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MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES,
TRANSMITTING A COMMUNICATION FROM
THE SECRETARY OF STATE**

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57TH CONGRESS, }
1st Session.

SENATE.

{ DOCUMENT
No. 330.

SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN
STATES.

M E S S A G E

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

A COMMUNICATION FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

SUBMITTING

THE REPORT, WITH ACCOMPANYING PAPERS, OF THE DELEGATES
OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL
CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES, HELD AT THE
CITY OF MEXICO FROM OCTOBER 22,
1901, TO JANUARY 22, 1902.

APRIL 29, 1902.—Read, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations
and ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1902.

NOTE.

The official language of the conference was Spanish. The translations into English were made in the office of the secretary-general of the conference.

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To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a communication from the Secretary of State submitting the report, with accompanying papers, of the delegates of the United States to the second conference of American States held at the City of Mexico from October 22, 1901, to January 31, 1902.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHITE HOUSE, *April 29, 1902.*

To the President:

Referring to the provision in the sundry civil appropriation act, approved June 6, 1900, for representation by the United States in the International Conference of American States (Statutes at Large, vol. 31, p. 637), the undersigned, the Secretary of State, has the honor to lay before the President, with a view to its transmission to Congress, the report, with accompanying papers, of the United States delegates to the conference in question which was in session at the City of Mexico from October 22, 1901, to January 31, 1902.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN HAY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *Washington, April 28, 1902.*

WASHINGTON, *April 24, 1902.*

SIR: The undersigned, delegates of the United States of America to the second international conference of the American States, which met in the City of Mexico, October 22, 1901, and adjourned January 31, 1902, have the honor to submit the following report and accompanying papers:

The first international conference of the American States, held in Washington in 1889-90, made no express provision for the meeting of subsequent conferences. The provision that the International Bureau of the American Republics should be conducted for ten years under the plan then adopted was, however, regarded as an implication that at about the expiration of that period another conference would be held. The first official action looking to the assembly of the second conference was taken by the late President McKinley, who, in his annual message to Congress of December 5, 1899, after referring to the interest taken by all of the States forming the International Union of the American Republics in the work of its organic bureau, and the assurance that the Bureau would continue for another period of ten years, said:

In view of this fact and of the numerous questions of general interest and common benefit to all of the Republics of America, some of which were considered by the first international American conference, but not finally settled, and others which have

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since grown to importance, it would seem expedient that the various Republics constituting the union should be invited to hold, at an early date, another conference in the capital of one of the countries other than the United States, which has already enjoyed this honor.

In pursuance of this suggestion by the President, the Secretary of State of the United States of America addressed a circular note to the diplomatic representatives of all of the American Republics accredited in Washington proposing that the second international American conference should be called to meet as soon as possible in the capital of one of the Republics other than the United States of America, and, soon afterwards, in conversation with the Mexican ambassador in Washington, the Secretary of State informed him that it would give the Government of the United States much pleasure if the City of Mexico should be selected as the place of meeting. The Mexican minister of foreign relations, on being informed of this conversation, stated, in the name of the President of that Republic, that his Government would greatly appreciate the honor that would be conferred upon it by the selection of its capital as the place of holding the conference. Finally a majority of the diplomatic representatives of all of the American Governments accredited in Washington, following the instructions of their respective Governments, designated the City of Mexico as the place of meeting, and, on August 15, 1900, his excellency Señor Lic. Don Ignacio Mariscal, the Mexican minister of foreign affairs, addressed a note to the Government of each of the American Republics requesting it to send delegates to the second international American conference, to meet in the City of Mexico October 22, 1901. (Appendix A.) This invitation was accepted by all of the Republics, and each was represented by one delegate or more.

The nations represented, with the number of delegates and secretaries sent by each, were as follows:

The Argentine Republic, 3 delegates and 2 secretaries; Bolivia, 1 delegate and 2 secretaries; Brazil, 1 delegate and 2 secretaries; Colombia, 2 delegates and 2 secretaries; Costa Rica, 1 delegate and 1 secretary; Chile, 4 delegates, 2 secretaries, and 2 assistant secretaries; Santo Domingo, 3 delegates and 1 secretary; Ecuador, 1 delegate and 2 secretaries; El Salvador, 2 delegates, 2 secretaries, and 2 assistant secretaries; the United States of America, 5 delegates, 1 secretary, 1 assistant secretary, and 2 attachés; Guatemala, 2 delegates; Haiti, 1 delegate; Honduras, 2 delegates; Mexico, 9 delegates and 2 secretaries; Nicaragua, 1 delegate and 1 secretary; Paraguay, 1 delegate; Peru, 3 delegates, 1 secretary, and 2 assistant secretaries; Uruguay, 1 delegate and 1 secretary; Venezuela, 2 delegates and 1 secretary. The delegate of Brazil, Senhor Don José Hygino Duarte Pereira, died December 10, 1901. Owing to the length of time that would have been required to send another delegate from Brazil no successor was appointed. The delegation of Venezuela was withdrawn by the Venezuelan Government on January 14, 1902.

That the several Governments represented fully appreciated the great importance of the conference is shown by the fact that, with the exception of the delegates from the United States of America, Nicaragua, and Paraguay, who signed ad referendum, all of the delegates had plenary powers. This was also shown by the high character and ability of the members of the several delegations.

The delegates from the Argentine Republic were Señor Doctor Don Antonio Bermejo, former minister of public instruction and minister

of justice in the cabinet of the Argentine Republic, at present professor of international law in the University of Buenos Ayres and deputy in the Argentine Congress; his excellency Señor Don Martín García Mérou, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic to the United States and to Mexico, and Señor Doctor Don Lorenzo Anadón, president of the faculty of letters in the university and national senator.

Bolivia was represented by his excellency Señor Don Fernando E. Guachalla, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Bolivia to the United States and to Mexico.

Brazil was represented by Senhor Don José Hygino Duarte Pereira, a justice of the supreme court of Brazil, and, during the conference until his death, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Brazil to Mexico.

The delegates from Colombia were his excellency Señor Doctor Don Carlos Martínez Silva, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Colombia to the United States, who was a delegate from Colombia to the First International American Conference, and Señor General Don Rafael Reyes, commander in chief of the Colombian army and primero designado for the presidency of the Republic, who is well known on account of his explorations of the river systems of South America.

Costa Rica was represented by his excellency Señor Don Joaquín Bernardo Calvo, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Costa Rica to the United States and to Mexico, who was secretary of the Costa Rican delegation in the First International American Conference.

The delegation from Chile consisted of Señor Don Alberto Blest Gana, who retired from the Chilean diplomatic service in 1886, after having filled many important posts; his excellency Señor Don Emilio Bello Codecido, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Chile to Mexico; his excellency Señor Don Joaquín Walker Martínez, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Chile to the United States, and Señor Don Augusto Matte, formerly minister of foreign relations of Chile, deputy and senator in the Chilean Congress, and later minister to European capitals.

The delegates of Santo Domingo were Señor Don Federico Henríquez y Carvajal, his excellency Señor Don Luis Felipe Carbo, the delegate to the conference from Ecuador, and Señor Don Quintín Gutiérrez, the consul-general of Santo Domingo in Mexico.

The delegate of Ecuador was his excellency Señor Don Luis Felipe Carbo, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Ecuador to the United States and to Mexico.

El Salvador was represented by his excellency Señor Doctor Don Francisco A. Reyes, minister of foreign relations of El Salvador, primero designado for the presidency of the Republic, and, during the conference, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of El Salvador to Mexico, and Señor Doctor Don Baltasar Estupinian.

The delegates from the United States were Mr. Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, formerly a United States Senator from that State, a member of the First International American Conference, and a member of the Intercontinental Railway Commission; Mr. William I. Buchanan, of Iowa, formerly envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the Argentine Republic; Mr. Charles M. Pepper, of the District of Columbia; Mr. Volney W. Foster, of Illinois,

and Mr. John Barrett, of Oregon, formerly minister resident of the United States to Siam.

Guatemala was represented by his excellency Señor Dr. Don Antonio Lazo Atriaga, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Guatemala to the United States and to Mexico, and Señor Coronel Don Francisco Orla, of the Guatemalan army.

The delegate from Haiti was his excellency Monsieur le Docteur J. N. Léger, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Haiti to the United States.

The delegates from Honduras were Señor Doctor Don José Leonard and Señor Doctor Don Fausto Dávila.

Mexico was represented by Señor Lic. Don Genaro Raigosa, a senator in the Mexican Congress and a member of the Permanent Tribunal of Arbitration of The Hague; Señor Lic. Don Joaquín D. Casasús, a jurist and political economist, who represented Mexico in the International Monetary Conference at Brussels; Señor Lic. Don José López-Portillo y Rojas, a deputy in the Mexican Congress; Señor Lic. Don Emilio Pardo, jr., a deputy in the Mexican Congress; Señor Lic. Don Pablo Macedo, a retired lawyer of wide learning, who represented Mexico in the Hispano-Americano Conference in Madrid in 1899; Señor Lic. Don Alfredo Chevaro, a deputy in the Mexican Congress and a member of the Permanent Tribunal of Arbitration of The Hague; Señor Lic. Don Francisco L. de la Barra, consulting attorney to the Mexican department of foreign affairs; Señor Lic. Don Manuel Sánchez Mármol, a deputy in the Mexican Congress, and Señor Lic. Don Rosendo Pineda, a deputy in the Mexican Congress.

The delegate from Nicaragua was his excellency Señor Don Luis F. Corea, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Nicaragua to the United States and to Mexico.

The delegate of Paraguay was his excellency Señor Don Cecilio Baez, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Paraguay to Mexico.

Peru was represented by Señor Doctor Don Isaac Alzamora, vice-president of Peru; Señor Doctor Don Alberto Elmore, justice of the supreme court of Peru, and his excellency Señor Doctor Don Manuel Alvarez Calderón, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Peru to the United States and to Mexico.

The delegate from Uruguay was his excellency Señor Doctor Don Juan Cuestas, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Uruguay to the United States and to Mexico.

Venezuela was represented by Señor Doctor Don José Gil Fortoul, who has filled several important posts in the diplomatic service of Venezuela, and Señor Doctor Don M. M. Galavís.

The conference was called to order by his excellency Señor Lic. Don Ignacio Mariscal, minister of foreign affairs of Mexico, in an address in which he referred to the results of the First International American Conference and predicted success for the second conference. He spoke of Mexico's confidence in the friendly character of the gathering and welcomed the delegates in the name of the Government and the people of Mexico. Señor Alzamora, chairman of the Peruvian delegation, replied to Señor Mariscal, echoing his predictions that the conference would be harmonious and successful, and thanking Señor Mariscal and, through him, the Government and people of Mexico for their hospitable welcome to the delegates.

Señor Raigosa, chairman of the Mexican delegation, was chosen temporary president, and the conference then proceeded to its permanent organization by the election of his excellency Señor Lic. Don Ignacio Mariscal, minister of foreign affairs of Mexico, and Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States honorary presidents; Señor Lic. Don Genaro Raigosa, of Mexico, president; Senhor Don José Hygino Duarte Pereira, of Brazil, first vice-president, and Señor Doctor Don Baltasar Estupinian, of Salvador, second vice-president.

The President's instructions to the delegates of the United States are attached hereto in full as Appendix B.

Under the rules adopted 19 committees were appointed and the work of the conference was apportioned among them. The results of the conference are represented by the following protocol, treaties, conventions, resolutions, and recommendations:

Protocol of adhesion by the American Republics to the convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes, signed at The Hague July 29, 1899 (Appendix C); Treaty of compulsory arbitration, signed by 10 delegations (Appendix D); Treaty for the arbitration of pecuniary claims (Appendix F); Resolution favoring the construction of the Pan-American Railway (Appendix G); Resolution providing for an international American customs congress (Appendix H); Resolution for the consideration by the customs congress of means to facilitate American international commerce (Appendix I); Resolution on quarantine and international sanitation (Appendix J); Resolution providing for the reorganization of the International Bureau of the American Republics (Appendix K); Resolution providing for the collection and publication of more complete information regarding the sources of production and statistics of the American Republics (Appendix L); Resolution providing for an international American congress to consider the crisis in the coffee industry (Appendix M); Recommendation for the establishment of an international American archaeological commission (Appendix N); Resolution indorsing the construction of an interoceanic canal by the Government of the United States (Appendix O); Recommendation for the establishment of an international American bank (Appendix P); Resolution of greeting to the future republic of Cuba (Appendix Q); Recommendation in favor of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum (Appendix R); Resolution indorsing the Louisiana Purchase Exposition (Appendix S); Resolution congratulating the officials of the Pan-American Exposition and the citizens of Buffalo (Appendix T); Resolution communicating to the American Republics the invitation of the International Association of Olympic Games to them to participate in the games to take place in Chicago in 1904 (Appendix U); Resolution thanking Gen. Rafael Reyes for his work in exploring the river systems of South America, and commending his work to the several Governments (Appendix V); Resolution congratulating Mr. Santos Dumont, the Brazilian aeronaut, (Appendix W); Resolution expressing esteem for Mr. Carlos Calvo, the Argentine writer on international law (Appendix X); Resolution thanking the officers of the conference (Appendix Y); Resolution thanking the president of Mexico and other officials for their hospitality to the conference (Appendix Z); Treaty for the extradition of criminals and for protection against anarchy (Appendix A A); Convention for the practice of the learned professions (Appendix B B); Convention for the formation of codes of public and private inter-