nations of America, and, in virtue of this, recommends to the countries here represented:

I. That, as general rule, they adopt the said International Sanitary Convention of Washington, adhering to it and putting its precepts into practice.

II. The adoption of measures tending to obtain the sanitation of the cities and especially of the ports and to attain as far as possible to a better knowledge and a greater observance of hygienic and sanitary principles.

III. The advisability that all American nations attend the next International Sanitary Convention to be celebrated in the City of Mexico in December 1907 and that they instruct their respective Delegates to study and solve the following points:

A. Practical means of rendering effective the second of the present recommendations.

B. Establishment and regulations in each of the American countries of a Committee composed of three medical or sanitary authorities to constitute, under the direction

of the International Sanitary Bureau, established at Washington, an International Sanitary Informing Committee of the American Republics, to meet and to communicate between themselves data referring to public health and for any other purpose that the Convention may think proper.

C. Establishment and regulation in some place in South America designated by the Convention of a centre of sanitary information that shall supply to the already existing International Sanitary Bureau the elements necessary to carry out the recommendations V, VI and VII on Sanitary Police, made by the Second International American Conference.

Rio de Janeiro, 21st of August 1906.

RESOLUTION CONCERNING INTERNATIONAL SANITARY POLICE, ADOPTED AT SECOND CONFERENCE, MEXICO CITY, JANUARY 29, 1902.

Resolution concerning international sanitary police.

The undersigned, delegates of the Republics represented in the second international American conference, duly authorized by their Governments, have approved the following resolution:

The second international American conference recommends:

The early adoption by the Republics represented therein of the following resolutions:

First. That all measures relating to the subjects of international quarantine, the prevention of the introduction of contagious diseases into a country, and the establishment and control of maritime and of international land detention, or health stations, shall be wholly within the control of the national Governments.

Second. That there shall be established in the ports of each country two kinds of detention—(a) that for inspection or observation, and (b) that for disinfection.

Third. That prohibitive quarantine on manufactures and merchandise shall be abolished and that merchandise proceeding from noninfected ports or places, and which passes through infected territory without being detained therein beyond the necessary time of transit, shall not be subject to detention or other sanitary measures beyond that of the inspection which may be considered necessary at its destination, and that such inspection and delay shall not exceed the time absolutely necessary therefor. Further, that this same regulation shall apply equally to international communication by railway, provided that live stock, hides, furs, and immigrants' effects be excepted from the above provisions.

Fourth. That the Governments represented in this conference shall cooperate with each other, and lend every possible aid to the municipal, provincial, and

Resolución.—Policía sanitaria.

Los que subscriben, delegados de las repúblicas representadas en la Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana, debidamente autorizados por sus gobiernos, han aprobado la resolución siguiente:

La Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana recomienda encarecidamente la pronta adopción por las repúblicas representadas en ella, de las resoluciones siguientes:

I. Que todas las medidas sobre asuntos relacionados con la policía sanitaria internacional, las destinadas á evitar la invasión de enfermedades contagiosas en un país y el establecimiento y vigilancia de las detenciones marítimas y terrestres internacionales, ó sea de las estaciones de salubridad, queden por completo bajo la dependencia de los gobiernos nacionales.

II. Que se establezcan en los puertos de cada país dos clases de detención: A, la de inspección y observación, y B, la de desinfección.

III. Que se suprima la cuarentena prohibitiva respecto á los artículos manufacturados y demás mercancías; que las mercancías procedentes de puertos ó lugares limpios y que hayan atravesado un territorio infestado, sin haberse detenido en él más del tiempo necesario para el tránsito, no estén sujetas á detención ni otra precaución sanitaria, excepto la inspección indispensable en el lugar de su destino, y que dicha inspección y la demora que ella implique, no excedan del tiempo absolutamente necesario al efecto, aplicándose la misma regla á las comunicaciones internacionales por ferrocarril, exceptuándose únicamente de las disposiciones anteriores, el ganado, las pieles crudas, los trapos y los efectos pertenecientes á los inmigrantes.

IV. Que los gobiernos representados en esta conferencia se presten mutua cooperación, impartiendo, hasta donde sea posible, su ayuda á las autoridades municipi-

local authorities, within their respective limits, toward securing and maintaining efficient and modern sanitary conditions in all their respective ports and territories, to the end that quarantine restrictions may be reduced to a minimum, and finally abolished. Further, that each and all of their respective health organizations shall be instructed to notify promptly the diplomatic or consular representatives of the Republics represented in this conference, stationed within their respective territories, of the existence or progress, within their several respective territories, of any of the following diseases: Cholera, yellow fever, bubonic plague, smallpox, and of any other serious pestilential outbreak. And that it shall be made the duty of the sanitary authorities in each port, prior to the sailing of a vessel, to note on the vessel's bill of health the transmissible diseases which may exist in such port at that time.

Fifth. The second international conference of the American States further recommends, in the interest of the mutual benefit that would be derived therefrom by each of the American Republics, and that they may more readily and effectively cooperate one with the other in all matters appertaining to the subjects mentioned in the above resolutions, that a general convention of representatives of the health organizations of the different American Republics shall be called by the governing board of the International Union of American Republics to meet at Washington, D. C., within one year from the date of the adoption of these resolutions by this conference; that each Government represented in this conference shall designate one or more delegates to attend such convention; that authority shall be conferred by each Government upon its delegates to enable them to join delegates from the other Republics in the conclusion of such sanitary agreements and regulations as in the judgment of said convention may be in the best interests of all the Republics represented therein; that voting in said convention shall be by Republics, each Republic represented therein to have one vote; that said convention shall provide for the holding of subsequent sanitary conventions at such regular times and at such places as may be deemed best by the convention; and that it shall designate a permanent executive board of not less than 5 members, who shall hold office until the next subsequent convention, at which time the board shall be appointed with a chairman to be elected by ballot by the convention; the said executive board to be known as the "international sanitary bureau," with permanent headquarters at Washington, D. C.

pales, provinciales y locales establecidas en sus respectivos territorios, á fin de conseguir el establecimiento y la conservación de condiciones sanitarias adecuadas, según los modernos adelantos, en sus respectivos puertos y dependencias, para reducir, tanto cuanto sea factible, las restricciones inherentes á la cuarentena, hasta lograr su completa supresión. Que, además, se ordene á todas y cada una de sus respectivas instituciones de salubridad, que á la mayor brevedad comuniquen á los representantes diplomáticos ó consulares de las repúblicas representadas en esta conferencia, la existencia de las siguientes enfermedades: cólera, fiebre amarilla, peste bubónica, viruela y cualquiera otra epidemia de carácter grave, imponiéndose á las autoridades sanitarias de cada uno de los puertos, la obligación de hacer constar en la patente de sanidad de los buques, antes de que éstos partan, las enfermedades contagiosas existentes á la sazón en dichos puertos.

V. La Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana recomienda igualmente, en beneficio de todas las repúblicas americanas, y á fin de que éstas cooperen pronta y eficazmente en todo lo relativo á las materias mencionadas en las anteriores resoluciones; que se convoque por el consejo directivo de la unión de dichas repúblicas, la reunión en Washington, D. C., de una convención general de representantes de las oficinas de salubridad de dichas repúblicas, dentro de un año contado desde la fecha en que la conferencia adopte estas resoluciones; que cada uno de los gobiernos representados en esta conferencia designe uno ó más delegados para que asistan á dicha convención, confiéndoles las facultades necesarias, á fin de que, en unión de los delegados de las demás repúblicas, celebren los convenios sanitarios y formulen los reglamentos que á juicio de la misma convención fueren más beneficios á los intereses de todos los países que en ella estén representados; que los votos en dicha convención sean computados por repúblicas, teniendo cada una de ellas un voto; que la convención adopte las medidas más convenientes con el objeto de que, en lo sucesivo, se reúnan otras convenciones sanitarias, en las fechas y en los lugares que se juzgue más adecuados; y por último, que nombre un consejo ejecutivo de cinco miembros, por lo menos, que funcione hasta que se congregue la siguiente convención, renovándose, entonces, el personal del consejo con un presidente que será electo en escrutinio secreto por la misma convención. Dicho consejo se denominará "Oficina Sanitaria Internacional," y residirá en Washington, D. C.

Sixth. That, in order that the international sanitary bureau thus provided for may render effective service to the different Republics represented in the convention, the said Republics shall promptly and regularly transmit to said bureau all data of every character relative to the sanitary condition of their respective ports and territories and furnish said bureau every opportunity and aid for a thorough and careful study and investigation of any outbreaks of pestilential diseases which may occur within the territory of any of the said Republics, to the end that said bureau may by those means be enabled to lend its best aid and experience toward the widest possible protection of the public health of each of the said Republics, and that commerce between said Republics may be facilitated.

Seventh. That the salaries and expenses of the delegates to the convention and of the members of the international sanitary bureau herein referred to and recommended, shall be paid by their respective Governments, but that the office expenses of special investigations it may make, together with those for the translation, publication and distribution of reports, shall be paid from a special fund to be created by annual appropriations by the Republics represented in such conventions, on the same basis now in force between the American Republics for the maintenance of the Bureau of American Republics. Further, that in the interest of economy, the said Bureau of American Republics shall be utilized by the conventions herein referred to, and by the international sanitary bureau herein recommended to the fullest extent possible, for the correspondence, accounting, disbursing, and preservation of the records incident to the work comprised within these resolutions.

Made and signed in the City of Mexico on the 29th day of the month of January, 1902, in three copies, in Spanish, English, and French, respectively, which shall be deposited in the department of foreign relations of the Government of the United States of Mexico, in order that certified copies thereof be made to transmit them through diplomatic channels to each one of the signatory States.

VI. Que con el objeto de que la oficina sanitaria internacional esté en aptitud de prestar servicios positivos á las diferentes repúblicas representadas en la convención, ellas transmitan pronta y regularmente á dicha oficina, todos los datos, sean de la especie que fueren, relativos á las condiciones sanitarias de sus respectivos puertos y territorios, y le suministren todos los medios y auxilios á su alcance para el estudio é investigación completos y cuidadosos de las enfermedades epidémicas que aparezcan en el territorio de cualquiera de las referidas repúblicas, á fin de que dicha oficina, con esos medios, coopere con su experiencia á la protección, tan amplia cuanto fuere posible, de la salubridad de aquellas repúblicas, facilitando así las relaciones comerciales entre ellas existentes.

VII. Que los sueldos y gastos de los delegados á la convención y los de los miembros de la oficina sanitaria internacional, así como los gastos de la convención y oficina referidas, sean pagados por los gobiernos respectivos, cubriéndose los gastos de oficio de la oficina sanitaria internacional, cuyo establecimiento se recomienda, así como los que se erogaren en las investigaciones especiales que ella emprendiere y los que demanden la traducción, publicación y distribución de informes, con los recursos de un fondo apropiado que se formará con las asignaciones anuales de las repúblicas representadas en las aludidas convenciones, adoptando como base para calcular la proporción correspondiente á cada una, la que actualmente sirve para el sostenimiento de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas. Se recomienda, en fin, que, en gracia de la economía, esa misma oficina sea utilizada por las convenciones referidas y por la oficina sanitaria internacional, para llevar la correspondencia y la contabilidad, hacer los pagos y conservar los informes provocados por las labores á que se refieren las presentes recomendaciones.

Hecho y firmado en la Ciudad de Mexico, á los veintinueve días del mes de Enero de mil novecientos dos, en tres ejemplares escritos, respectivamente, en español, inglés y francés, los cuales se depositarán en la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores del gobierno de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, á fin de que de ellos se saquen copias certificadas para enviarlas por la vía diplomática á cada uno de los Estados signatarios.

REPORT OF THE PERMANENT PAN-AMERICAN RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1906.

To the Third International American Conference, Rio de Janeiro.

MESSEURS. DELEGATES: I beg leave to submit, in accordance with the instructions of the Second International American Conference, which created the permanent Pan-American Railway committee, the following report:

The second conference, at the sessions held in the City of Mexico, appointed a committee on the Pan-American Railway, which made a full report on the general subject. This action was in furtherance of the resolutions adopted by the first conference at the meeting in Washington in 1889-90, which recommended an international commission. This commission was appointed, and under its direction the intercontinental survey of the Pan-American Railway routes was made and published, the Congress of the United States and the governments of the other Republics having cooperated in providing the funds. No other steps, however, were taken for making the project a continuous one until the second conference assembled.

The Mexican conference in ratifying the resolution of the Washington conference, which recommended "the construction of the complementary lines of the International Railway which is to traverse the different Republics," made provision for the continuity and permanence of the project by authorizing the appointment of a permanent committee whose members should be resident in the United States. The resolution provided:

"That the president of the conference shall appoint a committee of five members, resident in the United States of America, which shall enter upon its functions after the adjournment of this conference, with power to increase the number of its members and to substitute them whenever necessary; to appoint such subcommittee as may be deemed proper, and to report to the next conference on the result of its labors; to furnish all possible information on the work of the Intercontinental Railway, and to aid and stimulate the successful execution of said project as much as possible." * * *

Under these instructions the president of the Mexican conference appointed the following committee: H. G. Davis, of West Virginia, chairman; Andrew Carnegie, of New York; Manuel de Aspiroz, ambassador from Mexico; Manuel Alvarez Calderon, Minister from Peru; A. Lazo-Arriaga, minister from Guatemala.

The committee met in Washington for organization and held meetings from time to time. At the meeting January 21, 1903, it was decided in conformity with the resolutions adopted by the Mexican conference that a commissioner should be sent to the various Republics whose duty it should be accurately to determine the resources of the different countries and the condition of the railway lines in operation, the prospects of business for an intercontinental line, and what concessions or assistance the respective governments might be willing to grant the enterprise.

Mr. Charles M. Pepper, who had been one of the delegates from the United States to the Mexican conference, was selected as the representative of the committee. The Congress of the United States, following the recommendation of the Mexican conference, authorized the appointment of a commissioner and made a small appropriation for the expenses of the mission. This was supplemented by the chairman and by Mr. Carnegie.

At a meeting of the committee held March 5, 1903, a resolution was adopted recommending to President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay the appointment of Mr. Pepper, which was done, and the representative of the committee thus became the official representative of the United States also. It is proper to refer here to the sympathetic interest taken by Secretary Hay in the work of the committee, which was shown both by his personal consultations with its members and by his official instructions to the diplomatic representatives of the United States, directing them to extend all the facilities of their position in furtherance of the project of the Pan-American Railway and especially in bringing to the attention of the Governments of the various Republics the interest that the Government of the United States felt.

A year was spent by the special commissioner in visiting the different countries, gathering the general information that was desired, especially in regard to their internal and external trade, and in helping to make the purpose of the intercontinental line and its benefits better known to the nations directly interested. On his return in the spring of 1904 a full report was submitted giving the results of the investigation made and accompanied by a map drawn under the direction of the committee, which showed both the general intercontinental route and branches and the actual railway construction at that time. This report was transmitted to Congress by Pres-

ident Roosevelt and Congress, in providing for its general distribution, set aside several thousand copies for the use of the committee. In addition to the regular methods of distribution a special provision was made for the St. Louis Exposition. The document was translated into Spanish by the Bureau of American Republics and was published in the Monthly Bulletin. A copy of the report is submitted herewith for the general information it contains on the subject under discussion. For the same reason a copy of the report presented to the Second Conference by the committee on the Pan-American Railway is annexed.

Additional reports concerning the progress of the enterprise and the activity of the various Republics in sustaining it were received at a dinner given by the chairman of the committee in March, 1905, which was attended by the diplomatic representatives, who gave the details of railway construction in their respective countries and explained the policies of their Governments. On this occasion a letter was read from Mr. Andrew Carnegie in which he advocated that the United States should give \$100,000,000 toward the Intercontinental Railway, conditioned upon the Spanish-American Republics pledging their credit for an equal sum. Hon. S. B. Elkins, chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, who was a guest, expressed his satisfaction at being brought into association with international commerce, for that was what the Pan-American Railway meant, he said. Senator Elkins also promised that in the future the recommendations of the Pan-America conferences should have his support, so that the work of the Pan-American Railway committee might go on, for, he said, it was a beneficent labor which when realized would be of enormous utility to all the countries. The remarks made on this occasion and the letters read were published both in English and in Spanish in a pamphlet which received a wide circulation and a copy of which accompanies this report.

During the last year the work of the committee has been confined largely to carrying out the provision of the resolution of the Mexican conference that it shall "furnish all possible information on the work of the Intercontinental Railway and aid and stimulate the successful execution of said project as much as possible." This has been done through correspondence in answering the numerous inquiries addressed to it; through the publicity obtained by supplying the data for publications in the newspapers, magazines and reviews; and through a number of articles contributed by members of the committee to the press. The demand for this information is the best evidence that could be afforded of the very general interest which is being awakened in the project, and the committee believes that the information thus furnished has been of great benefit in educating the public of the United States concerning not only the commercial opportunities and the rich resources of the countries which will be traversed by the Pan-American Railway, but also in promoting a better understanding among the different peoples, and thus drawing the nations closer together.

It is also gratifying to state that the committee has reason to believe very substantial results already have accrued to several of the Republics by interesting capitalists in their railway enterprises and enabling the different countries to strengthen their own credit and to procure the financial means necessary for carrying on railway enterprises. It is noteworthy that the feasibility of a through intercontinental railway line has received the indorsement of leading capitalists representing many forms of investment, such as Mr. Andrew Carnegie, President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania system, and Mr. Thomas F. Ryan.

In connection with the widespread interest which has been manifested, the chairman is permitted to quote a letter received from President Roosevelt, in which the President, in thanking him for a communication in reference to the subject, says:

"I am fully awake to the importance of the All American Railway."

Secretary Root, in acknowledging a letter of the chairman on the subject of the Pan-American Railway, says:

"I have read with great interest your letter of October 20 and the table showing our trade relations with Mexico, Brazil, etc. I fully agree with you as to the immense importance and value of railroad communication."

The committee does not think it necessary in this report to enter into a detailed discussion concerning the immense influence of railways on the development of the internal resources and on the domestic and foreign commerce any more than to repeat the special advantages resulting from the Pan-American Railway line with its feeders and branches.

This aspect of the subject was summed up in an article contributed by the chairman to the North American Review for May, 1906. In that article, among other statements, these points were made:

"It is proper to take into account the general subject and foundation of the proposed intercontinental trunk line and branches. The basis is a business one whether

looked at from the standpoint of the individual, of a single nation, or of the group of nations which constitute the American continent. Railroads are built to earn dividends.

* * * * *

"For a nation, the dividends can not be estimated in direct terms of interest on bonds or of net earnings for capital stock. For the dividends are the development of the local resources, the wider market obtained for the products of the country, the increase of the population through immigration, and, in a word, the addition to the wealth of the nation. There is also the dividend which can not be estimated in terms of dollars and cents, because it comes from the better knowledge which the people of different regions of the country obtain of one another, and from the cultivation of the national patriotic spirit. This is a clear case of the influence of frequent and cheap communication among diverse sections of a country.

* * * * *

The international, like the national, dividends are wider markets and the enlarged trade which come from increasing the means of intercourse between different countries. A better understanding by one people of another people is certainly a desirable result and this is secured by furnishing means of communication. The international dividend may be said to be one of dollars and cents in way of more commerce, and of peace in the way of avoiding the misunderstanding which comes from the lack of intercourse. In the light of these facts, the proposed Pan-American Railway may be said to offer returns to individuals, to the nations as separate republics, and to them as part of the family of nations of the Western Hemisphere.

* * * * *

Given sufficient tonnage to be created there is justification and encouragement for railway building. Where this traffic, or a reasonable portion of it, may be international there is ground for an intercontinental railway.

The Pan-American routes, as surveyed, parallel the Pacific coast along the trend of the Andes, but they provide for branches or feeders which will shoot out toward the Atlantic as well as toward the Pacific. If their construction is much more difficult and costly than when the water line can be followed, there is in its business aspect the value of the traffic that comes from the tonnage of mineral regions. This tonnage is of the kind that quickly pays for itself.

It is likely that the Intercontinental Line, in its engineering features, has to overcome more difficult conditions in the way of grades, curves, tunnels, bridges, cuts, and embankments than any similar line of the same length, but it is also true that nowhere is so vast an area of mineral resources—silver, copper, coal, tin—still to be opened up to traffic as along the Andes Mountains. It must also be kept in mind that there are enormous timber areas and agricultural regions which are likewise to be developed, and which will create tonnage.

The steamship service, from its nature, is of little benefit in developing the interior of the country; the coast line does not furnish a large traffic, and the points not reached by railroads create little tonnage. When this tonnage has to be brought to the market by pack mules or wagon carts the cost is often equal to the value of the products. The railway picks up freight every few miles, but the steamship service of South America, on an average, requires a land haul of 150 miles each way, or 300 miles in all. This is one reason, and a strong one, why intercontinental reports do not enter into a detailed discussion concerning the immense influence of railways on the internal resources and on the domestic and foreign commerce any more than to repeat the special advantages resulting from the Pan-American Railway line with its feeders and branches.

The committee in making this report is gratified that in almost every phase of the Pan-American project it is able to tell of progress. This progress is best shown by a condensed account of the condition in the respective Republics, and this account is herewith presented based on information furnished the committee by the diplomatic representatives of the different Governments. It is not complete and final since the time required for communication between Washington and several of the countries has made it impracticable to secure the latest information in time to be included. Yet the committee is assured that where the information is not as full as might be desired, it will be supplemented, and if necessary corrected, by the delegates to the third conference, who will be able to present the very latest facts regarding railway progress in their countries. But the general situation as to the Pan-American line

and the prospects of through railway communication between New York and Buenos Ayres and the capitals of the other American Republics, either on the direct trunk line route or on the branches, may be had from the following summary:

MEXICO.

The Republic of Mexico now has railway communication from its northern border along the Rio Grande at El Paso, Eagle Pass, and Laredo through the capital city to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and thence from the junction with the Pan-American line at San Geronimo to within 125 miles of Tapachula, which is about 12 miles from the frontier of Guatemala.

This is in consummation of the policy of the Mexican Government entered upon years ago of securing through railway communication from its northern to its southern limit by a series of connecting systems. The final steps in this policy were the construction of the Vera Cruz and Pacific, the Tehuantepec National, and the railway known as the Pan-American. The railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec has been rebuilt within the last two years, the great terminal works at Coatzacoalcos and Salina Cruz are now nearly completed, and this line is open for international commerce across the isthmus. While this railroad has a very important relation to international commerce it is considered here only in reference to its value in connection with the Vera Cruz and Pacific Railway as a link in the Pan-American system. The line from the junction at San Geronimo toward the border of Guatemala has advanced beyond Tonalá to within about 125 miles of its proposed terminus, but since the construction is proceeding from both ends and probably will be completed within a year the committee thinks it may be said that through railway communication now exists from New York City as far as Guatemala, 3,770 miles. The Mexican links in the intercontinental trunk line may be considered the consummation of the railroad policy inaugurated by Gen. Porfirio Díaz.

GUATEMALA.

On the Pan-American location a gap of only 28 or 30 miles has existed for some years past between the Guatemalan system of roads and the Mexican border. The extension of the Guatemala Central in 1903 from Santa María to Mazatenango added to the links constructed in the intercontinental system, but it was not considered desirable to close the final gap until the Mexican lines approached nearer the Guatemala boundary. Now that these lines are thus approaching, the committee is informed that without question one of the various projects which have received attention will be adopted and the section will be built, thus providing through railway communication between New York City and Guatemala City.

Guatemala is now completing its very important interoceanic line known as the Northern Railway, which will place the capital in direct railway communication with Puerto Barrios, on the Atlantic, and will give a through route to San José, on the Pacific, a distance of 270 miles.

The committee is informed that one result of this interoceanic line may be to utilize the route to Zacapa and from that point to follow the location of a line into Salvador, for which concessions have already been granted. This line would be an alternative section of the Pan-American.

SALVADOR AND HONDURAS.

Detailed reports have not been received from Salvador and Honduras, but unofficially the committee has been informed of the expectation that the building of the extension of the Guatemala system from the north and of the Nicaragua system from the south, which are in contemplation, are awaited by the Governments of those countries before perfecting the plans for the construction of the intermediate links. On this subject it is presumed that the delegates to the third conference from Salvador and Honduras will be able to give later information than is obtainable at the present time in Washington.

NICARAGUA.

In Nicaragua the Government has given concessions for the construction of a line from Managua to Matagalpa, and work has already begun on the surveys. This will be an important part of the main trunk line, since it runs from there to Honduras to meet the line coming from Mexico through Guatemala.

The Nicaraguan Government is also building a line 100 miles in length from Monkey Point on the Atlantic coast to San Miguelito on Lake Nicaragua, and though this line is not in the Intercontinental path it is expected to contribute to the early completion of the main line through Nicaragua. The committee is also given to understand that enterprises for construction which are under consideration will place the Nicaraguan lines closer to a junction with those of Costa Rica.

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COSTA RICA.

In 1902 there were 220 miles of railway in operation in Costa Rica, and at the present time there are 364 miles, thus showing that 142 miles have been built since the Mexican conference. An extension of the Pacific Railway to the northwest to the city of Liberia, in the Province of Guanacaste, 96 miles in length, over the Intercontinental survey, is now projected, as is also a line in connection with the Atlantic system to the southeast, about 85 miles in length, to Bocas del Toro, in the Republic of Panama. The latter line is in conformity with the suggestion for alternating from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast in the Pan-American location through Costa Rica. These two lines, when completed, will add materially to the progress in joining together the through Intercontinental sections.

In relation to the Costa Rica railways, the committee also calls attention to the construction of the line between Santo Domingo and Esparta, near the Pacific coast, which will complete the Interoceanic Railroad from Port Limon, on the Atlantic, to Punta Arenas, on the Pacific. United States Minister Merry, in an official report, says that the distance from Punta Arenas to Esparta is about 15 miles, and thence to Santo Domingo approximately the same. But the survey adopted makes the new section to be constructed about 25 miles long through a country mostly level, with only one bridge of considerable length.

As in the case of Guatemala and Nicaragua the construction of a through interoceanic line in Costa Rica is important to the general project of the Pan-American line, because the Pan-American will serve as a main trunk or backbone for all of them, and the result will be a mutual development of commerce and interchange of traffic.

PANAMA.

In the Republic of Panama at this time the information received is that no definite enterprise is underway for building along the Pacific coast location of the intercontinental trunk line, but there is a possibility that railway construction will be undertaken from Bocas del Toro to the Canal Zone, and in this manner, by following the Atlantic slope, connection will be made with the projected Costa Rican line and thus with the parts of the system joining Central America and Mexico. From the Canal Zone southeast there is as yet no project for a railway following the intercontinental survey, but the hardwood forests and the mineral resources which may be opened up give promise that before many years railway construction will be attempted in these regions and the natural route will be along the intercontinental location.

COLOMBIA.

The distinguished President of the Republic of Colombia, Gen. Rafael Reyes, was a member of the Mexican conference, and added greatly to the value of its labors by his report of the explorations made by him and his brothers of the river systems of South America and their relation to the Intercontinental trunk line. It was therefore very gratifying to the members of the Permanent Pan-American Railway Committee, on the occasion of General Reyes's inauguration as President, to receive from him the assurance that among the measures of his administration he hoped would be the construction of railways, and particularly of the Pan-American system.

While there has not been time for full development of these plans the committee through information forwarded to the State Department by United States Minister Barrett and through other sources, is able to report the definite measures which have been taken in Colombia. In 1905 a concession was granted for the construction and exploitation of a railroad line from the Gulf of Uraba or Darien to the city of Medellin. This railway, which is to be known as the Colombia Central Railroad, follows the intercontinental survey for several hundred miles, and the committee is informed by the concessionaires that the preliminary work has been done and that construction will not be long delayed.

Another very definite step has been the provision made for a line from Buenaventura on the Pacific coast through the Cauca Valley to Palmira, a distance of 110 miles, and then from Palmira to Bogota. According to the advices of Minister Barrett, immediate work is to be begun, and the present short line at Buenaventura is to be rebuilt, after which the extension to Palmira will be carried through. Much of the distance traversed will be along the intercontinental location.

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EQUADOR.

From unofficial sources the committee learns that the Guayaquil and Quito Railroad in Ecuador is advancing steadily toward completion and the sections already built are handling considerable traffic. The railroad has now advanced beyond Ambato and from Guamate through Ambato to Quito is directly in the line of the intercontinental location. The Ecuador Government, with a view to reaching the rubber regions of the tributaries of the Amazon, has granted a concession for building a line 110 miles in length from Ambato to Cuarey, and more recently a concession has been given for building a line from Esmeraldas on the coast, passing through Ibarra to Quito. While this is a feeder to the Pan-American line Ibarra is on the direct route of the intercontinental survey, and the section between this point and Quito will form a link in the Pan-American line. General Alfaro, the President of Ecuador, during his previous administration initiated the policy of railway construction, and there is every reason to expect that this policy will be continued during his present term and that considerable progress may be looked for in the construction of the Ecuador system of railways.

PERU.

In Peru it is gratifying to report that since the Mexican conference an era of activity in railway construction has been inaugurated. One very important section in the Pan-American line has been completed and opened to traffic, and is serving a valuable purpose in developing the mineral wealth of the Republic. This is the Oroya and Cerro de Pasco Railway, which runs from Oroya to Cerro de Pasco, a distance of 90 miles on the direct Intercontinental location. This line is owned and operated by an American company.

The Government of Peru has taken advanced steps for railway construction. The first measure was the passage of a law creating a special railway fund and setting aside the proceeds of the tobacco tax solely for this fund thus establishing a permanent guaranty for railroad construction. The Government also contracted for the extension of existing railway from Sicuani along the route to Cuzco, placing Cuzco in direct rail communication with the Pacific Ocean, by uniting Mollendo on the Pacific with Puno on the banks of Lake Titicaca. When the contracts were made for this construction and the first sections were begun contracts were also entered into for the extension of the Central Railway from Oroya to Huancayo. Both these extensions are parts of the Pan-American trunk line, Huancayo being about 450 miles distant from Cuzco.

The committee is informed that the Peruvian Government expects to have these two contemplated terminals of the Central and Southern trunks join within two years. This will establish rail communication between Lima, the actual capital, and Cuzco, the ancient capital, of Peru, and it is the belief that with the railway construction now being carried on in Bolivia and Argentina within four years there will be across the Southern Continent an oblique line from Buenos Aires on the Atlantic to Mollendo on the Pacific, and not long thereafter the through trunk between Cuzco and Oroya also will be completed, thus forming the great southern section of the Pan-American line.

The committee is further informed that the negotiation of a Government loan for \$15,000,000 is expected to be ultimately accomplished with the sanction of the Peruvian Congress, and that part of the proceeds of this loan will be used for the building of a railway to the eastern region from a point on the Oroya and Cerro de Pasco Railway to a navigable point on the Ucayali. The Government attaches great importance to this branch, 300 miles in length, which will open new and rich country, and will be to a certain extent tributary to the Pan-American route. Other railroads are also projected, some of which may be constructed by private concerns. These include lines from Pisco to Lima, Cerro de Pasco to Huacho, Piura to Marañon, and Chimbote to Huaraz.

BOLIVIA.

Bolivia, whose railway system is a direct development of the Pan-American project, has been able to make marked progress in railway construction. The National Congress authorized the Executive to cause surveys to be made which, when the lines following them are completed, will close up all the gaps in the Pan-American system from the boundary of the Argentine Republic to Lake Titicaca. The lines for which definite provision was made included the routes from the left bank of the Desaguadero River opposite Ulloma to Oruro; from Oruro to Cochabamba; from Uyuni to Potosi, and from Potosi to Tupiza. These lines with those already existing, which place La Paz in communication with Lake Titicaca, assure the through connection, since the section from Tupiza to Quiaca on the frontier of Argentina is provided for under a treaty entered into with the Argentine Government several years ago.

The Government of Bolivia, under a treaty with Chile, also secures a line from Ulloma to the Pacific port of Arica, and provision is made which later will secure a line to Puerto Pando, thus opening up communication with the navigable waters which are tributary to the Amazon.

Because of its topography and geographical location, all railroad building in Bolivia, while opening up ways to the ocean, may be said to be directly dependent on the spinal column which is formed by the intercontinental location. These systems are therefore important, both in themselves and as feeders to the main trunk line.

It is a source of satisfaction to state that the cash capital with which Bolivia is provided to the amount of \$10,000,000 is supplemented by capital raised in the United States, and that the construction of the lines which constitute links in the Pan-American route will be undertaken by important New York financial interests. The committee is unofficially informed that the lines which New York financial interests have contracted with the Bolivian Government to build make a total of more than 600 miles to be constructed during the next five years.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Argentine Republic system of railways had been carried on so steadily that when the Mexican Conference was held Buenos Aires was already in communication with the town of Jujuy 1,000 miles to the northwest. The Argentine delegation to that Conference, in presenting the report which showed how progressive their Government had been in railway construction and how fully the national resources had been developed, stated the measures for prolonging the lines north into Bolivia. This prolongation has been going forward over the intercontinental route, though retarded for a time by engineering difficulties and by other causes. Nevertheless, the work at no time was abandoned, and at different periods announcement has been made of short sections opened up for traffic.

The committee at the present time is not definitely informed when the boundary at La Quiaca will be reached, but unofficially it has information that this may be expected within another year, and that then the work will be pushed rapidly over the Bolivian section to Tupiza. The Bolivian Government having decided to build the line from Tupiza to Potosi instead of from Tupiza to Uyuni, this Tupiza-Potosi section may be looked upon as the natural prolongation of the Argentine system. The committee is not advised up to this time whether the tentative propositions for its construction under guaranty from the Argentine Republic have been made the basis of a formal contract between the two Governments, but the railway developments indicate the union of the railway lines of Argentina, Bolivia, and Peru within a few years.

CHILE.

Railway construction in Chile proceeds along routes which insure that the lines of that country will be connected with the Pan-American system. The longitudinal railroad system of the Government has advanced to the south of latitude 40° and in the far north it is being prolonged to communicate with La Serena in latitude 30°. Studies have been made with the purpose of uniting various branches which will place the longitudinal line in communication with Iquique, latitude 20°. From there it is projected to continue the work north toward Arica. The contract has been made for the construction of the railroad from Arica to La Paz, the capital of Bolivia, and this line will be constructed by the Government of Chile.

At the beginning of the present year the railway which joins the central system of Chile with the western entrance of the tunnel through the Cordillera of the Andes, communicating with the Argentine railways, was completed and it is expected that

the tunnel will be finished within two years. The importance of this trans-Andine tunnel, which will unite the city of Valparaiso on the Pacific with Buenos Aires on the Atlantic, was fully understood for many years and numerous efforts were made to carry the project through, but from time to time they were abandoned. It is very gratifying to note that the legislation and the financial guaranty authorized by the Congress of Chile, which insure success, have been enacted since the Mexican conference and this trans-Andine tunnel may be considered as one of the most important advances in South American railway projects that has been undertaken since the report was made to that conference. Its completion will be the consummation of a really gigantic enterprise that has been an aspiration for half a century.

URUGUAY.

The committee is informed that the definite railway police which was adopted by Uruguay several years since is now being followed out and the lines of the country are being extended in accordance with that policy, which recognized the exceptional importance of the Uruguayan railways as a means of international communication. The lines in operation are the Central Railroad, which starts from Montevideo and reaches the Brazilian frontier at Santa Anna do Livramento, so that it could easily be made to form a junction with the Brazilian lines, and the Midland Railway, which follows a northwesterly route till it reaches the Brazilian town of San Juan Baptista.

It is proper to recall here the very important contribution to the literature of the Pan-American Railway which was made by Señor Juan José Castro, a distinguished citizen of Uruguay, in his treatise on the South American Railways. This volume has been a mine of useful information in showing the basis of the Pan-American project and the relation of the various South American countries to it. It also has been of great value in exhibiting the other important interoceanic project of a line from the Atlantic to the Pacific starting at Brazil, crossing the Andes, and reaching the ports of Chile. The Uruguay railways have now advanced to the Brazilian border and the through communication it may be confidently expected will some day be established.

The most recent project is the prolongation of Central Railway from Nico Perez to Paso de Centurion at the boundary with Brazil to the northeast through the City of Melo with a branch to the town of Treinta y Tres. This line will cover a distance of 185 miles, crossing the only fertile zone lacking railroad communication with the rest of the country.

PARAGUAY.

Official information has not been received regarding the railways of Paraguay, but the project for bringing Buenos Ayres within a sixty hours' railway journey to Asuncion via Entre Rios by completing the line from Port Ruiz to Ibicuy and ferrying to Zarate may be considered even more important to Paraguay than to Argentina. The committee recalls with satisfaction that the President of that Republic, Dr. Cecilio Baez, was a member of the Mexican conference and was active in his cooperation in the work of the Pan-American Railway committee. Under his administration there is every reason to hope that the national aspirations of Paraguay, which include railway connection with the Pan-American system through a line to the boundary of Bolivia, will be encouraged by practical measures.

BRAZIL.

Since the sessions of the conference will be held in the capital of Brazil, where the fullest and most recent information regarding railway construction in that progressive nation will be obtainable, the Committee does not attempt to present the facts here, but contents itself with expressing the hope that the policy of the Brazilian Government, as explained to the special Commissioner, heretofore referred to, when visiting that country, which policy contemplates lines reaching from the Amazon and from the Atlantic ports to the great undeveloped regions of the interior to the foothills of the Andes, will be realized.

VENEZUELA.

The relation of Venezuela to the Pan-American Railway project, as is well understood, is that of a branch from the main trunk in Colombia which would form a junction in Venezuela with lines to the seaports and also with a railway system stretching out toward Brazil. The facilities for transportation afforded by the river systems of Venezuela have caused the attention of railway builders to be turned

chiefly to the opportunities for construction in the northern part of the country. The branch from the Intercontinental main line would run from Medellin in Colombia via Puerto Barrios, Pamplona, Merida, and Trujillo to Valencia, where it would effect a junction with the railway now in operation to Caracas.

While no steps are in prospect in the immediate future for building this branch the committee is nevertheless informed that it has not been overlooked in the general railway legislation of the country.

In order to show the position of the Pan-American lines with reference to the various countries the map is annexed which was prepared under the direction of the committee to accompany the report of the special commissioner. The map does not indicate everything that has been done, because it is gratifying to state there has been additional construction since it was prepared, but it may be found useful in showing the progress that the project is making.

In view of the fact that the data received by the committee will be supplemented by later intelligence presented to the conference, the committee does not deem it advisable to undertake a full description of the existing lines, the lines under actual construction, and those for which provision has been made. However, it summarizes these in the general statement that out of the 10,400 miles between New York and Buenos Ayres along the line of the proposed Pan-American Railway, at this date there are not more than 3,700 miles of Intercontinental railway sections not specifically provided for.

The committee, under whose direction the intercontinental surveys were made and of which Mr. A. J. Cassatt was chairman, approximated the cost at about \$32,000 a mile; but allowing the largest estimate for railway construction, which is \$50,000 per mile, this would mean that the expenditure of \$185,000,000 would insure the completion of all these sections. This certainly is not beyond the resources of the twelve or fifteen Republics which are interested, and which could give substantial aid by large concessions of land and the granting of credit. It is very little more than what the Dominion of Canada will pay for its new transcontinental line, the main trunk of which from ocean to ocean will be about as long as the uncompleted sections of the Pan-American line. It is not too much to assume that the various Republics by cooperation among themselves and with the United States can do as much as the Dominion of Canada is doing for itself. The total sum distributed among them would not be large, and the returns would justify the expenditures made by each nation within its own borders, because every section of the Pan-American line that is built both develops the local traffic and by widening the trade zone helps to create traffic in adjoining regions.

In reviewing the work of the committee and in giving the status of the project in the various Republics it is fitting to acknowledge the very cordial assistance which has been afforded by the diplomatic representatives accredited in Washington. They have at all times endeavored to furnish the committee with the information sought, and have aided in its efforts to give publicity to the general subject.

Since its original appointment some changes have been made in the personnel of the committee. In April, 1905, the committee added Mr. Charles M. Pepper to its membership. In March of the same year the committee suffered the loss of one of its most active and respected members in the death of Señor Manuel de Aspiroz, the ambassador from Mexico. Ambassador de Aspiroz was a member of the committee from its organization, and he gave to its work the same earnest endeavor and intelligent effort that were conspicuous in his career as a soldier of his country, a statesman, and a diplomat.

In February of the present year Mr. Joaquin de Casasus, the worthy successor of Ambassador de Aspiroz, was elected a member of the committee and he has since given it the benefit of his counsel and advice.

The Pan-American Railway to-day is as deserving of support as when Mr. Blaine, then Secretary of State, in presenting to President Harrison the report of the railway committee of the Washington conference, said:

"No more important recommendation has come from the International American Conference, and I earnestly commend it to your attention, with full confidence that prompt action will be taken by Congress to enable this Government to participate in the promotion of the enterprise. In no other way could the Government and people of the United States contribute so much to the development and prosperity of our sister republics, and at the same time, to the expansion of our commerce."

President Harrison in transmitting the report to Congress recommending the survey of a route for an Intercontinental line of railroad to connect the systems of North America with those of the Southern Continent, declared:

"It should not be forgotten that it is possible to travel by land from Washington to the southernmost capital of South America and that the opening of railroad com-

munication between these friendly states will give to them and to us facilities for intercourse and the exchanges of trade that are of special value. The work contemplated is vast but entirely practicable."

President Roosevelt in his instructions to the United States delegation to the Mexican conference gave expression to this sentiment:

"The magnificent conception of an International Railroad connecting the United States with the remotest parts of South America may at last be realized."

A review of the work accomplished since that conference shows steady progress both in educating public sentiment to the benefits of the intercontinental line and in the practical measures which have resulted in the construction of numerous sections of the main trunk. How far the sentiments of fraternity among all the nations and peoples of the Three Americas have been strengthened, the holding of International American Conferences shows. The past conferences have given every encouragement to continue the work, and with the results achieved now laid before the delegates of the various Republics gathered in the Brazilian Conference, the committee leaves the subject to that distinguished International Assembly with the hope that it will give this most important question the consideration it deserves and determine what further steps can best be taken toward the realization of the Pan-American Railway project.

The chairman regrets his inability to accept the invitation so kindly extended him by the governing board of the International Bureau of the American Republics to attend the Conference, but has pleasure in presenting this report and accompanying documents through the courtesy of Mr. W. I. Buchanan, chairman of the United States delegation.

Respectfully submitted.

H. G. DAVIS,

Chairman Permanent Pan-American Railway Committee.

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