III. FINAL ACT

OF THE

INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE

FOR THE

MAINTENANCE OF PEACE

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA,

DECEMBER 1 TO 23, 1936
INAAL 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.

Delegates 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.

Delegates Plenipotentiary:

His Excellency, Mr. Julián López Pineda.

Costa Rica

Chairman:

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

Delegates Plenipotentiary:

His Excellency, Dr. Carlos Brenes.

Venezuela

Chairman:

His Excellency, Dr. Caraiciolo 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 Zerega 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
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Delegate Plenipotentiary:

His Excellency, Dr. Alberto Ulaa, Former Minister of Foreign Affairs; Technical Juridical
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. Felix 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. Benjamin 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 Pinot, Member of the Council of Government and Minister of Foreign Affairs.
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. Espíl, 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 Committee, 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.

**Committee on Credentials**

President: His Excellency, Dr. J. Isidro Ramírez.

**Drafting Committee**

President: His Excellency, Dr. Benjamín Cohen.

**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 M. (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. Ceuster (Dominican Republic).
Vice President: His Excellency, Dr. A. Zerega 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 28, 1931, 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 Arturo P. Jusco 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 Re-

public, 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;

2. The States which have already adhered 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;

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)
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 at 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. Epitácio 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 Epitácio 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 Quiróz Costa, Carlos Rodríguez Larreta and Carlos Saavedra Lamas, of Argentina; Aspíazu, of Bolivia; Añanayo de Mello Franco, Epitácio Pessoa, Rodrigo 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 Yépez and Pérez Triana, of Colombia; L. Anderson, of Costa Rica; Antonio Sánchez de Bustamante y Sirven, of Cuba; Carlos Tohar, 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 Mexico; Higinio Arbo, of Paraguay; Carlos Wiesse, Víctor M. Mairúa, Alberto Emerson and Antonio Arenas, of Peru; 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: Amencio Alcorta, Carlos Calvo, Luis María Drago, Estanislao S. Zélallos, Eduardo Bigau and Joaquín V. González, of Argentina; Diez 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, of Mexico; José Teribio Pacheco and Ramón Ribeyro, of Peru; Gonzalo Ramírez, Gregorio Pérez Comar 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;
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 resolution 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 resource 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.

(April 19, 1936)

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 government only if their internal legislation permits such action).

(April 19, 1936)

RADIO BROADCASTING 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 radio-broadcasting, from being used to the detriment of the understanding which should prevail among the American peoples;

Convinced that radio-broadcasting 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 radio-broadcasting 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 radio-broadcasting 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 radio-broadcasting 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

RADIO BROADCASTING 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 radio-broadcasting 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 radio-broadcasting, 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 radio-broadcasting, 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 insofar 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 women do and the greater work which they might do, in every sphere of activity, which endeavours 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 fulfillment,

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, 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 concerning 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 status 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 American Association of 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 RADIO BROADCASTING 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 radio broadcasting.

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

3. That this radio-broadcasting 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 radio-broadcasting 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 or 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 radio-broadcasting 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 States adopted four recommendations for the

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 VII 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 their full aid to the efficacious distribution of American bibliographies is declared as well as their diffusion 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

DISTRIBUTION 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, 1936, 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 8-16, 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 Conference 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 eminent men and with the progress contributed 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 demonstrated in all of their 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

DECLARERS:

1. That the American Nations, true to their republican institutions, proclaim their absolute juridical liberty, their unrestricted respect for their several sovereignty 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, executed at this Conference; and

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

(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) Foreseeable 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 full 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).

XXXIX

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 delegation of the United States of America abstains 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 Delagation 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:

1. 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 Conciliations» 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 assisting any international action directed toward the consolidation 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 bi-lateral 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;

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The Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace

RECOMMENDS:

1. — That in view of the abovementioned 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;

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 aforesaid Convention of Brussels of April 10, 1936, 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, naturalisation, 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 to the consideration of the Committee on 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 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 afterward 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 endeavour to bring about monetary stabilization and the lifting or termination of the systems of exchange control of the various States members of the Pan American Union as a result of the depression.

(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 the great convenience of carrying out as soon as possible the principles approved at the Pan American Commercial Conference celebrated 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 repression of smuggling; Convention concerning the creation of a Pan American tourist passport and a transit passport for vehicles; Convention referring to transit of 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 should 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.


(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).

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;

In order to guarantee the Inter-American organization of commerce, economics and finance, it is urgent to carry out the basic project approved in 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 enumerated 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 geographic 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).
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 labour problems;

Considering that at the Labour Conference which met at Santiago de Chile, January 2-14, 1936, it was recommended that the Governing Board of the International Labour Organization request the latter to engage in special studies concerning emigration from Europa 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 sovereignty and essential necessities of States to secure harmonious development of its population from the ethnical, cultural, economic, demographic and juridical viewpoints;

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

\textit{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 Americas Nations; without prejudice, however, to the data and information which the International Labour Office may have gathered on the subject in response to the Resolution of Santiago de Chile;

2. Those studies shall be added to those of Geneva and shall be used to prepare draft conventions and recommendations as bases for bilateral labour 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 Labour 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 Cooperation, 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 the 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;

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 "clearings" agreement 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 Eight 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 the transportation and increasing the 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 at 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 as far as possible, open to study and comparison. These studies shall be carried on without affecting those undertaken by the International Labour 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 me-
dium 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 Congresses 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 of 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).
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 wellbeing 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 co-operation 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, 1938).

LIV

PAN AMERICAN EXPOSITION OF THE 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;

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 the 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 technical Commissions necessary, and shall 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, 1935).

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.

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;

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, 1935).

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, 1935).

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 coincidently 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 Cooperation established in Paris.

(Approved December 21, 1936).

LXI

COLUMBUS LIGHTHOUSE

Whereas, the Governments of the American Republics adhered to the resolutions of the Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh International Conferences of American States, adhering to the erection, in the capital of the Dominion of Chile, of a Memorial Lighthouse to Columbus, whose contribution of the peoples of America and of any other country, desire to participate, and His Excellency Ramón Freyre Molina, on October 12th, took the first step in the process of the construction of the Lighthouse;

Whereas, this collective act of admiration, gratitude and respect for the Discoverer with His Excel
geney, General Agustín P. Justo, President of the Argentine Nation recently said, be the symbol of the Union of America; and

Whereas, the consolidation 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).

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

Es copia fiel del original.

[Signature]
OSCAR IBARRA GARCIA
SUB-SECRETARIO DE EJECUTIVO EXTERIOR
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