

II

Documents relating to the organization of the Conference.

List of the Delegates, Secretaries, attached to Delegations and personnel of the general Secretary's office.

ARGENTINE.

DELEGATES: His Excellency Dr. Antonio Bermejo, His Excellency Martín García Mérou, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic to Mexico;¹ His Excellency Dr. Lorenzo Anadón.

Secretaries: Mr. Rufino Varela Ortiz, Mr. Emilio Noceti.

BOLIVIA.

DELEGATE: His Excellency Fernando E. Guachalla, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Bolivia to Mexico.

Secretary: Mr. Nestor P. Velasco, Assistant: Mr. Adolfo D. Romero.

BRAZIL.

DELEGATE: His Excellency José Hygino Duarte Pereira, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. S. of Brazil to Mexico.²

Secretaries: Mr. A. Fontoura Xavier, Mr. Luis Guimaraes.

COLOMBIA.

DELEGATES: His Excellency Carlos Martínez Silva,³ His Excellency General Rafael Reyes.

Secretaries: Mr. Rafael Reyes Angulo, Mr. Alejandro Urdaneta.

COSTA RICA.

DELEGATE: His Excellency Joaquín Bernardo Calvo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Costa Rica to Mexico.

Secretary: Mr. Manuel A. Párraga.

1. His Excellency M. García Mérou left Mexico the 30th. of November 1901, by reason of his duties as Minister Plenipotentiary in Washington, D. C.

2. His Excellency José Hygino Duarte Pereira died on the 18th. of December 1901 and from that date Brazil was not represented at the Conference.

3. His Excellency Carlos Martínez Silva left on the 26th. of November 1901, by reason of his duties as Minister Plenipotentiary in Washington, D. C.

CHILI.

DELEGATES: His Excellency Alberto Blest Gana,¹ Mr. Emilio Bello Codecido, Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary of Chili to Mexico, His Excellency Joaquín Walker Martínez, His Excellency Augusto Matte.

Secretaries: Mr. Alejandro Alvarez, Mr. Marcial A. Martínez.

Assistant Secretaries: Mr. Enrique Balmaceda, Mr. José Luis Santa María.

REPUBLIC OF SANTO DOMINGO.

DELEGATES: His Excellency Federico Henríquez y Carbajal,² Luis Felipe Carbo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Ecuador to Mexico.

Commercial Delegate: His Excellency Quintín Gutiérrez.

Secretary: Mr. Cristóbal Vela O.

ECUADOR.

DELEGATE: His Excellency Luis Felipe Carbo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Ecuador to Mexico.

Secretaries: Mr. Cristóbal Vela O.; Mr. Leopoldo Pigout.

SALVADOR.

DELEGATES: His Excellency Francisco A. Reyes, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Salvador in Mexico; His Excellency Baltasar Estupinian.

Secretaries: Mr. Miguel T. Molina; Mr. Manuel A. Melendez.

Attaché: Mr. Fausto Estupinian.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

DELEGATES: His Excellency Henry G. Davis;³ His Excellency William I Buchanan; His Excellency Charles M. Pepper; His Excellency Volney W. Foster; His Excellency John Barrett.⁴

Secretary: Mr. John Cassel Williams.

Commercial Attaché: Dr. W. P. Wilson.

1. His Excellency Alberto Blest Gana left three days before the close of the Conference.

2. His Excellency Federico Henríquez y Carbajal made his appearance at the Conference on the 8th. of January 1902.

3. His Excellency Henry G. Davis left on the 10th. of January 1902.

4. His Excellency John Barrett left on the 20th. of December 1901.

GUATEMALA.

DELEGATES: His Excellency Antonio Lazo Arriaga,¹ Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Guatemala to Mexico; His Excellency, Colonel Francisco Orla, Secretary of the Legation of Guatemala in Mexico.

HAYTI.

DELEGATE: His Excellency J. N. Leger.

HONDURAS.

DELEGATES: His Excellency Jose Leonard; His Excellency Fausto Davila.

MEXICO.

DELEGATES: His Excellency Genaro Raigosa; His Excellency Joaquin D. Casasus; His Excellency Jose Lopez-Portillo y Rojas; His Excellency Emilo Pardo, (jr.); His Excellency Pablo Macedo; His Excellency Alfredo Chavero; His Excellency Francisco L. de la Barra; His Excellency Manuel Sanchez Marmol; His Excellency Rosendo Pineda.

Secretaries: The Hon. Fernando Duret; the Hon. Jose F. Godoy.

NICARAGUA.

DELEGATES: His Excellency Luis F. Corea,² Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Nicaragua to Mexico; His Excellency Fausto Davila.

Secretary: Mr. Jose V. Dosal.

PARAGUAY.

DELEGATE: His Excellency Cecilio Baez, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Paraguay to Mexico.

PERU.

DELEGATES: His Excellency Isaac Alzamora,³ His Excellency Alberto Elmore, His Excellency Manuel Alvarez Calderon, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru in Mexico.

Secretary: Mr. Victor M. Maurtua.

Assistants: Mr. Pedro Davalos y Lisson, Mr. Juan D. Osma.

URUGUAY.

DELEGATE: His Excellency Juan Cuestas, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Uruguay to Mexico.

Secretary: Mr. Juan P. Echegaray.

VENEZUELA.

DELEGATES: His Excellency Jose Gil Fortoul,⁴ His Excellency M. Galavis.⁵

Secretary: Mr. Enrique Perez Valencia.

1. His Excellency Antonio Lazo Arriaga left eight days before the close of the Conference.

2. His Excellency Luis F. Corea left on the 11th of December, 1901, by reason of his character of Minister Plenipotentiary in Washington, leaving in his place His Excellency Fausto Davila, Delegate from Honduras.

3. His Excellency Isaac Alzamora left eight days before the close of the Conference.

4. His Excellency José Gil Fortoul left on the 20th. of December 1901.

5. His Excellency Manuel M. Galavis informed the Conference on the 15th. of January 1902 that the Government of Venezuela had withdrawn its Delegation.

PERSONNEL OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE for the Second Pan-American Conference.**General Secretary.**

His Excellency JOAQUIN D. CASASUS, Delegate for Mexico.

Secretaries.

Mr. MIGUEL S. MACEDO, Senator of the Mexican Congress.

Mr. JOSE F. GODOY, First Secretary of the Mexican Embassy at Washington.

Mr. FERNANDO DURET, Attorney at Law.

Mr. BALBINO DAVALOS, First Clerk at the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Interpreters.

Mr. Anselmo de la Portilla, First Secretary of Legation and Consul of Mexico at New Orleans, Mr. John Starr Hunt, Mr. Julio A. Gorgoza, Third Clerk in the Department of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, Mr. Jose Romero, 2nd. Secretary of the Mexican Embassy at Washington.

Translators.

Chief, Mr. Adolfo Hegewich, a member of the Mexican Congress, Mr. Benjamin Bonilla, Mr. Fernando Wiegand, Mr. Carlos Biorcklund, Mr. Bartolome Carbajal y Rosas, Third Clerk in the Department of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, Mr. Victor Siliceo.

Stenographers in Spanish for the Sessions.

Messrs. Mauro Durán, chief; Miguel Duran, Vicente Romero and Jose Zapatero y Elorrio.

Stenographers in English for the Sessions.

Messrs. Cruz de Olivares and C. B. Williams.

Stenographer in English for the Secty's Office.

Mr. H. H. Pechin.

Stenographer in English for the Delegates.

Mr. J. B. Marshall.

Stenographer in Spanish for the Delegates.

Mr. Mateo Sainz.

Typewriters in Spanish.

Messrs. Carlos Carrera, José V. Acevedo, Enrique de la Sierra, Rafael Ortiz de Montellano, Aurelio Lomelí and Adolfo Castaño Leal.

Typewriters in English.

Messrs. Jose F. Godoy, jr., and Francisco Godoy.

Clerk.

Mr. P. Perez Alejo.

Servants.

Benito Torres, janitor. Pages, Jose Carrera, Librado Espinosa, Manuel Villegas, Fernando Gutierrez, Jose Nuñez, Ventura Lucio and Ignacio Spindola.

Minutes of the inaugural session and addresses delivered on that occasion.

October 22nd, 1902.

In the City of Mexico, at 4 p. m., on the 22nd of October, 1901, there assembled in the reception room of the Treasury Department, in the National Palace, especially designed for that purpose, the Representatives of North, Central and South America, the personnel of their Delegations being as follows:

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—His Excellency Dr. Antonio Bermejo, His Excellency Martin Garcia Merou, His Excellency Dr. Lorenzo Anadon.

BOLIVIA.—His Excellency Fernando E. Guachalla.

FOR BRAZIL.—His Excellency Jose Hygino Duarte Pereira.

COLOMBIA.—His Excellency Dr. Carlos Martinez Silva, His Excellency General Rafael Reyes.

COSTA RICA.—His Excellency Joaquin Bernardo Calvo.

CHILE.—His Excellency Alberto Blest Gana, His Excellency Emilio Bello Codecido, His Excellency Joaquin Walker Martinez, His Excellency Augusto Matte.

REPUBLIC OF SANTO DOMINGO.—His Excellency Luis Felipe Carbo, His Excellency Quintin Gutierrez.

ECUADOR.—His Excellency Luis Felipe Carbo.

SALVADOR.—His Excellency Dr. Francisco A. Reyes, His Excellency Baltasar Estupinian.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—His Excellency Henry G. Davis, His Excellency Charles M. Pepper, His Excellency Volney W. Foster, His Excellency John Barret.

GUATEMALA.—His Excellency Antonio Lazo Arriaga, His Excellency Colonel Francisco Orla.

HAYTI.—His Excellency Dr. J. N. Leger.

HONDURAS.—His Excellency Jose Leonard, His Excellency Fausto Davila.

MEXICO.—His Excellency Genaro Raigosa, His Excellency Joaquin D. Casasus, His Excellency José López-Portillo y Rojas, His Excellency Emilo Pardo, jr., His Excellency Pablo Macedo, His Excellency Alfredo Chavero, His Excellency Francisco L. de la Barra, His Excellency Manuel Sánchez Mármo, His Excellency Rosendo Pineda.

NICARAGUA.—His Excellency Luis F. Corea.

PARAGUAY.—His Excellency Cecilio Baez.

PERU.—His Excellency Dr. Isaac Alzamora, His Excellency Dr. Alberto Elmore, His Excellency Manuel Alvarez Calderón.

URUGUAY.—His Excellency Dr. Juan Cuestas.

VENEZUELA.—His Excellency Dr. José Gil Fortoul, His Excellency Dr. M. M. Galavis.

His Excellency, Ignacio Mariscal, Secretary of State and of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Mexican Republic, read the following address:

Messrs. Delegates:

It is more than eleven years since the International American Conference, destined to promote friendly understanding and fraternal harmony between the nations of this hemisphere, met at the city of Washington, for the first time in history. Since then a sufficient period has elapsed to reflect on the means conducing to so glorious an end, and events which have occurred in the whole world, as well as the efforts made in Europe with the noble object of attaining similar results whether of the old continent and some republics of ours, or among the Spanish-speaking people, may serve us as a guide and example to advance so delicate an undertaking.

Undoubtedly we should not despair owing to the little which apparently has been attained, if we compare the grand aspirations previous to gatherings such as the one which is inaugurated today; because, if rightly understood, what has been obtained, is not

of such little importance, nor is there any reason to fear that this Congress will fail to make an advance on the work of its predecessor, whose labors can in nowise be considered as lost to the world. Every step that humanity takes in the true path of progress, however insignificant it may appear, if taken in the right direction for its well-being which no thinker disputes, and which every philanthropist yearns for, every step having for its object purely humanitarian interests, is a conquest that can never be lost, is a stake firmly driven to point out the true pathway of advancement.

As is well known, force is never eliminated in the physical world; it is merely transformed, and the only problem is the manner of its utilization. So it is in the moral world. The advances made by political science, and the emotions produced by the contact of various peoples in special circumstances, are tangible or remain in a latent state; but have the germs of life in them and will bear fruit some day to the advantage of the nation wherein they may have been produced. It is, therefore, the duty of statesmen to obtain the greatest practical results from these advances and impressions, which are really indestructible.

There is no doubt whatever that the sentiment of friendship and fellow-feeling cultivated to such a high degree by our northern neighbor among the representatives of the three Americas, and the truly useful publications of the Bureau established by the Conference at Washington, as well as the work so conscientiously accomplished by the Congress of The Hague, brought about by the generous initiative of the Czar of Russia, and lastly the interchange of evidences of affection which prevailed at the recent pleasant gathering of delegates from the Spanish-speaking countries; all these interesting studies, whose emotions seem at first sight only theoretical, though the outgrowth of pure sentiment, have not been vain efforts to realize dreams. Later on they will lead to a practical result, and even now have given seasoned fruits, which are plainly apparent to a careful observer.

This advancement is real; the marked tendency of our age is well defined and we plainly perceive it is not due to the fleeting caprice of this or that notion, nor to the opinions of one or more philosophers, nor even to the cry of anguish from the weak, trembling before a threatening force, but to the force itself, tempered by a noble submission to right. The movement was directed in Europe by the Czar of all the Russias, who represents a formidable military power; and in this hemisphere it had already had its birth in the United States of America, the most populous and powerful nation of our Continent. Hence the movement has a very high origin, and must be impelled by a current of ideas as general as irresistible.

Gentlemen, I am sure than in your approaching labors, you will take advantage, of such favorable elements; I am also certain that you will do your utmost to avoid all spirit of dissension, whether it springs from concrete questions, or from traditions or instincts incompatible with a true Pan-American sentiment, which does not admit of geographical distinctions, nor make any difference as to race or language, which might place in opposition to each other the inhabitants of the World discovered by Columbus. The love of country, our absolute identification

with it, is undoubtedly an obligatory virtue and one of our most sacred and unavoidable duties; but although such is the case, we should not be so blind, as you well know, as not to recognize the rights of others, though we may consider them foreigners, if it is possible that they could be such among people whom nature has bound by common interests throughout the vast expanses of the American Continent. The truth is, gentlemen, that when we treat of matters of such transcendental importance, we ought to forget, up to a certain point, and for an instant, that we may examine questions from the high plane of justice, the fact that we belong to this or that section of the Continent where we dwell, so that there should be neither South, nor Central, nor North Americans in the broadest meaning of the word.

In the conflict of national interests, it is claimed that each one must prefer his own country's interests, as reason and sentiment plainly dictate; but such preference should be preceded by a thorough examination demonstrating the impossibility of reconciling the interests that are in opposition, and even sacrificing, at times, as far as prudence may dictate, what is small, to what is great, a sacrifice which in certain cases may prove, wherever large interests are concerned, most expedient to all parties concerned.

Gentlemen, I beg you to pardon the liberty I have taken in making these observations, which are wholly unnecessary, I must confess, if we take into consideration your great enlightenment and the upright principles which govern your actions. Since you have come to perform the high mission intrusted to you by your respective governments, you have understood full well that this meeting is not one of contentions but of conciliation, and that it should have an entirely friendly and amicable character. My object in repeating the above is not really to advance observations which are unnecessary to you, but only and exclusively to show you how the Mexican Government understands your mission, and what has been its true spirit, towards that, in which we desire you to participate.

From the moment that Mexico accepted the honor done her by the selection of her Capital for the second meeting of the Conference, she considered that this was a friendly gathering of sister republics, desirous of discussing matters pleasant and of unquestioned interest to all, in order to arrive, at some solution, which might be accepted, if not unanimously, at least by the great majority of those representing their countries. The expectation of this agreeable meeting, whose results may be perhaps the adoption of practical means for the general peace and progress to which we all aspire, or at least may lead to the desirable increase of mutual sympathies, and the disappearance of prejudices which may have sprung from a lack of cordial and frank interchange of ideas, that expectation which we Mexicans have cherished for the last few months and which now becomes a reality by the pleasing spectacle of your presence, has filled us for some time with pleasure, mingled, it is true, with some anxiety, as we feared that some of our southern brothers would not be with us. Happily all are here represented, and as worthily as we could desire, the rest of the Spanish-American nations that had been invited being also among us. Had anyone voluntarily abstained from coming, our regret would have been the same, whether that country was the

most or the least populous and rich, since they all enjoy perfect equality and must be alike when voting and discussing, and are alike, also, in our hearts.

You are, therefore welcome, Messrs. Delegates, and you may be sure that your visit to the city is, and will always be, considered as one of the happy events in our history.

The same will happen when, in a few days, you will visit other cities of our country, however rapid your visit to them may be. These are the sentiments prevailing among my fellow-citizens, and you are most cordially received, not only by the Government but by the whole people of the Mexican Republic.

His Excellency Isaac Alzamora, President of the Peruvian Delegation, replied to the speech of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs as follows:

MR. MINISTER:

I have been honored by being asked to convey the ideas and sentiments of the Delegates assembled in this hall, in answer to the speech you have just delivered, and to all that the Mexican people have done and continue to do for the success of this Congress and for the satisfaction of its members and the Governments represented by them.

Time enough had indeed elapsed to hold the second Pan-American Conference, if the noble initiative of the United States Government, now seconded by the Mexican Government, in a form for which the whole of America feels highly obliged, was not to be forgotten and fruitless.

No matter how small the results of the First Congress may have been, as you say, we must not despair. The assembling of the entire American Continent to calmly deliberate upon its highest common interests, can never be fruitless.

The allusion you have made to The Hague and Madrid Conferences, and, above all, to the persistent initiative of the most powerful States, to give life to these meetings, is a conclusive proof that we will attain results truly practical for the welfare of the people of the Continent.

It is indeed very suggestive that the international propositions of peace and harmony, based upon justice, should originate with nations of great strength; and it is doubtless, in the interest of the other nations, to reciprocate that initiative.

We appreciate that, here, there is no room for further struggles, beyond those very noble ones which have for their object the establishment of everything that is good. We can rest assured that no one will profane this great Temple of American solidarity with questions which do not interest all, nor with rancors that could easily be thrown off before they have entered it.

Accept, Mr. Minister, for the illustrious Government of which you form a part, for yourself, and for all the Mexican people, our most sincere gratitude and that of our Governments, for the welcome you have just given us, for the different and repeated courtesies we have received since we stepped upon the soil of this noble and privileged country, for the efforts of all kinds that you have made, with brilliant success, in behalf of the Congress, and for those which you kindly promise to continue.

On our part, we cherish the fervent wish that success may crown the efforts of the Mexican Nation, and that the fruits of Progress and Happiness may

be showered upon the people who honor us with their generous hospitality.

Thereupon, His Excellency Ignacio Mariscal, said: — «In the name of the President of the United States of Mexico, I declare the Second International American Conference open, and in accordance with the programme made known to the Delegates, I invite you to appoint a President *pro tem*, pending the discussion of the rules and regulations, a draft of which will be presented by the Mexican Delegation, and the definite nominations of the officers of the Conference.»

In compliance with the motion made by His Excellency Ignacio Mariscal, the Delegates proceeded to appoint a President *pro tem*.

Hon. José Algara, Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and His Excellency Joaquín D. Casasús, Delegate for Mexico, having been appointed Tellers of Election, reported that, by nine of the Delegations and eleven Delegates, His Excellency, Genaro Raigosa, President of the Mexican Delegation, had been elected President *pro tem* of the Conference, against one vote respectively obtained by Hon. Henry G. Davis, Delegate for the United States, and His Excellency Lorenzo Anadon, Delegate for the Argentine Republic.

Thereupon, His Excellency, Ignacio Mariscal retired, after having invited the Delegates to the Presidential reception, with the object of introducing them to His Excellency General Porfirio Díaz, President of the Republic. His Excellency Genaro Raigosa, President of the Mexican Delegation, took the chair, and, informed the Conference of the preliminary measures that the Mexican Government had considered necessary to adopt for organizing the Secretary's office following the rules established at the International Monetary Conference of Brussels, in 1892, and at the Peace Conference at the Hague in 1899. The object of the Mexican Government has been to avoid that the Conference lose time in attending to its own organization, and to overtask with excessive labor any of the foreign Delegates upon whom might fall the appointment of General Secretary of the Conference. He added that, notwithstanding these considerations it was his duty to submit to the Conference the appointments of the following Secretaries for ratification:

General Secretary, His Excellency Joaquín D. Casasús, Delegate for Mexico; Secretaries: The Hon. Miguel S. Macedo, Senator of the Mexican Congress; The Hon. José F. Godoy, First Secretary of the Mexican Embassy in Washington; Mr. Fernando Duret, author on public law; Mr. Balbino Davalos, First Clerk in the Department of Foreign Affairs.

The Conference ratified the appointment of the above Secretaries.

His Excellency, Joaquín Bernardo Calvo, Delegate for Costa Rica, and late Secretary of the Costa Rican Delegation to the First International American Conference, in his name, and in that of His Excellency, Carlos Martínez Silva, a Delegate for Colombia to the First Conference, and the Delegations for Colombia and Costa Rica to this Second Pan-American Conference, offered the following resolution, which was acted upon and adopted, to-wit:

«RESOLVED, that the International Pan-American Conference, in commencing its labors in the City of

Mexico, considers that it complies with a duty of solidarity to record in the Minutes of this inaugural session, the names of those members of the First International American Conference assembled at Washington in 1899, who, since then, have died, and whose memories are kept with gratitude in their respective countries, and in the annals of the American Continent, who devoted their talents and constant energy to peace and prosperity. The names of the deceased gentlemen are as follows:

«James G. Blaine, the noted statesman and the initiator of the First Conference;

«Felix Cipriano Coronel Zegarra, Minister of Peru in Washington;

«Matias Romero, a renowned diplomat, and

«General Enrique A. Mexia, from Mexico;

«Jacinto Castellanos, from Salvador;

«William Henry Trescott, from the United States.

«J. G. do Amaral Valente, from Brazil;

«Hannibal Price and Arthur Laforestrie, from Hayti; and

«Horacio Guzman, from Nicaragua.»

His Excellency Luis Felipe Carbo, a Delegate for Ecuador, and the Dominican Republic, offered the following resolution.

«RESOLVED, that we deeply lament the tragic death of President McKinley who asked and obtained the authority from the American Congress to convene this assembly, which has met today under the auspices of a splendid reception tendered by the Government and the Mexican people, shortly after President Roosevelt declared in the White House that he would follow the same policy as his predecessor, which promise is a guarantee for the peace and concord of all American countries.»

Second reading being given to the preceding proposition, His Excellency Lorenzo Anadon, a Delegate of the Argentine Republic, suggested, in the name of several Honorable Delegates, the expediency that said proposition should be limited to that part which refers to the death of President McKinley, suppressing the one relating to the declarations of the President of the United States, for, notwithstanding the fact that they are accepted by every body in America, it does not seem proper that they should be taken in consideration by this Conference.

His Excellency, Mr. Carbo, agreed to confine the resolution to the first part, and, with this amendment, the resolution was adopted.

His Excellency, Carlos Martínez Silva, Delegate for Colombia, motioned that the two resolutions adopted should be communicated to the relatives of the persons named, and that, as a sign of condolence, the session be adjourned.

His Excellency, Mr. Carbo, a Delegate for Ecuador and the Dominican Republic, suggested that the resolutions adopted, according to the motion made by His Excellency Sr. Martínez Silva be, as approved, communicated to the Governments of the United States and of Mexico.

His Excellency, Mr. Martínez Silva, was asked whether his motion with regard to the adjournment of the session referred to the present one or to another, to which question His Excellency replied that his idea had been in reference to the present inaugural session.

With this explanation, and the amendment suggested by His Excellency Sr. Carbo, the resolution was adopted.