

NC-155

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE
THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Preliminary Inventory of Records
Relating to
International Arbitrations

(Record Group 76)

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NOTE

The 2024 version of this preliminary inventory is updated to reflect (1) the deletion of entries for records destroyed as not warranting continued preservation in the National Archives, (2) the removal of entries for cartographic and/or audio-visual records now in the custody of the special media branches, and (3) the inclusion of descriptions of series of records identified since preparation of the original preliminary inventory in 1967.

Unless otherwise noted, the entry number for each entry includes the prefix NC-155 (e.g. "NC-155-25" or "NC-155 25").

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction	1
Inventory	3
Records relating to arbitrations in which the United States or a representative of the United States acted as arbitrator	3
The Bulama Arbitration: Portugal and Great Britain, 1870 .	3
Armistice Agreement Between Spain and the Republics of Peru, Bolivia, Chile, and Ecuador mediated by the United States, 1871	4
Argentina-Paraguay Boundary Arbitration, 1878	4
Costa Rica-Nicaragua Boundary Arbitration, 1888	6
Argentina-Brazil Boundary Arbitration, 1895	8
Colombia-Italy Claims Arbitration, 1897	10
Chile-Argentina Boundary Arbitration, 1898	13
Venezuela-British Guiana Boundary Arbitration, 1899	13
Panama-Costa Rica Boundary Arbitration, 1914	16
Honduras-Nicaragua Boundary Arbitration, 1918	23
Honduras-Guatemala Boundary Arbitration, 1918	23
Tacna-Arica Arbitration and the Resulting Plebiscite, 1925-26	24
Commission of Inquiry and Conciliation, Bolivia and Para- guay, 1929	30
Records relating to arbitrations in which the United States was a party in the dispute	31
United States-Great Britain Fisheries Commission under the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854	31
Halifax Fisheries Commission, 1877, United States and Great Britain under the Treaty of Washington, 1871	33
Fur Seal Arbitration, 1895	35
Bering Sea Claims Commission, 1896-97, United States and Great Britain	38
North Atlantic Fisheries Arbitration at The Hague, 1910 . .	41
International Fur Seal Convention, 1911	44
Appendixes:	
I. Documents Presented to the Arbitrator in Support of the Paraguayan Case (Entry 8)	47
II. List of Reference Materials (Entry 15)	48
III. Argentine Evidence Bound in Volumes II and III (Entry 28)	49
IV. Copies of Documents Among the Argentine Papers (Entry 29)	51
V. Documents Among the Papers Relating to the Brazilian Case (Entry 32)	52

	<u>Page</u>
VI. Reference Works Submitted By Costa Rica (Entry 97)	53
VII. Reference Works of the Special Commission on Boundaries, Tacna-Arica Plebiscite, 1925-26 (Entry 141)	55
VIII. Decimal System Arrangement of the General Files of the Secretariat General (Entry 139)	57
IX. List of Pamphlets Concerning the Chaco Boreal Filed By the Delegation of Bolivia (Entry 139)	60
X. Miscellaneous Files of the Secretariat General (Entry 140)	62
XI. List of Maps (Entry 141)	64
XII. List of Printed Documents (Entry 202)	68
XIII. Printed Historical Documents (Entry 204)	69

INTRODUCTION

United States participation in arbitrations has been of two types: (1) those arbitrations in which the United States has acted as the arbitrator and (2) those in which the United States has been a party in the dispute. The resulting records have been preserved by the Department of State; and they now comprise part of the records in Record Group 76, Records of Boundary and Claims Commissions and Arbitrations.

This inventory describes all the records in Record Group 76 that relate to arbitrations. They amount to approximately 100 cubic feet. Most of the records relate to those arbitrations in which the United States acted as arbitrator.

Related records are in Record Group 59, General Records of the Department of State.

Most of the descriptions of maps were supplied by Charlotte M. Ashby. The descriptions of still pictures were supplied by Eric Maddox.

RECORDS RELATING TO INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATIONS

RECORDS RELATING TO ARBITRATIONS
IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES OR A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES
ACTED AS ARBITRATOR

The Bulama Arbitration: Portugal and Great Britain, 1870.

On January 13, 1869, a protocol was concluded between Portugal and Great Britain by which both countries agreed to submit to arbitration their dispute concerning sovereignty over the island of Bulama off the west coast of Africa, and "a certain portion of territory opposite." The contracting powers chose the President of the United States as arbitrator.

Assistant Secretary of State J. C. Bancroft Davis prepared a report for the Arbitrator, presenting the problem and summarizing the material presented by Portugal and Great Britain. On April 21, 1870, the award of President Ulysses S. Grant in favor of the Portuguese claim was delivered to the contracting powers by Secretary of State Hamilton Fish.

PAPERS CONCERNING THE BULAMA ARBITRATION. 1868-70. 1 vol. 2 in. 1

The documents created by this arbitration are bound in a volume and numbered from 1 to 35. At the beginning of the volume there is a list of the documents arranged by country and thereunder numerically. The documents include:

- (1) Award--a copy of the award of the Arbitrator, dated April 21, 1870.
- (2) Letters sent by the Department of State, 1868-70--copies of letters and apparent original letters sent by the Department of State to the representatives of the Governments of Portugal and Great Britain. Arranged chronologically.
- (3) Letters received by the Department of State, 1868-70. Copies of letters and original letters, some with enclosures, received by the Department of State from the representatives of Portugal and Great Britain relating to the arbitration. With many of the letters were enclosed a copy of the protocol creating the arbitration, the case of Great Britain, the British reply to the memorial of Portugal, the Portuguese reply to the British case, the Portuguese memorial, and a history of the Bulama dispute prepared by the Portuguese Government. Arranged chronologically.
- (4) Copy of the report submitted to the Arbitrator by J. C. Bancroft Davis, Assistant Secretary of State, concerning his investigation of the documents presented by the contracting powers.

Armistice Agreement Between Spain and the Republics of
Peru, Bolivia, Chile, and Ecuador
Mediated by the United States, 1871

After hostilities ceased in 1866 between Spain and the allied Republics of Peru, Bolivia, Chile, and Ecuador, a state of war still existed. In 1871 the United States offered to mediate an armistice between Spain and the allied Republics. The representatives were: Hamilton Fish for the United States, Mauricio L. Roberts for Spain, Manuel Freyere for Peru and Bolivia, Joaquin Godoy for Chile, and Antonio Flores for Ecuador. The armistice was signed at Washington on April 11, 1871.

ARMISTICE AGREEMENT. n.d. 1/2 in. 2

Manuscript copy of the armistice agreement (in English and in Spanish) bearing the official seal. This is presumably a copy of the agreement that was presented to the United States.

PROTOCOLS. 1870-71. 1 vol. 2 in. 3

Protocols of the conference at Washington. The original signed armistice agreement is included. Arranged chronologically by date of meeting.

Argentina-Paraguay Boundary Arbitration, 1878

The dispute between Argentina and Paraguay involved a land area of about 200,000 square miles of the Great Chaco, north of the Pilcomayo River. The dispute had its origin in a treaty of 1865 between Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay that concerned territorial claims of Paraguay. Until 1870 first Brazil, then Argentina and Uruguay waged war on Paraguay. From 1870 to 1876 negotiations were held between Argentina and Paraguay in an effort to settle the question of ownership of the disputed area. Finally, on February 3, 1876, a treaty was signed at Buenos Aires between Argentina and Paraguay, which submitted the question to arbitration and named the President of the United States as Arbitrator. On November 12, 1878, President Rutherford B. Hayes delivered his decision in favor of Paraguay.

AWARD. n.d. Negligible. 4

A copy of the award of President Hayes dated November 12, 1878.

LETTERS RECEIVED BY PRESIDENT HAYES ON JANUARY 14 AND MARCH 19, 1877.
1/4 in. 5

Copies of the letters received by President Hayes from the Presidents of the Argentine Republic and of Paraguay requesting that he act as arbitrator in the dispute over the Chaco area.

- "COMMENTS" ON THE DISPUTED AREA. n.d. 1/4 in. 6
A report on the disputed area presumably prepared in the Department of State to aid the President in arriving at a decision. Background information on the area and the resulting dispute is included.
- LETTERS RECEIVED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE. 1877-79. 1/2 in. 7
Letters, some with enclosures, received by the Department of State from the Paraguayan and Argentine Governments and relating to the Chaco area. Among the enclosures are reports from the Paraguayan Minister of Foreign Affairs concerning the administration of the area after the decision of the Arbitrator and a list of the materials submitted by Paraguay to the Arbitrator. There are English translations for those letters that are in Spanish. Among the letters received from the Argentine Government is one dated November 15, 1878, acknowledging the decision of the President. Arranged chronologically.
- DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE PARAGUAYAN CASE. 1878. 3 vols. and unbound papers. 9 in. 8
Annual reports, a diary, depositions, a newspaper, and other miscellaneous documents presented to the Arbitrator in support of the Paraguayan case. For a list of the documents, see appendix I.
- BRIEF OF THE PARAGUAYAN STATEMENT. n.d. 1/2 in. 9
A brief of the statement submitted to the Arbitrator by Paraguay, stating the Paraguayan case and giving reasons for Paraguay's claim to the territory.
- PARAGUAYAN STATEMENT. Mar. 14, 1878. 2 vols. 2 in. 10
The statement of the Paraguayan case presented to the Arbitrator--written in Spanish and accompanied by an English translation.
- ARGENTINE DOCUMENTS. Mar. 1878. 1 vol. 3 in. 11
Copies of diaries, journals, decrees, acts, notes, and other papers--chiefly in Spanish--submitted in support of the Argentine memorial. The documents are numbered 1-17 and are the second part. The first part is not among the arbitration records. Arranged by document number. An index is included.
- BRIEF OF THE ARGENTINE MEMORIAL. n.d. 1/2 in. 12
A brief of the memorial submitted by Argentina to the Arbitrator stating the Argentine case and giving reasons for Argentina's claim to the area.
- ARGENTINE MEMORIAL. 1878. 1 vol. 1 in. 13
The memorial of limits stating the Argentine case presented by Argentina to the Arbitrator. The memorial is written in English.

BOLIVIAN PROTEST OF APRIL 18, 1878. n.d. 1 in. 14

A photostatic copy of the protest made by the Bolivian Government to the Department of State concerning the Argentine-Paraguay boundary dispute. The protest is written in Spanish. An English translation is included.

REFERENCE WORKS. 1878, 28 vols. 3 ft. 15

Histories, reports, and miscellaneous works in Spanish and in French, presumably used as reference materials. In appendix II there is a listing of these documents.

The Costa Rica-Nicaragua Boundary Arbitration, 1888

By the terms of a treaty concluded December 24, 1886, the Republics of Costa Rica and Nicaragua agreed to submit to the President of the United States, as arbitrator, the question pending between them regarding the validity of the Treaty of Limits of April 15, 1858. If the Arbitrator should rule that the treaty was valid, there were questions in two other categories that he should decide upon. One concerned the right of Costa Rica to navigate ships of war or revenue cutters in the San Juan River; the other comprised 11 points of "doubtful interpretation" regarding the boundary between the two countries as stipulated in the Treaty of Limits.

President Grover Cleveland delivered his award on March 22, 1888. He ruled that the Treaty of Limits was valid and that Costa Rica could not navigate war vessels on the San Juan River but could navigate revenue cutters there. He also gave decisions on the 11 points of "doubtful interpretation" relating to the boundary. In rendering his decision President Cleveland made use of the report submitted to him by Assistant Secretary of State George L. Rives.

When the contracting powers began to mark the boundary, in accordance with President Cleveland's award, they encountered a different problem.

The marking of the boundary as set by the President was impossible because of shifting sands and the shifting of the river mouth.

A treaty of demarkation was concluded through the mediation of San Salvador on April 8, 1896, and another arbitral proceeding was instituted. Each of the contracting governments appointed two engineers or surveyors to trace and mark the boundary "pursuant to the provisions of the treaty of April 15, 1858, and the arbitral award of the President of the United States." It was provided that, in the event these commissioners could not agree, the point of disagreement would be submitted to a fifth surveyor appointed by the United States. This surveyor had the authority to decide any kind of dispute that arose. Gen. E. P. Alexander was appointed for the United States on February 17, 1897. By July 1900 the Boundary Commission had surveyed and marked the boundary.

AWARD OF MARCH 22, 1888. n.d. 1 item. Negligible. 19

A printed copy of the award of the Arbitrator, President Grover Cleveland.

MINUTES OF MEETINGS OF THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION. 1897-1900. 2 vols. 2 in. 20

Minutes of meetings of the Boundary Commission provided for in the award of the Arbitrator (see entry 19) to permanently mark and fix the boundary between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Included are maps of the area and astronomical data. These volumes were deposited with the Department of State as stipulated in the treaty of 1896. Two other sets, in Spanish, were deposited with Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

NOTES EXCHANGED BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND THE CONTRACTING POWERS. 1887-88. 1 vol. 2 in. 21

Notes, with enclosures, exchanged between the Department of State and the Costa Rican and Nicaraguan Ministers to the United States. The notes relate to appointments and to documents submitted to the Arbitrator. Included are a list of the notes exchanged (with a brief extract of the contents) and English translations of the notes that were written in Spanish. Arranged chronologically.

CASE OF COSTA RICA. 1887. 1 vol. 3 in. 22
Bound manuscript written in Spanish.

COUNTERCASE OF COSTA RICA. 1887. 1 vol. 2 in. 23
Bound manuscript written in Spanish.

CASES AND COUNTERCASES OF THE CONTRACTING POWERS. 1887. 1 vol. 3 in. 24

Printed copies of the cases and counter-cases of Costa Rica and Nicaragua (with English translations). Included are maps of the disputed areas.

REPORT TO THE ARBITRATOR. n.d. 1 item. Negligible. 25

A printed report to the Arbitrator by George L. Rives, Assistant Secretary of State, on the history of the dispute between the contracting governments and the questions involved for the Arbitrator.

Argentina-Brazil Boundary Arbitration, 1895

A disagreement between Argentina and Brazil involving 11,823 square miles of land in the State of Paraná, Brazil, and the rivers that formed its boundaries had long been the cause of controversies and wars. Direct negotiations and previous arbitrations had failed to settle the problem.

To prevent further armed conflict, a treaty was concluded between Argentina and Brazil on September 7, 1889, whereby both countries agreed to submit the controversy to arbitration by the President of the United States. His decision was to be made between the following boundary lines: (1) that of the rivers Pepiry-Guacú and San Antonio, the existing boundary of Brazil, or (2) that of the rivers Jangada and Chapeco, the boundary claimed by Argentina. On February 6, 1895, President Grover Cleveland delivered his decision in favor of Brazil.

ARGENTINE ARGUMENT. 1894. 1 vol. 2 in. 26

An argument submitted by the Argentine Republic to the United States President. Included are maps of the disputed area.

DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED IN EVIDENCE BY ARGENTINA. 1892-93. 4 vols. 27
1 ft.

Documents, in Spanish or Portuguese, submitted as evidence in support of the Argentine case. Among them are land patents, royal decrees, titles to land, correspondence, reports, statistics, and treaties. In each volume there is a listing of the documents in English. The documents in volume C have been translated into English and are described in entry 28.

ARGENTINE EVIDENCE. 1893. 3 vols. 6 in. 28

Bound volumes of printed documents and translations of the documents presented to the Arbitrator by Estanislao S. Zeballos of the Argentine Republic. Volume I contains translations of some of the documents described in entry 27. Included in the volumes are copies of treaties, letters, journals, reports, and clippings from the official journals of the Argentine and Brazilian Governments. The documents in volume I are arranged chronologically and those in volumes II and III are arranged numerically. See appendix III for a list of the documents in volumes II and III.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE ARGENTINE CASE. ca. 1894. 1 in. 29

Certified copies of documents relating to the Argentine case. Included are lists of evidence submitted by Argentina to the President of

the United States; lists of books cited; lists of manuscript letters, despatches, and other documents described in entry 27; and lists of maps that were submitted in evidence. See appendix IV for a list of documents among these papers.

STATEMENT OF ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER. 1893. 1 vol. 1/2 in. 30

The printed statement of Estanislao S. Zeballos ". . . to refute mistakes of Brazilian origin and to enlighten public opinion in South and North America" regarding the disputed area of Misiones. This statement was submitted along with the Argentine evidence.

BRAZILIAN STATEMENT AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS. 1894. 5 vols. 5 in. 31

The printed statement and appended documents comprise six volumes. Volume IV, however, is not among the arbitration records in the National Archives. It contained copies of documents in Spanish and Portuguese. Volume I contains an English translation of the Portuguese statement in volume II and includes a list of the documents in volume III and a list of the maps in volumes I, V, and VI; volume III contains an English translation of some of the documents described in entry 32; and volumes V and VI contain maps. Included in volume V is a detailed list of the maps.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE BRAZILIAN CASE. ca. 1893. 2 vols. and unbound papers. 4 in. 32

Original and certified copies of documents, in Spanish and Portuguese, relating to the Brazilian case. Some are translated into English. Included are lists of the documents and lists of the maps that accompanied the Brazilian statement. The documents are arranged numerically. For a list of the documents, see appendix V.

Colombia-Italy Claims Arbitration, 1897

The Colombia-Italy Claims Arbitration of 1897 grew out of claims made against the Colombian Government by Ernesto Cerruti, a native of Italy who had emigrated to Colombia in 1868 and had served as the Italian consul to Colombia from 1870 to 1882. He was also engaged in the operation of a firm, E. Cerruti and Co., that imported chiefly munitions. During the political disturbances of 1876 and 1877 Cerruti furnished munitions to the insurgent State government of Cauca, the State in which he resided.

Political disturbances occurred again in Cauca during 1885, and at this time the Federal Government was successful in putting down the insurrection by the State government. Cerruti, whose business partners included prominent political and military figures, was arrested and charged with complicity; his property was pillaged and his holdings were confiscated. He was soon released, however, upon the demand of the commander of an Italian warship, who supported his demand with the landing of an armed force. This incident resulted in a break in Italian-Colombian diplomatic relations, but relations were restored by a Spanish-mediated protocol. By the terms of this protocol, Colombia agreed to restore the confiscated property to Cerruti and to submit his other claims to mediation by the Spanish Government.

The decision of the Spanish mediator, delivered on January 26, 1888, led to the return to Cerruti of all his property; and it held that he was entitled to claims against the Colombian Government. The mediator stipulated that a commission composed of three members--one each from Italy, Spain, and Colombia--should be set up at Bogotá, Colombia, to which Cerruti would present his claims. The commission met at Bogotá on the appointed date, but it adjourned 3 weeks before it was to expire because Cerruti had failed to present his claims. Cerruti refused to present his claims on the ground that the Colombians would refuse to accept an unfavorable award.

This abortive attempt to settle the claims was followed by a long diplomatic correspondence between the Governments of Italy and Colombia. Another protocol was finally signed on August 18, 1894, by which the Governments of Italy and Colombia agreed to submit all the claims of Cerruti to the arbitration of the President of the United States. The claimant was represented before the Arbitrator by the firm of Coudert Bros. of New York; the Colombian Government was represented by Calderon Carlisle of Washington, D.C. On March 2, 1897, President Grover Cleveland delivered his decision. The award was in five parts: on three points the award was in favor of the claimant and on two points the claims were disallowed.

PROTOCOL. n.d. 1 item.

35

A printed copy of an English translation of the protocol that created the arbitration. This copy was submitted to the President by the Italian Government.

LETTERS RECEIVED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE. 1895-97. 1 vol. and unbound papers. 4 in 36

Letters, with enclosures, received by the Department of State from the counsel for Cerruti, the counsel for Colombia, the Italian Ambassador, the Colombian Chargé d'Affaires, and Cerruti. Included are some letters received by the Arbitrator but referred to the Department of State. Among the enclosures are books, documents, and a translation of the protocol creating the arbitration from both the Italian and the Spanish versions. Arranged chronologically.

STATEMENT AND BRIEF OF CASE. n.d. 2 vols. 1 in. 37

A statement and brief of the case on behalf of Ernesto Cerruti. One of the volumes is annotated and the other is a signed copy.

CLAIMANT'S EXHIBITS. n.d. 3 vols. 1 in. 38

Printed copies of evidence presented by the counsel for the claimant. Arranged by exhibit number.

DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED BY ITALY. n.d. 5 in. 39

Copies and translations of documents submitted in support of Italy's claims. Most of the papers relate to the Cerruti claim, but there are five other claims. Included is a revised translation of the "Green Book" (see entry 41). Arranged numerically.

BRIEF ON BEHALF OF ERNESTO CERRUTI. n.d. 1 vol. 1/4 in. 40

The brief is in reply to the Colombian case prepared by Coudert Bros.

"GREEN BOOK, 1886." n.d. 2 vols. 1 in. 41

The "Green Book" of the Italian Government containing the claim of Cerruti. One volume is printed in Italian. The other is printed in English and includes memoranda dated July 19 and 20, 1899, between Assistant Secretary of State A. A. Adee and J. M. Biddle regarding the printing of certain papers connected with the arbitration in Foreign Affairs.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE "GREEN BOOK" SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE. 1895. 1 in. 42

In three parts. This translation appears to be the one that was transmitted to the Department of State by the Italian Ambassador under cover of a letter of September 30, 1895. (See also entry 36.)

CONSENT OF COLOMBIAN COUNSEL. June 26, 1896. 1 vol. 1/4 in. 43

A statement of conditional consent of the counsel for Colombia, Calderon Carlisle, to the consideration of the argument and supporting documents filed on June 9, 1896, by the counsel for the claimant.

AFFIDAVIT OF JULIO ERRGIFO, COLOMBIAN CHARGÉ d'AFFAIRES. June 26, 1896. 1 item. 44

A sworn statement attesting that the Colombian Legation at Washington, D.C., had never had any books of the commercial firm of C. Cerruti and Co.

ARGUMENT PREPARED BY CALDERON CARLISLE, COLOMBIAN COUNSEL. 1896. 45
1/2 in.

An argument on behalf of the Republic of Colombia that was submitted to the Department of State under cover of a letter of March 30, 1896. It contains an appendix and a descriptive list of the translations of documents submitted by Colombia.

ARGUMENT OF COLOMBIA. 1896. 2 vols. 1 in. 46

An argument submitted to the Arbitrator on behalf of Colombia. One volume contains translations of documents originally in Spanish. Included is a descriptive list of Colombian documents translated into English.

EVIDENCE SUPPORTING COLOMBIAN CASE. 1895-96. 3 in. 47

Consists of printed copies of English translations of official publications, which are preceded by an introductory statement and followed by an appendix with a descriptive list of the documents, a history of subjects of disagreement, and supplemental documents. This evidence was submitted to the Department of State under cover of a letter dated March 30, 1896, from Calderon Carlisle, Colombian counsel.

DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED BY COLOMBIA. Oct. 31, 1895. 1/4 in. 48

Certified copies of articles of the Commercial Association of Ernesto Cerruti, in Spanish; certified copies of a letter from the Colombian Legation to the Italian Embassy and of the reply of the Italian Embassy, in French with an English translation; and two notes written (in Italian) by the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Colombian Ambassador at Rome on July 15 and 24, 1893, respectively.

DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED BY THE COLOMBIAN COUNSEL TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE. 1895-96. 10 vols. 9 in. 49

Printed documents submitted by the Colombian counsel to the Arbitrator and to the Department of State. The volume titles are Documents Submitted; Case of Colombia, History, Documents, and Argument; Report of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Colombia, 1888 (Spanish); Documents Relating to the Arbitration of the Cerruti Claims Published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Colombia, 1890 (French); Report of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Colombia to Congress, 1892 (Spanish); Diplomatic Documents Presented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Colombia to Congress, 1892 (Spanish); Mensoje Del Presidente de la Republica al

Consejo Nacional de Delegatorios de las Estados Sobre Le Cuestion Italiane, 1885 (Spanish); Report of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Colombia to Congress, 1890 (Spanish); and Documents Presented to Parliament and to Public Opinion by Ernesto Cerruti (Italian); Letter of J. Martos Jimenez to H. E. F. Crispi, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1889 (Spanish).

REPORT OF CALDERON CARLISLE, COLOMBIAN COUNSEL. June 26, 1896. 1 vol. 1/4 in. 50

Consists chiefly of printed copies of correspondence exchanged between Carlisle and Coudert Bros; a law firm representing the claimant.

Chile-Argentina Boundary Arbitration, 1898

An agreement was concluded between Chile and Argentina on September 30, 1898, under which both countries submitted to arbitration by the United States Minister to Argentina the disputed boundary of the Puna de Atocoma. A commission of delegates composed of one delegate from Chile and one delegate from Argentina met at Buenos Aires on March 1, 1899. The U.S. Minister was Henry L. Wilson.

MEMORANDUM, n.d. 1 item. 1/4 in. 51

A printed copy of a memorandum relating to the dispute between Chile and Argentina and the subsequent arbitration.

Venezuela-British Guiana Boundary Arbitration, 1899

An act of the United States Congress of December 21, 1895 (29 Stat. 1), established a Commission "to investigate and report upon the true divisional line between the Republic of Venezuela and British Guiana." The creation of the Commission was a voluntary movement on the part of the United States. Although the boundary line--whose actual location the Commission set out to ascertain--was of great importance to both Venezuela and Great Britain, neither of the countries involved was consulted or took part in the creation of the Commission or in the selection of the Commissioners.

Since 1840 the line between Venezuela and British Guiana had been in dispute. Venezuela had proposed arbitration but Great Britain had refused, and diplomatic relations between the two countries had been severed. The United States had also proposed arbitration in vain. In 1895 the United States, in accordance with the Monroe Doctrine, made a firm recommendation to the British that they arbitrate.

In a special message to Congress on December 17, 1895, President Cleveland had proposed that Congress authorize him to appoint a commission to determine where the boundary ought to be and, when the commission had reported, to assume the responsibility for enforcing its decision. The

Commissioners appointed under the 1895 act were: David J. Brewer, President (appointed January 4, 1896); Richard H. Alvey (appointed January 4, 1896); Frederic R. Coudert (appointed January 4, 1896); Andrew D. White (appointed January 4, 1896); and Daniel C. Gilman (appointed January 4, 1896). Severo Mallet-Prevost served as secretary and Perry Allen, as assistant secretary.

The work of the Commission was mainly that of compiling maps, documents, reports, and other information that would be of value to an arbitral tribunal and of use in determining the boundary.

Neither the United States nor Great Britain wanted war to develop over the dispute. Accordingly a court of arbitration was provided for by a treaty of February 2, 1897, between Great Britain and Venezuela. It consisted of two Justices of the United States Supreme Court, David J. Brewer and Melville Weston Fuller; two Englishmen, F. de Martens, who acted as President of the tribunal, and Richard Henn Collins; and a Russian jurist selected by the other four, Baron Herschell. The tribunal met at Paris and a decision was finally rendered in October 1899.

FINAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSION. 1898. 3 vols. 4 in. 52

Volume 1 contains the report; volume 2, extracts from archives; and volume 3, geographic and cartographic reports.

LETTERS RECEIVED BY THE COMMISSION. 1896-97. 1 ft. 53

Letters relating to the Commission's request for reports, books, and other information about the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana. The letters usually transmitted such material, but only in a few cases is the material among the letters. Included are some copies of letters sent by the Commission. Arranged chronologically.

LETTERS SENT BY THE COMMISSION. 1897. 1 in. 54

Original letters, with enclosures, sent by the Commission but returned because of a wrong address or an address unknown.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS SUPPORTING THE VENEZUELAN CLAIM. 1896. n.d. 55
Negligible.

The list is in Spanish. Included is an English translation.

ARGUMENT OF VENEZUELA. 1898. 1 vol. 1 in. 56

Volume 2 of the printed argument on behalf of Venezuela before the tribunal of arbitration. Volume 1 is not among the records.

VENEZUELAN CASE. 1898. 3 vols. 3 in. 57

A printed copy of the case of Venezuela presented before the tribunal of arbitration.

VENEZUELAN COUNTERCASE. 1898. 3 vols. 2 in. 58

A printed copy of the Venezuelan counter case presented before the tribunal of arbitration.

LIST OF APPLICANTS FOR POSITIONS WITH THE COMMISSION. n.d. 59
1/4 in.

Included is a brief biography of each applicant. Arranged by type of position.

REPORT RELATING TO THE TREATY OF MÜNSTER. 1896. 1/4 in. 60

A report by Geo. L. Burr, submitted to the Commission at its request, on the meaning of article V of the Treaty of Münster, 1648, between Spain and the Netherlands.

RECEIPT BOOK. 1896-97. 1/2 in. 61

A receipt book for documents received by the Commission. Indicated are date the document was received, name of recipient, and a brief description of the document. The entries are arranged chronologically.

The Panama-Costa Rica Boundary Arbitration, 1914

An arbitration agreement between Panama and Costa Rica, signed on March 17, 1910, provided for the submission of the following question to the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court: "What is the boundary between Panama and Costa Rica under and most in accordance with the correct interpretation and true intention of the award of the President of the French Republic made the 11th of September, 1900?"

Soon after Colombia and the United Provinces of Central America seceded from Spain and established themselves as independent nations, the question of determining their common boundary arose. Direct negotiations produced the Gual-Molina Treaty of 1825, the Herrán-Calvo Treaty of 1856, the Venezuela-Castro Treaty of 1865, and the Correso-Montúfar Treaty of 1876; but the desired end of permanently establishing a boundary was never attained by these treaties.

On December 25, 1880, an arbitration treaty was concluded between Colombia and Costa Rica naming the King of Spain as Arbitrator, but he died before a settlement was made. A second arbitration convention, in 1886, was equally fruitless. Finally, on December 4, 1896, a third arbitration treaty was concluded that was designed to carry out provisions of the previous treaties, and the President of France was named as Arbitrator. Under this agreement President Emile Loubet, after a study of documents and inadequate maps, handed down his decision on September 11, 1900.

Costa Rica was not satisfied with the Loubet decision and requested an interpretation of its meaning. The French reply was that an exact boundary could not be fixed because of a lack of geographic data, that a boundary could be drawn on a map, but that an actual survey would be necessary to determine the exact land boundary.

The award was never put into effect. Thirteen days after its declaration of independence from Colombia, Panama, on November 16, 1903, recognized the Loubet decision. In claiming its boundary, Panama incorporated into its territory the western part of the originally disputed area. Because that area was awarded to Colombia by the Loubet decision which Panama recognized, and because Panama claimed the former territory of the Department of Panama, the dispute was now between Panama and Costa Rica.

After several other unsuccessful attempts at settlement, arbitration was agreed upon between Panama and Costa Rica. The arbitral agreement of 1910 provided for the acceptance of the Loubet award on the Pacific and for submitting the question for arbitration. Chief Justice Edward D. White was asked to arbitrate, and on July 25, 1911, he accepted.

Panama was placed at a disadvantage because many of the documents and other sources of information were in the Colombian archives and inaccessible. Costa Rica, on the other hand, presented many documents and elaborate briefs in evidence.

In accordance with article II of the Convention of March 17, 1910, a Commission of Engineers was established to survey the disputed area. The members of the Commission were: Percy Herbert Ashmead, appointed by the President of Costa Rica; Frank Wellington Hodgdon, appointed by the President of Panama; and Ora Miner Leland and John Fillmore Hayford, appointed by the Arbitrator. Hayford acted as Chairman and Leland as Secretary. The Commission was concerned with the technical aspects of the arbitration, and its working force of four survey parties--A, B, C, and D--did the actual survey work which lasted from January to July 1913. On September 12, 1914, White rendered an award favorable to Costa Rica. Panama refused to accept his decision, holding that he had exceeded his authority in revising rather than interpreting the decision of Loubet. Costa Rica complained to the United States on September 15, 1915, and requested the United States to urge Panama to accept the award. A final solution to the problem was prevented by the outbreak of World War I.

FINAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF ENGINEERS. 1913. 3 vols. 3 in. 66

Includes minutes of the meetings of the Commission, the report of the Commission's geologist, extracts from letters and reports, the plan of the survey, reports on the organization and conduct of the survey, and a financial statement. The minutes are arranged by date of meeting.

MINUTES OF MEETINGS OF THE COMMISSION OF ENGINEERS. 1911-13. 2 in. 67

Arranged by date of meeting.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE COMMISSION OF ENGINEERS. n.d. Negligible. 68

These rules and regulations concern organization and procedures of the Commission. Arranged numerically.

CORRESPONDENCE EXCHANGED BETWEEN THE ARBITRATOR AND THE COSTA RICAN REPRESENTATIVE. 1911-14. 1 in. 69

Correspondence (with enclosures) exchanged between E. D. White, Arbitrator, and, mainly, J. B. Calvo, Costa Rican Minister to the United States, relating to the duties of the Arbitrator, the organization of the boundary survey, and other matters connected with the arbitration. Among the enclosures are reports, newspapers, and documents relating to appointments. Most of the papers are in English, but some are in Spanish and some are in French. Arranged chronologically.

CORRESPONDENCE EXCHANGED BETWEEN THE ARBITRATOR AND THE PANAMA REPRESENTATIVE. 1911-14. 1 in. 70

Correspondence (with enclosures) exchanged between the Arbitrator and, mainly, Belisario Parras, Panama's Minister to the United States, relating to appointments, disbursement of funds, and other matters concerning the arbitration. Among the enclosures are a copy of the French award, a copy of the convention setting up the arbitration, reports, and copies of minutes of meetings of the representatives of the contracting powers. Most of the papers are in English, but some are in Spanish and some are in French. Arranged chronologically.

CORRESPONDENCE EXCHANGED BETWEEN THE ARBITRATOR AND THE DISBURSING OFFICER. 1911-13. 3 in. 71

Correspondence (with enclosures) exchanged between the Arbitrator and Stanley H. Udy, Disbursing Officer, regarding accounts, payment of funds, bonding, deposits, and other financial matters relating to the arbitration. Among the enclosures are samples of checks, copies of agreements between the banks and the Commission, bonding forms, and reports. Arranged chronologically.

CORRESPONDENCE EXCHANGED BETWEEN THE ARBITRATOR AND THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION OF ENGINEERS AND AMONG THE COMMISSIONERS. 1911-13. 3 in. 72

Correspondence (with enclosures) exchanged between the Arbitrator and John F. Hayford, Chairman of the Commission of Engineers, relating to the survey of the boundary and to orders, resolutions, and administrative matters. Among the enclosures are reports, copies of resolutions, and other papers. Included also is some correspondence exchanged among the Commissioners. Arranged chronologically.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO EMPLOYMENT. 1911. 1 in. 73

Letters, some with enclosures, exchanged between John F. Hayward and applicants for employment with the survey. Among the enclosures are news clippings, photographs, and résumés. Arranged chronologically.

RECORDS OF THE COMMISSARY OFFICER. 1911-13. 6 in. 74

Correspondence (with enclosures), memoranda, and reports of George S. Schaeffer, commissary officer, relating mainly to the arrangement of accommodations and the procurement of supplies and information for the Commission. The correspondence was mainly with the Arbitrator, the disbursing officer, and members of the Commission. The memoranda and reports relate to Schaeffer's duties that involved the nontechnical aspects of the survey. Arranged chronologically.

RECORDS OF SURVEY PARTY A. Jan.-Oct. 1912. 2 in. 75

Correspondence exchanged mainly between F. L. Weakland, Assistant Engineer and head of Party A, and members of the Commission and the

disbursing officer and relating chiefly to administrative matters; progress reports; financial records relating chiefly to the accounts of the members of Party A; administrative records; and miscellaneous records. Arranged by type of document and thereunder chronologically.

RECORDS OF SURVEY PARTY B. Jan.-Oct. 1912. 2 in. 76

Correspondence exchanged mainly between John W. Howard, Assistant Engineer and head of Party B, and members of the Commission and relating chiefly to administrative matters; progress reports; and financial records relating chiefly to the accounts of the members of Party B. Arranged by type of document and thereunder chronologically.

RECORDS OF SURVEY PARTY C. Jan.-Oct. 1912. 2 in. 77

Correspondence exchanged mainly between W. F. Smith, Assistant Engineer and head of Party C, and members of the Commission; financial records relating mainly to the accounts of the members of Party C; progress reports; and administrative records. Arranged by type of document and thereunder chronologically.

RECORDS OF SURVEY PARTY D. Jan.-Oct. 1912. 2 in. 78

Correspondence exchanged mainly between E. R. Martin, Assistant Engineer and head of Party D, and members of the Commission; progress reports; and administrative records of Survey Party D. Arranged by type of document and thereunder chronologically.

SURVEY PLANS. 1912. 1 in. 79

Copies of plans for the survey, including instructions and methods for the actual survey work.

CORRESPONDENCE EXCHANGED BETWEEN THE DISBURSING OFFICER AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION. 1912. 1 in. 80

Relates to the purchasing of supplies for the survey parties and the Commission. Arranged chronologically.

CORRESPONDENCE EXCHANGED BETWEEN THE COMMISSION'S PHYSICIAN AND THE COMMISSION. 1912. 1 in. 81

Correspondence, with enclosures, relating to health problems and the administrative duties of the physician. Among the enclosures are reports on sanitation and health and the maintenance of good health in the area of the survey. Arranged chronologically.

TELEGRAMS AND CABLEGRAMS. 1911-13. 2 in. 82

Telegrams and cablegrams exchanged between the Arbitrator and members of the survey parties and the Commission; and between the disbursing officer and members of the Commission. Arranged chronologically.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES. 1911-13. 2 in. 83

Correspondence exchanged between the disbursing officer and various firms relating to the purchase of equipment and supplies for the survey parties. Arranged alphabetically by name of firm.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO PERSONNEL MATTERS. 1911-13. 2 in. 84

Correspondence exchanged between the professional-technical employees of the survey and the Commission relating to the employees' appointments, and correspondence exchanged relating to personnel matters. Arranged by type of position concerned.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS. 1911-12. 2 in. 85

Letters received and copies of letters sent by the Commission of Engineers relating to administrative matters. Arranged alphabetically by first letter of surname of addressee and thereunder chronologically.

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS. ca. 1912. 1 in. 86

Instructions relating to accounts, a draft of material to be submitted in the minutes of the Commission meetings, and resolutions to be submitted in the minutes of meetings. Arranged by type of document.

FINANCIAL RECORDS. 1912-13. 1 ft. 87

Consist of a journal, a ledger, a property book, inventory lists, receipts for advances in salary, canceled checks, receipts for "personal purchases," invoices, monthly statements, checkbooks, a deposit book, and canceled orders issued in payment of wages of laborers, and correspondence exchanged between the disbursing officer and the Commission relating to the closing of accounts. Arranged by type of document and thereunder chronologically.

ARGUMENT OF COSTA RICA. 1913. 1 vol. 2 in. 88

A printed copy of the argument of Costa Rica as presented before the Arbitrator.

DOCUMENTS FILED WITH THE ADMINISTRATOR BY COSTA RICA. 1888-1914. 89
1/2 in.

Original documents and copies of documents (in Spanish, French, and English) relating to the appointment of Ministers and to the survey.

EVIDENCE SUBMITTED BY COSTA RICA. 1913. 2 ft. 90

Manuscript copies and some original documents submitted by Costa Rica to the Arbitrator in support of the Costa Rican case. Among the documents are reports, histories, correspondence, statistical information, treaties, decrees, and grants (mainly in Spanish). Arranged in five bundles (A through E).

COUNTERCASE OF COSTA RICA. 1914. 1 vol. 2 in. 91
A printed copy of the reply of Costa Rica to the Panamanian argument.

REPORT OF LUIS MATAMOROS, THE CONSULTING ENGINEER FOR COSTA RICA. 1913. 1 vol. 1/2 in. 92

This report was submitted by Matamoros to the Costa Rican representative for presentation to the Arbitrator. It contains geological information and survey data.

TRANSLATIONS OF DOCUMENTS. 1913. 3 vols. 3 in. 93

Printed copies of translations of documents that were appended to the argument of Costa Rica and presented to the Arbitrator. Included is a volume of diagrams and maps.

REFERENCE WORKS SUBMITTED BY COSTA RICA. 1913. 27 vols. 3 ft. 94

Reference works that were submitted presumably to the Arbitrator as an aid in reaching a decision. See appendix VI for a list of these works.

OPINION CONCERNING THE QUESTION OF BOUNDARIES. 1913. 1 vol. 1/2 in. 95

An opinion concerning the question of boundaries between Panama and Costa Rica. It was submitted by Don Moret y Prendergast and Don Santamaria de Paredes at the request of the Costa Rican Government.

DOCUMENTS FILED BY PANAMA. 1905-14. 1/2 in. 96

Original and certified copies of documents printed (in Spanish, French, and English) for inclusion in the case of Panama. Included are some memoranda, dated 1926, relating to the printing of the documents. Arranged chronologically.

GEOGRAFIA DE PANAMA. 1909. 1 vol. 1/2 in. 97

A single volume, in Spanish, of the geography of Panama. It bears a Panamanian stamp on the title page and was presumably submitted by the representative of Panama to the Arbitrator.

MAPS. 1914. 1 vol. 1/2 in. 99

A bound volume of maps of the survey area that was attached to the Costa Rican counter case.

FIELD BOOKS. n.d. 80 vols. 4 ft. 107
Field books, sketch books, cross section books, and other books used in the survey by the Commission of Engineers. Arranged alphabetically by designation of field party (A, B, C, D).

COMPUTATIONS. 1912. 3 in. 108
Azimuth computations; longitudinal and latitudinal computations; time observations; computations for base lines, stations, and peaks; and other computations recorded by the survey parties. Included are some field sketches of the area. Arranged by type of computation.

MINERAL SPECIMENS. n.d. Negligible. 109
Five stones and four packets of mineral specimens collected by members of the survey parties and submitted to the Commission of Engineers for their final report.

Honduras-Nicaragua Boundary Arbitration, 1918

In 1918 the United States offered to mediate a boundary dispute between Honduras and Nicaragua. The question of their boundary had been submitted to arbitration by the King of Spain in 1906, but Nicaragua had refused to accept his award. In 1918, with war imminent between the two countries, the United States offered to mediate. Conferences were held in Washington but no final agreement was reached.

LIMITES ENTRE HONDURAS Y NICARAGUA. n.d. 1 vol. 1 in. 110
A summary of the arbitral proceedings (in Spanish).

REFERENCE WORK. 1905. 1 vol. 1 in. 111
Limites Entre Honduras Y Nicaragua (Madrid, 1905). This volume was apparently used for reference at the Conference.

Honduras-Guatemala Boundary Arbitration, 1918

In 1918 a conference was held at Washington under the auspices of the U.S. Department of State at which an attempt was made to arrive at a peaceful solution to the dispute between Honduras and Guatemala regarding their boundary.

In 1917 a dispute had developed between the two countries when Guatemala sent troops into the area along the Motagua River to halt construction

of a railroad by the Cuyamel Fruit Co. This company had a concession to build from the Government of Honduras, but the area was one to which ownership was contested. Guatemala had previously granted a concession in the area to two other foreign countries.

At the request of Honduras, the United States exercised its good offices to prevent an armed conflict, and both sides expressed a willingness to accept U.S. mediation. At the Conference both sides presented formal statements of their claims, and an economic survey of the area was made by a representative of the National Geographic Society. Neither party, however, would accept the solution that was offered and the proceedings were suspended.

CUESTIÓN DE LÍMITES ENTRE HONDURAS Y GUATEMALA. 1918. 1 vol. 1 in.

112

A single volume (Vol. III) relating to the boundary dispute (in Spanish).

Tacna-Arica Arbitration and Recruiting Plebiscite, 1925-26

After the War of the Pacific, 1879-83, between Chile and Peru, Chile retained sovereignty over the provinces of Tacna and Arica. Article 3 of the Treaty of Ancon, signed October 20, 1883, provided that the provinces continue in the possession of Chile for a period of 10 years after the ratification of the treaty, after which time a plebiscite would decide whether the territory would remain in the control of Chile or would revert to Peru. The country gaining control, it was further stipulated, would pay the other country 10 million pesos. The treaty further provided for a protocol to prescribe the manner in which the plebiscite would be carried out and the terms of payment of the 10 million pesos.

In 1892 a series of unsuccessful negotiations was begun. In January 1922, in an effort to settle the problem, the U.S. Government invited Chile and Peru to send representatives to Washington to negotiate directly; and in July of that year, following the negotiations, the two countries asked the President of the United States to arbitrate and to pronounce upon the question of the feasibility of holding a plebiscite. Peru held that article 3 of the Treaty of Ancon was invalid because of the lapse of time from the signing of the treaty, but Chile upheld the treaty. The United States agreed to arbitrate, and by April 1924 the claims of both countries were presented to the Arbitrator. On March 9, 1925, President Coolidge announced his decision that article 3 of the Treaty of Ancon was still valid. The Arbitrator also decided that Peru should receive the province of Tarata, held by Chile since the War of the Pacific.

In accord with the ruling of the Arbitrator, a Plebiscitary Commission was appointed consisting of three members--one appointed by Peru, one

appointed by Chile, and the third member, who acted as President of the Commission, appointed by the President of the United States. The Commission had the power and the duty to promulgate all necessary rules and regulations for conducting a plebiscite. The members of the Plebiscitary Commission were Gen. John J. Pershing, President (succeeded on January 27, 1926, by Maj. Gen. William Lassiter); Don Agustin Edward of Chile; and Manuel de Freyre y Santander, the Peruvian member.

The first session of the Commission was held at Arica during August 1925, at which time April 1926 was selected as the date for the plebiscite. The voting registers were to be opened on March 27, 1926, and of the total population of about 35,000 people, the number of voters could not exceed 6,000. The Registration and Election Boards were to inscribe the names of males who were able to read and write, or landholders or residents of at least 5 years. On the eve of the registration the Peruvian member of the Commission ordered all Peruvians to abstain from registering because of a conflict between the Peruvian and Chilean members. In an effort to counterbalance this order the registers were kept open, unsuccessfully, for an additional period of 30 days. The President of the Commission, General Lassiter, declaring the plebiscite to be abortive, resigned and declared the Commission at an end. Despite Chilean protests that his action exceeded the powers of the President of the Commission and overrode the award of the U.S. President as Arbitrator, the plebiscite failed. Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes then invited representatives of both Chile and Peru to come to Washington in order to renegotiate a peaceful solution. During May 1929 a settlement was reached whereby Arica remained in the control of Chile and Tacna reverted to Peruvian control.

The Special Boundary Commission, called for as a provision of the award of the Arbitrator, consisted of three members--one appointed by the United States, one by Chile, and one by Peru. The Commission was created to draw the boundary line of the territory covered by article 3 of the Treaty of Ancon. This article defined the boundaries of the provinces of Tacna and Arica.

The records described below as records of the Plebiscitary Commission are the records that were turned over to the Arbitrator following the completion of the work of the Commission. This was stipulated in the award of the Arbitrator. The records of the American Delegation were turned over to the Department of State, as were the records of the Special Boundary Commission of which Jay Morrow was Commissioner.

LIST OF COMMISSION RECORDS. n.d. 1 in.

113

A list of the records created by the Plebiscitary Commission. The list was sent with the records when they were transferred from the Commission to the Arbitrator. Arranged by type of document and thereunder chronologically.

- AWARD. Mar. 4, 1925. 1 vol. 1/2 in. 114
Opinion and award of the Arbitrator.
- "JOINT REPORT TO THE ARBITRATOR." n.d. 5 in. 115
A report made to the Arbitrator by Gen. John J. Pershing, First President of the Plebiscitary Commission and Maj. Gen. William Lassiter, Second President, covering the administration of the office of the President of the Commission. The report relates to the initial problem and the methods used in solving it.
- OUTLINE OF MINUTES OF MEETINGS OF THE PLEBISCITARY COMMISSION. n.d. 1 in. 116
Arranged chronologically by date of meeting.
- MINUTES OF MEETINGS OF THE PLEBISCITARY COMMISSION. Aug. 5, 1925-June 25, 1926. 15 vols. 3 ft. 117
Volumes 1-7 are in English and volumes 8-15 are in Spanish. Included in the minutes are transcripts of addresses to the Commission by notable international figures, reports, rules of procedure adopted by the Commission, and press releases. The records were designated as "Appendix A" by the Commission when they were transferred to the Arbitrator. Arranged chronologically by date of meeting.
- CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE PLEBISCITARY COMMISSION AND THE ARBITRATOR. Aug. 11, 1925-June 21, 1926. 3 in. 118
Correspondence and a few telegrams exchanged between the President of the Commission and members of the Commission, and the Arbitrator (those for the Arbitrator were exchanged through the Department of State) relating to the work of the Commission and the final award. The enclosures consist mainly of reports. These records were designated as "Appendix B" by the Commission when they were transferred to the Arbitrator. Arranged chronologically.
- CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION. 1925-26. 1 ft. 119
Correspondence and a few telegrams exchanged between the President of the Commission and members of the Commission. The correspondence relates to registration and election regulations, financial matters, personnel, decisions of the Arbitrator, and instructions from the President of the Commission. These records were designated as "Appendix C" by the Commission when they were transferred to the Arbitrator. Arranged alphabetically by subject. Included is a subject index.
- GENERAL RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON REGISTRATION AND ELECTION REGULATIONS. 1925-26. 6 in. 120
Minutes of meetings, registration and election regulations,

memoranda, correspondence, reports, and forms of the Committee. These records were designated as "Appendix D" by the Commission at the time they were transferred to the Arbitrator. Arranged by type of record and thereunder for the most part chronologically.

GENERAL RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE AND HEAR COMPLAINTS.

1925-26. 12 ft.

121

Correspondence exchanged between the Committee and Government officials and private individuals, reports on cases heard, and statistics compiled by the Committee. Among the enclosures are news clippings and evidence submitted to the Committee. These records were designated as "Appendix E," when they were transferred to the Arbitrator. Arranged by type of record: letters, index to reports, records of cases (2), and complaints transmitted by the Peruvian member of the Commission. A card index to the records relating to complaints is arranged alphabetically by first letter of surname of complainant.

RECORDS OF THE REGISTRATION AND ELECTION BOARDS. 1925-26. 19 ft. 122

Registration books, registration applications, questionnaires, appointment certificates, challenges, petitions, inscription lists, lists of petitions, lists of hearings, a list of appeals, notices of appeal, official circulars, instructions, other official materials that were distributed by the Commission, correspondence, minutes of meetings of the boards, mailing lists, unclaimed papers for the Peruvian and Chilean members of the Commission, and other papers relating to the 20 Election and Registration Boards. These records were designated as "Appendix F," when they were transferred to the Arbitrator. Arranged by type of record.

RECORDS OF THE DISBURSING OFFICER. 1925-26. 5 ft. 123

Letters received and copies of letters sent, a financial statement of September 1, 1926, a schedule of vouchers 1-1469 (A-N), vouchers 1-1469 (A-N) and annexes to vouchers, an auditor's report, receipts for payment, a bank contract, and bonds. There are also bills, property disposal receipts, canceled checks, check stubs, monthly bank statements, account books, and cash conversion schedules. These records were designated as "Appendix G," when they were transferred to the Arbitrator. Arranged chronologically.

RECORDS RELATING TO THE CHILEAN SPECIAL COURT. 1925-26. 6 in. 124

Letters received and copies of letters sent, decisions of the court (in Spanish and including an English translation), cases submitted to the court, and miscellaneous papers. These records were designated as "Appendix H," when they were transferred to the Arbitrator. Arranged by type of record.

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS. 1925-26. 1 ft. 125

Appointment papers, notices of meetings of the Commission, personnel papers, forms, press releases, receipts for documents, notices of registration, and other papers of a general nature. These papers were designated as "Appendix I," when they were transferred to the Arbitrator. Arranged by type of record.

MINUTES. 1925-26. 3 ft. 126

Annotated draft copies of the minutes of the meetings of the Plebiscitary Commission (in English and Spanish). These minutes were designated as "Group A, American Delegation Files," when they were transferred to the Department of State. Arranged chronologically by date of meeting.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE PLEBISCITARY COMMISSION. 1926-27. 1/2 in. 127

This correspondence relates mainly to the transfer of the Commission records to the Arbitrator and to their certification. These records were designated as "Group B, American Delegation Files," when they were transferred to the Department of State. Arranged chronologically.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSION AND THE CHILEAN AND PERUVIAN MEMBERS. 1925-26. 2 in. 128

Relates mainly to grievances of the Chilean and Peruvian members of the Commission. These records were designated as "Group C, American Delegation Files," when they were transferred to the Department of State. Arranged chronologically.

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON REGISTRATION AND ELECTION REGULATIONS. 1925-26. 6 in. 129

Samples of blank forms, instructions to the Election Board, regulations, reports, and miscellaneous papers of the Committee on Registration and Election Regulations. These records were designated as "Group D, American Delegation Files," when they were transferred to the Department of State. Arranged by type of record.

RECORDS OF THE COMMITTEE TO HEAR AND INVESTIGATE COMPLAINTS. 1925-26. 2 ft. 130

Reports, records of hearings, case papers, memoranda, and miscellaneous papers of the Committee To Hear and Investigate Complaints. These records were designated as "Group E, American Delegation Files," when they were transferred to the Department of State. Arranged by type of document.

RECORDS OF THE REGISTRATION AND ELECTION BOARDS. 1925-26. 4 in. 131

Letters received and copies of letters sent, appeals, minutes of

meetings, memoranda, and reports. These records were designated as "Group F, American Delegation Files," when they were transferred to the Department of State. Arranged by type of document.

FINANCIAL RECORDS. 1926. 1/2 in. 132

Letters received and copies of letters sent, memoranda, and a report relating to the finances of the American Delegation of the Plebiscitary Commission. These records were designated as "Group F, American Delegation Files," when they were transferred to the Department of State.

RECORDS RELATING TO THE CHILEAN SPECIAL COURT. 1925-26. 2 in. 133

Decisions, a review of decisions, and correspondence exchanged between the President of the Commission and the Judge of the Chilean Special Court. These records were designated as "Group H, American Delegation Files," when they were transferred to the Department of State. Arranged by type of document.

FIELD REPORTS. Aug.-Dec. 1925. 2 ft. 134

Consist mainly of reports of interviews held by members of the American Delegation with people in the plebiscitary territory to determine their national feelings and grievances. Included are reports on conditions in the area, reports on deportations from the area, copies of steamship lists, and other miscellaneous papers. These records were designated as "Group I, American Delegation Files," when they were transferred to the Department of State. Arranged by type of document.

INFORMATION REPORTS. Dec. 1925-June 1926. 3 ft. 135

Reports concerning: deportations of Peruvians from Tacna, Peruvians and Chileans leaving from and arriving in the plebiscitary territory, population, and propaganda. Included are some miscellaneous reports. These records were designated as "Group J, American Delegation Files," when they were transferred to the Department of State. Arranged by type of document. Indexed by subject.

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION. 1925-26. 8 ft. 136

Included are memoranda; personnel papers; reports on propaganda, complaints, the census, interviews and investigations, espionage, laws, resolutions, and property of the Commission; a report giving general information on Tacna and Arica; letters received from Peruvian and Chilean Ambassadors; copies of letters sent; incoming telegrams and copies of outgoing telegrams; copies of rules and regulations of other plebiscites held; maps; and newspapers. The records are in Spanish and English. They were designated as "Group K, American Delegation Files," when they were transferred to the Department of State. Arranged by type of document.

SEAL. n.d. 5 items. 137

The seal of the Plebiscitary Commission and four rubber stamps. These items were designated as "Group B, American Delegation Files," when they were transferred to the Department of State.

RECORDS OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSION ON BOUNDARIES. 1925-26. 34 vols. 9 ft. 138

Mainly reference volumes used by the Commission. (Some of the volumes are printed in Spanish and some in English.) For a list of these works, see appendix VII.

RECORDS RELATING TO THE CASE AND COUNTER-CASE. 1924-1929. P-86
3 boxes.

Records pertaining to the case and counter-case of the Tacna-Arica arbitration between Chile and Peru. Included are publications relating to arbitrator decisions and maps of chairman of the Special Boundary Commission, Tacna-Arica Arbitration Jay Johnson Morrow's proposed boundary line. Also included are records relating to U.S. arbitrators of the Tacna-Arica Arbitration and Recruiting Plebiscite President Calvin Coolidge, General John J. Pershing, and General William Lassiter. Unarranged.

Commission of Inquiry and Conciliation, Bolivia and Paraguay, 1929

The Commission of Inquiry and Conciliation was set up under a protocol signed on January 3, 1929, by the Bolivian and Paraguayan diplomatic representatives to Washington. The protocol had been initiated by the International Conference of American States on Conciliation and Arbitration that met at Washington in December 1928.

The Commission was to investigate the controversy between the Republics of Bolivia and Paraguay resulting from armed conflict at Vanguardia between troops of the two countries. Ownership of the territory which included Vanguardia had long been disputed by Bolivia and Paraguay, and previous arbitrations and treaties had failed to resolve the problem.

The five neutral Commissioners designated by the Governments of the United States, Mexico, Colombia, Uruguay, and Cuba were: Brig. Gen. Frank Ross McCoy, United States; Dr. Fernando Gonzales Roa, Mexico; Dr. Raimundo Rivas, Colombia; Gen. Guillermo Ruprecht, Uruguay; and Dr. Manuel Marquez Sterling, Cuba. Dr. David Alvesteugi and Sr. Enrique Finot represented Bolivia, and Dr. Enrique Bordenave and Dr. Francisco C. Chaves represented Paraguay.

The Commission was successful in arranging for a truce following the fighting at Vanguardia, and it undertook a study of the Chaco region with the assistance of geographers and economists. A report of the Chairman was submitted on September 21, 1929.

Both Bolivia and Paraguay accepted the Commission's proposals and, following the work of the Commission, negotiations were begun by these countries in an effort to finally settle the problem.

GENERAL FILES OF THE SECRETARIAT GENERAL. 1929-30. 4 ft. 139

Arranged as a subject file, with predetermined subjects designated by a decimal code. For a breakdown of the material within these files, see appendixes VIII and IX.

1818; at the same time British fishermen were admitted to the inshore fisheries on the eastern coast of the United States north of the 36th parallel of north latitude. In each case it was expressly declared that the "liberty" thus granted applied "solely to the sea fishery," and that the "salmon and shad fisheries, and all fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers," were "reserved" by each country "exclusively" for its own fishermen.

The places reserved for open fishing, however, were not specified in the treaty. To prevent or settle any disputes concerning them, the treaty stipulated that each contracting power would appoint a commissioner to decide upon all places that were closed or open for fishing. The commissioners would be required to name an umpire to decide questions they could not settle. The decision of the commissioners and the umpire would be given in writing and would be signed in each case, and the contracting powers would "consider the decision of the commissioners conjointly, or of the Arbitrator or Umpire, as the case may be, as absolutely final and conclusive in each case decided upon them or him respectively."

The Commission was organized in 1855. The Commissioners on the part of the United States and Great Britain were, respectively, G. G. Cushman, of Maine (appointed March 3, 1855), and M. H. Perley, of New Brunswick. Richard D. Cutts, of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, served as U.S. surveyor; and George H. Perley, of New Brunswick, served as British surveyor. The survey began on August 25, 1855. By October 1856 rivers in both the United States and Canada had been surveyed; however, because of a dispute, operations were halted for 7 months. The dispute over 24 fishing places in Prince Edward Island was finally decided by an umpire; 18 awards were made in favor of the British claim and six in favor of the U.S. claim.

On July 1, 1858, Cushman resigned and was succeeded by Benjamin Wiggin. Wiggin conducted the survey from July 1858 to November 1858, at which time he met with Perley, and they agreed that all the rivers in Nova Scotia were to be open to U.S. fishermen. Wiggin resigned on March 9, 1859, and John Hubbard was appointed U.S. Commissioner. Hubbard was succeeded by E. L. Hamlin in March 1861. Following the death of Perley in August 1862, Joseph Howe, of Nova Scotia, was appointed British Commissioner.

The treaty was terminated in March 1866 by the United States, and the Commission ceased to exist. By this time, however, all the delimitation except a small section of the southern coast of Newfoundland and a section of the coast of Virginia had been completed.

LETTERS SENT AND RECEIVED BY THE U.S. COMMISSIONERS. 1855-56. 2 vols. 3 in. 143

Letters received and copies of letters sent by the U.S. Commissioner. Included are reports to the Department of State on various aspects of the work of the Commission. Arranged chronologically.

LETTERS RECEIVED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE REGARDING THE FISHERIES COMMISSION. 1854-66. 2 in. 144

Chiefly letters, with enclosures, but including reports submitted by the U.S. Commissioner to the Department of State concerning the work of the Commission. Arranged chronologically.

LETTERS AND REPORTS RELATING TO FISHERIES. 1817-67. 1 vol. 3 in. 145

These letters, with enclosures, and reports were received by the Department of State. The reports include statistics on the amount of fishing done by U.S. fishermen in Canadian waters, the catch of the fishermen, and the amount of fishing done by other countries. Included is a copy of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854. Arranged chronologically.

REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMISSION. 1855-66. 1 vol. 2 in. 146

A report of the U.S. and British Commissioners who surveyed the areas of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island to determine U.S. fishing liberties.

Halifax Fisheries Commission, 1877, United States and Great Britain, Under the Treaty of Washington, 1871

The Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 between the United States and Great Britain was terminated in 1866, and the disputes regarding fisheries began

anew. By the terms of the Treaty of Washington of 1871 between the United States and Great Britain a commission was created to settle the disputes.

Commissioners appointed under the treaty were: Ensign H. Kellogg for the United States; Alexander T. Galt for Great Britain; and Maurice Delfossee, named by the Austrian Ambassador to Great Britain. The first conference was held on June 15, 1877, at Halifax, and the cases for both sides were concluded at the 77th meeting on November 21, 1877, in conformance with the stipulation that cases be closed within a period of 6 months from the date of organization of the Commission. The award of the Commission, made on November 23, 1877, provided that \$5 1/2 million in gold be paid by the United States to Great Britain.

PROCEEDINGS. 1877. 8 vols. 8 in. 149

Published proceedings of the Halifax Commission that were presented by the British agent to the Department of State. Included are maps, reports, statistical information, and copies of correspondence. There is a subject index arranged by the first letter of the subject and a name index arranged by the first letter of the surname of the person testifying before the Commission.

APPENDIXES TO PROCEEDINGS. 1877. 11 vols. and unbound papers. 1 ft. 150

Printed copies of the appendixes to the proceedings of the Halifax Fisheries Commission. Included are maps, statistics, copies of letters, copies of court decisions, affidavits, speeches of consuls, and United States and British evidence. There are annotations on some of the pages. Arranged chronologically.

SUBJECT INDEX TO DOCUMENTS. 1877. 1 vol. 1/2 in. 151

An index to documents that were presented in evidence before the Commission.

SUBJECT INDEX TO EVIDENCE PRESENTED BEFORE THE FISHERIES COMMISSION ON BEHALF OF GREAT BRITAIN. 1 vol. 1 in. 152

This index was prepared by the Department of State.

BRIEF. June 15, 1877. 1/4 in. 153

A printed copy of a brief prepared by the British Commissioner in reply to a brief presented by the United States Commissioner concerning the extent of jurisdiction of a maritime State.

STATEMENT OF BRITISH CASE. n.d. 1/2 in. 154

A copy of the statement of the British case as presented before the Commission. Included is an appendix giving statistical information.

REPORT BY THE BRITISH COMMISSIONER. n.d. 1/4 in.

155

A reply by the British Commissioner to opinions on the fisheries question as stated by the United States Government.

REPORT. 1877. 1 vol. 1/2 in.

156

A copy of a report on the effect of the fishery clauses of the Treaty of Washington on the fisheries and fishermen of Canada. Included are subject index and an appendix giving statistical information.

Fur Seal Arbitration, 1895

Shortly after the purchase of Alaska it became apparent that the seal herd on the islands in the Bering Sea was exposed to serious diminution because of pelagic (open-sea) hunting. The only protection for the herd was provided by an act of Congress of July 27, 1868 (15 Stat. 241), that made it unlawful to kill seals "within the limits of Alaskan territory or in the waters thereof." Because of questions involving Russian jurisdiction in the Bering Sea, this act could not be effectively enforced. In 1886, however, a U.S. revenue cutter seized a British ship for pelagic sealing in these waters, and other seizures were made in 1887. Suits under the above-cited act were instituted in the Federal court at Sitka by the U.S. attorney, and the seized vessels were condemned and sold at auction. The question of jurisdiction in these waters remained, and an attempt was made to more clearly define "the waters of Alaska." Subsequently, in 1889 an act was passed (25 Stat. 1009) that upheld the decision of the court at Sitka, and the territorial waters of Alaska were clearly defined to include the Bering Sea area.

Secretary of State Blaine sought an international agreement to give protection to the rapidly declining seal herd, but few governments showed any interest in this proposition. The U.S. Government refused to abandon its claim of jurisdiction over the Bering Sea beyond the 3-mile limit, or to pay damages resulting from British claims of seized vessels. Since both the United States and British Governments were firm in their opposing views the only alternative was arbitration.

Under the terms of a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded at Washington, D.C., on February 29, 1892, the dispute was to be arbitrated at Paris. The United States and Great Britain were each to appoint two arbitrators; and France, Italy, and Sweden and Norway were each to name one arbitrator.

The U.S. Arbitrators were Justice John Harlan, senior member, and Senator John T. Morgan, both appointed June 6, 1892; the counsels were E. J. Phelps, James C. Carter, Frederic R. Coudert, and Henry W. Blodgett; and the U.S. agent was John W. Foster, appointed June 6, 1892. The Arbitrators for Great Britain were Sir John Thompson and Lord Hannen, and

the British agent was Charles H. Tupper. Baron Alphonse de Courcel was the arbitrator named by France; Marquis E. Visconti Venosta, the arbitrator named by Italy; and Gregers Gram, the arbitrator named by Sweden and Norway.

The overall decision of the tribunal was unfavorable to the United States. The award contained a provision for international regulations intended to provide protection for the seals, but it provided little protection against pelagic sealing. The Secretary of State of the United States and the British Ambassador negotiated the British claims for damages regarding seized vessels.

REPORT OF THE U.S. AGENT AND COPIES OF ALL DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED TO THE TRIBUNAL. 1895. 16 vols. 2 ft. 157

Volume I contains the printed report of the U.S. agent, the protocols of the proceedings, the award and declaration, and the opinions of Justice Harlan and Senator Morgan. Volume II contains the Treaty of Arbitration, 1892, and information relating to the historical and jurisdictional questions. The other volumes contain copies of the arguments (and their appendixes) presented by the United States and Great Britain. Included are maps, statistical information, copies of correspondence, and facsimiles of documents (in Russian) from the Alaskan archives. There is a subject index in each volume.

AWARD OF THE TRIBUNAL OF ARBITRATION. n.d. 1/8 in. 158

The statement of the award is written in French. Included is an English translation.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE U.S. CASE. ca. 1892-93. 3 ft. 159

Included are correspondence, affidavits, and depositions. Arranged alphabetically by name of correspondent, Government agency, or deponent.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE U.S. COUNTERCASE. 1820-92. 5 vols. and unbound papers. 10 in. 160

Included are correspondence, affidavits, depositions, reports on sealing and seals, ships' logs, and statistical reports. Arranged chronologically.

U.S. ARGUMENT. 1897. 1 vol. 1 in. 161

A copy of the argument for the case of the United States as presented before the Tribunal of Arbitration.

PRINTED PAPERS RELATING TO THE BRITISH CASE. 1890-93. 11 vols. 9 in. 162

Included are the British case, argument, and counter case and appendixes to the case, argument, and counter case, copies of correspondence, and the report of the Commission. There is a subject index volume.

AGREEMENT, COUNTERCASE, AND ARGUMENT. 1892-93. 3 vols. 3 in. 163

The volumes contain copies of the agreement of the Bering Sea Commission, and the British counter case and argument presented before the Tribunal of Arbitration (in French).

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS. n.d. Negligible. 164

A summary of claims of both the United States and Great Britain for seized vessels. Arranged numerically by claim number.

PRINTED PAPERS RELATING TO THE FUR SEAL ARBITRATION. 1895. 8 vols. 1 ft. 165

Included are the U.S. case and appendixes to the case, the U.S. argument and appendixes to the argument, the U.S. counter case, and maps and charts. Most of the volumes include a subject index.

INDEX. n.d. 1 vol. 1 in. 166

A subject index to affidavits used in the U.S. case and counter case.

ABSTRACTS OF AFFIDAVITS USED IN THE U.S. CASE AND COUNTERCASE. n.d. 167

1 vol. 1 in.

Arranged alphabetically and indexed by first letter of surname of signer.

LETTERS RECEIVED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE FROM JOHN W. FOSTER, U.S. AGENT. 1893. 1 vol. 4 in. 168

With some of the letters there are enclosures, such as reports on sealing and reports on the proceedings of the Tribunal. Arranged chronologically.

PROTOCOLS, DECLARATIONS, AND DECISION OF THE TRIBUNAL. 1893. 1 vol. and unbound papers. 3 in. 169

All the documents are in French.

DEPOSITIONS FOR THE CASE AND COUNTERCASE OF THE UNITED STATES. 1892. 170

4 vols. 9 in.

Arranged alphabetically by name of deponent.

LETTER RECEIVED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE. 1892. Negligible. 173

A letter, with enclosure, received by the Department of State from

E. J. Phelps concerning the Bering Sea controversy. Included are newspaper clippings of a speech made by Sir George Baden-Powell concerning his mission to the Bering Sea.

REPORTS AND NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS RELATING TO SEALS AND SEALING.

1891-92. 1 in.

174

Arranged chronologically.

REGULATIONS REGARDING FISHERIES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES. n.d. 3 in. 175

These regulations were submitted to the Department of State by the various countries in the language of the country or in French.

PAPERS IN THE ALASKAN ARCHIVES. 1819-66. 3 in. 176

Included are correspondence, journals, and photostatic copies of letters written in Russian. Arranged chronologically.

LOGBOOKS. 1871-93. 9 vols. 6 in. 177

Logbooks of sealing vessels (the schooners W. P. Sayward, Ethel, Kate and Anna, Albatross, Angel Dolly, Grace, and Peru). Arranged chronologically.

CARD INDEX. 1880-91. 9 in. 178

A card index to sealing ships and their catches from 1880 through 1891. Arranged alphabetically by name of ship.

Bering Sea Claims Commission, 1896-97,
United States and Great Britain

A treaty of February 8, 1896, between the United States and Great Britain provided for the Bering Sea Claims Commission, ratifications for which were exchanged on June 3, 1896. The British claims against the United States concerned the jurisdictional rights of the United States in the Bering Sea and the seizure of British ships by the United States for action that the United States claimed was a violation by the British in the territorial waters of the United States.

A Tribunal of Arbitration of 1893 had decided in favor of Great Britain concerning its claims against the United States for the seizure of vessels. It was the function of the Bering Sea Claims Commission, created by the treaty of 1896, to decide the amount of compensation to which the claimants were entitled.

The Commission met at Victoria, British Columbia, and at San Francisco, Calif., during 1896 and 1897. The Commissioners--Secretary of State Richard Olney and the British Ambassador to the United States, Julian Pauncefote--were appointed by their respective heads of state. In case the Commissioners failed to agree, an umpire was to be appointed by

the President of the Swiss Confederation to settle the difference. The award to Great Britain was to be paid by the United States 6 months after it had been finally ascertained.

On December 17, 1897, the Commissioners rendered an award of \$473,151.26 against the United States.

North Atlantic Fisheries Arbitration
at the Hague, 1910

A convention concluded between the United States and Great Britain on January 27, 1909, provided for submittal of the question of disputed fishing rights to the Hague Tribunal for arbitration. Seven questions relating to the interpretation and intent of article I of the Treaty of 1818 were to be answered by the Tribunal. Five members of the Permanent Court at the Hague were selected and agreed upon by the United States and Great Britain. They were: Dr. H. Lammasch, Doctor of Law, University of Vienna; Jonkeer A. F. de Savornin Lohman, Doctor of Law, the Netherlands; George Gray, Judge, U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals; Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Doctor of Law, Chief Justice of Canada; and Luis M. Drago, Doctor of Law, Argentine Republic.

The decision of the Court, given on September 7, 1910, provided for the protection of New England fishermen and sustained the Newfoundland claim to local jurisdiction. The decision was more of a compromise than a decisive award in favor of either country.

DECISION. 1910. 1/4 in.

A printed copy of the decision of the Hague Tribunal.

193

- DISSENT TO THE DECISION. 1910. 1/4 in. 194
 A copy of Dr. Luis M. Drago's reasons for dissent to the award on question V.
- PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL. 1910. 8 vols. 2 ft. 195
 Copies of the proceedings of the 40 sessions before the Tribunal as recorded by the official U.S. court reporter. Arranged by date of session.
- SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS. 1908-9. 12 vols. 2 ft. 196
 A summary of proceedings under the special agreements of January 27, 1909, between the United States and Great Britain. A general outline and summation of the controversy. Arranged by volume number.
- CASE PRESENTED BY THE UNITED STATES. 1910. 1 vol. 1/2 in. 197
 The case consists of an argument of Elihu Root on behalf of the United States (reprinted from the Record of Proceedings).
- CASE OF GREAT BRITAIN. 1909-10. 4 vols. 6 in. 198
 Two volumes presenting the case of Great Britain and two volumes presenting the British counter case.
- ARGUMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES. 1909. 2 vols. 4 in. 199
 Printed copies of the argument before the Tribunal.
- INTERNATIONAL LEGAL OPINIONS GIVEN AT THE HAGUE. 1909. 2 vols. 6 in. 200
 English translations from the works of many publicists who wrote about the various interpretations of international law concerning the seas. These writings were used before the Tribunal.
- JOINT COMMISSION REPORT. 1896. 1 vol. 3 in. 201
 A report concerning survey of fishing practices along the Canadian-United States border. The typescript report was signed by both the United States and British representatives.
- PROCEEDINGS OF PREVIOUS CONFERENCES. 1871-88. 3 in. 202
 Printed protocols, memorials, and memoranda assembled for the information of the Hague Tribunal. For a listing of these documents, see appendix XII. Arranged as listed in the appendix.
- LETTERS RECEIVED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE. 1879. 2 in. 203
 These letters, received from A. D. Foster and F. J. Babson, relate to U.S. fishing interests in Canada. Arranged chronologically.

PRINTED DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE FISHERIES. 1782-1910. 3 in. 204

Various documents presumably assembled for the information of the Tribunal. Arranged chronologically. For a list of these documents, see appendix XIII.

DANIEL WEBSTER LETTER. 1908. Negligible. 205

A certified copy of a letter written by Daniel Webster concerning the fisheries problem. The copy was received from the New Hampshire Historical Society.

RECIPROCITY TREATY OF 1854. 1910. Negligible. 206

A copy of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854.

International Fur Seal Convention, 1911

Provisions for the protection of the North Pacific seal herd in the award of the fur seal arbitration of 1893 proved ineffective. By 1910 the herd that had once numbered some 4 million had been reduced by pelagic sealers to about 100,000.

At the invitation of the United States Government, representatives of Russia, Japan, and Great Britain met at Washington with the United States representatives to work out an international agreement that would save the seal herd from eventual destruction. The delegates for the United States were Charles Nagel, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and Chandler P. Anderson, Counselor for the Department of State. Delegates for Russia were Pierre Botkine, Mr. Brajnikoff, and Baron Noldé; for Japan, Baron Yasuya Uchida and Hitoshi Duaké; and for Great Britain, James Bryce and Joseph Pope.

The Conference first met on May 11, 1911, and within 3 months an agreement had been worked out by the representatives. Under the terms of the agreement the signatory powers bound their nationals not to engage in pelagic sealing; and stipulations were also made for the protection of other sea life and certain plumage birds. To compensate for the losses of revenue that would arise from the restrictions on sealing, the agreement provided that the United States would annually pay Japan and Great Britain a percentage of the proceeds from the strictly regulated land kill.

PROTOCOLS. May 11-July 18, 1911. 1 vol. 1/2 in.

216

Copies of the protocols adopted by the International Fur Seal Conference. Arranged by protocol number.

APPENDIX I

Documents Presented to the Arbitrator in Support
of the Paraguayan Case (Entry 8)

1. Memoria Del Ministerio De Relaciones Exteriores Presentada al Congreso Nacional en El Año 1876. Buenos Aires, 1876.
2. Memoria Del Ministerio De Relaciones Exteriores Presentada al Congreso Nacional En El Año 1877. Buenos Aires, 1877.
3. Diary of Father Amancio Gonzales Escobar relating to all the occurrences connected with the "Reducción de Melodía." Handwritten. ca. 1763.
4. Suplemento Ao Relatorio Do Ministerio Dos Negocios Estrangeiros De 1875. Republica Argentina E Paraguay. Questão De Limites. Com operacão Do Brazil, Negociacão No Rio de Janeiro. Rio de Janeiro, 1875.
5. Espediente. Contains the report prepared in 1872 by the Procurador General of Asunción, Don Juan de Machain, and the 30 depositions of witnesses taken in the same year.
6. Certified copy of the Treaty of Limits between the Republic of Paraguay and the Argentine Republic of February 3, 1876.
7. Copy of the decree of 1855 founding in the "Chaco" the French colony "Nueva Burdeos," later called "Villa Occidental." In Spanish and in French.
8. La Reforma, November 24, 1877. (Asunción newspaper)
9. Original testimony of documents referred to in the memorandum of March 1, 1878, under Exhibit C from No. 1 to No. 75.
10. Appendix And Documents Annexed To The Memoir Filed By The Minister Of Paraguay, On The Question Submitted To Arbitration. New York, 1878.

APPENDIX II

List of Reference Materials (Entry 15)

1. Memoria Del Ministerio De Relaciones Exteriores Presentada Al Congreso Nacional En 1874. Buenos Aires, 1874.
2. Memoria Del Ministerio De Relaciones Exteriores Presentada Al Congreso Nacional En El Año 1876. Buenos Aires, 1876.
3. Limites Con Bolivia. D. Mariano Zorreguieta. Salta, 1872.
4. Memoria Sobre Los Limites Entre La Republica Argentina Y El Paraguay 1867. Buenos Aires, 1867.
5. Cuestion De Limites Entro La Republica Argentina Y Bolivia. Manuel Ricardo Trelles. Buenos Aires, 1872.
6. Historia Argentina. Luis L. Dominguez. Buenos Aires, 1870.
7. Le Droit Des Gens Ou Principes De La Loi Naturelle. M. P. Pradier-Fodéré. Paris, 1863. 3 vols.
8. Voyages Dans L'Amérique Méridionale. C. A. Walckenaer. Paris, 1809. 4 vols.
9. Histoire Du Paraguay Et Des Etablissements De Jésuités. L. Alfred Demersay. Paris, 1860. 2 vols.
10. Descripcion E Historia Del Paraguay Y Del Rio De La Plata. Don Agustin De Azara. Madrid, 1847. 2 vols.
11. Le Paraguay Moderne Et L'Intérêt Général Du Commerce. Benjamin Poucel. Marseille, 1867.
12. Cópies de las Farria.
13. Historia de la Provincia del Paraguay Rio de la Plata y Tucuman. Padre Pedro Lozano. Buenos Aires, 1873. 2 vols.
14. La République Du Paraguay. Alfred M. Du Graty. Bruxelles, 1865.
15. La República Del Paraguay. Alfredo M. Du Graty. Besonzan, 1862.
16. El Paraguay Independiente. Asuncion, 1859. 2 vols.
17. Memorias De Don Felix De Azara. Don Agustin De Azara. Madrid, 1847.
18. Revista Del Rio De La Plata. Andres Lamas, et al. Buenos Aires, 1871.
19. Principias De Derecho Internacional. Andres Bello. Paris, 1864.

APPENDIX III

Argentine Evidence Bound in Volumes
II and III (Entry 28)

Volume II

1. Apontamentos Sobre Os Limites Entre O Brazil E A Republica Argentina. (Rio de Janeiro, 1882). Data concerning the boundaries between Brazil and the Argentine Republic.
2. Ligeiras Noticias Sobre A Provincia Do Paraná, Etc. Brief notes concerning the Province of Paraná, by Dr. José Candido da Silva Muricy, Member of the Directory Council of the Provincial Exposition, 1875.
3. Discussao Da Questao De Limites Entre O Paraná E Santa Catherina, Etc. Discussion of the Question of Boundaries between Paraná and Santa Catherina, by Bento Fernandez de Barros. Published by the Curitiba Literary Club. Rio de Janeiro, 1877.
4. Documentos Sobre La Question De Limites En Misiones, Etc. Documents on the Boundary Question In Misiones between the Argentine Republic and Brazil. Buenos Aires, 1883.
5. A Questao Missioes, Per Ante O Tribunal Arbitral, Etc. The Question of Misiones before the Tribunal of Arbitration. New material to confirm the rights of Brazil, by Henrique C. R. Lisboa. Marine Officer and Brazilian Diplomat. Petropolis, 1892.
6. Contra-Memorandum. Counter memorandum. Buenos Aires, 1884.

Volume III

1. Memoria do Conselheiro Duarte. 1870. Notes on the question of the boundary between Brazil and the Republic of New Granada by Consul Duarte; explanatory statements of the maps accompanying the report made to the General Assembly concerning the boundary question by the Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, August 27, 1870.
2. Limites con Brasil: Diario Official. Boundaries within Brazil. Official Journal of the Republic Of the United States of Brazil. Published at Rio de Janeiro, August 9, 1891.
3. Declaraciones del Baron de Cotegipe y del Gobierno Brasileiro en el Diaro Official. Declarations of the Baron de Cotegipe and of the Government of Brazil, published in the Official Journal.
4. Quintino Bocayuva. Discurso del Consejero Octaviano. Quintino Bocayuva's comments on the speech of the Councilor Octaviano.
5. Tratado de Montevideo. Discusion en el Congreso del Brasil. Declaraciones del Negociador y Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores,

Senor Bocayuva. The Treaty of Montevideo, Discussion in the Congress of Brazil. Declarations of the Negotiator and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senor Bocayuva.

6. Nota del Gefe de los Demarcadores del Brasil, reconociendo las Posesiones Argentinas. Letter written by the Chief of the Demarcators of Brazil recognizing the Argentine possessions.
7. Nota del Gefe de los Demarcadores Brasileiros, declarando que el Brasil no ha establecido hitos en al Territorio Litijioso. Letter of the Chief of the Brazilian Demarcators declaring that Brazil had not established landmarks in the disputed territory.

APPENDIX IV

Copies of Documents Among The Argentine Papers

(Entry 29)

1. Text of treaty of peace and amity between Don Carlos IV, King of Spain, and Don Joao, Prince Regent of Portugal and the Algarve, June 6, 1801.
2. Papers relating to (1) "Finding the Pepiri," (condensed and in part quoted from the Spanish Diary of the Survey of 1759-60); (2) Survey of the Pepiri; and (3) Discovery and survey of the San Antonio.
3. Accounts of the exploration and survey of the Pita River, the Uruguay-Mini, and other sections of the country around San Juan, 1788.
4. Demarcations under the treaty of 1777.
5. (a) Demarcation under treaty of 1777. (b) Demarcation under the treaty of 1777.
6. Letters from the Argentine Minister, Pitkin, to James G. Blaine, Secretary of State of the United States, enclosing a letter from Mr. Zeballos of Argentina regarding Argentina's support of the Bureau of American Republics in Washington, D.C.
7. Decision of the King of the Netherlands on the disputed points of boundary under Article V of the Treaty of Ghent, 1814, between the United States and Great Britain. The Hague, January 10, 1831.
8. Brazil-Argentine Boundary Arbitration (Argentine case)--treaties, demarcations, etc.
9. Question before the Arbitrator in determining the boundary between Brazil and Argentina.
10. Early colonial history relating to the disputed area.

APPENDIX V

Documents Among the Papers Relating to the
Brazilian Case (Entry 32)

2. The Spanish diary of the First Demarcation, 1759-60. Certified copy. 1 vol.
3. Special instructions given on July 27, 1758, to the Commissioner of the Second Demarcating Party. Certified copies in Spanish and in Portuguese. English translation in Volume III, Documentos, of the Brazilian case presented to the Arbitrator (entry 31).
4. Documents concerning the Spanish Consulting Junta appointed June 3, 1776, by Carlos III, King of Spain, to examine the boundary question. Certified copies in Portuguese.
5. Royal instructions, dated Aranjuez June 6, 1778, and addressed to the Viceroy of the Spanish Provinces of the Rio de la Plata. Certified copy. English translation in Volume III, Documentos (entry 31).
6. Alleged original of the Special Instructions for the Demarcation of boundaries in South America proposed by Gen. D. Juan Joseph de Vertiz, Viceroy of the Provinces of Rio de la Plata and approved by Carlos III, King of Spain, January 12, 1779. In Spanish. English translation in Volume III, Documentos (entry 31).
7. Census for 1890 of the population in Comarca de Palmas, Paraná (Brazil). In Portuguese. 1 vol. English translation reproduced in Volume III, Documentos (entry 31).

APPENDIX VI

Reference Works Submitted by Costa Rica
(Entry 94)

1. Thiel, B. A. Datas Chronolicas para la Historia Eclesiastica De Costa Rica. n.d. 2 vols.
2. De Peralta, Manuel M.
Costa-Rica Y Colombia de 1573a 1881. Madrid, 1886.
Expose Des Droits Territoriaux De Costa Rica. Paris, 1898.
Geographie Historique Et Droite Territoriaux De Costa Rica. Paris, 1900.
Jurisdiction Territorriale De Costa Rica. Paris, 1899.
Limites De Costa Rica Y Colombia. Madrid, 1890.
Costa Rica Y Costa De Mosquitos. Paris, 1898.
Costa-Rica Nicaragua Y Panama en el Siglo XVI. Madrid, 1883.
3. No author given. Limites Entre Nicaragua Y Honduras. 1905.
4. Iglesias, Francisco Maria. Documentos Relativar á la Independencia. Costa Rica, 1891.
5. No author given. Coleccion De Leyes Y Decretos. Costa Rica, 1910.
6. No author given. Revista De Costa Rica en el Siglo XIX. Costa Rica, 1902.
7. No author given. Indice De Los Protocolos De Cartago. Costa Rica, 1909.
8. No author given. Coleccion De Los Leyes Y Ordenes. Costa Rica, 1886. 3 vols.
9. Fernandez, Leon. Documentos Para La Historia De Costa-Rica. Costa Rica, 1881. 7 vols.
10. Moore, John Bassett. Memorandum on Uti Possidetis. Rosslyn, Va., 1913.
11. Selvela and Poincare. Boundaries Between Colombia and Costa Rica. n.d. (In French)
12. The following five works are bound in the same volume.
 1. Consultation De Me A. Maura, etc., etc., Sur La Question De Limites entre la Colombie et le Costa-Rica. Madrid, 1900.
 2. Consultation del'illustre Collége des Avoints de Séville sur Certaines question relatenia au Différend de Limites entre la Colombie et le Costa Rica. Seville, 1900.
 3. Poincare, R. Différend de Limites entre la Colombie et le Costa Rica. Paris, 1900.
 4. Poincare, R. et. al. Différend entre la Colombie et le Costa Rica, Arbitrage de Son Excellence M. le Présidente de la République Française. Résumé des Conclusions de la Colombie. Paris, 1900.

5. Différend au sujet de Limites entre la Colombie et la Costa Rica. Résumé Chronologique des Titres Territoriaux de la République de Colombie. Paris, 1899.

APPENDIX VII

Reference Works of the Special Commission on Boundaries,
Tacna-Arica Plebiscite, 1925-26
(Entry 141)

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2. Logarithmical Tables of Numbers and Trigonometrical Functions. Baron von Vega. New York, 1926.
3. Rules of Order. H. M. Robert. New York, 1904.
4. The Land System of Mexico. American Geographical Society. Research Series No. 12. George McClutcheon McBride. New York, 1923.
5. A B C Code. W. Clausen-Thue, F.R.G.S. New York, 1923.
6. Catalogue, Geological Maps of South America. American Geographical Society. Research Series No. 9. Henry B. Sullivan. New York, 1922.
7. H. O. 174. South America Pilot, Form 3. Hydrographic Office, U.S. Navy. 1920.
8. Mapa de Chile publicado por la Oficina de Mensura de Tierras. Grados-31-33. Seccion-Santiago. (1 map, bound)
9. Grados-33-35. (1 map, bound)
10. The American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac. 1925. Bureau of Navigation, Department of the Navy. Washington (G.P.O.), 1923.
11. The American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac. 1926. Washington (G.P.O.), 1924.
12. Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. Arbitraje de Tacna y Arica. Documentos de la Comision Especial de Limites. Vols. 2, 3, and 4. Replica del Reru por Paul Porras Barrenechia. Anexos. Lima, CasaEditora, "La Opinion Nacional." Mantas 152. 1927. 3 vols.
13. In the Matter of the Arbitration between the Republic of Chile and the Republic of Peru with respect to the Unfulfilled Provisions of the Treaty of Peace of October 20, 1883 under the Protocol and Supplementary Act Signed at Washington July 20, 1922. Opinion and Award of the Arbitrator.
14. Chilean Statement to Special Commission on Boundaries, Tacna-Arica Arbitration. Volumes 1 and 2.
15. An American Boundary Dispute. Decision of the Supreme Court of the United States with respect to the Texas-Oklahoma Boundary. Isaiah Bowman. Reprinted for the Geographical Review. Vol. xiii. No. 2. April 1923. P. 161-189. American Geographical Society.
16. Supreme Court of the United States. State of Oklahoma, Complainant vs. State of Texas, Defendant, the United States, Intervener. October Term 1926. No. 6 Original. 4th Report of the Boundary Commissioners. Washington, January 31, 1927.

17. The same. No. 15 Original. October Term 1923. Report of Medio Line Survey. April 25, 1924.
18. Republica De Chile. Oficina de Mensura de Tierras. La Linea de Frontera con la Republica de Bolivia. Luis Risopatron S., Director. Con dos graficos, un mapa i diez fotografados. Santiago, 1911.
19. Arica en el Presente. I en el porvenir Su Saneamiento por el Dr. Conrado Rios. Santiago, 1914.
20. Provincia de Tacna, Division Administrativa. 1921. Reglamento de Inscripcion y Eleccion del Plebiscito de Tacna y Arica. 17 de Enero de 1926.
21. Arbitration between Peru and Chile. The Case of Peru. In the Matter of the Controversy Arising out of the Question of the Pacific before the President of the United States of America, Arbitrator. Washington, 1923 (Vol. 1). Appendix to the Case of Peru, Exhibits (Vol. 2). The Countercase of Peru (Vol. 3). Appendix to the Countercase of Peru (Vol. 4).
22. Tacna-Arica Arbitration. The case of the Republic of Peru submitted to the President of the United States as Arbitrator under the Provisions of the Protocol and Supplementary Agreement entered into between Chile and Peru at Washington on July 20, 1922 (Vol. 1). Appendix to the Case of Chile (Vol. 2). The Countercase of Chile (Vol. 3). Appendix to the Countercase of Chile (Vol. 4). Notes on the Peruvian Case and Appendix (Vol. 5).
23. Alphabetized Card Index of "Cases, Countercases, and Appendices to Cases and Countercases of Chile and Peru," A-Z.

APPENDIX VIII

Decimal System Arrangement of the General Files
of the Secretariat General, (1 file folder
for every indented decimal number) (Entry 139)

000	GENERAL
000.2	Popular Comment
010	Entertainment
020	Distribution of Documents
030	Publicity
031	Bulletins for the Press
032	Newspaper Clippings
033	AP Press Releases
034	Press Interviews
100	ADMINISTRATIVE
101	Delegations
101.01	Precedence
101.02	Credentials
101.1	Bolivian
101.2	Colombian
101.3	Cuban
101.4	Mexican
101.5	Paraguayan
101.6	United States
101.7	Uruguayan
110	Premises and Buildings
120	Organization and Functions
120.01	Oath of Office of Commissioners
120.1	Agenda (chronological order)
120.2	Record of Meetings (chronological)
130.1	Office Rules and Regulations
140	Property
141	Photostats
142	Telephone Service and Equipment
143	Office Equipment and Supplies
144	Printing and Binding
145	Periodicals
146	Reference Books
147	Photographs of the Commissioners
150	Personnel
150.1	Organization of Secretariat General
151	Applicants for Employment
152	Individuals
152	Pan American Union

160	Appropriations and Expenses
161	Termination of Secretariat General
200	CHACO DISPUTE
200.1	Communications of the International Conference of American States on Conciliation and Arbitration With Bolivia and Paraguay
200.2	Communications of League of Nations With Bolivia and Paraguay
200.3	Protocol of January 3, 1929
200.31	Origin of Protocol (by J. O. Murdock)
200.32	Analysis of Protocol (by General Ruprecht)
201	British Minister's Views on Bolivia
210	Diplomatic Antecedents
210.1	Hayes Award, Paraguay-Argentina, 1878
210.2	Award of H. B. M. Edward VII, Argentina-Chile, 1902
210.3	Award of Spanish Crown, Colombia-Venezuela, 1891
210.31	Rules of Procedure of Swiss Federal Council, 1916
220	QUESTIONS CONSIDERED BY THE COMMISSION
220.01	Amplification of Powers of the Commission
221	Repatriation of Nationals
221.1	Interrogatories
221.11	Incident of Bolivian Soldiers Ignacio Vargas and Esteban Chiburu
221.12	Incident of Paraguayan Corporal Pantaleon Arce and his squad of 8 privates
221.2	Fortines
221.21	Boqueron
222	Events of May 4 and 5, 1929
222.1	Astronomical Location of Fortin Vanguardia
223	Direct Settlement
224	Arbitration
225	Conciliation
226	Memoranda
226.1	Boggs
226.2	Christie
226.3	Platt
227	Report of the Chairman of the Commission of Inquiry and Conciliation, Bolivia and Paraguay
230	MEMORIALS SUBMITTED BY DELEGATIONS OF COUNTRIES CONCERNED, APRIL 4, 1929
230.1	Distribution of copies
231	Bolivian
231.1	Annex No. 1
231.2	Annex No. 2
231.3	Annex No. 3
231.4	Annex No. 4

231.5	Annex No. 5
232	Paraguayan
232.1	Annex No. 1
232.2	Annex No. 2
232.3	Annex No. 3
232.4	Annex No. 4
232.5	Annex No. 5
232.6	Annex No. 6
232.7	Annex No. 7
232.8	Annex No. 8
232.9	Annex No. 9
232.10	Annex No. 10
240	COUNTER MEMORIALS SUBMITTED MAY 15, 1929
240.1	Distribution of copies
241	Bolivian
241.01	Resumen
241.1	Annex No. 1
241.2	Annex No. 2
241.3	Annex No. 3
241.4	Annex No. 4
241.5	Annex No. 5
241.6	Annex No. 6
241.7	Annex No. 7
241.8	Annex No. 8
241.9	Annex No. 9
241.10	Annex No. 10
241.11	Annex No. 11
242	Paraguayan
242.01	Resuman
251	Petroleum Resources and Development

APPENDIX IX

List of Pamphlets Concerning the Chaco Boreal
Filed by the Delegation of Bolivia
(Entry 139).

1. Conflicto Boliviano-Paraguayo. Paginas Para la Historia by Julio Oroza Daza. Los Ataques a los Fortines Vanguardia y Boquerón. La Responsabilidad del Agresor. Quien Tiene La Razón? Buenos Aires, Marzo de 1929.
2. República de Bolivia. Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto. Actas y Documentos de las Conferencias de Plenipotenciarios Bolivianos y Paraguayos. Realizadas en Buenos Aires Bajo los Auspicios del Gobierno Argentino. La Paz, Bolivia. Escuela Tipografica Salesiana. 1929. Anexo No. 4. Original.
3. Biblioteca de la Asociación Paraguaya. El Problema de las Fronteras By Fulgencio R. Moreno. Buenos Aires. 1927.
4. The Bolivia-Paraguay Strife.
5. Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. Notas y el Memorandum de Bolivia contra el Tratado de Arbitraje Argentino-Paraguay de 1876. La Paz, Bolivia. Escuela Tipografica Salesiana. 1929.
6. El Chaco Paraguayo y Sus Tribus. By Don José de Alarcon y Cañedo pbro. Riccardo Pittini-Salesiano. Apuntes Etnograficos y Leyendas la Mision Salesiana. Sociedad Editora Internacional.
7. Los Derechos de Bolivia sobre el Oriente y el Chaco Boreal. By Coronel Miguel Alaiza. Con 44 vistas ilustrativas y un mapa del Oriente y del Chaco. La Paz, Bolivia. Litografias e Imprentas Unidas. 1928.
8. El Chaco Boreal. Informe del Doctor Manuel Dominguez, miembro de la Comisión Asesora de Límites, que arruina las tesis bolivianas y expone las titulos del Paraguay sobre dicha zona. (Publicación Oficial) (Ter tomo) República del Paraguay. Asunción. Imprenta Nacional. 1925.
9. Descripción de la Nueva Provincia de Otuquis en Bolivia. Segunda Edición Corregida y Aumentada por Mauricio Bach, Secretario de la Misma Provincia con Permiso del Empresario. Año de 1842. Reimpresión publicada en 1885 por el Dr. Antonio Quijarro. Tercera Edición. 1929 La Paz, Bolivia. Lit. e Imp. "Unidas."
10. Paraguay-Bolivia. Contrarréplica del Dr. Manuel Dominguez al conferencista boliviano Dr. Cornelio Rios. Conferencias dadas en el Teatro Nacional de la Asunción. Imprenta Nacional. 1925.
11. The Disagreement and Conflict between Bolivia and Paraguay. A Concise Statement for the Foreign Press and the Judgment of the World. By José Aguirre Achá.

12. La Zona de Arbitraje en el Litigio Boliviano-Paraguayo. By José Aguirre Achá. Al Traves de las Gestiones Diplomaticas. 1929. La Paz, Bolivia. Editorial "Renacimiento," Flores, San Roman y Cia.
13. El Desacuerdo y el Conflicto entre Bolivia y el Paraguay. By José Aguirre Achá. Exposición Sintética para la Prensa Extranjera y la Apreciación Mundial. Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Bolivia. La Paz, Bolivia. Talleres "Renacimiento."
14. Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. Libro Blanco. Documentos relativos a las Conferencias de Buenos Aires sobre la cuestión de límites Paraguayo-Boliviana y algunos antecedentes. 1927-1928. República del Paraguay. Asunción. Imprenta Nacional. 1928.
15. República de Bolivia. Boletín del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. Enero-Febrero 1929. Talleres Gráficos "Renacimiento," La Paz.
16. La Jurisdicción del Plata. By Luis M. Baumgartner. (Problema de Derecho internacional Público planteado con ayuda de las ciencias históricas y geográficas. - Apéndice: La isla de Martín García.) Minas, Uruguay. Antonio Monfort Doria, Impresor. 1929.

APPENDIX X

II Miscellaneous Files of the Secretariat General
(Entry 140)

Miscellaneous Folders

1. Tentative Guide to the Decimal Files of the Secretariat General
2. Requests for information by the public
3. Data on the Paraguay River
4. Unused Rules and Regulations of the Commission
5. Letters of Thanks and Appreciation
6. Historical Sketch of the Dispute
7. Copies of La Nuova Democracia
8. Despatches to Department of State regarding Chaco
9. Biographical Sketches of the Commission Members

Administrative Folders

1. Record of Material Shipped to and Received from Printer, June-October 1930
2. Memoranda and Correspondence regarding Salaries of Editorial Staff, January 2-October 8, 1930
3. General Memoranda regarding Editorial Staff, January 4-October 17, 1930 (Titled inaccurately as "Communications")
4. Memoranda pertaining to supplies obtained from Department of State, March 5-November 19, 1929
5. Record of material delivered for use of the Commission
6. Fiscal Memoranda
7. Administrative Memoranda, March 14-December 31, 1929

Folders regarding Commission Proceedings

1. Memoranda and correspondence regarding printing and binding Commission Proceedings, January 3-September 15, 1930
2. Instructions to Printer, June 24-October 8, 1930
3. Correspondence with Printer, June 19-October 16, 1930

Book of Spanish newspaper clippings. (Printed volume used as Scrapbook.)

Distribution Receipts, March 11-December 31, 1929

"Proceedings of the Commission of Inquiry and Conciliation, Bolivia and Paraguay." Manuscript. Spanish.

"Proceedings of the Commission of Inquiry and Conciliation, Bolivia and Paraguay." Manuscript. English.

APPENDIX XII

List of Printed Documents (Entry 202)

Printed "Protocol of Fisheries Conference," Nos. I-XXX, Nov. 22, 1887-Feb. 15, 1888. Duplicate copies of Nos. I-VI. At least one copy each of Nos. I-XXX is signed by John B. Moore, Third Assistant Secretary of State of the United States, and J. H. G. Bergne, Superintendent of the Treaty Department of the British Foreign Office.

2a) "Reply of the Governor of Canada to the Observations of the Government of the United States on the Answer to the 'Proposal,'" Nov. 15, 1887. Presented by the British Plenipotentiaries in Conference, Nov. 28, 1887.

3a) Countermemorial of the United States plenipotentiaries. Jan. 18, 1868.

4a) "Transit of Fish in Bond." Countermemorial by the United States to Article XXIX of the Treaty of Washington, May 8, 1871. n.d.

5a) "Convention between Her Majesty, the German Emperor, King of Prussia, the King of the Belgians, the King of Denmark, the President of the French Republic, and the King of the Netherlands, for Regulating the Police of the North Sea Fisheries." May 6, 1882.

7a) "Memorandum as to Deep Sea Fisheries and Use of Canadian Ports as a Base of Supplies." n.d.

APPENDIX XIII

Printed Historical Documents (Entry 204)

"Instructions of Mr. Livingston, Secretary of State, to Dr. Franklin, January 7, 1782, taken from the original manuscript in the Department of State." Bound with "Extracts from John Adams' Journal of the Proceedings of Peace Commission of 1782, taken from Manuscripts on file in the Department of State." Bound with "Extracts from Shilburne Papers obtained by Mr. Stevens and deposited in the Department of State."

"The Fisheries and Commercial Privileges." A collection of proclamations, regulations, treaties, and messages concerning the fisheries problem. 1831-96.

"Arrangement between France and Great Britain concerning the Newfoundland Fisheries, Nov. 14, 1885." Bound with related treaties.

Letter, June 5, 1886, from Mr. Phelps of the U.S. Legation in London to Mr. Bayard enclosing a copy of Phelps' letter to the Earl of Roseberry.

Correspondence between Earl of Roseberry and Sir L. West, with related items and enclosures. July 1886.

"A View of the Proper Relations of the American and British Governments, in Regard to the Existing Condition of the Canadian Fisheries." June 26, 1886.

Letter from Mr. Phelan, U.S. Consulate-General, Halifax, to Mr. Porter, with enclosures concerning customs' fees. Aug. 26, 1886.

Letter, Oct. 19, 1886, from Mr. T. F. Bayard, Secretary of State, to Sir L. S. West. Complains of treatment of an American fishing vessel in Nova Scotia.

Letter, Nov. 6, 1886, from Mr. T. F. Bayard to Mr. Edward J. Phelps. Complains of treatment of an American fishing vessel in Nova Scotia.

Correspondence between Sir L. West, Mr. Bayard, and others concerning the case of the fishing schooner David J. Adams. July 22, 1886-Jan. 28, 1887.

Letter, Feb. 8, 1887, from William L. Putnam of Portland, Maine, to T. F. Bayard. Discusses treatment of American fishermen in Canadian ports.

Letter, Apr. 16, 1887, from William McDougall to the editor of the Montreal Herald. Summarizes the fisheries problem.

"Proposal for Settlement of all Questions in Dispute in Relation to the Fisheries on the Northeastern Coasts of British North America." ca. 1887.

"The North Atlantic Fishery Question. Commercial Privileges, December 1, 1890." Marked "confidential."

"Memorandum on the part of the Government of the United States, containing its views on the subjects set forth in the Protocol signed May 30, 1898, between the representatives of the United States and Great Britain. Section II relates to the fisheries problem.

"Subjects of Protocol." Seven pamphlets, in series, for the Conference at Washington, May 25-30, 1898. Relates to the Bering Sea seal problem and the fisheries problem.

"Correspondence respecting the Newfoundland Fisheries." Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of His Majesty. Dec. 1906.

"Further Correspondence relating to the Newfoundland Fishery Question." In continuation of December 1906 report. Oct. 1907.

Correspondence between the Secretary of State and the British Ambassador. 1906.