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Convention between the United States of America and other American Republics on Rights and Duties of States. Signed at Montevideo, December 26, 1933; ratification advised by the Senate, with a reservation, June 15, 1934; ratified by the President, with the said reservation, June 29, 1934; ratification of the United States of America deposited with the Pan American Union, July 13, 1934; proclaimed, January 18, 1935.

December 26, 1933.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Rights and duties of States.
Preamble.

WHEREAS a convention on rights and duties of States was adopted by the Seventh International Conference of American States at Montevideo, Uruguay, and signed on December 26, 1933, by plenipotentiaries of the United States of America with a reservation which the delegation of the United States of America had presented to the plenary session of the conference on December 22, 1933, and by plenipotentiaries of Honduras, El Salvador, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Argentina, Venezuela, Uruguay, Paraguay, Mexico, Panama, Guatemala, Brazil with a reservation, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Colombia, Chile, Peru with a reservation, and Cuba, the English and Spanish texts of which convention are word for word as follows:

Contracting Powers.

CONVENTION ON RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF STATES

Plenipotentiaries.

The Governments represented in the Seventh International Conference of American States:

Wishing to conclude a Convention on Rights and Duties of States, have appointed the following Plenipotentiaries:

Honduras:

MIGUEL PAZ BARAONA
AUGUSTO C. COELLO
LUIS BOGRÁN.

United States of America:

CORDELL HULL
ALEXANDER W. WEDDELL
J. REUBEN CLARK
J. BUTLER WRIGHT
SPRUILLE BRADEN
Miss SOPHONISBA P. BRECKINRIDGE.

El Salvador:

HÉCTOR DAVID CASTRO
ARTURO RAMÓN AVILA
J. CIPRIANO CASTRO.

Plenipotentiaries—Continued.

Dominican Republic:
TULIO M. CESTERO.

Haiti:
JUSTIN BARAU
FRANCIS SALGADO
ANTOINE PIERRE-PAUL
EDMOND MANGONÉS.

Argentina:
CARLOS SAAVEDRA LAMAS
JUAN F. CAFFERATA
RAMÓN S. CASTILLO
CARLOS BREBBIA
ISIDORO RUIZ MORENO
LUIS A. PODESTÁ COSTA
RAÚL PREBISCH
DANIEL ANTOKOLETZ

Venezuela:
CÉSAR ZUMETA
LUIS CHURION
JOSÉ RAFAEL MONTILLA

Uruguay:
ALBERTO MAÑÉ
JUAN JOSÉ AMÉZAGA
JOSÉ G. ANTUÑA
JUAN CARLOS BLANCO
Señora SOFÍA A. V. DE DEMICHELI
MARTÍN R. ECHEGOYEN
LUIS ALBERTO DE HERRERA
PEDRO MANINI RÍOS
MATEO MARQUES CASTRO
RODOLFO MEZZERA
OCTAVIO MORATÓ
LUIS MORQUIO
TEÓFILO PIÑEYRO CHAIN
DARDO REGULES
JOSÉ SERRATO
JOSÉ PEDRO VARELA

Paraguay:
JUSTO PASTOR BENÍTEZ
GERÓNIMO RIART
HORACIO A. FERNÁNDEZ
Señorita MARÍA F. GONZÁLEZ

Mexico:
JOSÉ MANUEL PUIG CASAURANC
ALFONSO REYES
BASILIO VADILLO
GENARO V. VASQUEZ
ROMEO ORTEGA
MANUEL J. SIERRA
EDUARDO SUÁREZ

Plenipotentiaries—Continued.

Panama:
J. D. Arosemena
Eduardo E. Holguín
Oscar R. Muller
Magín Pons

Bolivia:
Casto Rojas
David Alvéstegui
Arturo Pinto Escalier

Guatemala:
Alfredo Skinner Klee
José González Campo
Carlos Salazar
Manuel Arroyo

Brazil:
Afranio de Mello Franco
Lucillo A da Cunha Bueno
Francisco Luis da Silva Campos
Gilberto Amado
Carlos Chagas
Samuel Ribeiro

Ecuador:
Augusto Aguirre Aparicio
Humberto Albornoz
Antonio Parra
Carlos Puig Vilassar
Arturo Scarone

Nicaragua:
Leonardo Argüello
Manuel Cordero Reyes
Carlos Cuadra Pasos

Colombia:
Alfonso López
Raimundo Rivas
José Camacho Carreño.

Chile:
Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal
Octavio Señoret Silva
Gustavo Rivera
José Ramón Gutiérrez
Félix Nieto del Río
Francisco Figueroa Sánchez
Benjamín Cohen.

Peru:
Alfredo Solf y Muro
Felipe Barreda Laos
Luis Fernán Cisneros.

Cuba:
Angel Alberto Giraudy
Herminio Portell Vilá
Alfredo Nogueira.

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Who, after having exhibited their Full Powers, which were found to be in good and due order, have agreed upon the following:

ARTICLE 1

Qualifications of a State.

The state as a person of international law should possess the following qualifications: *a*) a permanent population; *b*) a defined territory; *c*) government; and *d*) capacity to enter into relations with the other states.

ARTICLE 2

To constitute a sole person.

The federal state shall constitute a sole person in the eyes of international law.

ARTICLE 3

Independent of recognition.

The political existence of the state is independent of recognition by the other states. Even before recognition the state has the right to defend its integrity and independence, to provide for its conservation and prosperity, and consequently to organize itself as it sees fit, to legislate upon its interests, administer its services, and to define the jurisdiction and competence of its courts.

The exercise of these rights has no other limitation than the exercise of the rights of other states according to international law.

ARTICLE 4

Juridically equal, etc.

States are juridically equal, enjoy the same rights, and have equal capacity in their exercise. The rights of each one do not depend upon the power which it possesses to assure its exercise, but upon the simple fact of its existence as a person under international law.

ARTICLE 5

Fundamental rights.

The fundamental rights of states are not susceptible of being affected in any manner whatsoever.

ARTICLE 6

Recognition; significance of.

The recognition of a state merely signifies that the state which recognizes it accepts the personality of the other with all the rights and duties determined by international law. Recognition is unconditional and irrevocable.

ARTICLE 7

May be express or tacit.

The recognition of a state may be express or tacit. The latter results from any act which implies the intention of recognizing the new state.

ARTICLE 8

Intervention in affairs of another.

No state has the right to intervene in the internal or external affairs of another.

ARTICLE 9

Jurisdiction.

The jurisdiction of states within the limits of national territory applies to all the inhabitants.

Nationals and foreigners are under the same protection of the law and the national authorities and the foreigners may not claim rights other or more extensive than those of the nationals.

ARTICLE 10

Peace deemed of primary interest.

The primary interest of states is the conservation of peace. Differences of any nature which arise between them should be settled by recognized pacific methods.

ARTICLE 11

Acquisitions or advantages obtained by force.

The contracting states definitely establish as the rule of their conduct the precise obligation not to recognize territorial acquisitions or special advantages which have been obtained by force whether this consists in the employment of arms, in threatening diplomatic representations, or in any other effective coercive measure. The territory of a state is inviolable and may not be the object of military occupation nor of other measures of force imposed by another state directly or indirectly or for any motive whatever even temporarily.

Inviolability of territory.

ARTICLE 12

Prior conventions not affected.

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

ARTICLE 13

Ratification and deposit.

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

ARTICLE 14

Effective date.

The present Convention will enter into force between the High Contracting Parties in the order in which they deposit their respective ratifications.

ARTICLE 15

Duration.

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

ARTICLE 16

Adhesions.

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

Signatures.

In witness whereof, the following Plenipotentiaries have signed this Convention in Spanish, English, Portuguese and French and hereunto affix their respective seals in the city of Montevideo, Republic of Uruguay, this 26th day of December, 1933.

RESERVATIONS

Reservations.

United States.

The Delegation of the United States of America, in signing the Convention on the Rights and Duties of States, does so with the express reservation presented to the Plenary Session of the Conference on December 22, 1933, which reservation reads as follows:

The Delegation of the United States, in voting "yes" on the final vote on this committee recommendation and proposal, makes the same

reservation to the eleven articles of the project or proposal that the United States Delegation made to the first ten articles during the final vote in the full Commission, which reservation is in words as follows:

"The policy and attitude of the United States Government toward every important phase of international relationships in this hemisphere could scarcely be made more clear and definite than they have been made by both word and action especially since March 4. I have no disposition therefore to indulge in any repetition or rehearsal of these acts and utterances and shall not do so. Every observing person must by this time thoroughly understand that under the Roosevelt Administration the United States Government is as much opposed as any other government to interference with the freedom, the sovereignty, or other internal affairs or processes of the governments of other nations.

"In addition to numerous acts and utterances in connection with the carrying out of these doctrines and policies, President Roosevelt, during recent weeks, gave out a public statement expressing his disposition to open negotiations with the Cuban Government for the purpose of dealing with the treaty which has existed since 1903. I feel safe in undertaking to say that under our support of the general principle of non-intervention as has been suggested, no government need fear any intervention on the part of the United States under the Roosevelt Administration. I think it unfortunate that during the brief period of this Conference there is apparently not time within which to prepare interpretations and definitions of these fundamental terms that are embraced in the report. Such definitions and interpretations would enable every government to proceed in a uniform way without any difference of opinion or of interpretations. I hope that at the earliest possible date such very important work will be done. In the meantime in case of differences of interpretations and also until they (the proposed doctrines and principles) can be worked out and codified for the common use of every government, I desire to say that the United States Government in all of its international associations and relationships and conduct will follow scrupulously the doctrines and policies which it has pursued since March 4 which are embodied in the different addresses of President Roosevelt since that time and in the recent peace address of myself on the 15th day of December before this Conference and in the law of nations as generally recognized and accepted".

Brazil and Peru.

Ante, p. 3101.

The delegates of Brazil and Peru recorded the following private vote with regard to article 11: "That they accept the doctrine in principle but that they do not consider it codifiable because there are some countries which have not yet signed the Anti-War Pact of Rio de Janeiro of which this doctrine is a part and therefore it does not yet constitute positive international law suitable for codification".

Honduras: M. Paz Baraona.—Augusto C. Coello.—Luis Bográn.

United States of America: Alexander W. Weddell.—J. Butler Wright.

El Salvador: Héctor David Castro.—Arturo R. Avila.

Dominican Republic: Tulio M. Cestero.

Haiti: J. Barau.—F. Salgado.—Edmond Mangonés.—A. Prre. Paul.

Argentina: Carlos Saavedra Lamas.—Juan F. Cafferata.—Ramón S. Castillo.—I. Ruiz Moreno.—L. A. Podestá Costa.—D. Antokoletz.

Venezuela: Luis Churion.—J. R. Montilla.

Uruguay: A. Mañé.—José Pedro Varela.—Mateo Marques Castro.—Dardo Regules.—Sofía Alvarez Vignoli de Demicheli.—Teófilo Piñeyro Chain.—Luis A. de Herrera.—Martín R. Echegoyen.—José G. Antuña.—J. C. Blanco.—Pedro Manini Ríos.—Rodolfo Mezzera.—Octavio Morató.—Luis Morquio.—José Serrato.

Paraguay: Justo Pastor Benítez.—María F. González.

Mexico: B. Vadillo.—M. J. Sierra.—Eduardo Suárez.

Panama: J. D. Arosemena.—Magin Pons.—Eduardo E. Holguin.

Guatemala: M. Arroyo.

Brazil: Lucillo A. Da Cunha Bueno.—Gilberto Amado.

Ecuador: A. Aguirre Aparicio.—H. Albornoz.—Antonio Parra V.—C. Puig V.—Arturo Scarone.

Nicaragua: Leonardo Argüello.—M. Cordero Reyes.—Carlos Cuadra Pasos.

Colombia: Alfonso López.—Raimundo Rivas.

Chile: Miguel Cruchaga.—J. Ramón Gutiérrez.—F. Figueroa.—F. Nieto del Río.—B. Cohen.

Peru: (con la reserva establecida) Alfredo Solf y Muro.

Cuba: Alberto Giraudy.—Herminio Portell Vilá.—Ing. Nogueira.

CONVENCIÓN SOBRE DERECHOS Y DEBERES DE LOS ESTADOS

Los Gobiernos representados en la Séptima Conferencia Internacional Americana,

Deseosos de concertar un convenio acerca de los Derechos y Deberes de los Estados, han nombrado los siguientes Plenipotenciarios:

Honduras:
Miguel Paz Baraona
Augusto C. Coello
Luis Bográn.

Estados Unidos de América:
Cordell Hull
Alexander W. Weddell
J. Reuben Clark
J. Butler Wright
Spruille Braden
Miss Sophonisba P. Breckinridge.

El Salvador:
Héctor David Castro
Arturo Ramón Avila
J. Cipriano Castro.

República Dominicana:
TULIO M. CESTERO.

Haití:
JUSTIN BARAU
FRANCIS SALGADO
ANTOINE PIERRE-PAUL
EDMOND MANGONÉS.

Argentina:
CARLOS SAAVEDRA LAMAS
JUAN F. CAFFERATA
RAMÓN S. CASTILLO
CARLOS BREBBIA
ISIDORO RUIZ MORENO
LUIS A. PODESTÁ COSTA
RAÚL PREBISCH
DANIEL ANTOKOLETZ.

Venezuela:
CÉSAR ZUMETA
LUIS CHURION
JOSÉ RAFAEL MONTILLA.

Uruguay:
ALBERTO MAÑÉ
JUAN JOSÉ AMÉZAGA
JOSÉ G. ANTUÑA
JUAN CARLOS BLANCO
Señora SOFÍA A. V. DE DEMICHELI
MARTÍN R. ECHEGOYEN
LUIS ALBERTO DE HERRERA
PEDRO MANINI RÍOS
MATEO MARQUES CASTRO
RODOLFO MEZZERA
OCTAVIO MORATÓ
LUIS MORQUIO
TEÓFILO PIÑEYRO CHAIN
DARDO REGULES
JOSÉ SERRATO
JOSÉ PEDRO VARELA.

Paraguay:
JUSTO PASTOR BENÍTEZ
GERÓNIMO RIART
HORACIO A. FERNÁNDEZ
Señorita MARÍA F. GONZÁLEZ

México:
JOSÉ MANUEL PUIG CASAURANC
ALFONSO REYES
BASILIO VADILLO
GENARO V. VÁSQUEZ
ROMEO ORTEGA
MANUEL J. SIERRA
EDUARDO SUÁREZ

Panamá:
J. D. Arosemena
Eduardo E. Holguín
Oscar R. Muller
Magín Pons

Bolivia:
Casto Rojas
David Alvéstegui
Arturo Pinto Escalier

Guatemala:
Alfredo Skinner Klee
José González Campo
Carlos Salazar
Manuel Arroyo

Brasil:
Afranio de Mello Franco
Lucillo A. da Cunha Bueno
Francisco Luis da Silva Campos
Gilberto Amado
Carlos Chagas
Samuel Ribeiro.

Ecuador:
Augusto Aguirre Aparicio
Humberto Albornoz
Antonio Parra
Carlos Puig Vilassar
Aturo Scarone.

Nicaragua:
Leonardo Argüello
Manuel Cordero Reyes
Carlos Cuadra Pasos.

Colombia:
Alfonso López
Raimundo Rivas
José Camacho Carreño.

Chile:
Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal
Octavio Señoret Silva
Gustavo Rivera
José Ramón Gutiérrez
Féliz Nieto del Río
Francisco Figueroa Sánchez
Benjamín Cohen.

Perú:
Alfredo Solf y Muro
Felipe Barreda Laos
Luis Fernán Cisneros.

Cuba:
Angel Alberto Giraudy
Herminio Portell Vilá
Alfredo Nogueira.

Quienes, después de haber exhibido sus Plenos Poderes, que fueron hallados en buena y debida forma, han convenido en lo siguiente:

ARTÍCULO 1

El Estado como persona de Derecho Internacional debe reunir los siguientes requisitos:

I. Población permanente.
II. Territorio determinado.
III. Gobierno.
IV. Capacidad de entrar en relaciones con los demás Estados.

ARTÍCULO 2

El Estado federal constituye una sola persona ante el Derecho Internacional.

ARTÍCULO 3

La existencia política del Estado es independiente de su reconocimiento por los demás Estados. Aun antes de reconocido el Estado tiene el derecho de defender su integridad e independencia, proveer a su conservación y prosperidad y, por consiguiente, de organizarse como mejor lo entendiere, legislar sobre sus intereses, administrar sus servicios y determinar la jurisdicción y competencia de sus tribunales.

El ejercicio de estos derechos no tiene otros límites que el ejercicio de los derechos de otros Estados conforme al Derecho Internacional.

ARTÍCULO 4

Los Estados son jurídicamente iguales, disfrutan de iguales derechos y tienen igual capacidad para ejercitarlos. Los derechos de cada uno no dependen del poder de que disponga para asegurar su ejercicio, sino del simple hecho de su existencia como persona de Derecho Internacional.

ARTÍCULO 5

Los derechos fundamentales de los Estados no son susceptibles de ser afectados en forma alguna.

ARTÍCULO 6

El reconocimiento de un Estado meramente significa que el que lo reconoce acepta la personalidad del otro con todos los derechos y deberes determinados por el Derecho Internacional. El reconocimiento es incondicional e irrevocable.

ARTÍCULO 7

El reconocimiento del Estado podrá ser expreso o tácito. Este último resulta de todo acto que implique la intención de reconocer al nuevo Estado.

ARTÍCULO 8

Ningún Estado tiene derecho de intervenir en los asuntos internos ni en los externos de otro.

ARTÍCULO 9

La jurisdicción de los Estados en los límites del territorio nacional se aplica a todos los habitantes. Los nacionales y los extranjeros se hallan bajo la misma protección de la legislación y de las autoridades nacionales y los extranjeros no podrán pretender derechos diferentes, ni más extensos que los de los nacionales.

ARTÍCULO 10

Es interés primordial de los Estados la conservación de la paz. Las divergencias de cualquier clase que entre ellos se susciten deben arreglarse por los medios pacíficos reconocidos.

ARTÍCULO 11

Los Estados contratantes consagran en definitiva como norma de su conducta, la obligación precisa de no reconocer las adquisiciones territoriales o de ventajas especiales que se realicen por la fuerza, ya sea que ésta consista en el uso de armas, en representaciones diplomáticas conminatorias o en cualquier otro medio de coacción efectiva. El territorio de los Estados es inviolable y no puede ser objeto de ocupaciones militares ni de otras medidas de fuerza impuestas por otro Estado, ni directa ni indirectamente, ni por motivo alguno, ni aún de manera temporal.

ARTÍCULO 12

La presente Convención no afecta los compromisos contraídos anteriormente por las Altas Partes Contratantes en virtud de acuerdos internacionales.

ARTÍCULO 13

La presente Convención será ratificada por las Altas Partes Contratantes, de acuerdo con sus procedimientos constitucionales. El Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de la República Oriental del Uruguay queda encargado de enviar copias certificadas auténticas a los Gobiernos para el referido fin. Los instrumentos de ratificación serán depositados en los archivos de la Unión Panamericana, en Wáshington, que notificará dicho depósito a los Gobiernos signatarios; tal notificación valdrá como canje de ratificaciones.

ARTÍCULO 14

La presente Convención entrará en vigor entre las Altas Partes Contratantes en el orden en que vayan depositando sus respectivas ratificaciones.

ARTÍCULO 15

La presente Convención regirá indefinidamente, pero podrá ser denunciada mediante aviso anticipado de un año a la Unión Panamericana, que la transmitirá a los demás Gobiernos signatarios. Transcurrido este plazo, la convención cesará en sus efectos para el denunciante, quedando subsistente para las demás Altas Partes Contratantes.

ARTÍCULO 16

La presente Convención quedará abierta a la adhesión y accesión de los Estados no signatarios. Los instrumentos correspondientes serán depositados en los Archivos de la Unión Panamericana que los comunicará a las otras Altas Partes Contratantes.

En fé de lo cual, los Plenipotenciarios que a continuación se indican, firman y sellan la presente Convención en español, inglés, portugués y francés, en la ciudad de Montevideo, República Oriental del Uruguay, este vigésimosexto día del mes de diciembre del año de mil novecientos treinta y tres.

RESERVAS

La Delegación de los Estados Unidos de América, al firmar la Convención sobre Derechos y Deberes de los Estados, lo hace con la reserva expresa presentada ante la Sesión Plenaria de la Conferencia, el 22 de diciembre de 1933, reserva que reza como sigue:

La Delegación de los Estados Unidos, al pronunciarse afirmativamente en la votación final sobre esta recomendación y proposición de la Comisión, hace las mismas reservas a los once artículos del proyecto o propuesta que la Delegación Estadounidense hizo a los primeros diez artículos durante la votación final de la comisión en pleno, reserva que tiene el tenor siguiente:

"La política y actitud del gobierno de los Estados Unidos en todas y cada una de las faces importantes de las relaciones internacionales en este hemisferio difícilmente podrían hacerse más claras y definidas de lo que ya lo han sido, tanto de palabra como de hecho, especalmente desde el 4 de Marzo. Por lo tanto no es mi ánimo hacer una repetición o reseña de tales actos y manifestaciones, y no la haré. Cualquier observador debe a estas horas comprender perfectamente que bajo el régimen del Presidente Roosevelt el gobierno de los Estados Unidos se opone, tanto como cualquier otro gobierno, a toda ingerencia en la libertad, la soberanía u en otros asuntos internos o procedimientos de los gobienos de otras naciones.

Además de sus muchos actos y declaraciones relacionadas con la aplicación de estas doctrinas y políticas, el Presidente Roosevelt, durante las últimas semanas, manifestó públicamente su voluntad de entrar en negociaciones con el Gobierno Cubano a fin de considerar el tratado que ha estado en vigor desde 1903. Creo, pues, estar en lo cierto al decir que con nuestro apoyo al principio general de la no intervención, conforme ha sido propuesto, ningún gobierno necesita abrigar temores de una intervención de los Estados Unidos durante el Gobierno del Presidente Roosevelt. Estimo infortunado el que, durante la breve duración de esta Conferencia, al parecer no se dispone de tiempo suficiente para elaborar interpretaciones y definiciones de aquellos términos fundamentales consignados en la ponencia. Tales definiciones e interpretaciones permitirían que cada gobierno procediera de manera uniforme, sin ninguna diferencia de opiniones o de interpretaciones. Espero que, a la mayor brevedad posible, se realizará tan importantísimo trabajo. Entretanto, y en el caso de que haya diferencias de interpretación y, asimismo, mientras es posible elaborar y codificar las doctrinas y principios propuestos, para uso común de todos los gobiernos, deseo manifestar que en todos sus contactos, relaciones y conducta internacionales, el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos seguirá escrupulosamente las doctrinas y políticas que ha perseguido desde el 4 de marzo, consignados en los diversos discursos pronunciados por el presidente Roosevelt desde entonces, en el reciente discurso pacifista que pronuncié el 15 de diciembre ante esta Conferencia y en el Derecho de Gentes, tal como se le reconoce y acepta generalmente".

Los señores Delegados del Brasil y del Perú hicieron constar el siguiente voto particular respecto al artículo 11 de la presente convención: "Que aceptan la doctrina en principio; pero no la estiman codificable porque hay países que aún no han firmado el pacto antibélico de Río de Janeiro, del cual ella forma parte, y por tanto no constituye todavía derecho internacional positivo apto para la codificación."

Honduras: M. Paz Baraona.—Augusto C. Coello.—Luis Bográn.

Estados Unidos de America: ALEXANDER W. WEDDELL.—J. BUTLER WRIGHT.

El Salvador: HÉCTOR DAVID CASTRO.—ARTURO R. AVILA.

Republica Dominicana: TULIO M. CESTERO.

Haiti: J. BARAU.—F. SALGADO.—EDMOND MANGONÉS.—A. PRRE. PAUL.

Argentina: CARLOS SAAVEDRA LAMAS.—JUAN F. CAFFERATA.—RAMÓN S. CASTILLO.—I. RUIZ MORENO.—L. A. PODESTÁ COSTA.—D. ANTOKOLETZ.

Venezuela: LUIS CHURIÓN.—J. R. MONTILLA.

Uruguay: A. MAÑÉ.—JOSÉ PEDRO VARELA.—MATEO MARQUES CASTRO.—DARDO REGULES.—SOFÍA ALVAREZ VIGNOLI DE DEMICHELI.—TEÓFILO PIÑEYRO CHAIN.—LUIS A. DE HERRERA.—MARTÍN R. ECHEGOYEN.—JOSÉ G. ANTUÑA.—J. C. BLANCO.—PEDRO MANINI RÍOS.—RODOLFO MEZZERA.—OCTAVIO MORATÓ.—LUIS MORQUIO.—JOSÉ SERRATO.

Paraguay: JUSTO PASTOR BENÍTEZ.—MARÍA F. GONZÁLEZ.

Mexico: B. VADILLO.—M. J. SIERRA.—EDUARDO SUÁREZ.

Panama: J. D. AROSEMENA.—MAGIN PONS.—EDUARDO E. HOLGUIN.

Guatemala: M. ARROYO.

Brasil: LUCILLO A. DA CUNHA BUENO.—GILBERTO AMADO.

Ecuador: A. AGUIRRE APARICIO.—H. ALBORNOZ.—ANTONIO PARRA V.—C. PUIG V.—ARTURO SCARONE.

Nicaragua: LEONARDO ARGÜELLO.—M. CORDERO REYES.—CARLOS CUADRA PASOS.

Colombia: ALFONSO LÓPEZ.—RAIMUNDO RIVAS.

Chile: MIGUEL CRUCHAGA.—J. RAMÓN GUTIÉRREZ.—F. FIGUEROA.—F. NIETO DEL RÍO.—B. COHEN.

Peru: (con la reserva establecida) ALFREDO SOLF Y MURO.

Cuba: ALBERTO GIRAUDY.—HERMINIO PORTELL VILÁ.—Ing. A. E. NOGUEIRA.

Ratification.

AND WHEREAS the said convention, as signed, was duly ratified by the United States of America, and the instrument of ratification of the United States of America embracing the aforesaid reservation made by its delegation at the conference, as follows:

Reservation by United States.

"The delegation of the United States, in voting 'yes' on the final vote on this committee recommendation and proposal, makes the same reservation to the eleven articles of the project or proposal that the United States delegation made to the first ten articles during the final vote in the full Commission, which reservation is in words as follows:

"The policy and attitude of the United States Government toward every important phase of international relationships in this hemisphere could scarcely be made more clear and definite than they have been made by both word and action especially since March 4. I have no disposition therefore to indulge in any repetition or rehearsal

of these acts and utterances and shall not do so. Every observing person must by this time thoroughly understand that under the Roosevelt administration the United States Government is as much opposed as any other government to interference with the freedom, the sovereignty, or other internal affairs or processes of the governments of other nations.

"In addition to numerous acts and utterances in connection with the carrying out of these doctrines and policies, President Roosevelt, during recent weeks, gave out a public statement expressing his disposition to open negotiations with the Cuban Government for the purpose of dealing with the treaty which has existed since 1903. I feel safe in undertaking to say that under our support of the general principle of nonintervention as has been suggested, no government need fear any intervention on the part of the United States under the Roosevelt administration. I think it unfortunate that during the brief period of this conference there is apparently not time within which to prepare interpretations and definitions of these fundamental terms that are embraced in the report. Such definitions and interpretations would enable every government to proceed in a uniform way without any difference of opinion or of interpretations. I hope that at the earliest possible date such very important work will be done. In the meantime in case of differences of interpretations and also until they (the proposed doctrines and principles) can be worked out and codified for the common use of every government, I desire to say that the United States Government in all of its international associations and relationships and conduct will follow scrupulously the doctrines and policies which it has pursued since March 4, which are embodied in the different addresses of President Roosevelt since that time and in the recent peace address of myself on the 15th day of December before this conference and in the law of nations as generally recognized and accepted.",

was deposited with the Pan American Union on July 13, 1934,

Ratification by Dominican Republic.

AND WHEREAS, the said convention has been duly ratified also by the Dominican Republic, whose ratification thereof was deposited with the Pan American Union on December 26, 1934, on which day the convention, pursuant to a provision in Article 14 thereof, entered into force between the United States of America and the Dominican Republic;

Proclamation.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof subject to the reservation aforesaid.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this eighteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-

[SEAL] five and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-ninth.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

By the President:

CORDELL HULL

Secretary of State.