

of the State Governments, the signatory countries shall only recognize the titles and diplomas issued by the colleges and universities of those States, whose legislation offers reciprocity, and which shall have been issued according to the conditions provided in Article 5 of this Convention.

Art. 3. Each one of the Contracting Parties reserves to itself, however, the right to require of the citizens of another country, who may present diplomas or titles of physician or of any other profession related to surgery or medicine, including that of pharmacy, that they submit themselves to a previous general examination in the branch of the profession which the respective titles or diplomas may authorize to be practiced, in such a manner as may be determined by each Government.

Art. 4. Each one of the High Contracting Parties shall give official notice to the others which are the universities or institutions of learning in the Signatory Countries whose titles or diplomas are accepted as valid by the others for the practice of the professions which form the subject of this Convention.

As regards the observance of the foregoing provision by the United States of America, the Department of State of that country shall acquaint the other Signatory Republics with the legislative acts of the respective States of the United States relating to the recognition of the titles or diplomas of the said Signatory Republics and it shall convey, to the various States of the United States whose legislation admits of reciprocity, the information which it may receive, making known the titles and diplomas of the respective institutions of learning or Universities of the other Republics which the latter may recommend as valid.

The other high contracting parties shall give due recognition to the titles and diplomas of the Universities of the States, Territories and District of Columbia of the United States, which each one of the said High Contracting Parties may select.

Notwithstanding this provision, the educational institutions of the United States, which may not be recognized by the other signatory Republics and which may consider themselves sufficiently entitled to it, may solicit the recognition of their profes-

sional diplomas by the respective Governments, by means of a petition to be accompanied with the corresponding proofs, which shall be passed upon in the manner which each Government may deem proper.

Art. 5. The diploma, title or certificate of preparatory or higher studies, duly authenticated, and the certification of identification of the person, given by the respective diplomatic or consular agent accredited to the country which has issued any of these documents, shall be sufficient to meet the requirements contemplated by this Convention, after they have been registered in the Department of Foreign Relations of the country in which it is desired to practice the profession, which Department shall inform the proper authorities of the country in which the respective title may have been issued, that these requisites have been complied with.

Art. 6. The present Convention does not modify in any manner the Treaties which the High Contracting Parties have now in force and which may offer greater privileges.

Art. 7. The present Convention shall remain in force indefinitely, but any of the High Contracting Parties may abrogate it, in so far as such country is concerned, one year after having formally denounced it.

There shall not be indispensable for the enforcement of this Convention its simultaneous ratification by all the Signatory Nations. The country approving it, shall communicate such approval to the other States, through diplomatic channels, and such proceedings shall answer the purpose of an exchange of ratifications.

Mexico, January 25, 1902.—(Signed).—*Alberto Elmore.—Rosendo Pineda.*

The Convention on the practice of the liberal professions, drafted exactly in the same terms as in the foregoing report, was signed on the 28th. day of January, 1902, by the Delegations of the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Columbia, Costa Rica, Chili, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Salvador, United States of America, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay,

NUMBER 11.

International Archæological Commission.

SESSION OF DECEMBER 16, 1901.

Secretary Macedo—Their Excellencies Messrs. Chavero, Delegate from Mexico, and Foster, Delegate from the United States of America, have presented the following proposition, which, by ruling of the Chair, passes to the Committee on General Welfare for examination.

PROPOSITION of Their Excellencies the Delegates Chavero, from Mexico, and Foster from the United States, for the formation of an American International Archæological Commission.

We desire to submit to this Honorable Conference the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, upon the territory of the Republics re-

presented here there exist archeological and ethnological remains of inestimable value, and

Whereas, time, erosion, and vandalism are rapidly dimming and destroying this testimony:

Therefore, be it resolved, that this Conference does recommend to the respective Republics here represented that an «American International Archæological Commission» be formed by appointment, by the President of each of the American Republics, of one or more members of such Commission; that each Government represented shall defray the salaries and expenses of its Commissioner or Commissioners; that such Commissioners shall be appointed for five years, and that they shall be subject to re-appointment;

that appropriations for other expenses incident to the prosecution of the work and publication of their reports shall be made by the respective Governments subscribing, on the same basis as that on which the Bureau of American Republics is supported; that the first meeting for organization of the Commission, the election of officers and adoption of rules, shall occur in the City of Washington, D. C., U. S. A. within two years from this date; that the accounting Department of the Commission shall be exercised by the Bureau of American Republics; that this Commission shall meet at least once in each year; that the Commission shall have the power to appoint sub-commissions, which shall be in charge of explorations, or other work committed to their care; that sub-commissions may be appointed which shall cause the cleansing and preservation of the ruins of the principal pre-historic cities, establishing at each of them a Museum to contain the exhumed objects of interest found in the locality, and at such exhumed cities, to establish conveniences for the visiting public; that it is contemplated that the result of the labors of the Commission may be the establishment at some point to be designated by it, of an American International Archæological Museum, with such regulations as may be presented «by the American International Commission,» and that the result of these labors may be the interpretation for the world of the plainly written messages that have been left to us by our predecessors.

(Signed.) *Volney Foster.—Alfredo Chavero.*

SESSION OF JANUARY 22, 1902.

Secretary Duret.—We will now pass to the order of the day, and put to discussion, as a whole, the report of the Committee on General Welfare, upon the proposition of Their Excellencies Messrs. Chavero and Foster, for the formation of an International American Archæological Commission. Said report, which was published in Minutes No. 26m. reads as follows:

REPORT of the Committee on General Welfare relative to the project recommending the appointment of an American Archæological International Commission.

Their Excellencies, Messrs. Volney W. Foster, Delegate for the United States, and Alfredo Chavero, Delegate for Mexico, have proposed to the Congress, to recommend to the several American Republics the appointment of an International Archæological Commission, the labors of which shall be directed towards the establishment of an International American Museum.

The idea of searching for and preserving the masterpieces left by the peoples which have inhabited the American Republics in former times, certainly deserves to be taken in consideration:

In consequence, the Committee has the honor of recommending to the Congress the adoption of the project submitted by Their Excellencies Messrs. Foster and Chavero, with the following addition: «The Archæological Commission and the sub-commissions which it may appoint, shall subject themselves to the special laws of each one of the Contracting Parties.»

(Signed.) *J. N. Leger.—W. I. Buchanan.—Rafael Reyes.—Alfredo Chavero.—Juan Cuestas.*

His Excellency Mr. Bello-Codécido, Delegate from

Chili.—I wish Mr. President, to state my adhesion to this report of the Committee on General Welfare, of which I am member, and to manifest that if my signature does not figure at the foot of said report, it was due solely to the fact that I was not cited in time, by an involuntary omission, as I have been told by the Chairman of the Committee.

His Excellency Mr. Leger, Delegate from Hayti.—I find some difference between the Spanish text and the English of the report under discussion, for which reason I think it well that in voting upon said report, the same be done with the understanding that it remain subject to the definite arrangement that the Committee on Engrossing may make.

The report was approved as a whole and in part, by a unanimous vote of the Delegations present.

Secretary Duret.—The Chair rules that this matter pass to the Committee on Engrossing.

SESSION OF JANUARY 24, 1902.

Secretary Duret.—In compliance with the ruling of the 22nd. instant¹ there remain at the disposal of the Honorable Delegates, the reports of the Committee on Redaction, on the following resolutions of the Conference:

. . . IV. International American Archæological Commission.

The report on the International Archæological Commission, reads as follows.

Committee on Redaction.—The undersigned have the honor to propose the following redaction at the initiative of the Honorable Messrs. Chavero and Foster, upon the formation of an International American Archæological Commission, an initiative that was fostered by the Committee on General Welfare and voted by the Conference:

The Second International American Conference recommends, to the Republics here represented, that an «American International Archæological Commission» be formed, through the appointment, by the President of each of the American Republics, of one or more members of such Commission; that each Government represented shall defray the expenses of the Commissioner or Commissioners; that such Commissioners shall be appointed for five years, and that they shall be subject to re-appointment; that appropriations for the expenses incident to the prosecution of the work and publications of the report of the Archæological Commission shall be made by the respective Governments subscribing, on the same basis as that on which the Bureau of the American Republics is supported; that the first meeting for the organization of the Commission, the election of officers and adoption of rules, shall occur in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, United States of America, within two years from this date; that the Accounting Department of the Commission shall be exercised by the Bureau of the American Republics; that this Commission shall meet at least once in each year; that the Commission shall have the power to appoint sub-commissions, which shall be charged specially with the explorations, or other work committed to their care; that sub-commissions, may be appointed which shall cause the cleaning

¹ See page 74.

and preservation of the ruins of the principal pre-historical cities, establishing at each of them a Museum to contain objects of the interest found in the locality, and at such exhumed cities, to establish conveniences for the visiting public; that the Commission endeavor to establish an «American International Museum» which is to become the center of all the investigations and interpretations, and that it be established in the city selected by the majority of the Republics acquiescing in this recommendation.

Committees shall also be appointed to clean and conserve the ruins of ancient Cities, establishing in each of them a Museum to contain the antiquities

that may be gathered, and which is to afford all possible accommodations to visitors.

Mexico, January 29th., 1902.—(Signed.) *Alberto Elmore.—Rosendo Pineda.*

The recommendation regarding the creation of an International American Archaeological Commission, conceived exactly in the same terms as the preceding report, was signed on the 29th. day of January, 1902, by the Delegations of Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chili, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Salvador, United States of America, Guatemala, Hayti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay.

NUMBER 12.

Measures to facilitate International Commerce.

SESSION OF JANUARY 22, 1902.

Secretary Duret.—The Committee on Maritime and River Transportation has presented a report on measures calculated to facilitate international commerce. Said report, which the Chair rules to have printed and distributed among the Honorable Delegates, reads as follows:

REPORT of the Committee on Maritime and River Transportation.

The Committee on Maritime and River Transportation has been informed by some of its members, who are also members of the Committee on Commerce and Reciprocity, that the latter Committee was considering a project, with a view to submit it to the consideration of the Customs Congress, which project relates to the different commercial customs questions, many of which are directly connected with maritime and river navigation.

With this knowledge, the Committee has waited until the said project submitted to the Conference had been approved by the same, as already is the case, in order to then present in its own behalf the conclusions it has arrived at, after a careful discussion of the proposition which His Excellency Mr. Volney W. Foster, Delegate for the United States, has submitted for its consideration, and which relates to the adoption of certain measures tending to render uniform, as far as possible, the rules observed by the different nations of the American Continent as to the entry and clearance of vessels, as well as for the collection of charges to which they may be subject, which are not to exceed certain limits stated in the project. After discussing the project referred to, as already stated, the Committee takes pleasure in reporting to the Second International American Conference, as follows:

The members of the Committee are thoroughly convinced of the importance of the project referred to, and recognize that it is beyond doubt, that by the reduction, of charges and fees, which are collected from each merchant vessel for entry into ports of each Nation; by the collection of such charges in accordance with fixed and uniform rules; by establishing suitable provisions for facilitating the loading

and unloading of vessels; by simplifying and rendering uniform the formalities for the entry and clearance, and by removing all obstacles, as far as possible, to avoid unnecessary delays, the losses which the vessels suffer for the reasons enumerated would in a great measure be prevented, as also some of the charges, which are considerable, and navigation companies would thereby not only be enabled to reduce the freights which they are at present compelled to charge, but it would also be possible for them to make the trips of their vessels with greater regularity and frequency, all of which would result in a positive benefit to the signatory Nations.

The Committee believes, nevertheless, that in order to accept such Convention, it is indispensable to carefully and minutely investigate the different legal provisions which the American nations have established on these subjects, and which undoubtedly would be in conflict with such Convention.

In this manner, the Committee takes the liberty to suggest to the Conference, that the project under consideration be referred to the Customs Congress, which will meet in the City of New York within a year, for investigation by that body, for which purpose it proposes the following

RESOLUTION.

The Customs Congress, which is to meet in New York, United States of America, in accordance with the Resolutions of this Conference, adopted in its session of 27th. of December, in the course of its labors, shall investigate the following subjects:

A. The simplification of charges collected from merchant vessels, limiting them to that of tonnage only, which shall be collected in an equitable manner from the vessels which may bring cargo, and from those in ballast.

B. Uniformity in the collection of the charges to which the foregoing article refers, taking as a basis the gross tonnage of the vessels.

C. The advisability that all the Governments of the Republics of America should enact laws, ordinances, or port regulations, facilitating the entry and clearance of vessels, with the greatest possible dispatch.

D. Measures tending to facilitate the loading and unloading of vessels.

E. Adoption of a maritime and administrative nomenclature for the Custom Houses, in which all articles upon which duties are charged at present, or upon which they may be charged in the future, shall be enumerated in alphabetic order, in Spanish, English, Portuguese and French. This nomenclature shall be used in manifests, consular invoices, entries, permits, and other Custom House documents.

The Customs Congress shall submit the result of its labors relating to the subjects mentioned in this report, to the Republics of America.

Committee Room of the Second Pan-American Conference. Mexico, January 20th. 1902.—(Signed). *Fernando E. Guachalla.—Francisco Orla.—A. Bermejo.—Joaquin Walker Martinez.—F. Davila.—Rosendo Pineda.—Volney W. Foster.—Secretary, Cristobal Vela O.*

EXPOSITION of the Committee on Maritime and Fluvial Transportation, by His Excellency Mr. Volney W. Foster, Delegate for the United States of America.

In the opinion of your Committee the increasing commercial relations between the Republics of the Americas demands the adoption by this Congress of recommendations leading to a more comprehensive and expeditious system of maritime communication, and the elimination of every unnecessary hindering condition imposed thereon.

From the report of the Committee on Port Dues of the last Pan-American Conference it appears that the following dues or charges were then imposed upon vessels, as items of port charges, by some or all of the nations represented at this Conference:

«Mooring, anchorage, pilotage, bill of health, light-erage, port, receipt and manifest, captain of the port, sealing, taking in and discharging cargo, telegraphing, entry, tonnage, lighthouse, sanitary inspection, toll for passing forts, fine for lack of papers, hospital, crew list and wharfage.»

Uniform port regulations.

Owing to the varied systems of port and customs regulations existing in the Republics composing this Hemisphere, charter parties are frequently unable to give the importer or exporter fixed rates for the transportation of merchandise. For this reason they are not able to calculate with certainty the profit or loss from receipts for cargo. This uncertainty tends to demoralize trade and to prevent its development, as well as to hinder that mutual intercourse which is always the result of extensive transportation facilities.

Recognizing the above, and with a view to establish a uniform system of port charges that may relieve commerce from some, or many, of these obstacles, the First Pan-American Conference adopted the following resolutions:

1st. That all the charges imposed upon vessels as port dues shall be reduced to a single one, to be known as tonnage dues.

2nd. That the amount to be so charged shall not exceed ten cents per register ton, payable once a year. For the purposes of such payment the year to be reckoned as beginning on the first day of January and ending on the 31st day of December.

3rd. That a ship which shall have paid tonnage dues in one port shall be exempt from such dues in every other port of the same nation during that year, on presenting a certificate of payment issued by the authority concerned.

4th. That the following shall be exempt from tonnage dues:

Ships of war and transports.

Ships of less than 25 tons burden.

Ships which may have been obliged to enter port owing to damages received at sea.

Your Committee would suggest that there be added to the list of ships enjoying the freedom of ports, pleasure yachts, steam and sail, carrying no commercial cargo.

As an illustration of the complexity and diversity in the modes in use for levying dues upon shipping it has been pointed out that tonnage dues in the different Republics vary from ten cents to one dollar per ton, and that, in many cases, in the same country there is a marked difference in the amounts imposed on vessels at different ports.

The tendency of our present age is toward uniformity; this is manifest in all the marts of trade. In no instance can this be of more importance than in the one under consideration. The trade that has been developed between the nations of this Hemisphere will be fostered and augmented by better water communication. At present many rich and productive sections lie dormant owing to lack of transportation and their products, hence needed in the world's marts, remain unknown and undeveloped. To encourage such desired transportation facilities, it would appear wise for such points to make liberal concessions looking to the securing of an outlet for their products.

A thorough revision of port regulations should be made with a view to their uniformity, accepting as a basis the most advanced practices that can be found regulating merchant marine, both in this Continent and elsewhere.

UNIFORM SYSTEM of maritime and customs administration nomenclature.

A uniform system of maritime and customs administration nomenclature would greatly aid in promoting an increased interchange of American products and would enable the exporter and importer, as well as charter parties, to calculate their profit or loss and save much time, otherwise lost by erroneous entries or by their failure to produce one of the many consular papers now required. A uniform system of nomenclature for this purpose would not in any way interfere with the administration of customs duties, and, in the entry and clearance of ships and merchandise, would also be a mutual benefit to all concerned.

To carry out these propositions no method seems better adapted than the recommendations adopted by the last Pan-American Congress, as follows:

«RESOLVED, that the International American Conference recommends to all the Governments represented therein the adoption of a common nomenclature which shall designate, in alphabetical order, in equivalent terms in English, Portuguese and Spanish, the commodities upon which import duties are levied, to be used respectively by all the American Nations for the purpose of levying customs imports