

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Official Journal

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT No. 178

TEXTS

ADOPTED BY THE

INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE

(BUENOS AIRES, DECEMBER 1ST TO 23RD, 1936)

and transmitted to the League of Nations
in accordance with a Decision of the Conference

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GENEVA, 1937.

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I. EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE FIRST MEETING OF THE NINETY-EIGHTH SESSION OF THE COUNCIL

Held at Geneva on Friday, September 10th, 1937, at 11 a.m.

3922. Transmission to the League of Nations of the Texts adopted by the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace (December 1936): Communication by the Secretary-General.

The SECRETARY-GENERAL drew the attention of the Council to the resolution unanimously adopted by the Pan-American Conference for the Consolidation of Peace, which met in Buenos Aires in December 1936, to the effect that the decisions of the Conference were to be formally communicated to the League of Nations. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic, M. Saavedra Lamas, as President of the Conference, had notified the Secretary-General of the Conference's decision by a telegram dated December 21st, 1936; the telegram had been communicated to the Council and the Members of the League (document C.557.M.358.1936).¹ The Secretary-General had informed M. Saavedra Lamas, in acknowledging the latter's telegram, that he would not fail to submit the documents in question to the Members of the League as soon as they were received.

In accordance with the resolution of the Conference, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic had communicated to the Secretary-General certified copies, in Spanish, English, French and Portuguese, of the Conventions and resolutions approved by the Conference. The documents in question would be communicated in French and English² to the Members of the League through the *Official Journal*.

M. EDWARDS asked the Secretary-General to tell the Council when the decisions and resolutions of the Pan-American Conference were communicated to the Secretariat.

The SECRETARY-GENERAL replied that they were received in the month of August 1937.

The PRESIDENT announced that the Council took note of the Secretary-General's communication. He was sure he was interpreting the feelings of his colleagues when he said that all the Members of the Council paid a tribute to the spirit in which the Pan-American Conference had decided to communicate its decisions to the League of Nations and highly appreciated the terms of the Conference's resolution.

¹ See *Official Journal*, March-April 1937, page 278.

² The Spanish and Portuguese texts are retained in the archives of the Secretariat, where they can be consulted by the Members of the League of Nations.

**II. CONVENTIONS APPROVED BY THE INTER-AMERICAN
CONFERENCE FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE**

Held at Buenos Aires from December 1st to 23rd, 1936.

CONVENTION FOR THE MAINTENANCE, PRESERVATION AND REESTABLISHMENT OF PEACE

The Governments represented at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace,

CONSIDERING:

That according to the statement of Franklin D. Roosevelt, the President of the United States, to whose lofty ideals the meeting of this Conference is due, the measures to be adopted by it " would advance the cause of world peace, inasmuch as the agreements which might be reached would supplement and reinforce the efforts of the League of Nations and of all other existing or future peace agencies in seeking to prevent war ";

That every war or threat of war affects directly or indirectly all civilized peoples and endangers the great principles of liberty and justice which constitute the American ideal and the standard of American international policy;

That the Treaty of Paris of 1928 (Kellogg-Briand Pact) has been accepted by almost all the civilized states, whether or not members of other peace organizations, and that the Treaty of Non-Aggression and Conciliation of 1933 (Saavedra Lamas Pact signed at Rio de Janeiro) has the approval of the twenty-one American Republics represented in this Conference,

Have resolved to give contractual form to these purposes by concluding the present Convention, to which end they have appointed the Plenipotentiaries hereafter mentioned:

Argentina:

Carlos Saavedra Lamas,
Roberto M. Ortiz,
Miguel Angel Cárcano,
José María Cantilo,
Felipe A. Espil,
Leopoldo Melo,
Isidoro Ruiz Moreno,
Daniel Antokoletz,
Carlos Brebbia,
César Díaz Cisneros.

Paraguay:

Miguel Angel Soler,
J. Isidro Ramírez.

Honduras:

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Julián López Pineda.

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Carlos Brenes.

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Alberto Zérega Fombona.

Peru:

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Alberto Ulloa,
Felipe Barreda Laos,
Diómedes Arias Schreiber.

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Maximiliano Patricio Brannon.

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Ramón Beteta,
Juan Manuel Alvarez del Castillo.

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Oswaldo Aranha,
José de Paula Rodrigues Alves,
Helio Lobo,
Hildebrando Pompeu Pinto Accioly,
Edmundo da Luz Pinto,
Roberto Carneiro de Mendonça,
Rosalina Coelho Lisboa de Miller,
María Luiza Bittencourt.

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Pedro Manini Ríos,
Eugenio Martínez Thedy,
Juan Antonio Buero,
Felipe Ferreiro,
Andrés F. Puyol,
Abalcázar García,
José G. Antuña,
Julio César Cerdeiras Alonso,
Gervasio Posadas Belgrano.

Guatemala:

Carlos Salazar,
José A. Medrano,
Alfonso Carrillo.

Nicaragua:

Luis Manuel Debayle,
José María Moncada,
Modesto Valle.

Dominican Republic:

Max Henríquez Ureña,
Tulio M. Cestero,
Enrique Jiménez.

Colombia:

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Miguel López Pumarejo,
Roberto Urdaneta Arbeláez,
Alberto Lleras Camargo,
José Ignacio Díaz Granados.

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Julio Fábrega,
Eduardo Chiari.

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Sumner Welles,
Alexander W. Weddell,
Adolf A. Berle, Jr.,
Alexander F. Whitney,
Charles G. Fenwick,
Michael Francis Doyle,
Elise F. Musser.

Chile:

Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal,
Luis Barros Borgoño,
Félix Nieto del Río,
Ricardo Montaner Bello.

Ecuador:

Humberto Albornoz,
Antonio Pons,
José Gabriel Navarro,
Francisco Guarderas,
Eduardo Salazar Gómez.

Bolivia:

Enrique Finot,
David Alvéstegui,
Eduardo Diez de Medina,
Alberto Ostría Gutiérrez,
Carlos Romero,
Alberto Cortadellas,
Javier Paz Campero.

Haiti:

Horacio Paulens Sannon,
Camille J. León,
Flie Lescot,
Edmé Manigat,
Pierre Eugène de Lespinasse,
Clément Magloire.

Cuba:

José Manuel Cortina,
Ramón Zaydín,
Carlos Márquez Sterling,
Rafael Santos Jiménez,
César Salaya,
Calixto Whitmarsh,
José Manuel Carbonell.

Who, after having deposited their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

Article I. — In the event that the peace of the American Republics is menaced, and in order to coordinate efforts to prevent war, any of the Governments of the American Republics signatory to the Treaty of Paris of 1928 or to the Treaty of Non-Aggression and Conciliation of 1933, or to both, whether or not a member of other peace organizations, shall consult with the other Governments of the American Republics, which, in such event, shall consult together for the purpose of finding and adopting methods of peaceful co-operation.

Article II. — In the event of war, or a virtual state of war between American States, the Governments of the American Republics represented at this Conference shall undertake without delay the necessary mutual consultations, in order to

exchange views and to seek, within the obligations resulting from the pacts above mentioned and from the standards of international morality a method of peaceful collaboration; and, in the event of an international war outside America which might menace the peace of the American Republics, such consultation shall also take place to determine the proper time and manner in which the signatory states, if they so desire, may eventually cooperate in some action tending to preserve the peace of the American Continent.

Article III. — It is agreed that any question regarding the interpretation of the present Convention, which it has not been possible to settle through diplomatic channels, shall be submitted to the procedure of conciliation provided by existing agreements, or to arbitration or to judicial settlement.

Article IV. — The present Convention shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties in conformity with their respective constitutional procedures. The original convention shall be deposited in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic which shall communicate the ratifications to the other signatories. The Convention shall come into effect between the High Contracting Parties in the order in which they have deposited their ratifications.

Article V. — The present Convention shall remain in effect indefinitely but may be denounced by means of one year's notice, after the expiration of which period the Convention shall cease in its effects as regards the party which denounces it but shall remain in effect for the remaining signatory States. Denunciations shall be addressed to the Government of the Argentine Republic, which shall transmit them to the other contracting States.

In witness whereof, the above mentioned Plenipotentiaries sign the present Convention in English, Spanish, Portuguese and French and hereunto affix their respective seals, at the City of Buenos Aires, Capital of the Argentine Republic, on the twenty-third day of the month of December, nineteen hundred and thirty-six.

Reservation of Paraguay: " With the express and definite reservation in respect to its peculiar international position as regards the League of Nations ".

Argentina:

Carlos Saavedra Lamas,
Roberto M. Ortiz,
Miguel Angel Cárcano,
José María Cantilo,
Felipe A. Espil,
Leopoldo Melo,
Isidoro Ruiz Moreno,
Daniel Antokoletz,
Carlos Brebbia,
César Díaz Cisneros.

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Caracciolo Parra Pérez,
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Alberto Zérega Fombona.

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Alberto Ulloa,
Felipe Barreda Laos,
Diómedes Arias Schreiber.

El Salvador:

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Maximiliano Patricio Brannon.

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Juan Manuel Alvarez del Castillo.

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Helio Lobo,
Hildebrando Pompeu Pinto Accioly,
Edmundo da Luz Pinto,
Roberto Carneiro de Mendonça,
Rosalina Coelho Lisboa de Miller,
María Luiza Bittencourt.

Uruguay:

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Gervasio Posadas Belgrano.

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Carlos Salazar,
José A. Medrano,
Alfonso Carrillo.

Nicaragua:

Luis Manuel Debayle,
José María Moncada,
Modesto Valle.

Dominican Republic:

- Max Henríquez Ureña,
Tulio M. Cestero,
Enrique Jiménez.

Es copia fiel del original:

OSCAR IBARRA GARCIA,
Sub-Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores.

Colombia:

Jorge Soto del Corral,
Miguel López Pumarejo,
Roberto Urdaneta Arbeláez,
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José Ignacio Díaz Granados.

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Alexander F. Whitney,
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César Salaya,
Calixto Whitmarsh,
José Manuel Carbonell.

República Argentina,
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto.

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL RELATIVE TO NON-INTERVENTION.

The Governments represented at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace,

Desiring to assure the benefits of peace in their mutual relations and in their relations with all the nations of the earth, and to abolish the practice of intervention; and

Taking into account that the Convention on Rights and Duties of States, signed at the Seventh International Conference of American States, December 26, 1933, solemnly affirmed the fundamental principle that "no State has the right to intervene in the internal or external affairs of another",

Have resolved to reaffirm this principle through the negotiation of the following Additional Protocol, and to that end they have appointed the Plenipotentiaries hereafter mentioned:

Argentina:

Carlos Saavedra Lamas,
Roberto M. Ortiz,
Miguel Angel Cárcano,
José María Cantilo,
Felipe A. Espil,
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José Manuel Carbonell.

Who, after having deposited their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

Article I. — The High Contracting Parties declare inadmissible the intervention of any one of them, directly or indirectly, and for whatever reason, in the internal or external affairs of any other of the Parties.

The violation of the provisions of this Article shall give rise to mutual consultation, with the object of exchanging views and seeking methods of peaceful adjustment.

Article II. — It is agreed that every question concerning the interpretation of the present Additional Protocol, which it has not been possible to settle through diplomatic channels, shall be submitted to the procedure of conciliation provided for in the agreements in force, or to arbitration, or to judicial settlement.

Article III. — The present Additional Protocol shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties in conformity with their respective constitutional procedures. The original instrument and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic which shall communicate the ratifications to the other signatories. The Additional Protocol shall come into effect between the High Contracting Parties in the order in which they shall have deposited their ratifications.

Article IV. — The present Additional Protocol shall remain in effect indefinitely but may be denounced by means of one year's notice after the expiration of which period the Protocol shall cease in its effects as regards the party which denounces it but shall remain in effect for the remaining Signatory States. Denunciations shall be addressed to the Government of the Argentine Republic which shall notify them to the other Contracting States.

In witness whereof, the above mentioned Plenipotentiaries sign the present Additional Protocol in English, Spanish, Portuguese and French and hereunto affix their respective seals, at the City of Buenos Aires, Capital of the Argentine Republic, on the twenty-third day of the month of December, nineteen hundred and thirty-six.

Argentina:

Carlos Saavedra Lamas,
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Es copia fiel del original:

OSCAR IBARRA GARCIA,
Sub-Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores.

República Argentina,
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto.

CONVENTION TO COORDINATE, EXTEND AND ASSURE THE FULFILMENT
OF THE EXISTING TREATIES BETWEEN THE AMERICAN STATES.

The Governments represented at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace,

Animated by a desire to promote the maintenance of general peace in their mutual relations;

Appreciating the advantages derived and to be derived from the various agreements already entered into condemning war and providing methods for the pacific settlement of international disputes;

Recognizing the need for placing the greatest restrictions upon resort to war; and

Believing that for this purpose it is desirable to conclude a new convention to coordinate, extend and assure the fulfilment of existing agreements, have appointed plenipotentiaries as follows:

Argentina:

Carlos Saavedra Lamas,
Roberto M. Ortiz,
Miguel Angel Cárcano,
José María Cantilo,
Felipe A. Espil,
Leopoldo Melo,
Isidoro Ruiz Moreno,
Daniel Antokoletz,
Carlos Brebbia,
César Díaz Cisneros.

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José G. Antuña,
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Gervasio Posadas Belgrano.

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José A. Medrano,
Alfonso Carrillo.

Nicaragua:

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Modesto Valle.

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Enrique Jiménez.

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Ramón Zaydin,
Carlos Márquez Sterling,
Rafael Santos Jiménez,
César Salaya,
Calixto Whitmarsh,
José Manuel Carbonell.

Who, after having deposited their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following provisions:

Article I. — Taking into consideration that, by the Treaty to Avoid and Prevent Conflicts between the American States, signed at Santiago, May 3, 1923, (known as the Gondra Treaty) the High Contracting Parties agree that all controversies which it has been impossible to settle through diplomatic channels or to submit to arbitration in accordance with existing treaties shall be submitted for investigation and report to a Commission of Inquiry;

That by the Treaty for the Renunciation of War, signed at Paris on August 28, 1928 (known as the Kellogg-Briand Pact, or Pact of Paris) the High Contracting Parties solemnly declare in the names of their respective peoples that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another;

That by the General Convention of Inter-American Conciliation, signed at Washington, January 5, 1929, the High Contracting Parties agree to submit to the procedure of conciliation all controversies between them, which it may not have been possible to settle through diplomatic channels, and to establish a "Commission of Conciliation" to carry out the obligations assumed in the Convention;

That by the General Treaty of Inter-American Arbitration, signed at Washington, January 5, 1929, the High Contracting Parties bind themselves to

submit to arbitration, subject to certain exceptions, all differences between them of an international character, which it has not been possible to adjust by diplomacy and which are juridical in their nature by reason of being susceptible of decision by the application of the principles of law, and moreover, to create a procedure of arbitration to be followed; and

That by the Treaty of Non-Aggression and Conciliation, signed at Rio de Janeiro October 10, 1933 (known as the Saavedra Lamas Treaty), the High Contracting Parties solemnly declare that they condemn wars of aggression in their mutual relations or in those with other states and that the settlement of disputes or controversies between them shall be effected only by pacific means which have the sanction of international law, and also declare that as between them territorial questions must not be settled by violence, and that they will not recognize any territorial arrangement not obtained by pacific means, nor the validity of the occupation or acquisition of territories brought about by force of arms, and, moreover, in a case of non-compliance with these obligations, the contracting states undertake to adopt, in their character as neutrals, a common and solidary attitude and to exercise the political, juridical or economic means authorized by international law, and to bring the influence of public opinion to bear, without, however, resorting to intervention, either diplomatic or armed, subject nevertheless to the attitude that may be incumbent upon them by virtue of their collective treaties; and, furthermore, undertake to create a procedure of conciliation;

The High Contracting Parties reaffirm the obligations entered into to settle, by pacific means, controversies of an international character that may arise between them.

Article II. — The High Contracting Parties, convinced of the necessity for the co-operation and consultation provided for in the Convention for the Maintenance, Preservation and Reestablishment of Peace signed by them on this same day, agree that in all matters which affect peace on the Continent, such consultation and co-operation shall have as their object to assist, through the tender of friendly good offices and of mediation, the fulfilment by the American Republics of existing obligations for pacific settlement, and to take counsel together, with full recognition of their juridical equality, as sovereign and independent states, and of their general right to individual liberty of action, when an emergency arises which affects their common interest in the maintenance of peace.

Article III. — In case of threat of war, the High Contracting Parties shall apply the provisions contained in Articles 1 and 2 of the Convention for the Maintenance, Preservation and Reestablishment of Peace, above referred to, it being understood that, while such consultation is in progress and for a period of not more than six months, the parties in dispute will not have recourse to hostilities or take any military action whatever.

Article IV. — The High Contracting Parties further agree that, in the event of a dispute between two or more of them, they will seek to settle it in a spirit of mutual regard for their respective rights, having recourse for this purpose to direct diplomatic negotiation or to the alternative procedures of mediation, commissions of inquiry, commissions of conciliation, tribunals of arbitration, and courts of justice, as provided in the treaties to which they may be parties; and they also agree that, should it

be impossible to settle the dispute by diplomatic negotiation and should the States in dispute have recourse to the other procedures provided in the present Article, they will report this fact and the progress of the negotiations to the other signatory States. These provisions do not affect controversies already submitted to a diplomatic or juridical procedure by virtue of special agreements.

Article V. — The High Contracting Parties agree that, in the event that the methods provided by the present Convention or by agreements previously concluded should fail to bring about a pacific settlement of differences that may arise between any two or more of them, and hostilities should break out between two or more of them, they shall be governed by the following stipulations:

(a) They shall, in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Non-Aggression and Conciliation (Saavedra Lamas Treaty), adopt in their character as neutrals a common and solidary attitude; and shall consult immediately with one another, and take cognizance of the outbreak of hostilities in order to determine either jointly or individually, whether such hostilities shall be regarded as constituting a state of war so as to call into effect the provisions of the present Convention.

(b) It is understood that, in regard to the question whether hostilities actually in progress constitute a state of war, each of the High Contracting Parties shall reach a prompt decision. In any event, should hostilities be actually in progress between two or more of the Contracting Parties, or between two or more signatory States not at the time parties to this Convention by reason of failure to ratify it, each Contracting Party shall take notice of the situation and shall adopt such an attitude as would be consistent with other multilateral treaties to which it is a party or in accordance with its municipal legislation. Such action shall not be deemed an unfriendly act on the part of any state affected thereby.

Article VI. — Without prejudice to the universal principles of neutrality provided for in the case of an international war outside of America and without affecting the duties contracted by those American States members of the League of Nations, the High Contracting Parties reaffirm their loyalty to the principles enunciated in the five agreements referred to in Article I, and they agree that in the case of an outbreak of hostilities or threat of an outbreak of hostilities between two or more of them, they shall, through consultation, immediately endeavor to adopt in their character as neutrals a common and solidary attitude, in order to discourage or prevent the spread or prolongation of hostilities.

With this object, and having in mind the diversity of cases and circumstances, they may consider the imposition of prohibitions or restrictions on the sale or shipment of arms, munitions and implements of war, loans or other financial help to the states in conflict, in accordance with the municipal legislation of the High Contracting Parties, and without detriment to their obligations derived from other treaties to which they are or may become parties.

Article VII. — Nothing contained in the present Convention shall be understood as affecting the rights and duties of the High Contracting Parties which are at the same time members of the League of Nations.

Article VIII. — The present Convention shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties in accordance with their constitutional procedures. The

original convention and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic, which shall communicate the ratifications to the other Signatory States. It shall come into effect when ratifications have been deposited by not less than eleven Signatory States.

The Convention shall remain in force indefinitely; but it may be denounced by any of the High Contracting Parties, such denunciation to be effective one year after the date upon which such notification has been given. Notices of denunciation shall be communicated to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic which shall transmit copies thereof to the other Signatory States. Denunciation shall not be regarded as valid if the Party making such denunciation shall be actually in a state of war, or shall be engaged in hostilities without fulfilling the provisions established by this Convention.

In witness whereof, the Plenipotentiaries above mentioned have signed this Treaty in English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French, and have affixed thereto their respective seals, in the City of Buenos Aires, Capital of the Argentine Republic, this twenty-third day of December, of the year 1936.

Reservation of the Argentine Delegation:

(1) In no case, under Article VI, can foodstuffs or raw materials destined for the civil populations of belligerent countries be considered as contraband of war, nor shall there exist any duty to prohibit credits for the acquisition of said foodstuffs or raw materials which have the destination indicated.

With reference to the embargo on arms, each Nation may reserve freedom of action in the face of a war of aggression.

Reservation of the Delegation of Paraguay:

(2) In no case, under Article VI, can foodstuffs or raw materials destined for the civil populations of belligerent countries be considered as contraband of war, nor shall there exist any duty to prohibit credits for the acquisition of said foodstuffs or raw materials which have the destination indicated.

With reference to the embargo on arms, each Nation may reserve freedom of action in the face of a war of aggression.

Reservation of the Delegation of El Salvador:

(3) With reservation with respect to the idea of continental solidarity when confronted by foreign aggression.

Reservation of the Delegation of Colombia:

(4) In signing this Convention, the Delegation of Colombia understands that the phrase "in their character as neutrals", which appears in Articles V and VI, implies a new concept of international law which allows a distinction to be drawn between the aggressor and the attacked, and to treat them differently. At the same time, the Delegation of Colombia considers it necessary, in order to assure the full and effective application of this Pact, to set down in writing the following definition of the aggressor:

That State shall be considered as an aggressor which becomes responsible for one or several of the following acts:

a) That its armed forces, to whatever branch they may belong, illegally cross the land, sea or air frontiers of other States. When the violation of the territory of a State has been effected by irresponsible bands organized within or outside of its territory and which have received direct or indirect help from another State, such violation shall be considered equivalent, for the purposes of the present Article, to that effected by the regular forces of the State responsible for the aggression;

b) That it has intervened in a unilateral or illegal way in the internal or external affairs of another State;

c) That it has refused to fulfil a legally given arbitral decision or sentence of international justice.

No consideration of any kind, whether political, military, economic or of any other kind, may serve as an excuse or justification for the aggression here anticipated.

Argentina :

Carlos Saavedra Lamas,
Roberto M. Ortiz,
Miguel Angel Cárcano,
José María Cantilo,
Felipe A. Espil,
Leopoldo Melo,
Isidoro Ruiz Moreno,
Daniel Antokoletz,
Carlos Brebbia,
César Díaz Cisneros.

Paraguay :

Miguel Angel Soler,
J. Isidro Ramírez.

Honduras :

Antonio Bermúdez M.,
Julián López Pineda.

Costa Rica :

Manuel F. Jiménez,
Carlos Brenes.

Venezuela :

Caracciolo Parra Pérez,
Gustavo Herrera,
Alberto Zérega Fombona.

Peru :

Carlos Concha,
Alberto Ulloa,
Felipe Barrera Laos,
Diómedes Arias Schreiber.

El Salvador :

Mannuel Castro Ramírez,
Maximiliano Patricio Brannon.

Mexico :

Francisco Castillo Nájera,
Alfonso Reyes,
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Juan Manuel Alvarez del Castillo.

Brazil :

José Carlos de Macedo Soares,
José de Paula Rodrigues Alves,

Helio Lobo,
Hildebrando Pompeu Pinto Accioly,
Edmundo da Luz Pinto,
Roberto Carneiro de Mendonça,
Rosalina Coelho Lisboa de Miller,
María Luiza Bittencourt.

Uruguay :

Pedro Manini Ríos,
Eugenio Martínez Thedy,
Felipe Ferreiro,
Abalcázar García,
Julio César Cerdeiras Alonso,
Gervasio Posadas Belgrano.

Guatemala :

Carlos Salazar,
José A. Medrano,
Alfonso Carrillo.

Nicaragua :

Luis Manuel Debayle,
José María Moncada,
Modesto Valle.

Dominican Republic :

Max Henríquez Ureña,
Tulio M. Cestero,
Enrique Jiménez.

Colombia :

Jorge Soto del Corral,
Miguel López Pumarejo,
Roberto Urdaneta Arbeláez,
Alberto Lleras Camargo,
José Ignacio Díaz Granados.

Panama :

Harmodio Arias M.,
Julio J. Fábrega,
Eduardo Chiari.

United States of America :

Cordell Hull,
Sumner Welles,
Alexander W. Weddell,
Adolf A. Berle, Jr.,
Alexander F. Whitney,
Charles G. Fenwick,
Michael Francis Doyle,
Elise F. Musser.

Chile :

Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal,
Luis Barros Borgoño,
Félix Nieto del Río,
Ricardo Montaner Bello.

Ecuador :

Humberto Albornoz,
Antonio Pons,
José Gabriel Navarro,
Francisco Guarderas.

Bolivia :

Enrique Finot,
David Alvéstegui,
Carlos Romero.

Haiti:

H. Pauleus Sannon,
Camille J. León,
Elie Lescot,
Edmé Manigat,
Pierre Eugène de Lespinasse,
Clément Magloire.

Es copia fiel del original:

OSCAR IBARRA GARCIA,
Sub-Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores.

Cuba:

José Manuel Cortina,
Ramón Zaydín,
Carlos Márquez Sterling,
Rafael Santos Jiménez,
César Salaya,
Calixto Whitmarsh,
José Manuel Carbonell.

República Argentina,
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto.

TREATY ON THE PREVENTION OF CONTROVERSIES.

The Governments represented at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace,

In order to adopt, in the interest of the maintenance of international peace so far as may be attainable, a preventive system for the consideration of possible causes of future controversies and their settlement by pacific means; and

Convinced that whatever assures and facilitates compliance with the treaties in force constitutes an effective guarantee of international peace,

Have agreed to conclude a treaty and to this effect have named the following plenipotentiaries:

Argentina:

Carlos Saavedra Lamas,
Roberto M. Ortiz,
Miguel Angel Cárcano,
José María Cantilo,
Felipe A. Espil,
Leopoldo Melo,
Isidoro Ruiz Moreno,
Daniel Antokoletz,
Carlos Brebbia,
César Díaz Cisneros.

Paraguay:

Miguel Angel Soler,
J. Isidro Ramírez.

Honduras:

Antonio Bermúdez M.,
Julián López Pineda.

Costa Rica:

Manuel F. Jiménez,
Carlos Brenes.

Venezuela:

Caracciolo Parra Pérez,
Gustavo Herrera,
Alberto Zérega Fombona.

Peru:

Carlos Concha,
Alberto Ulloa,
Felipe Barrera Laos,
Diómedes Arias Schreiber.

El Salvador:

Mannel Castro Ramírez,
Maximiliano Patricio Brannon.

Mexico:

Francisco Castillo Nájera,
Alfonso Reyes,
Ramón Beteta,
Juan Mannel Alvarez del Castillo.

Brazil:

José Carlos de Macedo Soares,
Oswaldo Aranha,
José de Paula Rodrigues Alves,
Helio Lobo,
Hildebrando Pompeu Pinto Accioly,
Edmundo da Luz Pinto,
Roberto Carneiro de Mendonça,
Rosalina Coelho Lisboa de Miller,
María Luiza Bittencourt.

Uruguay:

José Espalter,
Pedro Manini Ríos,
Eugenio Martínez Thedy,
Juan Antonio Buero,
Felipe Ferreiro,
Andrés F. Puyol,
Abalcázar García,
José G. Antuña,
Julio César Cerdeiras Alonso,
Gervasio Posadas Belgrano.

Guatemala:

Carlos Salazar,
José A. Medrano,
Alfonso Carrillo.

Nicaragua:

Luis Manuel Debayle,
José María Moncada,
Modesto Valle.

Dominican Republic:

Max Henríquez Ureña,
Tulio M. Cestero,
Enrique Jiménez.

Colombia:

Jorge Soto del Corral,
Miguel López Pumarejo,
Roberto Urdaneta Arbeláez,
Alberto Lleras Camargo,
José Ignacio Díaz Granados.

Panama:

Harmodio Arias M.,
Julio J. Fábrega,
Eduardo Chiari.

United States of America:

Cordell Hull,
Sumner Welles,
Alexander W. Weddell,
Adolf A. Berle, Jr.,
Alexander F. Whitney,
Charles G. Fenwick,
Michael Francis Doyle,
Ellae F. Musser.

Chile:

Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal,
Luis Barros Borgoño,
Félix Nieto del Río,
Ricardo Montaner Bello.

Ecuador:

Humberto Albornoz,
Antonio Pons,
José Gabriel Navarro,
Francisco Guarderas,
Eduardo Salazar Gómez.

Bolivia:

Enrique Finot,
David Alvéstegui,
Eduardo Díez de Medina,
Alberto Ostria Gutiérrez,
Carlos Romero,
Alberto Cortadellas,
Javier Paz Campero.

Haiti:

H. Pauleus Sannon,
Camille J. León,
Elie Lescot,
Edmé Manigat,
Pierre Eugène de Lespinasse,
Clément Magloire.

Cuba:

José Manuel Cortina,
Ramón Zaydin,
Carlos Márquez Sterling,
Rafael Santos Jiménez,
César Salaya,
Calixto Whitmarsh,
José Manuel Carbonell.

Who, after having deposited their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

Art. I. — The High Contracting Parties bind themselves to establish permanent bilateral mixed commissions composed of representatives of the signatory governments which shall in fact be constituted, at the request of any of them, and such party shall give notice of such request to the other signatory governments.

Each Government shall appoint its own representative to the said commission, the meetings of which are to be held, alternatively, in the capital city of one and the other Governments represented in each of them. The first meeting shall be held at the seat of the Government which convokes it.

Art. II. — The duty of the aforementioned commissions shall be to study, with the primary object of eliminating them, as far as possible, the causes of future difficulties or controversies; and to propose additional or detailed lawful measures which it might be convenient to take in order to promote, as far as possible, the due and regular application of treaties in force between the respective parties, and also to promote the development of increasingly good relations in all ways between the two countries dealt with in each case.

Art. III. — After each meeting of any of the said preventive Commissions a minute shall be drawn and signed by its members setting out the considerations and decisions thereof and such minute shall be transmitted to the governments represented in the commissions.

Art. IV. — The present treaty shall not affect obligations previously entered into by the High Contracting Parties by virtue of international agreements.

Art. V. — The present Treaty shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties in conformity with their respective constitutional procedures. The original instrument shall be deposited in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic which shall transmit authentic certified copies to the Governments for the aforementioned purpose of ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited in the archives of the Pan American Union in Washington, which shall notify the signatory Governments of said deposit. Such notification shall be considered as an exchange of ratifications.

Art. VI. — The present Treaty will come into effect between the High Contracting Parties in the order in which they deposit their respective ratifications.

Art. VII. — The present Treaty shall remain in effect indefinitely but may be denounced by means of one year's notice given to the Pan American Union, which shall transmit it to the other signatory governments. After the expiration of this period the Treaty shall cease in its effects as regards the party which denounces it but shall remain in effect for the remaining High Contracting Parties.

In witness whereof, the above mentioned Plenipotentiaries sign the present Treaty in English, Spanish, Portuguese and French and hereunto affix their respective seals, at the City of Buenos Aires, Capital of the Argentine Republic, on the twenty-third day of the month of December, 1936.

Reservation of the Delegation of Peru:

Peru adheres to the above proposal with a reservation to Article I in the sense that it understands that recourse to the bilateral mixed commission is not mandatory but optional.

Argentina:

Carlos Saavedra Lamas
Roberto M. Ortiz,
Miguel Ángel Cárcano,
José María Cantilo,
Felipe A. Espil,
Leopoldo Melo,
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Daniel Antokoletz,
Carlos Brebbia,
César Díaz Cisneros.

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Julián López Pineda.

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Carlos Brenes.

Venezuela:

Caracciolo Parra Pérez,
Gustavo Herrera,
Alberto Zérega Fombona.

Perú:

Carlos Concha,
Alberto Ulloa,

Felipe Barrera Laos,
Dionmedes Arias Schreiber.

El Salvador:

Manuel Castro Ramírez,
Maximiliano Patricio Brannon.

México:

Francisco Castillo Nájera,
Alfonso Reyes,
Ramón Beteta,
Juan Manuel Alvarez del Castillo.

Brazil:

José Carlos de Macedo Soares,
José de Paula Rodrigues Alves,
Helio Lobo,
Hildebrando Pompeu Pinto Accioly,
Edmundo da Luz Pinto,
Roberto Carneiro de Mendonça,
Rosalina Coelho Lisboa de Miller,
María Luiza Bittencourt.

Uruguay:

Pedro Manini Ríos,
Eugenio Martínez Thedy,
Felipe Ferreiro,
Abalcázar García,
Julio César Cerdeiras Alonso,
Gervasio Posadas Belgrano.

Guatemala:

Carlos Salazar,
José A. Medrano,
Alfonso Carrillo.

Nicaragua:

Luis Manuel Debayle,
José María Moncada,
Modesto Valle.

Dominican Republic:

Max Henríquez Ureña,
Tulio M. Cestero,
Enrique Jiménez.

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OSCAR IBARRA GARCIA,
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Colombia:

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Miguel López Pumarejo,
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José Ignacio Díaz Granados.

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Julio J. Fábrega,
Eduardo Chiari.

United States of America:

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Sumner Welles,
Alexander W. Weddell,
Adolf A. Berle, Jr.,
Alexander F. Whitney,
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Michael Francis Doyle,
Elise F. Musser.

Chile:

Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal,
Luis Barros Borgoño,
Félix Nieto del Río,
Ricardo Montaner Bello.

Ecuador:

Humberto Albornoz,
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José Gabriel Navarro,
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Enrique Finot,
David Alvéstegui,
Carlos Romero.

Haiti:

H. Pauleus Sannon,
Camille J. León,
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Edmé Manigat,
Pierre Eugène de Lespinasse,
Clément Magloire.

Cuba:

José Manuel Cortina,
Ramón Zaydín,
Carlos Márquez Sterling,
Rafael Santos Jiménez,
César Salaya,
Calixto Whitmarsh,
José Manuel Carbonell.

República Argentina,
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto.

INTER-AMERICAN TREATY ON GOOD OFFICES AND MEDIATION.

The Governments represented at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace;

Considering that, notwithstanding the pacts which have been concluded between them, it is desirable to facilitate, even more, recourse to peaceful methods for the solution of controversies,

Have resolved to celebrate a treaty of Good Offices and Mediation between the American Countries, and to this end have named the following Plenipotentiaries:

Argentina:

Carlos Saavedra Lamas,
Roberto M. Ortiz,
Miguel Angel Cárcano,
José María Cantilo,
Felipe A. Espil,
Leopoldo Melo,
Isidoro Ruiz Moreno,
Daniel Antokoletz,
Carlos Brebbia,
César Díaz Cisneros.

Paraguay:

Miguel Angel Soler,
J. Isidro Ramírez.

Honduras:

Antonio Bermúdez M.,
Julián López Pineda.

Costa Rica:

Manuel F. Jiménez,
Carlos Brenes.

Venezuela:

Caracciolo Parra Pérez,
Gustavo Herrera,
Alberto Zérega Fombona.

Peru:

Carlos Concha,
Alberto Ulloa,
Felipe Barrera Laos,
Diómedes Arias Schreiber.

El Salvador:

Manuel Castro Ramírez,
Maximiliano Patricio Brannon.

Mexico:

Francisco Castillo Nájera,
Alfonso Reyes,
Ramón Beteta,
Juan Mahuel Alvarez del Castillo.

Brazil:

José Carlos de Macedo Soares,
Oswaldo Aranha,
José de Paula Rodrigues Alves,
Helio Lobo,
Hildebrando Pompeu Pinto Accioly,
Edmundo da Luz Pinto,
Roberto Carneiro de Mendonça,
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María Luiza Bittencourt.

Uruguay:

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Eugenio Martínez Thedy,
Juan Antonio Buero,
Felipe Ferreiro,
Andrés F. Puyol,
Abalcázar García,
José G. Antuña,
Julio César Cerdeiras Alonso,
Gervasio Posadas Belgrano.

Guatemala:

Carlos Salazar,
José A. Medrano,
Alfonso Carrillo.

Nicaragua:

Luis Manuel Debayle,
José María Moncada,
Modesto Valle.

Dominican Republic:

Max Henríquez Ureña,
Tulio M. Cestero,
Enrique Jiménez.

Colombia:

Jorge Soto del Corral,
Miguel López Pumarejo,
Roberto Urdaneta Arbeláez,
Alberto Lleras Camargo,
José Ignacio Díaz Granados.

Panama:

Harmodio Arias M.,
Julio J. Fábrega,
Eduardo Chiari.

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Cordell Hull,
Sumner Welles,
Alexander W. Weddell,
Adolf A. Berle, Jr.,
Alexander F. Whitney,
Charles G. Fenwick,
Michael Francis Doyle,
Elise F. Musser.

Chile:

Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal,
Luis Barros Borgoño,
Félix Nieto del Río,
Ricardo Montaner Bello.

Ecuador:

Humberto Albornoz,
Antonio Pons,
José Gabriel Navarro,
Francisco Guarderas,
Eduardo Salazar Gómez.

Bolivia:

Enrique Finot,
David Alvéstegui,
Eduardo Díez de Medina,
Alberto Ostría Gutiérrez,
Carlos Romero,
Alberto Cortadellas,
Javier Paz Campero.

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José Manuel Cortina,
Ramón Zaydín,
Carlos Márquez Sterling,
Rafael Santos Jiménez,
César Salaya,
Calixto Whitmarsh,
José Manuel Carbonell.

Who, after having deposited their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

Art. I. — When a controversy arises between them, that cannot be settled by the usual diplomatic means, the High Contracting Parties may have recourse to the good offices or mediation of an eminent citizen of any of the other American countries, preferably chosen from a general list made up in accordance with the following article.

Art. II. — To prepare the aforementioned list, each Government, as soon as the present treaty is ratified, shall name two citizens selected from among the most eminent by reason of their high character and juridical learning.

The designations shall immediately be communicated to the Pan American Union, which shall prepare the list and shall forward copies thereof to the contracting parties.

Art. III. — According to the hypothesis set forth in Article I, the countries in controversy shall, by common agreement, select one of the persons named on this list, for the purposes indicated in this treaty.

The person selected shall name the place where, under his chairmanship, one duly authorized representative of each of the parties shall meet in order to seek a peaceful and equitable solution of the difference.

If the parties are unable to agree concerning the selection of the person lending his good offices or mediation, each one shall choose one of those named on the list. The two citizens chosen in this way shall select, from among the names listed, a third person who shall undertake the functions referred to, endeavoring, in so far as possible, to make a choice that shall be acceptable to both parties.

Art. IV. — The mediator shall determine a period of time, not to exceed six nor be less than three months for the parties to arrive at some peaceful settlement. Should this period expire before the parties have reached some solution, the controversy shall be submitted to the procedure of conciliation provided for in existing inter-American agreements.

Art. V. — During the procedure established in this Treaty each of the interested parties shall provide for its own expense and shall contribute equally to common costs or honoraria.

Art. VI. — The present Treaty shall not affect obligations previously entered into by the High Contracting Parties by virtue of international agreements.

Art. VII. — The present Treaty shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties in conformity with their respective constitutional procedures. The original instrument shall be deposited in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic which shall transmit authentic certified copies to the Governments for the aforementioned purpose of ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited in the archives of the Pan American Union in Washington, which shall notify the signatory governments of said deposit. Such notification shall be considered as an exchange of ratifications.

Art. VIII. — The present Treaty will come into effect between the High Contracting Parties in the order in which they deposit their respective ratifications.

Art. IX. — The present Treaty shall remain in effect indefinitely, but may be denounced by means of one year's notice given to the Pan American Union, which shall transmit it to the other signatory Governments. After the expiration of this period the Treaty shall cease in its effects as regards the Party which denounces it, but shall remain in effect for the remaining High Contracting Parties.

Art. X. — In witness whereof, the above mentioned Plenipotentiaries sign the present Treaty in English, Spanish, Portuguese and French, and hereunto affix their respective seals.

Done at the City of Buenos Aires, Capital of the Argentine Republic, on the twenty-third day of the month of December, 1936.

Argentina:

Carlos Saavedra Lamas,
Roberto M. Ortiz,
Miguel Angel Cárcano,
José María Cantilo,
Felipe A. Espil,
Leopoldo Melo,
Isidoro Ruiz Moreno,
Daniel Antokoletz,
Carlos Brebbia,
César Díaz Cisneros.

Paraguay:

Miguel Angel Soler,
J. Isidro Ramírez.

Honduras:

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Julián López Pineda.

Costa Rica:

Manuel F. Jiménez,
Carlos Brenes.

Venezuela:

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Gustavo Herrera,
Alberto Zérega Fombona.

Peru:

Carlos Concha,
Alberto Ulloa,
Felipe Barreda Laos,
Diómedes Arias Schreiber.

El Salvador:

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Edmundo da Luz Pinto,
Roberto Carneiro de Mendonça,
Rosalina Coelho Lisboa de Miller,
María Luiza Bittencourt.

Uruguay:

Pedro Manini Ríos,
Eugenio Martínez Thedy,
Felipe Ferreiro,
Abalcázar García,
Julio César Cerdeiras Alonso,
Gervasio Posadas Belgrano.

Guatemala:

Carlos Salazar,
José A. Medrano,
Alfonso Carrillo.

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Modesto Valle.

Dominican Republic:

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Tulio M. Cestero,
Enrique Jiménez.

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Jorge Soto del Corral,
Miguel López Pumarejo,
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Alberto Lleras Camargo,
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Alexander F. Whitney,
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Michael Francis Doyle,
Elise F. Musser.

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Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal,
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Félix Nieto del Río,
Ricardo Montaner Bello.

Ecuador:

Humberto Albornoz,
Antonio Pons,
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César Salaya,
Calixto Whitmarsh,
José Manuel Carbonell.

Es copia fiel del original:

OSCAR IBARRA GARCIA,
Sub-Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores.

República Argentina,
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto.

CONVENTION ON THE PAN AMERICAN HIGHWAY.

The Governments represented at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, Cognizant of the fact that the primary purpose of the Inter-American Conference is the strengthening of the bonds of friendship already existing between the countries of this Continent;

Convinced that direct and material contact between the American peoples necessarily would strengthen those bonds, consolidating therefore the peace of the Continent;

Knowing that the general welfare will be greater when there is greater facility for the exchange of the products of said countries;

Considering, finally, that one of the most adequate and efficient means for the attainment of the moral and material end aimed at jointly by the American Republics, is the termination of a highway which establishes a permanent communication between their respective territories,

Have decided to conclude a convention on that subject and for such purpose, have appointed the following plenipotentiaries:

Argentina:

Carlos Saavedra Lamas,
Roberto M. Ortiz,
Miguel Angel Cárcano,
José María Cantilo,
Felipe A. Espil,
Leopoldo Melo,
Isidoro Ruiz Moreno,
Daniel Antokoletz,
Carlos Brebbia,
César Díaz Cisneros.

Paraguay:

Miguel Angel Soler,
J. Isidro Ramírez.

Honduras:

Antonio Bermúdez M.,
Julián López Pineda.

Uruguay:

José Espalter,
Pedro Manini Ríos,
Eugenio Martínez Thedy,
Juan Antonio Buero,
Felipe Ferreiro,
Andrés F. Puyol,
Abalcázar García,
José G. Antuña,
Julio César Cerdeiras Alonso,
Gervasio Posadas Belgrano.

Costa Rica:

Manuel F. Jiménez,
Carlos Brenes.

Guatemala:

Carlos Salazar,
José A. Medrano,
Alfonso Carrillo.

Nicaragua:

Luis Manuel Debayle,
José María Mónica,
Modesto Valle.

Dominican Republic:

Max Henríquez Ureña,
Tulio M. Cestero,
Enrique Jiménez.

Colombia:

Jorge Soto del Corral,
Miguel López Pumarejo,
Roberto Urdaneta Arbeláez,
Alberto Lleras Camargo,
José Ignacio Díaz Granados.

Panama:

Harmodio Arias M.,
Julio J. Fábrega,
Eduardo Chiari.

United States of America:

Cordell Hull,
Summer Welles,
Alexander W. Weddell,
Adolf A. Berle, Jr.,
Alexander F. Whitney,
Charles G. Fenwick,
Michael Francis Doyle,
Elise F. Musser.

Venezuela:

Caracciolo Parra Pérez,
Gustavo Herrera,
Alberto Zérega Fombona.

Peru:

Carlos Concha,
Alberto Ulloa,
Felipe Barrera Laos,
Diómedes Arias Schreiber.

El Salvador:

Manuel Castro Ramírez,
Maximiliano Patricio Brannon.

Mexico:

Francisco Castillo Nájera,
Alfonso Reyes,
Ramón Beteta,
Juan Manuel Alvarez del Castillo.

Brazil:

José Carlos de Macedo Soares,
Oswaldo Aranha,
José de Paula Rodrigues Alves,
Helio Lobo,
Hildebrando Pompeu Pinto Accioly,
Edmundo da Luz Pinto,

Roberto Carneiro de Mendonça,
Rosalina Coelho Lisboa de Miller,
María Luiza Bittencourt.

Chile:

Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal,
Luis Barros Borgoño,
Félix Nieto del Río,
Ricardo Montaner Bello.

Ecuador:

Humberto Albornoz,
Antonio Pons,
José Gabriel Navarro,
Francisco Guarderas,
Eduardo Salazar Gómez.

Bolivia:

David Alvéstegui,
Enrique Finot,
Eduardo Díez de Medina,
Alberto Ostría Gutiérrez,
Carlos Romero,
Alberto Cortadellas,
Javier Paz Campero.

Haiti:

H. Pauléus Sannon,
Camille J. León,
Elie Lescot,
Edmé Manigat,
Pierre Eugène de Lespinasse,
Clément Magloire.

Cuba:

José Manuel Cortina,
Ramón Zaydín,
Carlos Márquez Sterling,
Rafael Santos Jiménez,
César Salaya,
Calixto Whitmarsh,
José Manuel Carbonell.

Who, after exhibiting their Full Powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

Art. I. — The High Contracting Parties agree to collaborate, with all diligence and by all adequate means, in the speedy completion of a Pan American Highway, which will permit at all times the transit of motor vehicles.

Art. II. — The High Contracting Parties shall form a Commission of technical experts with the object of coordinating the work of the different governments and also to complete the studies and formulate the necessary projects in those countries which, not having heretofore completed this work, may need the cooperation of the Commission.

Art. III. — Immediately after ratifying the present Convention, the High Contracting Parties shall consult among each other with a view to appointing a financial committee composed of the representatives of three of the ratifying Governments. This Committee shall study the problems concerning the speedy completion of the Pan American Highway, and within a period not more than six months from the date of its constitution

shall submit a detailed report for the consideration of the Governments, accompanied by a plan for the solution of said problems.

Art. IV. — Finally the High Contracting Parties bind themselves to establish or designate at once in their respective territories at least one permanent public office, for the purpose of giving information on the work in progress, the sections of the Highway which are passable, the local transit regulations and all other information which nationals and tourists of the signatory countries may require.

Art. V. — The present Convention shall not affect obligations previously entered into by the High Contracting Parties by virtue of international agreements.

Art. VI. — The present Convention shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties in conformity with their respective constitutional procedures. The original instrument shall be deposited in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic which shall transmit authentic certified copies to the Governments for the aforementioned purpose of ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited in the archives of the Pan American Union in Washington, which shall notify the signatory governments of said deposit. Such notification shall be considered as an exchange of ratifications.

Art. VII. — The present Convention will come into effect between the High Contracting Parties in the order in which they deposit their respective ratifications.

Art. VIII. — The present Convention shall remain in effect indefinitely but may be denounced by means of one year's notice given to the Pan American Union, which shall transmit it to the other signatory governments. After the expiration of this period the Convention shall cease in its effects as regards the party which denounces it but shall remain in effect for the remaining High Contracting Parties.

Art. IX. — The present Convention shall be open for the adherence and accession of States which are not signatories. The corresponding instruments shall be deposited in the archives of the Pan American Union, which shall communicate them to the other High Contracting Parties.

In witness whereof, the above mentioned Plenipotentiaries sign the present Convention in English, Spanish, Portuguese and French, and hereunto affix their respective seals, at the City of Buenos Aires, Capital of the Argentine Republic, on the twenty-third day of the month of December, 1936.

Argentina:

Carlos Saavedra Lamas,
Roberto M. Ortiz,
Miguel Angel Cárcano,
José María Cantilo,
Felipe A. Espil,
Leopoldo Melo,
Isidoro Ruiz Moreno,
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Manuel F. Jiménez,
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Venezuela:

Caracciolo Parra Pérez,
Gustavo Herrera,
Alberto Zérega Fombona.

Peru:

Carlos Concha,
Alberto Ulloa,
Felipe Barreda Laos,
Diómedes Arias Schreiber.

El Salvador:

Manuel Castro Ramírez,
Maximiliano Patricio Brannon.

México:

Francisco Castillo Nájera,
Alfonso Reyes,
Ramón Beteta,
Juan Manuel Álvarez del Castillo.

Brazil:

José Carlos de Macedo Soares,
José de Paula Rodrigues Alves,
Helio Lobo,
Hildebrando Pompeu Pinto Accioly,
Edmondo da Luz Pinto,
Roberto Carneiro de Mendonça,
Rosalina Coelho Lisboa de Miller,
María Luiza Bittencourt.

Uruguay:

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Eugenio Martínez Thedy,
Felipe Ferreiro,
Abalcázar García,
Julio César Cerdeiras Alonso,
Gervasio Posadas Belgrano.

Guatemala:

Carlos Salazar,
José A. Medrano,
Alfonso Carrillo.

Nicaragua:

Luis Manuel Debayle,
José María Moncada,
Modesto Valle,

Dominican Republic:

Max Henríquez Ureña,
Tulio M. Cestero,
Enrique Jiménez.

Es copia fiel del original:

OSCAR IBARRA GARCIA,
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Julio J. Fábrega,
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United States of America:

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Sumner Welles,
Alexander W. Weddell,
Adolf A. Berle, Jr.,
Alexander F. Whitney,
Charles G. Fenwick,
Michael Francis Doyle,
Elise F. Musser.

Chile:

Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal,
Luis Barros Borgoño,
Félix Nieto del Río,
Ricardo Montaner Bello.

Ecuador:

Humberto Albornoz,
Antonio Pons,
José Gabriel Navarro,
Francisco Guarderas.

Bolivia:

Enrique Finot,
David Alvéstegui,
Carlos Romero.

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Camille J. León,
Elie Lescot,
Edmé Manigat,
Pierre Eugène de Lespinasse,
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Cuba:

José Manuel Cortina,
Ramón Zaydín,
Carlos Márquez Sterling,
Rafael Santos Jiménez,
César Salaya,
Calixto Whitmarsh,
José Manuel Carbonell.

República Argentina,
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto.

CONVENTION FOR THE PROMOTION OF INTER-AMERICAN CULTURAL RELATIONS.

The Governments represented at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace;

Considering that the purpose for which the Conference was called would be advanced by greater mutual knowledge and understanding of the people and institutions of the countries represented and a more consistent educational solidarity on the American continent; and

That such results would be appreciably promoted by an exchange of professors, teachers and students among the American countries, as well as by the encouragement of a closer relationship between unofficial organizations which exert an influence on the formation of public opinion.

Have resolved to conclude a convention for that purpose and to that effect have designated the following plenipotentiaries:

Argentina:

Carlos Saavedra Lamas,
Roberto M. Ortiz,
Miguel Angel Cárcano,
José María Cantilo,
Felipe A. Espil,
Leopoldo Melo,
Isidoro Ruiz Moreno,
Daniel Arítokoletz,
Carlos Brebbia,
César Díaz Cisneros.

Paraguay:

Miguel Angel Soler,
J. Isidro Ramírez.

Honduras:

Antonio Bermúdez M.,
Julián López Pineda.

Costa Rica:

Manuel F. Jiménez,
Carlos Brenes.

Venezuela:

Caracciolo Parra Pérez,
Gustavo Herrera,
Alberto Zérega Fombona.

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Carlos Concha,
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Juan Antonio Buero,
Felipe Ferreiro,
Andrés F. Puyol,
Abalcázar García,
José G. Antuña,
Julio César Cerdeiras Alonso,
Gervasio Posadas Belgrano.

Guatemala:

Carlos Salazar,
José A. Medrano,
Alfonso Carrillo.

Nicaragua:

Luis Manuel Debayle,
José María Moncada,
Modesto Valle.

Dominican Republic:

Max Henríquez Ureña,
Tulio M. Cestero,
Enrique Jiménez.

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Jorge Soto del Corral,
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José Ignacio Díaz Granados.

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Eduardo Chiari.

United States of America:

Cordell Hull,
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Adolf A. Berle, Jr.,
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Charles G. Fenwick,

Michael Francis Doyle,
Elise F. Musser.

Chile

Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal,
Luis Barros Borgoño,
Félix Nieto del Río,
Ricardo Montaner Bello.

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Humberto Albornoz,
Antonio Pons,
José Gabriel Navarro,
Francisco Guarderas,
Eduardo Salazar Gómez.

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David Alvéstegui,
Eduardo Díez de Medina,
Alberto Ostría Gutiérrez,
Carlos Romero,
Alberto Cortadellas,
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José Manuel Cortina,
Ramón Zaydín,
Carlos Márquez Sterling,
Rafael Santos Jiménez,
César Salaya,
Calixto Whitmarsh,
José Manuel Carbonell.

Who, after having deposited their Full Powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

Article I. — Every year each Government shall award to each of two graduate students or teachers of each other country selected in accordance with the procedure established in Article II hereof, a fellowship for the ensuing scholastic year. The awards shall be made after an exchange between the two Governments concerned of the panels referred to in Article II hereof. Each fellowship shall provide tuition and subsidiary expenses and maintenance at an institution of higher learning to be designated by the country awarding the fellowship, through such agency as may seem to it appropriate, in cooperation with the recipient so far as may be practicable. Travelling expenses to and from the designated institution and other incidental expenses shall be met by the recipient or the nominating Government. Furthermore, each Government agrees to encourage, by appropriate means, the interchange of students and teachers of institutions within its territory and those of the other contracting countries, during the usual vacation periods.

Article II. — Each Government shall have the privilege of nominating and presenting to each other Government on or before the date fixed at the close of this article a panel of the names of five graduate

students or teachers together with such information concerning them as the Government awarding the fellowship shall deem necessary, from which panel the latter Government shall select the names of two persons. The same students shall not be nominated for more than two successive years; and, except under unusual circumstances, for more than one year. There shall be no obligation for any country to give consideration to the panel of any other country not nominated and presented on or before the date fixed at the close of this article, and fellowships for which no panel of names is presented on or before the date specified may be awarded to applicants nominated on the panels of any other country but not receiving fellowships. Unless otherwise agreed upon between the countries concerned, the following dates shall prevail:

Countries of South America, November 30th.

All other countries, March 31st.

Article III. — If for any reason it becomes necessary that a student be repatriated the Government awarding the fellowship may effect the repatriation, at the expense of the nominating Government.

Article IV. — Each High Contracting Party shall communicate to each of the other High Contracting Parties through diplomatic channels, on the first of January of every alternate year, a complete list of the full professors available for exchange service from the outstanding universities, scientific institutions and technical schools of each country. From this list each one of the other High Contracting Parties shall arrange to select a visiting professor who shall either give lectures in various centers, or conduct regular courses of instruction, or pursue special research in some designated institution and who shall in other appropriate ways promote better understanding between the parties cooperating, it being understood, however, that preference shall be given to teaching rather than to research work. The sending Government shall provide the expenses for travel to and from the capital where the exchange professor resides and the maintenance and local travel expenses while carrying out the duties for which the professor was selected. Salaries of the professors shall be paid by the sending country.

Article V. — The High Contracting Parties agree that each Government shall designate or create an appropriate agency or appoint a special officer, charged with the responsibility of carrying out in the most efficient way possible the obligations assumed by such Government in this Convention.

Article VI. — Nothing in this convention shall be construed by the High Contracting Parties as obligating any one of them to interfere with the independence of its institutions of learning or with the freedom of academic teaching and administration therein.

Article VII. — Regulations concerning details for which it shall appear advisable to provide, shall be framed, in each of the contracting countries, by such agency as may seem appropriate to its Government, and copies of such regulations shall be promptly furnished, through the diplomatic channel, to the Governments of the other High Contracting Parties.

Article VIII. — The present Convention shall not affect obligations previously entered into by the High Contracting Parties by virtue of international agreements.

Article IX. — The present Convention shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties in conformity with their respective constitutional procedures. The original instrument shall be deposited in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic which shall transmit authentic certified copies to the Governments for the aforementioned purpose of ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited in the archives of the Pan American Union in Washington, which shall notify the signatory Governments of said deposit. Such notification shall be considered as an exchange of ratifications.

Article X. — The present Convention will come into effect between the High Contracting Parties in the order in which they deposit their respective ratifications.

Article XI. — The present Convention shall remain in effect indefinitely but may be denounced by means of one year's notice given to the Pan American Union, which shall transmit it to the other signatory Governments. After the expiration of this period the Convention shall cease in its effects as regards the party which denounces it but shall remain in effect for the remaining High Contracting Parties.

In witness whereof, the above mentioned Plenipotentiaries sign the present Convention in English, Spanish, Portuguese and French and hereunto affix their respective seals, at the city of Buenos Aires, Capital of the Argentine Republic, on the twenty-third day of the month of December, 1936.

Argentina:

Carlos Saavedra Lamas,
Roberto M. Ortiz,
Miguel Angel Cárcano,
José María Cantilo,
Felipe A. Espil,
Leopoldo Melo,
Isidoro Ruiz Moreno,
Daniel Antokoletz,
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Julián López Pineda.

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Venezuela:

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Gustavo Herrera,
Alberto Zérega Fombona.

Peru:

Carlos Concha,
Alberto Ulloa,
Felipe Barreda Laos,
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El Salvador:

Manuel Castro Ramírez,
Maximiliano Patricio Brannon.

Mexico:

Francisco Castillo Nájera,
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Juan Manuel Alvarez del Castillo.

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José Carlos de Macedo Soares,
José de Paula Rodrigues Alves,
Helio Lobo,
Hildebrando Pompeu Pinto Accioly,
Edmundo da Luz Pinto,
Roberto Carneiro de Mendonça,
Rosalina Coelho Lisboa de Miller,
María Luiza Bittencourt.

Uruguay:

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Julio César Cerdeiras Alonso,
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Guatemala:

Carlos Salazar,
José A. Medrano,
Alfonso Carrillo.

Nicaragua:

Luis Manuel Debayle,
José María Moncada,
Modesto Valle.

Dominican Republic:

Max Henríquez Ureña,
Tulio M. Cestero,
Enrique Jiménez.

Colombia:

Jorge Soto del Corral,
Miguel López Pumarejo,
Roberto Urdaneta Arbeláez,
Alberto Lleras Camargo,
José Ignacio Díaz Granados.

Panama:

Harmodio Arias M.,
Julio J. Fábrega,
Eduardo Chiari.

United States of America:

Cordell Hull,
Sumner Welles,
Alexander W. Weddell,
Adolf A. Berle, Jr.,
Alexander F. Whitney,
Charles G. Fenwick,
Michael Francis Doyle,
Elise F. Musser.

Chile:

Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal,
Luis Barros Borgoño,
Félix Nieto del Río,
Ricardo Montaner Bello.

Ecuador:

Humberto Albornoz,
Antonio Pons,
José Gabriel Navarro,
Francisco Guarderas.

Bolivia:

Enrique Finot,
David Alvéstegui,
Carlos Romero.

Haití:

H. Pauleus Sannon,
Camille J. León,

Elie Lescot,
Edmé Manigat,
Pierre Eugéne de Lespinasse,
Clément Magloire.

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Rafael Santos Jiménez,
César Salaya,
Calixto Whitmarsh,
José Manuel Carbonell.

Es copia fiel del original:

OSCAR IBARRA GARCIA,
Sub-Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores.

República Argentina,
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto.

CONVENTION ON INTERCHANGE OF PUBLICATIONS.

The Governments represented in the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, Desiring to conclude a convention relative to the exchange of publications, have named the following plenipotentiaries:

Argentina:

Carlos Saavedra Lamas,
Roberto M. Ortiz,
Miguel Angel Cárcano,
José María Cantilo,
Felipe A. Espil,
Leopoldo Melo,
Isidoro Ruiz Moreno,
Daniel Antokoletz,
Carlos Brebbia,
César Díaz Cisneros.

Paraguay:

Miguel Angel Soler,
J. Isidro Ramírez.

Honduras:

Antonio Bermúdez M.,
Julián López Pineda.

Costa Rica:

Manuel F. Jiménez,
Carlos Brenes.

Venezuela:

Caracciolo Parra Pérez,
Gustavo Herrera,
Alberto Zérega Fombona.

Peru:

Carlos Concha,
Alberto Ulloa,
Felipe Barreda Laos,
Diómedes Arias Schreiber.

El Salvador:

Manuel Castro Ramírez,
Maximiliano Patricio Brannon.

Mexico:

Francisco Castillo Nájera,
Alfonso Reyes,
Ramón Beteta,
Juan Manuel Alvarez del Castillo.

Brazil:

José Carlos de Macedo Soares,
Oswaldo Aranha,
José de Paula Rodrigues Alves,
Helio Lobo,
Hildebrando Pompeu Pinto Accioly,
Edmundo da Luz Pinto,
Roberto Carneiro de Mendonça,
Rosalina Coelho Lisboa de Miller,
María Luiza Bittencourt.

Uruguay:

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Pedro Manini Ríos,
Eugenio Martínez Thedy,
Juan Antonio Buero,
Felipe Ferreiro,
Andrés F. Puyol,
Abalcázar García,
José G. Antuña,
Julio César Cerdeiras Alonso,
Gervasio Posadas Belgrano.

Guatemala:

Carlos Salazar,
José A. Medrano,
Alfonso Carrillo.

Nicaragua:

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José María Moncada,
Modesto Valle.

Dominican Republic:

Max Henríquez Ureña,
Tulio M. Cestero,
Enrique Jiménez.

Colombia:

Jorge Soto del Corral,
Miguel López Pumarejo,
Roberto Urdaneta Arbaláez,
Alberto Lleras Camargo,
José Ignacio Díaz Granados.

Panama:

Harmodio Arias M.,
Julio J. Fábrega,
Eduardo Chiari.

United States of America:

Cordell Hull,
Sumner Welles,
Alexander W. Weddell,
Adolf A. Berle, Jr.,
Alexander F. Whitney,
Charles G. Fenwick,
Michael Francis Doyle,
Elise F. Musser.

Chile:

Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal,
Luis Barros Borgoño,
Félix Nieto del Río,
Ricardo Montaner Bello.

Ecuador:

Humberto Albornoz,
Antonio Pons,
José Gabriel Navarro,
Francisco Guarderas,
Eduardo Salazar Gómez.

Bolivia:

Enrique Finot,
David Alvéstegui,
Eduardo Díez de Medina,
Alberto Ostría Gutiérrez,
Carlos Romero,
Alberto Cortadellas,
Javier Paz Campero.

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Elie Lescot,
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Clément Magloire.

Cuba:

José Manuel Cortina,
Ramón Zaydín,
Carlos Márquez Sterling,
Rafael Santos Jiménez,
César Salaya,
Calixto Whitmarsh,
José Manuel Carbonell.

Who, after having deposited their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

Article I. There shall be established in the national or official Library of the Capital of each of the Contracting Parties a section dedicated to each of the other States taking part in this Convention.

Article II. For the installation of these sections each Government promises to provide to each of the other Parties signatory to this Convention a collection of works of such character as to afford an understanding of the thought of their men of letters and science.

Article III. Each Government agrees to provide the accredited diplomatic missions of the other Contracting Parties with two copies of each of its official publications and such other publications as are edited with official assistance. These copies shall be destined for the sections indicated in Article I.

Article IV. The national or official Libraries of the Capitals of the Contracting Parties shall enter into agreements to maintain, with the frequency desirable, a service of exchange of works edited in each one of them, and of photographic copies of documents which may be of interest to American history.

Article V. The present Convention shall not affect obligations previously entered into by the High Contracting Parties by virtue of international agreements.

Article VI. The present Convention shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties in conformity with their respective constitutional procedures. The original instrument shall be deposited in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic which shall transmit authentic certified copies to the Governments for the aforementioned purpose of ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited in the archives of the Pan American Union in Washington, which shall notify the signatory governments of said deposit. Such notification shall be considered as an exchange of ratifications.

Article VII. The present Convention will come into effect between the High Contracting Parties in the order in which they deposit their respective ratifications.

Article VIII. The present Convention shall remain in effect indefinitely but may be denounced by means of one year's notice given to the Pan American Union, which shall transmit it to the other signatory governments. After the expiration of this period the Convention shall cease in its effects as regards the party which denounces it but shall remain in effect for the remaining High Contracting Parties.

Article IX. The present Convention shall be open for the adherence and accession of the States which are not signatories. The corresponding instruments shall be deposited in the archives of the Pan American Union, which shall communicate them to the other High Contracting Parties.

In witness whereof, the above mentioned Plenipotentiaries sign the present Convention in English, Spanish, Portuguese and French and hereunto affix their respective seals, at the City of Buenos Aires, Capital of the Argentine Republic, on the twenty-third day of the month of December, 1936.

Argentina:

Carlos Saavedra Lamas,
Roberto M. Ortiz,
Miguel Angel Cárcano,
José María Cantilo,
Felipe A. Espil,
Leopoldo Melo,
Isidoro Ruiz Moreno,
Daniel Antokoletz,
Carlos Brebbia,
César Díaz Cisneros.

Paraguay:

Miguel Angel Soler,
J. Isidro Ramírez.

Honduras:

Antonio Bermúdez M.,
Julián López Pineda.

Costa Rica:

Manuel F. Jiménez,
Carlos Brenes.

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Guatemala:

Carlos Salazar,
José A. Medrano,
Alfonso Carrillo.

Nicaragua:

Luis Manuel Debayle,
José María Moncada,
Modesto Valle.

Dominican Republic:

Max Henríquez Ureña,
Tulio M. Cestero,
Enrique Jiménez.

Colombia:

Jorge Soto del Corral,
Miguel López Pumarejo,
Roberto Úrdaneta Arbeláez,
Alberto Lleras Camargo,
José Ignacio Díaz Granados.

Panama:

Harmodio Arias M.,
Julio J. Fábrega,
Eduardo Chiari.

United States of America:

Cordell Hull,
Sumner Welles,
Alexander W. Weddell,
Adolf A. Berle, Jr.,
Alexander F. Whitney,
Charles G. Fenwick,
Michael Francis Doyle,
Elise F. Musser.

Chile:

Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal,
Luis Barros Borgoño,
Félix Nieto del Río,
Ricardo Montaner Bello.

Ecuador:

Humberto Albornoz,
Antonio Pons,
José Gabriel Navarro,
Francisco Guarderas.

Bolivia:

Enrique Finot,
David Alvéstegui,
Carlos Romero.

Haiti:

H. Pauleus Sannon,
Camille J. León,
Elie Lescot,
Edmé Manigat,
Pierre Eugéne de Lespinasse,
Clément Magloire.

Cuba:

José Manuel Cortina,
Ramón Zaydín,
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Rafael Santos Jiménez,
César Salaya,
Calixto Whitmarsh,
José Manuel Carbonell.

Es copia fiel del original:

OSCAR IBARRA GARCIA,
Sub-Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores.

República Argentina,
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto.

CONVENTION CONCERNING ARTISTIC EXHIBITIONS.

The Governments represented at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace; Desirous of improving their spiritual relationships through a better acquaintance with their respective artistic creations, have resolved to conclude a Convention relative to the exhibition of artistic productions, and to this effect have named the following plenipotentiaries:

Argentina:

Carlos Saavedra Lamas,
Roberto M. Ortiz,
Miguel Angel Cárcano,
José María Cantilo,
Felipe A. Espil,
Leopoldo Melo,
Isidoro Ruiz Moreno,
Daniel Antokoletz,
Carlos Brebbia,
César Díaz Cisneros.

Paraguay:

Miguel Angel Soler,
J. Isidro Ramírez.

Honduras:

Antonio Bermúdez M.,
Julián López Pineda.

Costa Rica:

Manuel F. Jiménez,
Carlos Brenes.

Venezuela:

Caracciolo Parra Pérez,
Gustavo Herrera,
Alberto Zérega Fombona.

Peru:

Carlos Concha,
Alberto Ulloa,
Felipe Barrada Laos,
Diómedes Arias Schreiber.

El Salvador:

Manuel Castro Ramírez,
Maximiliano Patricio Brannon.

Mexico:

Francisco Castillo Nájera,
Alfonso Reyes,
Ramón Beteta,
Juan Manuel Alvarez del Castillo.

Brazil:

José Carlos de Macedo Soares,
Oswaldo Aranha,
José de Paula Rodrigues Alves,
Helio Lobo,
Hildebrando Pompeu Pinto Accioly,
Edmundo da Luz Pinto,

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Juan Antonio Buero,
Felipe Ferreiro,
Andrés F. Puyol,
Abalcázar García,
José G. Antuña,
Julio César Cerdeiras Alonso,
Gervasio Posadas Belgrano.

Guatemala:

Carlos Salazar,
José A. Medrano,
Alfonso Carrillo.

Nicaragua:

Luis Manuel Debayle,
José María Moncada,
Modesto Valle.

Dominican Republic:

Max Henríquez Ureña,
Tulio M. Cestero,
Enrique Jiménez.

Colombia:

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Miguel López Pumarejo,
Roberto Urdáneta Arbeláez,
Alberto Lleras Camargo,
José Ignacio Díaz Granados.

Panama:

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Chile:

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Luis Barros Borgoño,
Félix Nieto del Río,
Ricardo Montaner Bello.

Ecuador:

Humberto Albornoz,
Antonio Pons,
José Gabriel Navarro,
Francisco Guarderas,
Eduardo Salazar Gómez.

Bolivia:

David Alvéstegui,
Enrique Finot,
Eduardo Díez de Medina,
Alberto Ostría Gutiérrez,
Carlos Romero,
Alberto Cortadellas,
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Carlos Márquez Sterling,
Rafael Santos Jiménez,
César Salaya,
Calixto Whitmarsh,
José Manuel Carbonell.

Who, after having deposited their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows.

Article I. — Each of the High Contracting Parties agrees to grant, so far as its legislation may permit, all possible facilities for the holding within its territory of artistic exhibitions of each of the other Parties.

Article II. — The facilities referred to in Article I shall be granted to Government agencies and to private enterprises which are officially authorized by them and shall be extended, as far as possible, to customhouse formalities and requirements, to transport on communication lines belonging to the respective States, to rooms for exhibition or storage, and to other matters related to the object referred to.

Article III. — The present Convention shall not affect obligations previously entered into by the High Contracting Parties by virtue of international agreements.

Article IV. — The present Convention shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties in conformity with their respective constitutional procedures. The original instrument shall be deposited in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic which shall transmit authentic certified copies to the Governments for the aforementioned purpose of ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited in the archives of the Pan American Union in Washington, which shall notify the signatory governments of said deposit. Such notification shall be considered as an exchange of ratifications.

Article V. — The present Convention will come into effect between the High Contracting Parties in the order in which they deposit their respective ratifications.

Article VI. — The present Convention shall remain in effect indefinitely but may be denounced by means of one year's notice given to the Pan American Union, which shall transmit it to the other signatory governments. After the expiration of this period the Convention shall cease in its effects as regards the party which denounces it but shall remain in effect for the remaining High Contracting Parties.

Article VII. — The present Convention shall be open for the adherence and accession of States which are not signatories. The corresponding instruments shall be deposited in the archives of the Pan American Union, which shall communicate them to the other High Contracting Parties.

In witness whereof, the above mentioned Plenipotentiaries sign the present Convention in English, Spanish, Portuguese and French and hereunto affix their respective seals, at the City of Buenos Aires, Capital of the Argentine Republic, on the twenty-third day of the month of December, 1936.

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Mexico:

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Ramón Beteta,
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Brasil:

José Carlos de Macedo Soares,
José de Paula Rodrigues Alves,
Helio Lobo,
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Roberto Carneiro de Mendonça,
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Uruguay:

Pedro Manini Ríos,
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Felipe Ferreiro,
Abalcázar García,
Julio César Cerdeiras Alonso,
Gervasio Posadas Belgrano.

Guatemala:

Carlos Salazar,
José A. Medrano,
Alfonso Carrillo.

Nicaragua:

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José María Moncada,
Modesto Valle.

Dominican Republic:

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Tulio M. Cestero,
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Colombia:

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José Ignacio Díaz Granados.

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Adolf A. Berle, Jr.,
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Elise F. Musser.

Chile:

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Félix Nieto del Río,
Ricardo Montaner Bello.

Ecuador:

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Antonio Pons,
José Gabriel Navarro,
Francisco Guarderas.

Bolivia:

Enrique Finot,
David Alvéstegui,
Carlos Romero.

Haiti:

H. Pauleus Sannon,
Camille J. León,
Elie Lescot,
Edmé Manigat,
Pierre Eugène de Lespinasse,
Clément Magloire.

Cuba:

José Manuel Cortina,
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Carlos Márquez Sterling,
Rafael Santos Jiménez,
César Salaya,
Calixto Whitmarsh,
José Manuel Carbonell.

Es copia fiel del original:

OSCAR IBARRA GARCIA,
Sub-Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores.

República Argentina,
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto.

CONVENTION CONCERNING PEACEFUL ORIENTATION OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The Governments represented at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace,

Recognizing that to reaffirm reciprocal confidence between the Nations of the Continent and to perfect the political and juridical organization of peace, it is necessary to establish a certain number of international rules for the peaceful orientation of the peoples as one of the essential aspects of the vast work of moral and material disarmament; and

Taking into account the fact that the success of the measures taken to this end in one country depends in large part upon the application of similar measures in the others:

Have resolved to conclude a Convention concerning this matter, and to that end have named the following Plenipotentiaries:

Argentina:

Carlos Saavedra Lamas,
Roberto M. Ortiz,
Miguel Angel Cárcano,
José María Cantilo,
Felipe A. Espil,
Leopoldo Melo,
Isidoro Ruiz Moreno,
Daniel Antokoletz,
Carlos Brebbia,
César Díaz Cisneros.

Paraguay:

Miguel Angel Soler,
J. Isidro Ramírez.

Honduras:

Antonio Bermúdez M.,
Julián López Pineda.

Costa Rica:

Manuel F. Jiménez,
Carlos Brenes.

Venezuela:

Caracciolo Parra Pérez,
Gustavo Herrera,
Alberto Zérega Fombona.

Peru:

Carlos Concha,
Alberto Ulloa,
Felipe Barreda Laos,
Diómedes Arias Schreiber.

El Salvador:

Manuel Castro Ramírez,
Maximiliano Patricio Brannon.

Mexico:

Francisco Castillo Nájera,
Alfonso Reyes,

Ramón Beteta,
Juan Manuel Alvarez del Castillo.

Brazil:

José Carlos de Macedo Soares,
Oswaldo Aranha,
José de Paula Rodrigues Alves,
Helio Lobo,
Hildebrando Pompeu Pinto Accioly,
Edmundo da Luz Pinto,
Roberto Carneiro de Mendonça,
Rosalina Coelho Lisboa de Miller,
María Luiza Bittencourt.

Uruguay:

José Espalter,
Pedro Manini Ríos,
Eugenio Martínez Thedy,
Juan Antonio Buero,
Felipe Ferreiro,
Andrés F. Puyol,
Abalcázar García,
José G. Antuña,
Julio César Cerdeiras Alonso,
Gervasio Posadas Belgrano.

Guatemala:

Carlos Salazar,
José A. Medrano,
Alfonso Carrillo.

Nicaragua:

Luis Manuel Debayle,
José María Moncada,
Modesto Valle.

Dominican Republic:

Max Henríquez Ureña,
Tulio M. Cestero,
Enrique Jiménez.

Colombia:

Jorge Soto del Corral,
Miguel López Pumarejo,
Roberto Úrdaneta Arbeláez,
Alberto Lleras Camargo,
José Ignacio Díaz Granados.

Panama:

Harmodio Arias M.,
Julio J. Fábrega,
Eduardo Chiari.

United States of America:

Cordell Hull,
Sumner Welles,
Alexander W. Weddell,
Adolf A. Berle, Jr.,
Alexander F. Whitney,
Charles G. Fenwick,
Michael Francis Doyle,
Elise F. Musser.

Chile:

Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal,
Luis Barros Borgoño,
Félix Nieto del Río,
Ricardo Montaner Bello.

Ecuador:

Humberto Albornoz,
Antonio Pons,
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José Manuel Cortina,
Ramón Zaydín,
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Rafael Santos Jiménez,
César Salaya,
Calixto Whitmarsh,
José Manuel Carbonell.

Who, after having deposited their Full Powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following provisions:

Article I. — The High Contracting Parties agree to organize, in their public educational establishments, the teaching of the principles of pacific settlement of international disputes and the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy, as well as the practical applications of these principles.

Article II. — The High Contracting Parties agree to prepare, through their administrative authorities on public education, text-books or manuals of instruction adapted to all school grades, including the training of a teaching staff, in order to promote understanding, mutual respect, and the importance of international cooperation. Persons in charge of instruction shall teach in accordance with the principles expressed therein.

Article III. — The High Contracting Parties shall entrust the National Commission of Intellectual Cooperation, provided for in previous agreements in force, with the fulfilment of the provisions mentioned above, and with promoting the publicity which moving pictures, the theatre, and the radio may give to the cause of international understanding, and with the study and application of any other measures which may increase the spirit of tolerance, equity and justice between nations. Each Commission shall send annually to the

respective Division of the Pan American Union at Washington, and to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, at Paris, a detailed report concerning the measures taken by its country in fulfilment of the present Convention.

Article IV. — The present Convention shall not affect obligations previously entered into by the High Contracting Parties by virtue of international agreements.

Article V. — The present Convention shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties in conformity with their respective constitutional procedures. The original instrument shall be deposited in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic which shall transmit authentic certified copies to the Governments for the aforementioned purpose of ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited in the archives of the Pan American Union in Washington, which shall notify the signatory governments of said deposit. Such notification shall be considered as an exchange of ratifications.

Article VI. — The present Convention will come into effect between the High Contracting Parties in the order in which they deposit their respective ratifications.

Article VII. — The present Convention shall remain in effect indefinitely but may be denounced by means of one year's notice given to the Pan American Union, which shall transmit it to the other signatory governments. After the expiration of this period the Convention shall cease in its effects as regards the party which denounces it but shall remain in effect for the remaining High Contracting Parties.

Article VIII. — The present Convention shall be open for the adherence and accession of states which are not signatories. The corresponding instruments shall be deposited in the archives of the Pan American Union, which shall communicate them to the other High Contracting Parties.

In witness whereof, the above mentioned Plenipotentiaries sign the present Convention in English, Spanish, Portuguese and French and hereunto affix their respective seals, at the City of Buenos Aires, Capital of the Argentine Republic, on the twenty-third day of the month of December, 1936.

Argentina:

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Miguel Angel Cárcano,
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Miguel López Pumarejo,
Roberto Úrdaneta Arbeláez,
Alberto Lleras Camargo,
José Ignacio Díaz Granados.

Panama:

Harmodio Arias M.,
Julio J. Fábrega,
Eduardo Chiari.

United States of America:

Abstained from signing.

Chile:

Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal,
Luis Barros Borgoño,
Félix Nieto del Río,
Ricardo Montaner Bello.

Ecuador:

Humberto Albornoz,
Antonio Pons,
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Rafael Santos Jiménez,
César Salaya,
Calixto Whitmarsh,
José Manuel Carbonell.

Es copia fiel del original:

OSCAR IBARRA GARCIA,
Sub-Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores.

República Argentina,
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto.

CONVENTION CONCERNING FACILITIES FOR EDUCATIONAL AND PUBLICITY FILMS.

The Governments represented at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, Convinced that by giving facilities for the admission and circulation of cinematographic films having an educational or propaganda character, mutual understanding will be developed and the affection and mutual comprehension of American peoples will be encouraged,

Have resolved to conclude a convention for that purpose, and to that effect have named the following Plenipotentiaries:

Argentina:

Carlos Saavedra Lamas,
Roberto M. Ortiz,
Miguel Angel Cárcano,
José María Cantilo,
Felipe A. Espil,
Leopoldo Melo,
Isidoro Ruiz Moreno,
Daniel Antokoletz,
Carlos Brebbia,
César Díaz Cisneros.

Paraguay:

Miguel Angel Soler,
J. Isidro Ramírez.

Honduras:

Antonio Bermúdez M.,
Julián López Pineda.

Costa Rica:

Manuel F. Jiménez,
Carlos Brenes.

Venezuela:

Caracciolo Parra Pérez,
Gustavo Herrera,
Alberto Zérega Fombona.

Peru:

Carlos Concha,
Alberto Ulloa,
Felipe Barreda Laos,
Diómedes Arias Schreiber.

El Salvador:

Manuel Castro Ramírez,
Maximiliano Patricio Brannon.

Mexico:

Francisco Castillo Nájera,
Alfonso Reyes,
Ramón Beteta,
Juan Manuel Alvarez del Castillo.

Brazil:

José Carlos de Macedo Soares,
Oswaldo Aranha,
José de Paula Rodrigues Alves,
Helio Lobo,
Hildebrando Pompeu Pinto Accioly,
Edmundo da Luz Pinto,
Roberto Carneiro de Mendonça,
Rosalina Coelho Lisboa de Miller,
María Luiza Bittencourt.

Uruguay:

José Espalter,
Pedro Manini Ríos,
Eugenio Martínez Thedy,
Juan Antonio Buero,
Felipe Ferreiro,
Andrés F. Puyol,
Abalcázar García,
José G. Antuña,
Julio César Cerdeiras Alonso,
Gervasio Posadas Belgrano.

Guatemala:

Carlos Salazar,
José A. Medrano,
Alfonso Carrillo.

Nicaragua:

Luis Manuel Debayle,
José María Moncada,
Modesto Valle.

Dominican Republic:

Max Henríquez Ureña,
Tulio M. Cestero,
Enrique Jiménez.

Colombia:

Jorge Soto del Corral,
Miguel López Pumarejo,
Roberto Úrdaneta Arbeláez,
Alberto Lleras Camargo,
José Ignacio Díaz Granados.

Panama:

Harmodio Arias M.,
Julio J. Fábrega,
Eduardo Chiari.

United States of America:

Cordell Hull,
Sumner Welles,
Alexander W. Weddell,
Alexander F. Whitney,
Charles G. Fenwick,
Michael Francis Doyle,
Elise F. Musser.

Chile:

Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal,
Luis Barros Borgoño,
Félix Nieto del Río,
Ricardo Montaner Bello.

Ecuador:

Humberto Albornoz,
Antonio Pons,
José Gabriel Navarro,
Francisco Guarderas,
Eduardo Salazar Gómez.

Bolivia:

Enrique Finot,
David Alvéstegui,
Eduardo Díez de Medina,
Alberto Ostría Gutiérrez,
Carlos Romero,
Alberto Cortadellas,
Javier Paz Campero.

Haiti:

H. Pauleus Sannon,
Camille J. León,
Elie Lescot,
Edmé Manigat,
Pierre Eugène de Lespinasse,
Clément Magloire.

Cuba:

José Manuel Cortina,
Ramón Zaydín,
Carlos Márquez Sterling,
Rafael Santos Jiménez,
César Salaya,
Calixto Whitmarsh,
José Manuel Carbonell.

Who, after having deposited their Full Powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

Article I. — The High Contracting Parties bind themselves to exempt from all customs tariffs and expenses and additional taxes of any kind, the permanent or temporary importation, transit, and exportation of films of educational and propaganda character produced by entities or institutions established in the territory of any of the High Contracting Parties.

This exemption shall not apply to the customs dues on the importation of merchandise, not even when these are exempted from customs duties, such as the tax for statistics or stamp taxes.

The High Contracting Parties also bind themselves not to submit the films of an educational or propaganda character to internal taxes different from or higher than, or to regulation, formalities or rules of sales, or circulation or regulation of any other kind, different from those to which national films are submitted. Nevertheless, they may require those importing or showing them for profit, to exhibit this type of film as one of the numbers of each motion picture show where an entrance fee is charged.

Article II. — By educational and propaganda films the following is meant:

a) Films intended for information on the work and purposes of international entities generally

recognized by the High Contracting Parties which deal with the maintenance of peace between nations;

b) Films intended for educational use in any grade;

c) Films intended for professional guidance, including technical films connected with industry and films for scientific organization of labor;

d) Films of scientific or technical investigations or of popularization of science;

e) Films concerning hygiene, physical culture, social welfare and social service;

f) Tourist publicity films or any with other aim, which have no political character.

Article III. — The provisions in the previous article shall be applied to educational films in any one of the following ways:

Printed or developed negatives and printed or developed positives.

The present Convention shall likewise apply to any kind of sound reproduction such as phonograph records complementary to the film, and sound films.

Article IV. — To obtain the exemption of custom dues in accordance with the present Convention for any film, including any kind of complementary sound reproduction, it shall be accompanied by a certificate issued by the proper public administration belonging to the country of origin by which the fact that it is an educational or propaganda film and its non-political character, is established.

Article V. — For the purposes of the preceding Article the Contracting States shall notify to the Pan American Union at the time of ratification or adherence, the name of the public administration which will issue such certificates.

Article VI. — On presentation of such certificates and in cases in which the exemption of custom duties may not have been granted, the customs authorities of the country to which it is desired to import the film, shall grant the necessary facilities to exhibit the film to the national authority commissioned to give its opinion whether same may be admitted duty free. The expenses entailed by this presentation shall be for the account of those interested in the importation of the film.

Article VII. — Only the competent national authority is entitled to decide whether a film is to be considered as educational from a national point of view, and accordingly to be admitted duty free as provided for in this Convention.

Article VIII. — The High Contracting Parties bind themselves to promote as much as possible the international exchange and loan of educational or non-political publicity films by means of direct agreements between the respective authorities having jurisdiction in each country.

Article IX. — Nothing in the present Convention shall affect the right of the High Contracting Parties to submit to revision and classification educational or publicity films in accordance with its own laws, or to take measures to prohibit or limit the importation or transit of films for reasons of public order.

Article X. — When signing or adhering to the present Convention the High Contracting Parties may reserve the right to adopt measures for

prohibiting or limiting the importation of films in order to protect their home markets against invasion by films of foreign origin.

Article XI. — The present Convention shall not affect obligations previously entered into by the High Contracting Parties by virtue of international agreements.

Article XII. — The present Convention shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties in conformity with their respective constitutional procedures. The original instrument shall be deposited in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic which shall transmit authentic certified copies to the Governments for the aforementioned purpose of ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited in the archives of the Pan American Union in Washington, which shall notify the signatory Governments of said deposit. Such notification shall be considered as an exchange of ratifications.

Article XIII. — The present Convention will come into effect between the High Contracting Parties in the order in which they deposit their respective ratifications.

Article XIV. — The present Convention shall remain in effect indefinitely but may be denounced by means of one year's notice given to the Pan American Union, which shall transmit it to the other signatory governments. After the expiration of this period the Convention shall cease in its effect as regards the party which denounces it but shall remain in effect for the remaining High Contracting Parties.

Article XV. — The present Convention shall be open for the adherence and accession of states which are not signatories. The corresponding instruments shall be deposited in the archives of the Pan American Union, which shall communicate them to the other High Contracting Parties.

In witness whereof, the above mentioned Plenipotentiaries sign the present Convention in English, Spanish, Portuguese and French and hereunto affix their respective seals, at the city of Buenos Aires, Capital of the Argentine Republic, on the twenty-third day of the month of December, 1936.

Argentina:

Carlos Saavedra Lamas,
Roberto M. Ortiz,
Miguel Angel Cárcano,
José María Cantilo,
Felipe A. Espil,
Leopoldo Melo,
Isidoro Ruiz Moreno,
Daniel Antokoletz,
Carlos Brebbia,
César Díaz Cisneros.

Paraguay:

Miguel Angel Soler,
J. Isidro Ramírez.

Honduras:

Antonio Bermúdez M.,
Julián López Pineda.

Costa Rica:

Manuel F. Jiménez,
Carlos Brenes.

Venezuela:

Caracciolo Parra Pérez,
Gustavo Herrera,
Alberto Zérega Fombona.

Peru:

Carlos Concha,
Alberto Ulloa,
Felipe Barreda Laos,
Diómedes Arias Schreiber.

El Salvador:

Manuel Castro Ramírez,
Maximiliano Patricio Brannon.

Mexico:

Francisco Castillo Nájera,
Alfonso Reyes,
Ramón Beteta,
Juan Manuel Alvarez del Castillo.

Brazil:

José Carlos de Macedo Soares,
José de Paula Rodrigues Alves,
Helio Lobo,
Hildebrando Pompeu Pinto Accioly,
Edmundo da Luz Pinto,
Roberto Carneiro de Mendonça,
Rosalina Coelho Lisboa de Miller,
María Luiza Bittencourt.

Uruguay:

Pedro Manini Ríos,
Eugenio Martínez Thedy,
Felipe Ferreiro,
Abalcázar García,
Julio César Cerdeiras Alonso,
Gervasio Posadas Belgrano.

Guatemala:

Carlos Salazar,
José A. Medrano,
Alfonso Carrillo.

Nicaragua:

Luis Manuel Debayle,
José María Moncada,
Modesto Valle.

Dominican Republic:

Max Henríquez Ureña,
Tulio M. Cestero,
Enrique Jiménez.

Colombia:

Jorge Soto del Corral,
Miguel López Pumarejo,
Roberto Úrdaneta Arbeláez,
Alberto Lleras Camargo,
José Ignacio Díaz Granados.

Panama:

Harmodio Arias M.,
Julio J. Fábrega,
Eduardo Chiari.

United States of America:

Abstained from signing.

Chile:

Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal,
Luis Barros Borgoño,
Félix Nieto del Río,
Ricardo Montaner Bello.

Ecuador:

Humberto Albornoz,
Antonio Pons,
José Gabriel Navarro,
Francisco Guarderas.

Bolivia:

Enrique Finot,
David Alvéstegui,
Carlos Romero.

Haiti:

H. Pauleus Sannon,
Camille J. León,
Elie Lescot,
Edmé Manigat,
Pierre Eugène de Lespinasse,
Clément Magloire.

Cuba:

José Manuel Cortina,
Ramón Zaydín,
Carlos Márquez Sterling,
Rafael Santos Jiménez,
César Salaya,
Calixto Whitmarsh,
José Manuel Carbonell.

Es copia fiel del original:

(Signed) OSCAR IBARRA GARCIA,
Sub-Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores.

[L. S.]

**III. FINAL ACT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE
FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE**

Held at Buenos Aires from December 1st to 23rd, 1936.

FINAL ACT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE.

Buenos Aires, Argentina, December 1-23, 1936.

The Governments of Argentina, Paraguay, Honduras, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Peru, El Salvador, Mexico, Brazil, Uruguay, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Dominican Republic, Colombia, Panama, United States of America, Chile, Ecuador, Bolivia, Haiti and Cuba, having accepted the convocation of the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, proposed by the President of the United States of America, Franklin D. Roosevelt, designated for that purpose their Delegations hereafter enumerated in the order of precedence fixed by lot:

Argentina

Chairman:

His Excellency, Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship.

Delegates Plenipotentiary:

His Excellency, Dr. Roberto M. Ortiz, Minister of Finance.

His Excellency, Dr. Miguel Angel Cárcano, Minister of Agriculture.

His Excellency, Dr. José María Cantilo, Ambassador to Italy.

His Excellency, Dr. Felipe Espil, Ambassador at Washington, Secretary-General.

His Excellency, Dr. Leopoldo Melo, former Minister of the Interior.

His Excellency, Dr. Isidoro Ruiz Moreno, Legal Adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship; Professor of Public International Law.

His Excellency, Dr. Daniel Antokoletz, Director of Economic Matters in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship; Juridical Adviser; Professor of Public International Law.

Alternate Delegates:

His Excellency, Mr. Carlos Brebbia, Undersecretary of Agriculture.

His Excellency, Mr. César Díaz Cisneros, Professor of Public International Law at the National University of La Plata.

Paraguay

Chairman:

His Excellency, Dr. Miguel Angel Soler, Minister to Argentina.

Delegate Plenipotentiary:

His Excellency, Dr. J. Isidro Ramírez, Chairman of the Delegation of Paraguay to the Chaco Peace Conference.

Honduras

Chairman:

His Excellency, Dr. Antonio Bermúdez M., Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Delegate Plenipotentiary:

His Excellency, Mr. Julián López Pineda.

Costa Rica

Chairman:

His Excellency, Dr. Manuel F. Jiménez, Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

Delegate Plenipotentiary:

His Excellency, Dr. Carlos Brenes.

Venezuela

Chairman:

His Excellency, Dr. Caracciolo Parra Pérez, Minister to Great Britain; former Minister of Public Instruction.

Delegates Plenipotentiary:

His Excellency, Dr. Gustavo Herrera, Minister to the Netherlands; former Minister of Finance.

His Excellency, Dr. Alberto Zérega Fombona, Minister to Switzerland; former Deputy in the National Congress.

Peru

Chairman:

His Excellency, Dr. Carlos Concha, Former Minister of Foreign Affairs; Ambassador to Brazil.

Delegates Plenipotentiary:

His Excellency, Dr. Alberto Ulloa, Former Minister of Foreign Affairs; Technical Juridical Adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

His Excellency, Dr. Felipe Barrera Laos, Ambassador to Argentina.

His Excellency, Dr. Diómedes Arias Schreiber, Member of the Consultative Committee of Foreign Affairs; former Juridical Adviser to the Diplomatic Committee of the Constituent Congress.

El Salvador

Chairman:

His Excellency, Dr. Manuel Castro Ramírez.

Delegate Plenipotentiary:

His Excellency, Dr. Maximiliano Patricio Brannon.

Mexico

Chairman:

His Excellency, Dr. Francisco Castillo Nájera, Ambassador to the United States of America.

Delegates Plenipotentiary:

His Excellency, Dr. Alfonso Reyes, Ambassador to Argentina.

His Excellency, Dr. Ramón Beteta, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs.

His Excellency, Dr. Juan Manuel Alvarez del Castillo, Minister to the Dominican Republic.

Brazil

Chairman:

His Excellency, Dr. José Carlos de Macedo Soares, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Delegates Plenipotentiary:

His Excellency, Dr. José de Paula Rodrigues Alves, Ambassador.

His Excellency, Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, Ambassador at Washington.

His Excellency, Dr. Helio Lobo, Minister Plenipotentiary.

His Excellency, Dr. Hildebrando Pompeu Pinto Accioly, Minister Plenipotentiary.

His Excellency, Dr. Edmundo da Luz Pinto.

His Excellency, Major Roberto Carneiro de Mendonça.

Her Excellency, Mrs. Rosalina Coelho Lisboa de Miller.

Her Excellency, Miss Maria Luiza Bittencourt.

Uruguay

Chairman:

His Excellency, Dr. José Espalter, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Delegates Plenipotentiary:

His Excellency, Dr. Pedro Manini Ríos, National Senator.

His Excellency, Dr. Eugenio Martínez Thedy, Ambassador to Argentina.

His Excellency, Dr. Juan Antonio Buero, National Senator.

His Excellency, Dr. Felipe Ferreiro, National Senator.

His Excellency, Dr. Andrés F. Puyol, National Senator.

His Excellency, Dr. Abalcázar García, National Senator.

His Excellency, Mr. José C. Antuña, National Senator.

His Excellency, Dr. Julio César Cerdeiras Alonso, Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs.

His Excellency, Dr. Gervasio Posadas Belgrano.

Guatemala

Chairman:

His Excellency, Dr. Carlos Salazar.

Delegates Plenipotentiary:

His Excellency, Dr. José A. Medrano.

His Excellency, Dr. Alfonso Carrillo.

Nicaragua

Chairman:

His Excellency, Dr. Luis Manuel Debayle, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Delegates Plenipotentiary:

His Excellency, General José María Moncada.

His Excellency, Mr. Modesto Valle.

Dominican Republic

Chairman:

His Excellency, Dr. Max Henríquez Ureña, Minister to London; Permanent Delegate to the League of Nations; former Secretary of Foreign Affairs; former Minister to Argentina; former Chairman of the Delegation to the London Economic Conference and to the Pan American Commercial Conference of Buenos Aires.

Delegates Plenipotentiary:

His Excellency, Dr. Tulio M. Cestero, Minister to Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay; former Secretary of Finance; former Minister to Spain, Cuba, Venezuela and Mexico; former Delegate to the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Pan American Conferences.

His Excellency, Dr. Enrique Jiménez, Minister to Haiti; former Secretary of the Interior and Police; former Minister to the United States, Cuba, Mexico and Colombia.

Colombia

Chairman:

His Excellency, Dr. Jorge Soto del Corral, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Delegates Plenipotentiary:

His Excellency, Dr. Miguel López Pumarejo, Minister at Washington.

His Excellency, Dr. Roberto Urdaneta Arbeláez, former Minister of Foreign Affairs; Minister at Lima.

His Excellency, Dr. Alberto Lleras Camargo, former Minister of the Interior.

His Excellency, Dr. José Ignacio Díaz Granados, Minister at Buenos Aires.

Panama

Chairman:

His Excellency, Dr. Harmodio Arias M., former President of the Republic.

Delegates Plenipotentiary:

His Excellency, Dr. Julio J. Fábrega, former Secretary of Public Instruction.

His Excellency, Mr. Eduardo Chiari, former Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

United States of America

Chairman:

Hon. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

Delegates Plenipotentiary:

Hon. Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State.

Hon. Alexander W. Weddell, Ambassador to Argentina.

Hon. Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Chamberlain of the City of New York.

Hon. Alexander F. Whitney, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

Hon. Charles G. Fenwick, Professor of Political Science at Bryn Mawr College.

Hon. Michael Francis Doyle, Lawyer of Philadelphia.

Hon. Elise F. Musser, Senator of the Utah State Legislature.

Chile

Chairman:

His Excellency, Dr. Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Commerce.

Delegates Plenipotentiary:

His Excellency, Dr. Luis Barros Borgoño, Ambassador to Argentina.

His Excellency, Dr. Félix Nieto del Río, Ambassador to Brazil.

His Excellency, Dr. Ricardo Montaner Bello, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Technical Delegates:

His Excellency, Dr. Desiderio García Ahumada, Undersecretary of Commerce.

His Excellency, Dr. Benjamín Cohen, Director of the Diplomatic Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Ecuador

Chairman:

His Excellency, Dr. Humberto Albornoz.

Delegates Plenipotentiary:

His Excellency, Dr. Antonio Pons.

His Excellency, Dr. José Gabriel Navarro.

His Excellency, Dr. Francisco Guarderas.

His Excellency, Dr. Eduardo Salazar Gómez.

Bolivia

Chairman:

His Excellency, Dr. Enrique Finot, Member of the Council of Government and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Delegates Plenipotentiary:

His Excellency, Dr. David Alvéstegui, Chairman of the Delegation of Bolivia to the Chaco Peace Conference; Ambassador to the Holy See.

His Excellency, Mr. Eduardo Diez de Medina, former Minister of Foreign Affairs; General Adviser to the Ministry.

His Excellency, Mr. Alberto Ostria Gutiérrez, Minister to Brazil.

His Excellency, Mr. Carlos Romero, Minister to Uruguay.

His Excellency, Mr. Alberto Cortadellas, Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs.

His Excellency, Dr. Javier Paz Campero, former National Deputy.

Haiti

Chairman:

His Excellency, M. H. Pauléus Sannon, former Minister of Foreign Affairs; former Minister at Washington.

Delegates Plenipotentiary:

His Excellency, M. Camille J. León, former Minister of Foreign Affairs.

His Excellency, M. Elie Lescot, Minister to the Dominican Republic.

His Excellency, M. Edmé Manigat, former Minister of Public Instruction.

His Excellency, M. Pierre Eugène de Lespinasse, Lawyer.

His Excellency, M. Clément Magloire, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Cuba

Chairman:

His Excellency, Dr. José Manuel Cortinas, Secretary of State.

Delegates Plenipotentiary:

His Excellency, Dr. Ramón Zaydín, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Senate; Professor at the University of Havana.

His Excellency, Dr. Carlos Márquez Sterling, President of the House of Representatives.

His Excellency, Dr. Rafael Santos Jiménez, Secretary of Communications; Professor at the University of Havana.

His Excellency, Dr. César Salaya, Juridical Adviser to the Department of State, Professor of Public International Law.

His Excellency, Dr. Calixto Whitmarsh, Minister to Argentina.

His Excellency, Dr. José Manuel Carbonell, Minister to Brazil.

The Conference held its opening session on December 1, 1936, at 6:00 o'clock P. M., there being present His Excellency, the President of the Republic of Argentina, General Agustín P. Justo, and the President of the United States of America, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and under the provisional Presidency of His Excellency, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Chairman of the Argentine Delegation, Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas.

Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas was elected Permanent President of the Conference at the session held on December 4, 1936. Dr. Felipe A. Espil, designated Delegate Plenipotentiary by the Government of the Argentine Republic, was recognized as Secretary-General of the Conference. At the same session, the Conference decided that, besides the Committee on Initiatives, the Committee on Credentials and the Drafting Committees, provided for in the regulations, six other Committees should be formed, one for each chapter of the Program. The following occupied the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the respective Committees:

Committee on Initiatives

President: His Excellency, Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas (Argentine).

Committee on Credentials

President: His Excellency, Dr. J. Isidro Ramírez (Paraguay).

Drafting Committee

President: His Excellency, Dr. Benjamín Cohen (Chile).

First Committee

President: His Excellency, Dr. Francisco Castillo Nájera (Mexico).

Vice President: His Excellency, Dr. Manuel F. Jiménez (Costa Rica).

Second Committee

President: His Excellency, Dr. Alberto Ulloa (Peru).

Vice President: His Excellency, Dr. Francisco Guarderas (Ecuador).

Third Committee

President: His Excellency, Dr. Luis Barros Borgoño (Chile).

Vice President: His Excellency, Dr. Antonio Bermúdez (Honduras).

Fourth Committee

President: His Excellency, Dr. Harmodio Arias M. (Panama).

Vice President: His Excellency, Dr. M. Castro Ramírez (El Salvador).

Fifth Committee

President: Hon. Sumner Welles (United States of America).

Vice President: His Excellency, Dr. José M. Cortina (Cuba).

Sixth Committee

President: His Excellency, Dr. Tulio M. Cestero (Dominican Republic).

Vice President: His Excellency, Dr. A. Zérega Fombona (Venezuela).

Following the deliberations of the Committee and after hearing the reports of the respective reporting delegates, the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, in its plenary sessions, approved the following votes, motions, agreements and resolutions:

I

PROGRAM OF THE CONFERENCE

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RESOLVES:

To ratify the agreement adopted by the Pan American Union on July 22, 1936, and, consequently, to recommend to all the Committees that they give preferential consideration in their studies and reports to questions relating to the organization of peace.

(Approved December 4, 1936.)

II

RECOGNITION OF AND GRATITUDE TO THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND OF ARGENTINA

Assured of the benefits for the maintenance of peace that will result from the deliberations of this Conference and the results thereof, due in large measure to the happy circumstances and the terms in which the President of the United States of America, Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, initiated this Conference and to the high interest and understanding which the President of the Argentine Republic, General Agustín P. Justo and his Government have manifested in its realization,

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RESOLVES:

To express to the Presidents and Governments of the United States of America and the Argentine Republic, the recognition and gratitude of the peoples and Governments of America.

(Approved December 4, 1936.)

III

RATIFICATION OF PEACE AGREEMENTS

Whereas, the circumstances still prevail which induced the Seventh International Conference of

American States to approve a resolution on the ratification of peace agreements; and

Whereas, all the American States, in their replies to the invitation of President Roosevelt, agreed on the necessity of coordinating and giving greater effectiveness to said instruments at the present meeting;

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RESOLVES:

Without prejudice to the object of this Conference, namely, to organize and maintain the peace of America,

1. To invite the American countries, which have not already done so, to adhere to or ratify the peace instruments referred to in the said Resolution of Montevideo;

The States which have already adhered to or ratified them, or which may do so in the future, shall present the respective instruments in the manner established by the said pacts or agreements;

2. To extend this Recommendation to include the Additional Protocol to the General Convention of Inter-American Conciliation of 1929;

3. To reaffirm the recommendations and measures approved by the said Seventh International Conference of American States on the ratification of peace agreements.

(Approved December 16, 1936.)

IV

INTER-AMERICAN COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RESOLVES:

To entrust to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union the study of the projects presented to this Conference, as well as of projects previously submitted and such as may be presented in the future, relative to the creation and organization of an Inter-American Court of International Justice.

The Governing Board shall submit its report and conclusions thereon for the consideration of the Eighth International Conference of American States.

(Approved December 16, 1936.)

V

GENERALIZATION OF THE INTER-AMERICAN JURIDICAL SYSTEM

Whereas, it is desirable that all the States of America should be able to adhere and accede to all treaties and conventions signed at international American conferences; and

Whereas, generalization of some of these treaties and conventions is also desirable,

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RECOMMENDS:

1. That treaties and conventions adopted at Inter-American conferences shall be open to the accession or adherence of American States which may not have signed them.

2. That treaties and conventions adopted at Inter-American conferences shall be open to the accession or adherence of all States, whenever it is so provided in such instruments.

(Approved December 16, 1936.)

VI

CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Considering the importance of carrying forward the work of codifying international law and of not permitting the nullification of the beneficial work of the International Commission of American Jurists, as well as that of the Permanent Committees on Codification created by the Sixth International Conference of American States;

Considering the necessity of harmonizing the resolutions on methods of codification adopted at Montevideo and Havana;

Considering that this work, by its very nature, requires constant and continuous preliminary study, and that this can be done only by centralized and permanent agencies;

Considering, that in view of the importance of the Committee of Experts created by the Seventh International Conference of American States, it is more within the scope of that Committee to undertake the work of revision and coordination, but that it is not possible for that Committee to meet for the length of time and as frequently as necessary to carry on the slow work of elaborating preliminary projects of codification,

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RESOLVES:

1. To re-establish the Permanent Committees created by the Sixth International Conference of American States, in order that they may undertake the preliminary studies for the codification of international law.

2. That these studies shall be made in the following manner, in view of the recommendations of the Sixth and Seventh International Conferences of American States:

(a) The National Committees on Codification of International Law shall, in their respective countries, undertake studies of the doctrine on the various subjects to be codified, and shall transmit the results thereof to the Permanent Committees on Codification.

(b) The Permanent Committees shall prepare draft conventions and resolutions as bases of discussion and preparatory work for the International Commission of American Jurists.

(c) The studies of the Permanent Committees on Codification shall be transmitted, in ample time, to the members of the Committee of Experts, at Washington, who will meet to revise and coordinate them.

(d) Upon completion of the work of general revision of the studies of the Permanent Committees, the Committee of Experts, at Washington, shall transmit all such preparatory studies with a detailed report to the Pan American Union, for transmission to the Governments of the American Republics and ultimate submission for discussion and consideration by the International Commission of American Jurists. The Pan American Union, whenever it is deemed advisable but at least once

a year, shall inform the Governments of the American Republics of the progress made in the work of codification. The Pan American Union shall also prepare a report concerning the rules, principles and standards, and will submit it to the Committee of Experts.

(e) The Committee of Experts may act by a majority of the members present at a meeting, provided, however, that the two great juridical systems of the hemisphere are represented thereat.

(Approved December 16, 1936.)

VII

DIGESTS OF DOCTRINES, PRECEDENTS AND DECISIONS OF FOREIGN MINISTRIES

Realizing the great importance which the coordinated and systematic publication of the legal doctrines maintained by the different American Governments has for carrying out expeditiously the work of codifying international law, especially the publication of those doctrines which bear upon the matters to be included in this codification,

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RESOLVES:

To recommend to all the American Governments that, as some of them have already done, they promote as soon as possible the publication of texts or methodical digests in which the doctrines maintained by each of said Governments on questions of international law may be easily consulted.

To recommend also to the Pan American Union the publication of a summary of the work referred to in the first part of this resolution.

(Approved December 16, 1936.)

VIII

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Convinced of the important contribution which the Academy of International Law of The Hague, in cooperation with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, is making to the cause of world peace; and

Convinced that similar benefits would be derived from the establishment of such an Academy in America, in which questions of great current interest to this Continent might be authoritatively considered, with facilities for easier access and more prompt dissemination among the citizens of the American republics,

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RESOLVES:

To recommend that, as soon as it may be possible, there be established the American Academy of International Law, upon an adequate basis.

(Approved December 16, 1936.)

IX

NATIONAL COMMITTEES OF INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION

Whereas, it is desirable to coordinate the efforts to stimulate intellectual cooperation among the

American Republics, and between them and organizations of an international character dedicated to the same object,

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RECOMMENDS:

That the Republics of America, which have not yet done so, appoint National Committees of Intellectual Cooperation as soon as possible, in order that said Committees may establish contact with other such national groups, and with the Division of Intellectual Cooperation of the Pan American Union at Washington, and the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation of Paris.

(Approved December 16, 1936.)

X

CREATION OF A LEAGUE OF AMERICAN NATIONS

WHEREAS:

The Delegation of the Dominican Republic has presented to this Conference a project on the Creation of a League of American Nations;

The Delegation of Colombia has in turn presented another project on the Creation of an Association of American Nations; and

Although the possibility could be considered of harmonizing the two projects in order to draw up a single project which might be an object of discussion in the sessions of the Conference, it is certain that so complicated and vast a subject requires a thorough study upon the part of each and all of the Governments of the Continent and that, consequently, the topic is not sufficiently ripe for its immediate consideration on the present occasion,

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RESOLVES:

That the topic relative to the creation of a League or Association of American Nations be included in the program of the Eighth International Conference of American States, to be held in the city of Lima;

And recommends that the States which have presented projects on said topic in this Conference come to an agreement among themselves and consult the other States on the subject, in order to present a report, in due time, with all the antecedents, to the Pan American Union, so that this report and its appendices may be taken into consideration in formulating the program of the Eighth International Conference of American States.

(Approved December 19, 1936.)

XI

TRIBUTE TO JURISTS

After having heard the exposition made by the Brazilian Delegate, His Excellency Dr. Nascimento Brito, on the work accomplished by the Permanent Committee on Codification of Public International Law, organized in Rio de Janeiro in 1931, under the presidency of the eminent Brazilian jurist, Dr. Eptacio Pessoa, by virtue of the resolution adopted at the Sixth International Conference of American States;

Considering that the codification of international law is an important factor for the maintenance of

peace, since it tends to establish principles, rules and norms to regulate international relations in accordance with permanent bases of law, justice, equity and international morality; and that it is likewise an act of well-merited recognition to render homage to the memory of the publicists of international law who have contributed by their talent and their learning towards the progress and the evolution of this science;

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RESOLVES:

1. To give a vote of applause to the Permanent Commission on Codification of Public International Law, of Rio de Janeiro, and to its eminent President, Doctor Eptacio Pessoa.

2. To extend this homage to the American jurists who have participated in the various Commissions of the International Commission of American Jurists, since its establishment, or who have specialized on this subject: Norberto Quirno Costa, Carlos Rodríguez Larreta and Carlos Saavedra Lamas, of Argentina; Azpiázu, of Bolivia; Afranio de Mello Franco, Lafayette, Eptacio Pessoa, Rodrigues Pereira, Raúl Fernández, Rodrigo Octavio and Oliveira, of Brazil; Alejandro Alvarez, Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Gaspar Toro, J. G. Guerra and Castro Ruiz, of Chile; Jesús María Yepes and Pérez Triana, of Colombia; L. Anderson, of Costa Rica; Antonio Sánchez de Bustamante y Sirven, of Cuba; Carlos Tobar, of Ecuador; Francis Lieber, David Dudley Field, John Bassett Moore, James Brown Scott and Manley O. Hudson, of the United States of America; Abel Nicolás Léger, of Haiti; Julio García, Eduardo Suárez and Francisco León de la Barra, of México; Higinio Arbo, of Paraguay; Carlos Wiese, Víctor M. Maúrtua, Alberto Elmore and Antonio Arenas, of Perú; José Pedro Varela, of Uruguay; and Esteban Gil Borges, of Venezuela.

3. To render homage likewise to the publicists who during life dedicated their talents for the progressive perfection of this science: Amancio Alcorta, Carlos Calvo, Luis María Drago, Estanislao S. Zeballos, Eduardo Bidau and Joaquín V. González, of Argentina; Díez de Medina, of Bolivia; Ruy Barbosa and Sa Vienna, of Brazil; Andrés Bello, of Chile and Venezuela; Marco Fidel Suárez, of Colombia; Manuel Márquez Sterling, of Cuba; Salvador Rodríguez González, of El Salvador; Halleck, Woolsey and Wheaton, of the United States of America; Fernando González Roa, Julio García, Eduardo Suárez and Francisco León de la Barra, of México; José Toribio Pacheco and Ramón Ribeyro, of Perú; Gonzalo Ramírez, Gregorio Pérez Gomar and Andrés Lamas, of Uruguay; and Seijas, of Venezuela; and so many other American internationalists who have contributed to the progress of international law.

(Approved December 19, 1936.)

XII

REVISION OF SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS

Convinced of the importance and the necessity of guiding the judgment of future generations in conformity with ideals of peace and friendly collaboration with all peoples, and thus keep them from being contaminated by the preaching of international hatreds, antagonisms, and prejudices;

Being certain of interpreting the feeling of the peoples represented, that well conceived patriotism, the historical truth, the glorification of great national achievements and the homage due to the heroes of each country do not require that public-school textbooks keep alive the controversies between research workers, alter facts established by critical investigation in general works of history or belittle the glories of the heroes of other nations;

Desiring to promote in an effective manner in the various school grades where national ideals are formed the task of purifying individual conscience and public opinion by preventing activities which tend to keep nations from living together in order and peace; and

Recognizing the obvious advantages of profiting by the agreements already concluded with this lofty aim;

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RESOLVES:

To recommend to the American Republics, that have not already done so:

1. To adhere to the Brazilian-Argentine Convention for the revision of history and geography textbooks, signed at Rio de Janeiro on October 10th, 1933.

2. To ratify the Convention on the teaching of history signed at the Seventh International Conference of American States.

3. To subscribe to the declaration on the revision of school books prepared by the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation, and submitted by the General Secretary of the League of Nations to the Governments of member and non-member countries, and

4. To promote, *motu proprio*, the revision of the school books used in each country, as a voluntary contribution to the great work of the spiritual preparation of future generations in an atmosphere of international peace and good-will.

With regard to the principles which should govern the revision of school-texts,

RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. With reference to history texts, consideration should be given not only to topics that promote or excite hatred toward any people, but also to the omissions that may have been made, taking care that the effort of each country in the cause of national independence, and its contribution to continental independence, be given full recognition.

2. An effort be made to the end that geography texts contain the most complete information possible, not only with reference to resources and production, but also with respect to the orographic, climatic, cultural, political, social and public health aspects of each country, and

3. That advantage be taken of the excellent suggestion of the Casares plan, prepared by the Institute of Intellectual Cooperation, at Paris, and that due attention be given to the carefully and well conceived indications contained in the plan prepared by the Commission for the Revision of History and Geography textbooks, under the chairmanship of the distinguished educator Dr. Ricardo Levene, established by the Minister of Public

Instruction of the Argentine Republic in connection with the Brazilian-Argentine Convention on this subject.

(Approved December 19, 1936.)

XIII

PUBLIC PERFORMANCES AND PEACE

Desirous of contributing to the prevention of public performances that may promote unfriendly attitudes between American peoples,

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RESOLVES:

To recommend that the Governments seek to avoid the exhibition of theatrical productions and motion pictures which represent the defense of aggressive armaments, or which offend the natural feelings of other countries, or disturb good relations between peoples, or incite hatred against foreigners.

(The United States Delegation agrees to this resolution with the understanding that the recommendation is designed to bring about action by the governments only if their internal legislation permits such action).

(Approved December 19, 1936.)

XIV

RADIOBROADCASTING AND MORAL DISARMAMENT

Animated by the desire to give practical application to one of the great principles of moral disarmament, and thus to prevent a modern method of rapprochement such as radiobroadcasting, from being used to the detriment of the understanding which should prevail among the American peoples;

Convinced that radiobroadcasting which knows no geographical or political frontiers, can be one of the strongest moral and spiritual bonds between peoples if it is utilized in a spirit of mutual understanding;

Conscious that radiobroadcasting can play a great part in the service of moral disarmament if it raises the intellectual level of listeners and gives them a more exact knowledge of foreign countries, thus combating two great factors which make for isolation and mistrust, namely, ignorance and biased interpretations;

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RESOLVES:

1. To recommend to the American countries, which as yet have not done so, that they adhere to and ratify the International Convention on the use of radiobroadcasting in the service of peace, signed at Geneva on September 23, 1936, and that they put into effect the recommendations adopted with reference thereto;

2. To suggest to the appropriate administrations of the South American Republics that in accordance with the provisions of clause III, article XI, of the South American Regional Agreement on Radio Communications, signed at Buenos Aires on April 10, 1935, Article VII of which refers to broadcasts which may affect cordial international relations or the national sentiment of other peoples,

they adhere to this agreement if they have not yet done so, and put it into force; and

3. To suggest to the appropriate Administrations of the North and Central American countries, as well as the Caribbean countries, that they conclude an agreement which, with respect to radiobroadcasting and peace, shall reproduce the provisions of the aforementioned South American Agreement.

(The United States Delegation abstains from voting on this resolution.)

(Approved December 19, 1936.)

XV

RADIOBROADCASTING IN THE SERVICE OF PEACE

Convinced that for the Moral Disarmament of peoples it is necessary to promote the establishment of certain standards, in addition to those set forth in the Convention in force, concerning the use of radiobroadcasting in the interests of Peace,

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RESOLVES:

1. To recommend that the Governments of America, in so far as their respective internal legislation may permit, shall endeavor to encourage, in radiobroadcasting, the inclusion of themes relative to the benefits of peace and the peaceful settlement of international controversies, the scientific, intellectual, and material progress of Nations, and the promotion of a spirit of mutual understanding and moral disarmament of peoples;

2. To recommend that the Governments endeavor to avoid any radiobroadcasting, originating in any of the American Republics, or re-transmitted from some other source, by a radio station within its territory, that may disturb the peaceful relations between peoples, or wound national sensibilities of listeners in another country.

(The United States Delegation agrees to this resolution with the understanding that the following words in paragraph 1 "To recommend that the Governments of America in so far as their respective internal legislation permits," are intended also to apply to and limit the language of paragraph 2.)

(Approved December 19, 1936.)

XVI

PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCES AND MORAL DISARMAMENT

Considering the importance of intellectual cooperation in promoting closer relations and a better understanding between peoples, especially as it tends to create a spirit of solidarity and harmony,

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RESOLVES:

To recommend to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union that it give preferential attention in the programs of future American International Conferences to the study of all available means for the promotion of harmony among the American peoples, and to that end the Committees

of Intellectual Cooperation be enlarged to become also Committees of Moral Disarmament.

(Approved December 19, 1936.)

XVII

DUTIES AND RIGHTS OF WOMEN WITH RESPECT TO THE PROBLEMS OF PEACE

Convinced of the manifest efficacy of the action of women in the social organization and the defense of peace because of the decisive influence which they exercise upon the moral upbringing of future generations;

Recognizing the important work which women do and the greater work which they might do, in every sphere of activity, which endeavors to promote and strengthen a spirit of good will between peoples whether social, pedagogical, cultural, or in the guidance of public opinion;

Desiring to stimulate and generalize this spontaneous cooperation, by such means as each country considers most adequate, especially with respect to social peace and the humanitarian and educational undertakings which contribute to the maintenance and consolidation of peace, and considering that the time has come to impose this far reaching task as a duty, with the corresponding rights for its adequate fulfilment.

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RESOLVES:

To recommend to the Governments of the American Republics that they adopt the most adequate legislation granting to women full recognition of the rights and duties of citizenship.

(Approved December 19, 1936.)

XVIII

INTERCHANGE OF DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE ORGANIZATION AND REGULATION OF PUBLIC EDUCATION

WHEREAS:

In order to carry into effect the proposal enunciated in preceding Inter-American Conferences, to strengthen spiritual and intellectual bonds, by the exchange of professors and students, mutual knowledge concerning the organization of the institutions entrusted with public education in each country is necessary; and

Likewise, it is convenient to facilitate the comparative study of curricula, programs and methods, in order to prepare their equivalents in the different divisions and special departments, adapting or modifying them in order to be in harmony with the corresponding social or economic conditions,

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RESOLVES:

1. To recommend that the Governments of the American Republics through their respective administrative offices, facilitate the continuous exchange of publications setting forth the organization, regulations, programs and fees in the different divisions of public education in each country as well as the exchange of projects for the reform of general education, plans of study, and methods employed.

2. That the Governments of the aforesaid American countries recommend to the administrative organization in charge of university, secondary, special and primary education, the propriety of undertaking comparative studies and of making them known through channels of publicity.

(Approved December 19, 1936.)

XIX

ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIAL AMERICAN LIBRARIES

WHEREAS:

Reciprocal knowledge of peoples finds expression in the press, and particularly in the newspapers of America, where press laws are characteristically liberal;

The establishment of special libraries of newspapers and periodicals, represents a most appreciable contribution to the spiritual ties uniting peoples,

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RESOLVES:

1. To recommend to the Governments of the American Republics the establishment of reading rooms dedicated to American newspapers and magazines, as an annex to a public library in the capital of each country.

2. The several Governments, for the purpose of creating these special libraries, may request the cooperation of the more important newspapers, in order to establish this flow of exchange, as well as that of pamphlets, year-books, reports of scientific and literary bodies; publications of centers of learning, banking and commerce that may have a periodical character; monographs of Departments and official publications; booklets intended for tourists, and such other material for ready reading which may contribute toward closer ties among peoples, in order to improve their sources of mutual knowledge.

3. Should it become necessary to contribute toward the maintenance of the exchange of newspapers and periodicals for these special libraries in America, the Governments of these Republics shall study the means to pay for such service with regard to the periodicals in their respective countries.

4. The transmittal of the periodicals shall be made directly, if possible by airmail, through the various Foreign Offices, in order to insure regularity of exchange, and also to secure the franking privilege for those publishing institutions that cooperate in this disinterested manner.

(Approved December 19, 1936.)

XX

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN WRITERS AND ARTISTS

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the Governments of America lend their support to the organization and development of the Association of American Writers and Artists

(Asociación de Escritores y Artistas Americanos) established in Havana, by a law of the Republic of Cuba, an institution the aim of which is to promote the moral and cultural union of the writers, artists and scientists of the American Continent.

2. That in accordance with the statutes of this institution the Governments and the scientists of the Americas shall favor the formation of Member Associations to be established in all American Capitals, as provided in the charter of the aforementioned Association of American Writers and Artists, a copy of which accompanies this Resolution; and

3. That a Conference of American Writers and Artists be held in Havana, to promote an effective rapprochement between the intellectual leaders and artists of the Americas.

(Approved December 19, 1936.)

XXI

PAN AMERICAN RADIOBROADCASTING HOUR

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RECOMMENDS:

1. That all the Nations represented at this Conference establish periodical, continental communication by means of radiobroadcasting.

2. That this communication be named, in accordance with its aims, the Pan American Hour.

3. That this radiobroadcasting be made as frequently as possible until such time as a daily program can be carried out.

4. That the most powerful station in each country be used for this broadcast, as the several administrations may determine.

5. That all the American countries shall participate with equal rights in the work of radiobroadcasting propaganda; and the regulation of its operation be entrusted to the Pan American Union, the quota basis of which shall determine the contributions corresponding to each country, to meet the cost of maintaining the Pan American Radio Hour.

6. That the Pan American Hour shall make mention of, and comment upon all happenings of importance occurring in the nations of the Continent; shall announce Governmental dispositions of major importance, the publication of works of merit and utility for America, etc., and shall take advantage of national independence anniversaries of other consecrated historical dates, to refer to them, and to afford biographical data concerning the men who took part in these acts; also to provide knowledge concerning various aspects of the different countries, such as statistical reports, geographical, historical, folklore and other information.

7. That comment upon the local political affairs of the American countries as well as subversive propaganda will not be permitted in the Pan American Hour.

8. That the diplomatic and consular representatives in each Capital of the American Republics shall be charged with the duty to provide data necessary for the transmissions to which this Recommendation refers.

9. That the Pan American Union be placed in charge of the regulation, and the organization of dependencies, or commissions necessary to put into effect, as soon as possible, this radiobroadcasting hour.

(Approved December 19, 1936.)

XXII

AMERICAN BIBLIOGRAPHICAL EXCHANGE

WHEREAS:

The Fifth International Conference of American States adopted four recommendations for the promotion of closer intellectual relations among the American countries to the effect that:

1. The study of the establishment of Pan American Libraries be included in the program of future Conferences;

2. The proposal to be submitted to the study of the Governments of the American States;

3. The promotion of the exchange of publications and maps be recommended to the Governments;

4. There be established in libraries a section where the intellectual productions of the hemisphere may be kept, without prejudice to the scientific classification of the libraries;

Taking into consideration that these proposals of exchange of publications and the fostering of inter-American bibliographical activities were made more comprehensive and strengthened by the resolution approved by the seventh International Conference of American States looking to the coordination of bibliographical lists in national bibliographies, in order to give them continental unity, applying thereto uniform methods of compilation and cataloguing and establishing likewise a plan for the systematic exchange of reports among the libraries and other bibliographical centers;

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the proper department in each American State, prepare a quarterly bulletin which shall contain bibliographical notices of recently published works and of those that may be published subsequently, whether of a scientific, historical, literary or artistic nature.

2. That the publication of the bulletin be made quarterly and in harmony with the chronological periods of the year.

3. For the purpose of having uniformity in these bibliographical bulletins of all countries, a size of 18 cms. by 26 cms. will be adopted, using white paper, and whose cover page shall show the following title: "Bibliography of the Republic of for use abroad".

4. A sufficient number of copies of each bulletin shall be sent to the corresponding offices of the American States for distribution among the libraries, cultural institutes and newspapers through the international offices of exchange of publications.

5. The bibliographical notices to be inserted in the bulletin shall give the following data relating

to each work: Name and surname of author; Title of the work; Brief description of its contents; If a text for school use, a summary of the program it is planned to follow; Characteristics of the edition; Address for requests for copies of the book or correspondence referring thereto; Price of the work in terms of the currency of the country of origin; Titles and dates of previous works by the same author.

6. That in order to further these ends the propriety of the American States lending the full aid to the efficacious distributions of American bibliographies is declared as well as their diffusions through an appropriate agency of publicity, which may second this high purpose, as well as to direct official publicity, all with a view to having the literary production of the hemisphere better known throughout the centers of study and investigations.

(Approved December 19, 1936.)

XXIII

DISTRIBUTIONS OF PUBLICATIONS AND WORKS OF ART

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RECOMMENDS:

To the Governments of the American States the propriety of adding to the services of the various Foreign Offices the task of the gratuitous transmission of publications and works of art of American authors, who may request it, in order to further cultural ends and promote intellectual diffusion. The facilities mentioned above shall include Customs privileges, to be granted following the conclusion of special agreements.

Such distribution shall be made not only to Libraries and public or private Museums and similar institutions but also, when desired, to any person living in American countries.

(Approved December 19, 1936.)

XXIV

PROTECTION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Taking into consideration the urgency of the problem of Inter-American protection of intellectual property, and in view of the work already done in Montevideo by the Commission organized in pursuance of the resolution adopted on December 16, 1933, by the Seventh International Conference of American States,

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RECOMMENDS:

That the Pan American Union hasten the necessary formalities for the negotiation of a definite Treaty to assure the protection of the rights of authors, translators and performers, within the terms of the resolution mentioned above.

(Approved December 19, 1936.)

XXV

THE PRESS AND INTERNATIONAL PEACE

At the invitation of the Press Circle of Valparaiso there will meet in that city, on January 8-15, 1937, the First Hispanic-American Congress of Journalists, in the agenda of which there appears a topic entitled "The Press and International Peace".

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace takes note, with deep interest, of the important contribution to moral disarmament which may result from the Hispanic-American Congress of Journalists and asks the journalists of America to give it their active support.

(Approved December 19, 1936.)

XXVI

SUGGESTIONS TO THE AMERICAN PRESS

For the purpose of familiarizing readers in the several American countries with the thoughts of our eminent men and with the progress attained by the various American republics, and in order thus to contribute to better understanding and peaceful relations among these peoples;

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RESOLVES:

To suggest to the American press the propriety of publishing articles and contributions which will make known the thoughts of our eminent men and the progress of the American countries.

(Approved December 19, 1936.)

XXVII

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES OF INTER-AMERICAN SOLIDARITY AND CO-OPERATION

The Governments of the American Republics, having considered:

That they have a common likeness in their democratic form of government and their common ideals of peace and justice, manifested in the several Treaties and Conventions which they have signed for the purpose of constituting a purely American system tending towards the preservation of peace, the proscription of war, the harmonious development of their commerce and of their cultural aspirations in the various fields of political, economic, social, scientific and artistic activities;

That the existence of continental interests obliges them to maintain solidarity of principles as the basis of the life of the relations of each to every other American nation;

That Pan Americanism, as a principle of American International Law, by which is understood a moral union of all of the American Republics in defence of their common interests based upon the most perfect equality and reciprocal respect for their rights of autonomy, independence and free development, requires the proclamation of principles of American International Law; and

That it is necessary to consecrate the principle of American solidarity in all non-continental conflicts, especially since those limited to the American Continent should find a peaceful solution by the means established by the Treaties and Conventions now in force or in the instruments hereafter to be executed,

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

DECLARES:

1. That the American Nations, true to their republican institutions, proclaim their absolute juridical liberty, their unqualified respect for their respective sovereignties and the existence of a common democracy throughout America;

2. That every act susceptible of disturbing the peace of America affects each and every one of them, and justifies the initiation of the procedure of consultation provided for in the Convention for the Maintenance, Preservation and Reestablishment of Peace, signed at this Conference; and

3. That the following principles are accepted by the American community of Nations:

(a) Proscription of territorial conquest and that, in consequence, no acquisition made through violence shall be recognized;

(b) Intervention by one State in the internal or external affairs of another State is condemned;

(c) Forcible collection of pecuniary debts is illegal; and

(d) Any difference or dispute between the American nations, whatever its nature or origin, shall be settled by the methods of conciliation, or unrestricted arbitration, or through operation of international justice.

(Approved December 21, 1936.)

XXVIII

CODE OF PEACE

WHEREAS:

In this Conference, it has been impossible to make an exhaustive study of the coordination of all the instruments of American peace, which study has been referred to the Committee of Experts, charged with the codification of international law, in order that the result of their efforts on this subject may be presented to the next International Conference of American States in Lima;

It has not been possible to consider the Mexican project on the Code of Peace, in the totality of its content and in its connected form as an organic whole, although various chapters have been studied separately by the different Commissions occupied with Conciliation, Arbitration and International Judicial Arrangement; and

This project was recommended to the consideration of the American Governments by the Conference of Montevideo in 1933, and was also favourably received by the last Inter-American Scientific Congress which met in Mexico,

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RESOLVES:

That the Mexican project on the Code of Peace be referred to the Committee of Experts which is preparing the Codification of International Law, in order that it may be included among the works which shall be taken into account when presenting a project on the coordination of American Peace Instruments at the next Conference in Lima.

(Approved December 21, 1936.)

XXIX

COORDINATION OF PACIFIC INSTRUMENTS WITH THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RESOLVES:

1. To recommend to the American States members of the League of Nations and signatories to the Pact of Paris, the Saavedra Lamas Treaty, and any other similar agreements signed in the future, that they request the States which are not members of the League and which are parties to the other treaties referred to above, that they cooperate with the League of Nations in the study of the projects for the coordination of those various instruments with the Covenant of the League of Nations;

2. To recommend to the American States which are not members of the League of Nations and are parties to the other aforementioned treaties, that they cooperate with the League of Nations in the measures which it may adopt to prevent war or to settle international conflicts by pacific means, whenever the respective legal systems of said States permit;

3. That in due time the present resolution be brought to the attention of the special Committee now assembled in Geneva to study the coordination of the Covenant of the League of Nations with other peace instruments.

(The delegations of the United States of America and Costa Rica abstain from voting on this Resolution.)

(Approved December 21, 1936.)

XXX

DEFINITION OF AN AGGRESSOR

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RESOLVES:

Taking into consideration the LXXI resolution of the Seventh International Conference of American States, to send the project of the Delegation of Bolivia on the Definition of the Aggressor and the application of sanctions, and the project of the Delegation of Brazil relative to the strengthening of the means (Article VII) for the prevention of war among the American countries, to the Committee of Experts in charge of the Codification of International Law.

(Approved December 21, 1936.)

XXXI

COORDINATION OF CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION TREATIES

WHEREAS:

It has not been possible, due to lack of time, to make a careful study of the projects presented to the First Committee by its second Sub-Committee; and

The Committee of Experts in charge of codification will meet at Washington next April;

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RESOLVES:

That the projects presented to the First Committee of Organization of Peace by its Second Sub-Committee, entitled "Project of addition to the Inter-American Treaties on Investigation and Conciliation" and "Project of Additional Protocol to the General Treaty of Inter-American Arbitration, signed at Washington, January 5, 1929", as well as all the antecedent material and the minutes of the last session of the aforesaid Committee, be sent for study to the Committee of Experts in charge of codification, which will meet at Washington, in order that this body may make a report thereon to the Eighth Pan American Conference at Lima.

(Approved December 21, 1936.)

XXXII

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP

WHEREAS:

The Delegation of the Republic of Haiti has prepared a project for an association of representative men of the several American countries, recognizing that although Inter-American Conferences among other beneficial results give the Delegates of those countries the opportunity to come into closer personal contact, yet because of the necessarily periodical character of these Conferences they occur at long intervals; and

The policy of the "good neighbor", which is producing such happy results since it was enunciated by the illustrious initiator of the present Conference, to a certain extent requires a more intimate and permanent relationship between the outstanding men of America,

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RECOMMENDS:

That under the high patronage of Dr. Harmodio Arias M., ex-President of the Republic of Panama, who shall consult with the Governments of the several American States, the bases be established for an association of a social and cultural character which shall be called "Society of American Friendship", to be composed of the most representative men of the American countries, and located in the city of Panama.

(Approved December 21, 1936.)

XXXIII

LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS

Recognizing the evident importance and significance of the limitation of armaments as an effective means of perfecting any international action directed toward the maintenance of peace;

In the certainty that all the American Nations exercise due respect for the sovereignty of other States, repudiate measures of force and violence and base their procedures upon the standards of international justice and law; and

Recognizing the necessity that the organizations and armaments of national defence shall be sufficient only to guarantee the internal security of the

States and their effective protection in case of foreign aggression,

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RESOLVES:

To recommend that all Governments, which consider themselves in a position to do so, shall conclude general or bilateral agreements to limit, or to limit further, their armaments to the greatest possible extent, within the requirements of internal order, and the justified defence of their sovereignty.

(The Paraguayan Delegation gives its vote of approval with the following reservation: Paraguay does not accept limitation of armaments beyond that stated in its bilateral agreements. Notice is given at the same time that there is a protocol now in force, signed between Paraguay and Bolivia, in which a limitation of armaments is expressly declared.)

(Approved December 21, 1936.)

XXXIV

HUMANIZATION OF WAR

Reaffirming once more the principles on which are based the various instruments of peace recommended by previous Conventions, and interpreting the moral principles and humanitarian sentiments which form the conscience of the peoples of America,

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RESOLVES:

1. To declare the formal repudiation of war as a means to settle differences between States.
2. To proscribe the use of chemical elements whose use in war may cause cruelly unnecessary damage.
3. To exclude civil populations as far as possible from the effects of international conflagrations; and
4. To recommend to the American Governments that in the pacts of limitation of armaments which they may sign they include stipulations of a humanitarian character such as those rejecting the poisoning of water, the dissemination of pathogenic bacteria, the use of poisonous gas, the war use of inflammable liquids or substances, etc., in accordance with maximum possibilities calculated by their technical representations.

(Approved December 21, 1936.)

XXXV

PECUNIARY CLAIMS

WHEREAS:

This topic, which has for its object the formulation of principles tending toward the elimination of force and of diplomatic intervention in cases of pecuniary claims, was submitted for study to the Committee on Juridical Problems; and

In spite of repeated efforts made in the Committee, during the course of various sessions devoted to its examination, as well as in the Sub-Committee appointed for the same purpose, it was not possible

to secure such unanimity of opinion as might serve as the basis for a Convention between the American Republics; and

The Commission devoted earnest attention to the matter of the collection of public or contractual debts and other claims of an exclusively pecuniary character, leaving for another opportunity the study of Diplomatic Protection for nationals and for legal entities, as well as that of the international responsibility of the State; and

The original project of the Argentine Delegation on this subject having set forth the matter in the first article as follows:

"The High Contracting Parties pledge themselves without any reservations, not to employ armed force, or resort to diplomatic intervention for the collection of public or contractual debts or to support claims of an exclusively pecuniary origin"; and

Having heard the respective Sub-Committee the Reporter prepared an article which by itself could have been used to give contractual form to the prohibition intended, and which read:

"The High Contracting Parties pledge themselves without any reservations not to employ armed force, nor to resort to other coercive measures, nor to accept them for the collection of public or contractual debts, nor to support claims of exclusively pecuniary origin"; and

The Commission later prepared two articles for the purpose required by the statement of the topic, but proceeding further to the development of the matter in reference to the use of arbitration, making it compulsory in the following form:

"1. The High Contracting Parties pledge themselves, without any reservations not to use armed force nor to resort to intervention, nor to accept it for the collection of public or contractual debts, nor to support claims of exclusively pecuniary origin.

"2. If after diplomatic negotiations have been exhausted it has not been possible satisfactorily to settle the matter, the debtor may not refuse to submit the case to arbitration", and

The two proposed articles provoked the announcement on the part of some delegations that they would formulate various reservations in case any such Convention should be drawn up;

As became evident during the course of the deliberations, the reservations referred to would tend fundamentally to leave the opinion established that arbitration could not be resorted to except in the case where after having sought and exhausted local jurisdiction a denial of justice were alleged; and

The Committee, convinced of the slight value of a Convention burdened with reservations, has believed it preferable to limit their tasks to the recommendation that the technical organizations at our disposal make a study of coordination, in order that the matter, with such a valuable antecedent, may be submitted to the consideration of the next International Conference of American States;

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RECOMMENDS:

1. — That in view of the above-mentioned antecedents, and of the Minutes of the Sessions of the Committee on Juridical Problems, a work of coordination and a study of the principles of the

subject considered in the said sessions, be undertaken by the Committee of Experts (created by an agreement of the Conference of Montevideo), and that a Project of Convention be submitted to the Eighth International Conference of American States.

2. — That the above-mentioned Conference proceed to the study of the subject which has given rise to this recommendation.

(Approved December 21, 1936.)

XXXVI

IMMUNITY OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS

Whereas, there was submitted to the consideration of the Committee on Juridical Problems, in connection with the topic on pecuniary claims, a project of the Argentine Delegation regulating the immunity of Government vessels; and

In the said project it is proposed that the immunity of the State in matters which affect legitimate private interests be condemned and that courts of justice take cognizance of claims of private individuals with reference to supplies, repairs, and actions on contracts concerning the vessel, boardings, accidents in navigation, salvage and average, with respect to vessels owned by the State; and

The primary purpose of the project is to put an end to the abuses of the sovereignty of the international juridical person, and that by permitting private individuals who have suffered damages to resort to the courts a real tribute is paid to justice and many claims of pecuniary origin between States are avoided; and

The aforesaid project takes into consideration the Convention on this matter signed at Brussels on April 10, 1926, to which some American countries have adhered,

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RECOMMENDS:

1. — That the American Republics adhere to the aforementioned Convention of Brussels of April 10, 1926, clarified in its respective Additional Protocol.

2. — That the project of the Argentine Delegation on the Immunity of Government Vessels be studied by the Commission of Experts created by the Montevideo Conference and afterward submitted to the consideration of the Eighth International Conference of American States.

(Approved December 21, 1936.)

XXXVII

STUDY OF THE PROBLEMS OF CITIZENSHIP

Whereas, the topic submitted to the Committee on Juridical Problems, has for its object the unification of the basic viewpoint and the municipal legislation of the Americas with respect to citizenship;

Problems relating to the granting of citizenship, naturalization, and loss of citizenship as well as those related to citizenship itself, affect directly interests vital to international juridical persons;

The problem of citizenship is governed by needs which are fundamental in the life of States and is regulated in their laws and constitutions;

It is difficult to secure uniformity in the essential principles related to citizenship and naturalization;

In view of the character and nature of the problems of citizenship, which because of their prominence and importance, require previous study by a technical body so that the International Conferences of American States may achieve fruitful and constructive results;

The delegation of Peru has presented for the consideration of the Committee of Juridical Problems a project on the problems of citizenship, which because of the importance of the principles involved should be made the subject of a careful and conscientious study, and it is advisable that such a study be made by the codifying bodies which are available for this purpose,

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RESOLVES:

To recommend that the Draft Inter-American Convention on Nationality, presented by the Delegation of Peru, be submitted to the study and consideration of the Commission of Experts created by the Montevideo Conference, and afterwards be considered by the Eighth International Conference of American States to meet at Lima.

(Approved December 21, 1936.)

XXXVIII

MONETARY CONFERENCE

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RESOLVES:

To recommend to the Pan American Union to determine, as soon as possible after consultation with the various American Governments, whether it would be opportune to hold a meeting of delegates of the Ministries of Finance and of the Central Banks of the American countries to study and endeavor to bring about monetary stabilization and the liberalization or termination of the systems of exchange control established as a result of the depression by the various States members of the Pan American Union.

(Approved December 21, 1936.)

XXXIX

RATIFICATION OF THE CONVENTIONS OF THE PAN AMERICAN COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE OF BUENOS AIRES.

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RESOLVES:

1. To declare as of great propriety the carrying-out as soon as possible of the principles approved at the Pan American Commercial Conference held in 1935 in the City of Buenos Aires.

2. To recommend the early ratification of the following Conventions, which were signed at that time: Convention relating to the suppression of smuggling; Convention concerning the creation of a Pan American tourist passport and a transit passport for vehicles; Convention referring to transit or airplanes and the Convention for the creation

of Pan American commercial Committees and their regulation, as elaborated by the Pan American Union.

(Approved December 21, 1936.)

XL

**SANITARY POLICE REGULATION
OF VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS**

WHEREAS:

Agricultural and cattle raising industries constitute the principal sources of wealth of almost all of the American countries, so that it is of the greatest common interest to adopt measures of an international character for sanitary animal and vegetable inspection, in order to prevent propagation of epidemics and parasites and to secure their elimination;

The project creating an inter-American organization intended to assure sanitary rules for animal and vegetable products, aside from its legal-economic aspect, involves a phase essentially technical in character, the solution of which requires examination and decision by specialists, after due consideration of the whole history, American as well as European;

An organization of this nature may become highly beneficial through technical advice which would be available for American countries; and

The creation of this organization is of real economic value, since it would assure adequate sanitary supervision of the vegetable and animal life in the various countries of America, and would assist international commerce in live-stock and agricultural products, eliminating unjustified objections of a prophylactic nature which restrict imports,

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RESOLVES:

1. To request the Pan American Union to prepare at an early date a project of convention referring to the creation of the Pan American Institute of Vegetable and Animal Sanitation, in accordance with the suggestion of the Delegation of Uruguay, in order that it may be consulted on these subjects by the several Governments of the American countries early enough prior to holding the Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, to meet in Mexico in 1937.

2. To recommend that, in the preparation of the project, the following background of this question be kept in mind:

(a) The conventions signed in Montevideo in 1912 relating to sanitary regulations for animals, and in 1913 relating to agricultural protection.

(b) The Statutes of the International Office of Animal Epidemics, proposed in 1921 by the International Conference for the study of animal epidemics.

(c) The regulations of the International Scientific Council of Agriculture, created by the General Assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture of Rome, in 1926.

(d) The International Convention for the Sanitary Protection of Vegetables, signed in 1929, and recommended by the International Institute of Agriculture of Rome.

(e) The pertinent recommendations and resolutions of the Inter-American Conference of Agriculture of Washington of 1930.

(f) The resolutions relating to sanitation agreed upon at the fourth Pan American Commercial Conference of Washington of 1931.

(g) The project for the establishment of the Inter-American Institute for Scientific Investigations, presented by the Brazilian Delegation at the Seventh Inter-American Conference of Montevideo in 1933.

(h) The resolution on the creation of an inter-American organization of Animal and Vegetable Sanitary Police approved by the Pan American Commercial Conference of Buenos Aires of 1935.

(i) And the statement of reasons for the project for the creation of the Pan American Sanitary Institute presented by the Uruguayan Delegation at the present Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace; the additions to the Uruguayan project presented at this Conference by the Cuban and Mexican Delegations and all other material presented to this Conference.

(Approved December 21, 1936.)

XLI

FERRY SERVICE TO INSULAR COUNTRIES

Whereas, the insular American countries have the same interest as the continental countries in being connected with the other American Nations; and

Systems of ferry-boats can be considered prolongations of roads, in that they provide facilities for the transportation of motor vehicles,

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RESOLVES:

To recommend to the interested Governments the study of possibilities for the extension of existing services to connect with each other and with the continent, Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic, and Puerto Rico by means of a system of ferry-boats; and

To recommend also to the same Governments the use of such means of connection in all cases where science or economic difficulties do not indicate some more practicable means.

(Approved December 21, 1936.)

XLII

**ORGANIZATION OF AN INTER-AMERICAN
INSTITUTE OF ECONOMICS AND FINANCE**

WHEREAS:

The project for the organization of the Inter-American Institute of Economics and Finance, approved unanimously in the Plenary Session of the Pan American Conference of Montevideo, on December 23, 1933, should have been referred for its final formulation to the Financial Conference of Santiago, Chile, which has not been held; and

In order to guarantee Inter-American organization of commerce, economics and finance, it is urgent to carry out the basic project approved at Montevideo;

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RESOLVES:

(a) The Pan American Union shall include, in the agenda of the next Pan American Conference, to be held at Lima, the project approved at the Seventh Conference in Montevideo, for the creation of the Inter-American Institute of Economics and Finance.

(b) The Pan American Union shall suggest to the American Governments, at the proper time, that they include experts in economics, finance and banking in the delegations which will represent them at the Pan American Conference in Lima, and that the Delegates have sufficient power to sign a Convention to organize definitely the Inter-American Institute of Economics and Finance.

(c) It is understood that none of the participating Governments is by the present bound or obligated in any way with regard to the technical aspects or cost of the proposed organization.

(Approved December 21, 1936.)

XLIII

**BARRIERS TO
MARITIME AND FLUVIAL COMMUNICATIONS**

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace,

RESOLVES:

To recommend to the American Governments the immediate negotiation of bilateral or multilateral treaties, whereby they pledge themselves, as far as possible, not to create barriers or charges, national, state or municipal, legal or administrative, for taxation, protectionist or consular purposes, concerning maritime or fluvial communications.

It is likewise recommended to reduce existing barriers and charges, on a basis of exact reciprocity, including maritime or fluvial transportation, in order not to hinder the transit of persons and commodities and to promote Pan American commercial interchange.

(Approved December 21, 1936.)

XLIV

**EQUALITY
OF TREATMENT IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE**

WHEREAS:

The Governments of the American Republics meeting in Buenos Aires are convinced that the growth of international trade can serve to strengthen greatly the foundations of peace by improving the material welfare and contentment of nations and by drawing them together in mutual understanding and interest; but

Recognize that these important benefits of trade will only be achieved if governmental policies which regulate trade conform to the spirit of equity and neighborliness; and

Recognize that, as a world condition which has affected all countries, discriminatory practices which impair the advantages naturally enjoyed by various countries in international trade tend to give rise to dissatisfaction and ill-will and, thereby, to frustrate the peaceful ends which trade should serve;

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RECOMMENDS:

That the Governments of the American Republics reaffirm the statement enunciated by the Seventh International Conference of American States that "the principle of equality of treatment stands and must continue to stand as the basis of all acceptable commercial policy";

That each Government declare its determination to bend every effort, having in mind the different national economies, towards the objective of enforcing in all the phases of its general commercial policy the peaceful and equitable principle of equality of treatment, and recommends that the Governments of all countries adopt this principle in their commercial policies, and in accordance therewith suppress as soon as possible all discriminatory practices including those arising in connection with import license systems, exchange control, and bilateral clearing and compensation agreements.

(With the reservation by El Salvador to the effect that due to its special geographical and economic situation it cannot comply immediately with the doctrine contained in the above recommendation while the factors obtain which require it to maintain the existing dispositions and organization. See minutes of the Fifth Committee, meeting of December 17 and published in the *Diario of the Conference* December 21, 1936.)

(Approved December 21, 1936.)

XLV

IMMIGRATION

As the immigration current is an important factor in the policy of colonization, whose results affect international peace, and as in the American Continent there are large unpopulated areas whose capacity for receiving immigrants, if duly investigated, would help to meet peaceably through bilateral agreements the reciprocal necessities of countries of emigration and countries of immigration;

Bearing in mind the conclusions of the different international conferences in which the legal status of the immigrant has been studied, but without going deeply into the aspects of economic, social, racial or moral selection of immigrants, and also the numerous treaties concluded in the field of immigration and labor problems;

Considering that at the Labor Conference which met at Santiago de Chile, January 2-14, 1936, it was recommended that the Governing Board of the International Labor Organization request the latter to engage in special studies concerning emigration from Europe to America, dealing with the problem in all its different aspects;

Believing that it would be advantageous from every point of view that such studies should be made together with others under the direction of the Pan American Union, especially in determining the degree in which each American State, member of said Union, can offer to receive immigration under its peculiar circumstances;

Taking into account that it is inherent in the sovereignty and essential necessities of States to secure harmonious development of its population from the ethnical, cultural, economic, demographic and juridical viewpoints; and

Acknowledging the fullest recognition of the right of each country to enact its own laws, with regard to emigration and immigration;

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RESOLVES:

1. To recommend to the States members of the Pan American Union at their earliest convenience to make studies of their respective ability to receive immigration, which they will communicate to the Pan American Union so that it may bring them to the attention of the other American Nations; without prejudice, however, to the data and information which the International Labor Office may have gathered on the subject in response to the Resolution of Santiago de Chile;

2. These studies shall be added to those of Geneva and shall be used to prepare draft conventions and recommendations as bases for bilateral labor treaties; taking into account, however, as far as possible the distinction between spontaneous immigration and directed immigration between the European and American States to the extent deemed convenient;

3. That within these limits the Conference recommends to the Governments that the preparation of appropriate standard treaties be put in charge of a committee of experts of the American countries, which shall meet as soon as possible so that their conclusions may be considered by the next Pan American Conference to be held at Lima;

4. Besides the above mentioned investigations the said Committee shall consider, as far as possible, the conclusions of the First International Conference of Immigration and Emigration of Havana of 1928; those submitted by the Carnegie Institute of Washington in accordance with the Second Meeting of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, and those of the Labor Conference of the American States held at Santiago de Chile in 1936.

5. That, in view of the program of work proposed for the Conference on Higher Learning to be held at Paris in 1937, organized by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, it is recommended that the American countries prepare memoranda and other reports on the immigration problem and on the distribution of raw materials so that they may be taken up at the above mentioned meeting.

(The Delegation of the United States of America abstains from voting.)

(Approved December 21, 1936.)

XLVI

RESTRICTIONS ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE

CONSIDERING:

That the development of international trade unquestionably contributes to the progress and well-being of nations;

That closer commercial relationships contribute to drawing peoples together and create bonds of greater solidarity between the countries which

maintain them; and that one of the most justifiable desires of the American Republics has always been to strengthen in every way the bonds of peace which unite them;

That the greater the interchange, the greater also will be the possibility for each country to specialize in those collective activities which will assure to it a maximum return with a minimum effort;

That this trade is being impeded by a great number of excessive or unreasonable restrictions and prohibitions, which have considerably diminished its volume;

That such restrictions and prohibitions give rise to discontent and uncertainty as well as to fear and disputes among all countries;

That it is essential, at this time, as a preliminary step toward eliminating and gradually reducing said prohibitions and restrictions, to prevent increase in the obstacles which hinder international trade and render it more difficult; and

Having in mind the recommendations approved in the International Economic Conference held under the auspices of the League of Nations in 1927, and the conclusions of the subsequent Conferences of that organization; especially with respect to the effects of the "clearing" agreements as established by the Economic Committee of Geneva in 1935; and ratifying the declaration of principles approved in the Inter-American Conference of Montevideo in 1933 and the resolution adopted in the Pan American Commercial Conference of Buenos Aires in 1935;

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the American States abstain, so far as possible, from raising or augmenting tariff barriers and every other kind of restrictions which directly or indirectly hinder international trade and resulting payments;

2. That immediately, and to the extent that the several national economies permit, a policy of abolishing and gradually reducing the said excessive or unreasonable prohibitions and restrictions upon international commerce be undertaken and carried forward by each of the said States, through the conclusion or revision of bilateral economic or commercial Agreements and Treaties and through unilateral action by each country;

3. That these recommendations become effective as early as possible in order that the Eighth Inter-American Conference to be held soon in Lima, and the Economic Financial Conference, which is to be held in Santiago, Chile, may mark a definite step towards a system of greater freedom in international commerce; and

RESOLVES:

4. To invite all Governments which do not participate in this Conference to follow the policy proposed in the present recommendation.

(Approved December 21, 1936.)

XLVII

INTER-AMERICAN MARITIME
COMMUNICATIONS

Whereas, the establishment of a special steamship service, facilitating transportation and increasing inter-American commerce through its promotion of economic relations and a more intimate knowledge between the peoples of this Continent, constitutes one of the most valuable means for maintaining and developing between them a deep spirit of cooperation and solidarity;

Taking into account that the adoption of some of the decisions concerning a Pan American merchant marine, voted by the Pan American Commercial Conference of Buenos Aires, 1935, would constitute a practical and highly useful measure, which would permit beginning or intensifying the transport of products of each American country to the other consuming markets of the American Continent; and

There do not now exist direct, frequent and regular maritime communications between all the American countries,

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RECOMMENDS:

1. a) That the American States interested in the development of Inter-American maritime communications, commence negotiations with a view to concluding bilateral or multilateral conventions destined to organize a shipping service meeting the conditions set forth in Article 2 of this recommendation;

b) That the American States, in order to assist the promotion of said services, should grant to such ships maximum administrative facilities and advantages with regard to port dues and other levies affecting navigation, to the extent permitted by the treaties and internal legislation of each country. Such facilities might be conceded spontaneously or at the request of the countries which may sign conventions of said character; and

c) That the American countries which may be interested in attracting such ships to their ports, should agree among themselves on the granting of subsidies, taking into account the volume of their mutual import and export trade.

2. As a basis for such treaties, the following principles are recommended for adoption:

a) The ships in question must maintain regular navigation services. No country can have more than two ships. The ships must be registered in one of the Contracting States and, to that effect, they shall comply with the requirements established in that State for the granting of the right to fly the national flag. Nevertheless, these requirements may be fulfilled either by nationals of one of the High Contracting Parties or, by previous special agreement by a consortium of nationals of different Contracting States interested in a given navigation line. In this last case, however, the maximum number of ships which may receive such special benefits should be two for any consortium of the States whose nationals own or operate the ships. The capacity and character of the ships will be determined by the State or group of States to which they belong but in addition to the facilities for the transportation, loading and unloading of merchandise, they must possess to a reasonable

degree facilities for the transportation of commercial agents or passengers.

b) The minimum requirements for the service of these ships as to ports and frequency of voyages, shall be fixed by the interested States; but it should be obligatory to call, without transshipment, at the ports of a least three American nations. The calls at the various ports shall be alternating, so that the different lines shall call at ports of different States signatories of bilateral or multilateral treaties established in the terms fixed by this article.

c) Ships receiving such benefits shall accept samples of products of the States signatories to said conventions, so that such products may be exhibited for commercial advertising. On such ships the transportation of merchandise of national origin, on indefinite consignment when accompanied by the respective commercial agent, may be permitted. These goods may be sold, in whole or part, in the ports of call, in accordance with the facilities which the laws provide for consular and custom house clearance.

(Approved December 21, 1936.)

XLVIII

TRANSPORTATION BY AIR

Whereas, the reduction in the cost of rates, fares, and freight charges would considerably increase the use of airplanes, which is at present one of the most effective means of communication and interchange of ideas between men; and

Recognizing that the development of air-transport contributes to a better knowledge and understanding among the American peoples, and aids in the maintenance of a lasting peace,

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RECOMMENDS:

1. — That the American Governments study and, in so far as possible, apply measures tending toward a reduction in the cost of air-transport, and the simplification of present administrative formalities.

2. — That, to the same end and with the intention that this matter be considered in the Conference on Aviation, to be held in Lima in 1937, the Governments investigate carefully the charges, taxes, and fees falling upon air-transportation of persons, mail and freight, between the American Republics, and which affect the cost and development of such service.

(Approved December 21, 1936.)

XLIX

STANDARD OF LIVING

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RECOMMENDS:

That the Governments represented carry out, as soon as possible, a careful survey of the standards of living and the economic indices of the various regions within their territories.

The Pan American Union shall be charged with the responsibility to determine the outlines which

these surveys shall follow, and to coordinate the results on a basis to make them so far as possible, open to study and comparison. These studies shall be carried on without affecting those undertaken by the International Labor Office, and shall be additional to those of Geneva.

(Approved December 21, 1936.)

L

**BOY SCOUTS AND GIRL SCOUTS
AND INTER-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP**

Whereas, youth without distinction of race, of intellectual culture or of fortune, must be the strongest support for the maintenance of peace between peoples; and

The organizations of boy and girl scouts serve, as few others, this high and noble purpose, and should be encouraged and helped to carry on their work of good will;

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RESOLVES:

To recommend to the American countries which may not already have done so to promote scouting and to place it under the patronage of the Governments;

That the organizations of the American countries unite in one co-ordinated inter-American entity;

That inter-American conferences and scout jamborees be held periodically under the direction of the continental organization, national groups to send delegations of leaders, boy scouts and girl scouts to these meetings;

That until the inter-American entity be organized, the Central Committee of Scouts shall serve as a medium for the preparation of the periodical meetings of the different groups;

That the groups of the different countries and the inter-American entity maintain relations with the rest of the world; and

That the Congress or jamborees be held successively in the various countries of America.

(Approved December 21, 1936.)

LI

TEACHING OF CIVICS

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RESOLVES:

1. To recommend to the Governments of the American Republics that they emphasize and generalize the teaching of civics, in all grades of primary and secondary schools, in schools for adults, and in other centers of education controlled by the State, adopting the necessary texts so that the instructors may teach the ideals of democracy and peace and the application of this ideology in the laws of the different American countries; and

2. To promote a competition, which shall be organized and patronized by the Pan American Union, to obtain a textbook of inter-American civics, drafted in accordance with the spirit of this resolution.

(Approved December 21, 1936.)

LII

**COOPERATION OF PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS
IN THE WORK OF PEACE**

In the conviction that it would be possible to give much greater significance to the most important task of promoting good understanding and cultural relations between the members of the family of American nations if the groups which form public opinion, such as labor organizations, youth societies, women's clubs, peace societies and social service organizations, would accept seriously their responsibility in this respect,

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RESOLVES:

To recommend that the Governments of the American Republics, by the means and in the manner believed most convenient, shall seek to promote the cooperation of such groups and of other appropriate organizations, in matters concerning inter-American friendship. This work shall be carried out:

1. By encouraging these organizations which form public opinion in their efforts to develop among themselves, and in their communities, a greater appreciation of the culture of other American peoples;

2. By facilitating the exchange of visits and other relations between such groups in all the American countries; and,

3. By organizing the scientific investigation of all matters tending to promote the spirit of peace among peoples, as a basic element of international cooperation.

(Approved December 21, 1936.)

LIII

**PERIODICAL INTER-AMERICAN
CONFERENCES ON EDUCATION**

Whereas, for greater mutual knowledge of teaching in American countries and cooperation of the States with regard to the improvement of teaching and the efficiency of educational systems for scientific and cultural interchange between pedagogic and social service institutes of the various nations; for the preparation of adequate textbooks for fostering inter-American brotherhood; for common standards of curricula and professional titles; in short, for the spiritual unity of the American nations,

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the Inter-American Conferences on Education meet regularly and periodically with a view to considering all matters serving to establish firmer bonds between directors of teaching with regard to methods and aims;

2. That the said Conferences study especially those subjects concerning the means of attaining in all America the revision of textbooks, approving standards similar to those agreed upon between the Republics of Argentina and Brazil which

embraced this important question in form and substance;

3. Distribution in teaching and cultural centers of each of the American States of selected works of American authors; and

4. Publication in the languages of the various States of a library of selected American authors in literature, history, science, political science, law and art.

(Approved December 21, 1936.)

LIV

HOMAGE TO THE PAN-AMERICAN UNION AND TO THE PAN-AMERICAN SANITARY BUREAU

WHEREAS:

Good inter-American relationships require a growing cooperation of the respective countries in every phase of social, economic and intellectual life;

Conventions and resolutions adopted in this and former International Conferences of American States have recommended that the Governments give reciprocal aid in all matters which may contribute to the betterment of internal conditions of life, believing that the progress of each country is an important influence in the well-being of the community of American nations; and

Such work of mutual aid is done principally by means of existing organizations of collaboration, whose effective Pan American labor it is necessary to recognize and encourage;

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RESOLVES:

Pan-American Union

1. To express to the Pan American Union the appreciation of the American Republics of its excellent collaboration in the work of the Conference.

2. To point out that for the proper fulfilment of the Conventions and resolutions adopted in this Conference it is necessary that greater scope be given to the functions of the Pan American Union; and

3. To request the Governing Board of the Pan American Union to make the necessary study, which must include coordination of the work of the various international American organizations, and its relations with organizations of similar purpose in this and other Continents, and to report and propose concrete suggestions and conclusions to the Eighth International Conference of American States.

Pan-American Sanitary Bureau

1. To take note of the progress already made and the plans for future action of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, particularly with regard to the betterment of the health and well-being of the American peoples, of their progress in matters of municipal and rural hygiene, nutrition, housing, water supply and drainage services, and control of infectious and occupational diseases.

2. To recognize that the work of effective cooperation between the American Nations in sanitary matters facilitates their mutual and intelligent

intercommunication, and avoids delays and obstacles to international commerce, and that in this respect considerable results have already been obtained.

3. To suggest the propriety of extending even further the activities of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, as soon as possible, to which end this resolution shall be transmitted to the Pan American Sanitary Conference, to be held in Bogotá, Colombia, in 1938.

(Approved December 21, 1936.)

LV

PAN AMERICAN EXPOSITION OF FINE AND INDUSTRIAL ARTS

WHEREAS:

There exists undoubtedly a bond and correlation between the indigenous arts of the various Republics in both the Americas, a chain extending without a break from Alaska to Tierra del Fuego;

The study of these evidences of culture, the exhibition of their works, the encouragement of the study of artistic epochs which inspired rich native creations, their classification and organization, is to undertake a fruitful task for the development of closer spiritual relations between the American peoples; and

It is desirable to hold a complete exposition of such arts, from their original sources down to modern technical achievements and their universal applications, in order to arrange, collect and exhibit them with the greatest precision for the information of students of the Americas and of the world;

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RESOLVES:

1. — That, in the year 1940 the first Inter-American Exposition of Fine and Industrial Arts, of the Colonial and Pre-Columbian periods, be held in the city of Buenos Aires, with the participation of all the Nations of this Continent.

2. — That the Governments of the American Republics organize, within a period of not more than six months, the necessary technical Commissions, and name delegates to the Central Commission of the Exposition, which the Government of the Argentine Republic shall organize, for this purpose.

3. — To recommend that the American Governments grant customs facilities for carrying out this Exhibition.

4. — That the Exposition be inaugurated together with an Inter-American Conference of Arts, in order to establish standards for safeguarding the artistic riches of the Continent, and to make known throughout the world the intellectual and artistic culture of the American countries.

5. — That for purposes of the above-mentioned Exposition each Government, at its own expense, shall erect its own building.

6. — That the Governments of the American Republics appoint within three months their scientific representatives to the Historical Congress to meet in Buenos Aires in July, 1937.

(Approved December 21, 1936.)

LVI

INFORMATION ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RECOMMENDS:

That in the bibliographical bulletin of the national or official library of each country whose establishment is recommended in an earlier resolution, there be indicated the works recognized as intellectual property.

Copies of this bulletin shall be sent for purposes of information to the copyright offices of the other countries and to the Columbus Library of the Pan American Union in Washington.

(Approved December 21, 1936.)

LVII

COMMEMORATION OF THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA

WHEREAS:

The year 1942 will mark the four hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of America;

Adequate preparation to celebrate so great an historical occasion with effective splendor and solemnity will afford the opportunity to promote closer intellectual and cultural relations between the peoples of this part of the world, propitious for the development of the spirit of moral disarmament, to which section 10 of Chapter VI of the program of this Conference refers; and

The Pan American Columbus Society has for years been working toward the commemoration simultaneously in all the American countries of the four hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of America, in order to obtain from each one of them the sympathy and fraternal cooperation which was received in the commemoration of the fourth centenary of the discovery of America, concerning which a resolution of the First International Conference of American States of Washington, made reference,

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RECOMMENDS:

1. That all Governments and peoples of America commemorate this important and significant historical event with adequate ceremonies;

2. That they lend to the Pan American Columbus Society moral aid and intellectual cooperation so that this commemorative event may culminate in a bond of spiritual union between the peoples of the American world; and

3. That the Governments and peoples of America, in the commemoration of this glorious occasion, give a marked Pan American character to the celebrations organized for this purpose, as a means of reaffirming continental solidarity.

(Approved December 21, 1936.)

LVIII

HOMAGE TO THE PIONEERS IN AMERICAN AVIATION

WHEREAS:

The Seventh International Conference of American States, held at Montevideo, resolved that a

monument be erected at the aerodrome of the city of La Paz in homage to the pioneers of world aviation, Santos Dumont, Brazilian, and Wilbur and Orville Wright, North Americans,

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

Ratifies this resolution and recommends to the Governments of the American nations that the happy proposal unanimously approved at the aforementioned Conference in Montevideo, be given effect.

(Approved December 21, 1936.)

LIX

ARTISTIC AND CULTURAL COOPERATION

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RECOMMENDS:

To the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, the study of a plan for the development of closer cooperation between American Academies, Museums of Arts, Sciences, History, Archeology, and Folklore, for the purpose of carrying out works of common interest.

This plan to be drafted by the Pan American Union, should provide the bases for the organization of Pan American Expositions of Fine Arts in the capital cities in which Inter-American Conferences are to be held, and coincidentally with these Conferences.

(Approved December 21, 1936.)

LX

AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL COLLECTION

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RECOMMENDS:

To the Governments of the American nations that they give support to the plan for an American Ethnological and Historical Collection as approved by the International Committee of the League of Nations, whose agent is the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation established in Paris.

(Approved December 21, 1936.)

LXI

COLUMBUS LIGHTHOUSE

Whereas, the Governments of the American Republics have adhered to the resolutions of the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh International Conferences of American States, recommending the erection, in the capital of the Dominican Republic, of a Memorial Lighthouse to Columbus, with the cooperation of the peoples of America and of any others who may desire to participate, and His Excellency Rafael L. Trujillo Molina, on October 12, 1936, took the first step looking toward the construction of the Lighthouse;

Whereas, this collective tribute of admiration, gratitude and respect for the Discoverer will, as His Excellency, General Agustín P. Justo, President of the Argentine Nation recently said, be the symbol of the Union of America; and

Whereas, the maintenance of peace, which is the object of this Conference, means so much for the union and solidarity of the peoples of America, and this laudable achievement should have an adequate and lasting commemoration,

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RESOLVES:

To request the Governments of the American Republics that, as soon as possible, they contribute their support toward the erection of the Columbus Memorial Lighthouse, which shall be the symbol of the fraternity and the Union of America.

(Approved December 21, 1936.)

LXII

PUBLIC HOMAGE TO THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND OF THE ARGENTINE NATION

WHEREAS:

The Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States who initiated the Conference, performed a mission of peace; and the Honorable Agustín P. Justo, President of the Argentine Nation, helping the meeting and happy development of this Conference, have given eminent service to the cause of peace;

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RESOLVES:

1. — To pay solemn public homage to the Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America.

2. — To pay solemn public homage to the Honorable Agustín P. Justo, President of the Argentine Nation.

(Approved December 21, 1936.)

LXIII

ACKNOWLEDGMENT TO THE AUTHORITIES OF THE CONFERENCE

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace resolves to express its deep gratitude for the brilliant work of His Excellency Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas who has presided so skilfully over the sessions of the Conference, and also its acknowledgment of the admirable services rendered by the Secretary-General His Excellency Dr. Felipe Espil and by the Pro-Secretary Dr. Divico A. Fürnkorn and all the gentlemen of the Secretariat; and further, resolves to express to the Government and people of the Argentine Republic the deep regard of the Conference for their constant courtesy and generous hospitality towards the Delegates throughout their sojourn in this great capital.

(Approved December 23, 1936.)

LXIV

VOTE OF COMMENDATION TO THE MEDIATORY NATIONS IN THE CHACO CONFLICT, AND APPEAL TO BOLIVIA AND PARAGUAY.

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, assembled in Buenos Aires at the

instance of President Roosevelt and under the auspices of President Justo, after accomplishing the fruitful task of giving life to the sentiments of solidarity that animate the peoples of the New World, still feeling the impression left by the words of the eminent heads of the Delegations of Bolivia and Paraguay which sounded in the assembly as a promising assertion of the decisive will to settle definitely the differences still separating the two mediterranean Republics of this part of our continent; and convinced that there is a noble effort to find a practical means to liquidate the old territorial or frontier dispute which was the cause of the unfortunate strife that for three long years darkened the peaceful horizon of America;

RESOLVES:

1. — To express its solidarity with the action of mediation of the six American States which after obtaining the suspension of hostilities, the demobilization of the armies, the repatriation to their homes of thousands of prisoners of war and the reduction of the troops of both ex-belligerents to a maximum of five thousand men, exacting at the same time the mutual pledge to make no further acquisitions of war material excepting such as is indispensable for replacement, as well as the pledge of non-aggression, are now exerting themselves diligently to eliminate the cause of the armed conflict;

2. — To give a vote of commendation to Argentina, Brazil, Chile, United States of America, Perú and Uruguay, who are showing the world the effective value of mediation when carried out by men of good will, worthy of the mission undertaken;

3. — To reiterate the declaration of August 3, 1932, on territorial acquisitions, in accordance with the provisions of the Protocol of June 12, 1935, and of the Protocolized Act of January 21, 1936, and, finally;

4. — At the moment the representatives of the 21 American Republics depart to make a supreme appeal that the Governments and peoples of Bolivia and Paraguay, giving to America the greatest example of their love for concord and their unshakable faith in justice and law, arrive as soon as possible to a direct understanding or, failing that, arrive at an arbitral compromise in homage to that juridical structure which through signed Conventions and Treaties is being transformed into an invariable standard of international American conduct.

The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace deems it an honor to assert positively that the two noble and friendly sister Republics will not fail to respond to its appeal in this hour of dangerous confusion in the world in which a whole united and solidary continent has just offered the highest example of its devotion and respect for the eternal juridical and moral principles that govern its relations.

(Approved December 23, 1936.)

[L. S.]

Es copia fiel del original:

OSCAR IBARRA GARCIA,
Sub-Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores.

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