

from Peru.—I observe, Mr. President, that in this article it is exacted that each one of the countries send at least two delegates, and I think it would be better and more convenient to leave them in the most complete liberty of action, of sending one, which perhaps may be sufficient; if they want to send two, three or four they may do so; but I see no reason why there should be fixed a determinate number for the Governments to send.

I submit this observation to the Committee, so that if the same is not improper, the resolution may be changed in the sense that there may be one or more delegates sent.

Secretary Macedo.—The Committee having accepted the amendments proposed, resolution 5 is now placed under discussion, the text of which as amended, is as follows:

Fifth. The Second International Conference of the American States further recommends, in the interest of the mutual benefit that would be derived therefrom by each of the American Republics, and that they may more readily and effectively co-operate one with the other in all matters appertaining to the subjects mentioned in the above resolutions, that a general Convention of representatives of the organization of health of the different American Republics shall be called to meet at Washington, D. C., within one year from the date of the adoption of these resolutions by this Conference; that each government represented in this Conference shall designate not less than two delegates to attend such Convention; that authority shall be conferred by each government upon its delegates to enable them to join delegates from the other Republics in the conclusion of such sanitary agreements and regulations, as the judgment of said Convention may be for the best interest of all the Republics represented therein; that voting in said Convention shall be by Republics, each Republic represented therein to have one vote; that said Convention shall provide for the holding of subsequent sanitary conventions at such regular times and at such places as may be deemed best by the Convention; and that it shall designate a permanent Executive Board of not less than five members, who shall hold office until the next subsequent Convention, at which time the Board shall be appointed with a Chairman to be elected by ballot by the Convention. The said Executive Board shall be known as the International Sanitary Bureau, with permanent headquarters at Washington, D. C.

The vote having been taken, resolution 5 was approved unanimously.

There were also approved resolutions 6 and 7, without discussion.

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

SESSION OF JANUARY 28, 1902.

Secretary Macedo.—In compliance with the terms of the agreement of the 22nd instant,¹ the reports of the Committee on Engrossing, upon the resolutions approved by the Conference, will remain in the office of the Secretary at the disposal of the Honorable Delegates, who may revise them and make such observations upon the same as they may deem proper.

¹ See page 74.

The report on International Sanitary Regulations, reads as follows:

Committee on Engrossing.—The undersigned have the honor to propose the following draft to the resolution voted by the Conference, upon International Sanitary Regulations:

The Second International American Conference warmly recommends the speedy adoption by the republics represented in it, of the following resolutions:

I. That all measures relating to the subjects of International Quarantine, the prevention of the introduction of contagious diseases into a country, and the establishment and control of international maritime or terrestrial detention or health stations, shall be wholly within the control of the national governments.

II. That there shall be established in the ports of each country two classes of detention: Class A, for inspection and observation; and Class B, for disinfection.

III. That prohibitive quarantine on manufactures and merchandise proceeding from non-infected ports or places, and which pass through infected territory without being detained therein beyond the necessary time of transit, shall not be subject to detention or other sanitary measures beyond that of the inspection which may be considered necessary at its destination; and, that such inspection and delay shall not exceed the time absolutely necessary therefor. Further, that this same regulation shall apply equally to international communication by railway, provided that live stock, hides, rags and immigrant's effects be exempted from the above provisions.

IV. That the governments represented in this Conference shall co-operate with each other, and lend every possible aid to the municipal, provincial and local authorities, within their respective limits, toward securing and maintaining efficient and modern sanitary conditions in all their respective ports and territories, to the end that quarantine restrictions may be reduced to a minimum, and finally abolished. Further, that each and all of their respective health organizations shall be instructed to notify promptly the diplomatic or consular representatives of the Republics represented in this Conference, stationed within their respective territories, of the existence or progress, within their several respective territories, of any of the following diseases: cholera, yellow fever, bubonic plague, smallpox, and of any other serious pestilential outbreak, and that it shall be made the duty of the sanitary authorities in each port, prior to the sailing of a vessel, to note on the vessel's bill of health the transmissible diseases which may exist in such port at the time.

V. The Second International Conference of the American States further recommends, in the interest of the mutual benefit that would be derived therefrom by each of the American Republics, and that they may more readily and effectively co-operate one with the other in all matters pertaining to the subjects mentioned in the above resolutions, that a general Convention of representatives of the health organizations of the different American Republics shall be called by the Governing Board of the International Union of American Republics to meet at Washington, D. C., within one year from the date

of the adoption of these resolutions by the Conference; that each government represented in this Conference shall designate one or more delegates to attend such convention; that authority shall be conferred by each government upon its delegates to enable them to join delegates from the other republics in the conclusion of such sanitary agreements and regulations as in the judgment of said Convention may be in the best interests of all the republics represented therein; that voting in said Convention shall be by republics, each republic represented therein to have one vote; that said Convention shall provide for the holding of subsequent Sanitary Conventions at such regular times and at such places as may be deemed best by the Convention; and, that it shall designate a permanent Executive Board of not less than five members, who shall hold office until the next subsequent Convention at which time the Board shall be appointed with a chairman to be elected by ballot by the Convention. The said Executive Board shall be known as the «International Sanitary Bureau,» with permanent headquarters at Washington, D. C.

VI. That, in order that the International Sanitary Bureau thus provided for, may render effective service to the different republics represented in the Convention, the said republics shall promptly and regularly transmit to said Bureau all data of every character relative to the sanitary condition of their respective ports and territories and furnish said Bureau every opportunity and aid for a thorough and careful study and investigation of any outbreaks of pestilential diseases which may occur within the territory of any of the said republics, to the end that said Bureau may by those means be enabled to lend

its best aid and experience toward the widest possible protection of the public health of each of the said republics, and that commerce between said republics may be facilitated.

VII. That the salaries and expenses of the delegates to the Convention and of the members of the International Sanitary Bureau herein referred to and recommended, shall be paid by their respective governments, but that the office expenses of special investigations it may make, together with those for the translation, publication and distribution of reports shall be paid from a special fund to be created by annual appropriations by the republics represented in such Conventions, on the same basis now in force between the American Republics for the maintenance of the Bureau of American Republics. Further, that in the interest of economy, the said Bureau of American Republics shall be utilized by the Conventions herein referred to, and by the International Sanitary Bureau herein recommended to the fullest extent possible, for the correspondence, accounting and disbursing and preservation of the records incident to the work comprised within these resolutions.

Mexico, January 26, 1902.—(Signed): *Alberto Elmore.*—*Rosendo Pineda.*

The resolution on International Sanitary Regulations, couched in exactly the same terms as the foregoing report, was signed on the 29th day of January, 1902, by the delegations of Bolivia, Columbia, Costa Rica, Chili, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Salvador, United States of America, Guatemala, Hayti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru and Uruguay.

NUMBER 15.

Commercial Museum of Philadelphia.

SESSION OF DECEMBER 16, 1901.

Secretary Macedo.—Their Excellencies Messrs. Pepper, of the United States, and Calvo, of Costa Rica, have presented a project of resolutions, relative to the Commercial Museum of Philadelphia. Said project, which the Chair rules shall pass for examination to the Committee on Commerce and Reciprocity, reads as follows:

PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS relative to the Commercial Museum of Philadelphia, presented by the Delegations of the United States of America and of Costa Rica.

Whereas, the Commercial Museum of Philadelphia is a public institution, organized for the purpose of international trade extension, and has as one of its objects the permanent installation of collections of natural products and resources of all the American Republics, in order that they may be made known to consumers in the United States; and,

Whereas, the Museum acts as a Bureau for every republic so represented, by aiding in the development of its trade and other relations, and is deeply interested in the establishment of a true reciprocity of trade between the American republics; and,

Whereas, the high standing of the Museum is everywhere recognized, and is exemplified by the two great International Commercial Congresses held under its auspices: be it, therefore,

Resolved, that this International Conference of the American republics hereby endorses the Philadelphia Museum as an institution worthy of the support and co-operation of every American republic; that we urge upon all the governments here represented to take measures for the completion and renewal of their collections of natural resources exhibited at the Museum; that we recommend to every government that the Museum be made a depository for all its official documents and publications, for all proposals and specifications for public works and contracts, and for all general information tending to further trade intercourse.—(Signed).—*J. B. Calvo*, Delegate from Costa Rica.—*Charles M. Pepper*, Delegate from the United States of America.

SESSION OF DECEMBER 30, 1901.

Secretary Macedo.—A communication has been received from the attorney in fact and general manager of the branch in Mexico of the Mercantile Agency of R. G. Dun & Co., in which he protests

against the protection that has been solicited from the Conference in favor of the Commercial Museum of Philadelphia. The Chair rules that said communication pass for examination to the Committee on Commerce and Reciprocity, which has the antecedents pertaining to the matter.

SESSION OF JANUARY 22, 1902.

Secretary Duret.—The Committee on Commerce and Reciprocity has presented its report upon the proposition that the Commercial Museum of Philadelphia be recognized as an institution worthy of the support and of the co-operation of the American republics. Said report, which the Chair rules be printed and distributed among the Delegates, reads as follows:

REPORT of the Committee on Commerce and Reciprocity on the proposition to recognize the Commercial Museum of Philadelphia as an Institution worthy of support and co-operation.

NINTH COMMITTEE.—ON COMMERCE AND RECIPROCITY.—The undersigned Committee has examined carefully the projects submitted to the Conference on December 16th. last by Their Excellencies Messrs. Charles M. Pepper and Joaquin Bernardo Calvo, Delegates from the United States and Costa Rica, respectively, proposing that this Assembly give its recognition to the Commercial Museum of Philadelphia, as an institution worthy of the support and of the co-operation of each and every one of the American Republics, and that it recommend to their Governments the adoption of measures looking to the early completion and renewal of the collections exhibited in said Museum, and to the forwarding to it of reports and information of a general character, and of publications tending to increase international traffic.

The undersigned have investigated the opposition, which a mercantile agency has presented against this proposition, claiming that the Philadelphia Museum undertakes to furnish, for a pecuniary compensation, mercantile reports of a private character, and alleging, therefore, that a recommendation of this Conference in favor of said Museum will imply endorsement of a specific mercantile agency, as against and to the loss of others, which through their private efforts are devoted to the same class of business.

Although the right to address a protest of this nature to this Conference, which is not a political body, might be seriously questioned, the undersigned have sought, nevertheless, to investigate most carefully the origin and character of the institution known under the name of the Philadelphia Museum, and the results of their investigation have led to the conclusion that it has no shareholders; that it does not pay any dividends; that it is governed by a Board of Trustees, of which form part, ex-officio, the most important functionaries of the City of Philadelphia; that its funds, whatever their source may be, are invested exclusively in the support of the Museum, and that, finally, its accounts are submitted to the public officials and audited by them.

On the other hand, the Conference is not asked by their Excellencies Messrs. Pepper and Calvo to give an endorsement or recommendation in favor of all or every one of the sections into which the Museum of Philadelphia is divided or organized; this is only sought in behalf of a Commercial Museum, which, as is publicly known and as many of their

Excellencies the Delegates to this Conference are aware, through their own knowledge, is an institution of vast importance, whose services to universal commerce are gratuitous and highly beneficial.

For these reasons, the Committee on Commerce and Reciprocity considers that a recommendation of this Conference in favor of the said Commercial Museum never could be interpreted in the narrow sense that it favors one individual to the injury of its competitors; and it considers, in addition, that to recognize the usefulness of this Museum, to which all or nearly all of the nations of America have given important collections, and have granted, as the United States have done, important pecuniary subsidies, would be but an act of injustice.

Therefore, the Committee has the honor to submit to the deliberation of this Assembly the following:

RESOLUTION.

The Second International American Conference recommends to the Governments of the Republics therein represented the advisability of adopting measures looking to the speedy completion and renewal of the collections of their products exhibited in the Commercial Museum of Philadelphia, and the transmission to the said Museum of the data, reports and publications of a general character, tending to favor and increase mercantile traffic.

Committee Room, January 20, 1902.—*Cecilio Baez.*—*Manuel Alvarez Calderón.*—*Lorenzo Anadón.*—*F. A. Reyes.*—*Fernando E. Guachalla.*—*Pablo Macedo.*—*Rafael Reyes.*—*Charles M. Pepper.*

SESSION OF JANUARY 24, 1902.

Secretary Duret.—The report of the Committee on Commerce and Reciprocity, to the effect that the Commercial Museum of Philadelphia be recognized as an institution worthy of the support and co-operation of the Conference, is now under discussion.

His Excellency Mr. Walker Martínez, Delegate from Chili.—I find myself perplexed in this case; I cannot vote for the report of the Committee, and would not like to vote against it. I know, Mr. President, that we have approved more than one resolution that lies outside of the purpose of the Conference; but in all of these votings, one can accept, can allow them to pass, because, after all, they are of no great importance. But in the present case, all of the gentlemen here present have been the object of many petitions, of many papers that we have not been able to read at length,—at least so far as respects myself,—relating to this affair. I have at my house a large number of those documents relating to the contest that has been initiated between two private interests, and I think that my honorable colleagues, like myself, have had to throw into the waste-basket many of those papers. And how are we going to decide upon private questions between the Philadelphia Museum and another private concern, that is engaged in more or less the same business? I must say frankly that I cannot make up my mind; I find in fact that among the labors of the said enterprise, there are some that are opposed to the granting of a recommendation. There is some very concrete data, for example, a photograph of a contract merely mercantile, by the terms, of which the Philadelphia Company is paid a certain sum per year. In an official bulletin there is statement to the effect

that the Company of the Philadelphia Museum is the most extensive and best organized mercantile agency for the furnishing of reports in the United States.

If, then, there is an official document of the United States in which it is stated that said Museums constitute the best mercantile agency, if there is a photograph of a contract entered into by them, I say, Sir, that in dealing with questions of private interest, is it proper, is it natural, is it fitting for the Congress to convert itself into an advertising agency,—since our recommendation would be equivalent to hang at the door of the Congress an advertisement, being, in this case, like a medal granted at an exposition in favor of certain articles, of certain industrial concerns?

I think that the Congress ought to guard well from falling into the error of granting this recommendation. The Committee states very properly, that there is a museum; but one of the constituent parts of that museum, engages in mercantile negotiations. It is said that there is no lucre for anybody, that it is a general institution; but we know that in the United States and in other parts of America, there are many institutions, like insurance companies, for instance, that pay dividends from the funds accumulated in favor of the assured; the lucre consists in the salaries and recompenses accorded to the persons interested, and in the manner agreed upon. Consequently, the Philadelphia Museum, although it may have a public character, is also a commercial agency.

I do not wish to sound this question, for it would be to fall into just what I wish to avoid, that is to say, to occupy my mind with private interests; but as the intention here is to procure that the Governments send to the Philadelphia Museum, data, information, reports, etc., as we are not prepared, in this respect, I shall vote against it.

When once a full knowledge is had as to just what this Museum is, since I must go to the United States and have to visit it, I will recommend it to my Government, if it merits such action, and provided it is of a public character, we can arrive at a determination that will leave us satisfied. Now, I propose this resolution: «The Second International American Conference recommends to the Governing Board of the International Bureau of the American Republics that it examine and render its resolution upon the matter referred to in the report of the Committee on Commerce and Reciprocity, relative to the Commercial Museum of Philadelphia.»

I think that in this manner we do not close the door; on the contrary, all the Ministers accredited in the United States, will see for themselves the importance of this Museum and will recommend it to their respective Governments, and if they do not do so, as some one feared, the International Bureau of American Republics may have this object: to take up this matter and study it, outling the private interests, in order to report to the respective governments.

I dare say, Mr. President, this resolution may be accepted, for I believe that the greater portion of the representatives have found themselves, like myself, in a very doubtful state of mind, in forming a decision upon this question, without having devoted to it due attention in reading the many pamphlets, memorials and documents that have been addressed to us.

His Excellency Mr. Pablo Macedo, Delegate from Mexico.—Messrs. Delegates: The Committee on Commerce and Reciprocity, to which the proposition passed, and which is responsible for the report now being discussed, also had many of the causes for vacillation that the Honorable Mr. Walker Martínez presented a few moments as his own, and it is sure that if it had seen the question in the aspect from which His Excellency considers it, that is to say, as a strife between two private interests, it would have concluded only with abstention.

The Conference is not a political body; in consequence, it is not its place to decide upon interests of any character, it is a body eminently international, that ought to occupy itself alone with those subjects that in some manner affect international interests. The Committee was not content then to study this affair lightly; it believe itself duty bound to appoint a sub-committee, and the honor fell upon me to be one of its members; thus, in order to place the question in the place where it belongs, I now beg to ask the attention of the Conference for a few moments.

The question that the sub-committee examined was especially this: is the Philadelphia Museum a public institution, as officially called in the sense given to this word in our language, or is it a private organization, which, declared to be of public utility, but still with private interest, has obtained greater or less support from the nations of America. Because the actual fact is this: the Philadelphia Museum has received ample subvention from the Federal Government, from the State Government of Pennsylvania and from the City of Philadelphia. Toward this object were directed the efforts used by the sub-committee in order to arrive at a clear result in its investigations. There were placed in its hands documents forming part of the official archives in the office of the Secretary, from which appear the following facts: the City of Philadelphia commissioned,—I understand about the commencement of the Chicago Exposition,—one of its most distinguished citizens, for the purpose of soliciting from the Committee, or from the persons authorized in that exposition to dispose of the collections that the Governments had exposed in the same, the donation of those collections, for the purpose of founding in the City of Philadelphia, not only a commercial museum, but a scientific, ethnologic and archaeologic one as well. This donation was made to the City of Philadelphia, and not to any private party. Then the City, by means of its two municipal councils, dictated a resolution instituting as public establishments the Museums of Philadelphia, and naming what is there called a «board of trustees,» so that, in its name, it might receive those collections, install them in an adequate place, as well as all those that it might receive in the future. Said board of trustees was to be composed of the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, the Chairman of the Board of Education, of the two Municipal Councils, of the Chairman of the Park Board, in fact of some eight or more public functionaries, and in addition, of other distinguished citizens. Years later that ordinance was modified, in the sense that said board of trustees was authorized to form statutes or by-laws and to fill the vacancies that might occur. Those by-laws, which also now form part of the archives in this matter in the hands of the Secretary of the Confer-