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**FIFTH MEETING
of
CONSULTATION
of
MINISTERS
of
FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

SANTIAGO, CHILE • AUGUST 12-18, 1959

F I N A L A C T

1960

PAN AMERICAN UNION General Secretariat of the Organization of American States **WASHINGTON, D.C.**

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FINAL ACT OF THE FIFTH MEETING OF CONSULTATION
OF MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The Fifth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, composed of the Ministers of the twenty-one republics forming the Organization of American States, was held in the city of Santiago, Republic of Chile, from August 12 to August 18, 1959. The Meeting was convoked by a resolution of the Council of the Organization of American States approved July 13, 1959.

The following Ministers of Foreign Affairs, in the order of precedence determined by lot, attended the Meeting:

- BRAZIL: His Excellency Horacio Lafer, Minister of Foreign Affairs;
- GUATEMALA: His Excellency Jesús Unda Murillo, Minister of Foreign Affairs;
- MEXICO: His Excellency Manuel Tello, Secretary of Foreign Affairs;
- CUBA: His Excellency Raúl Roa García, Minister of State;
- BOLIVIA: His Excellency Víctor Andrade, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship;
- HAITI: His Excellency Louis Mars, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Worship;
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: His Excellency Porfirio Herrera Báez, Secretary of Foreign Affairs;
- NICARAGUA: His Excellency Alejandro Montiel Argüello, Minister of Foreign Affairs;
- COLOMBIA: His Excellency Julio César Turbay Ayala, Minister of Foreign Affairs;
- PANAMA: His Excellency Miguel J. Moreno Jr., Minister of Foreign Affairs;
- COSTA RICA: His Excellency Alfredo Vargas Fernández, Minister of Foreign Affairs;

PERU: His Excellency Raúl Porras Barrenechea,
Minister of Foreign Affairs;

VENEZUELA: His Excellency Ignacio Luis Arcaya, Minister
of Foreign Affairs;

HONDURAS: His Excellency Andrés Alvarado Puerto,
Secretary of Foreign Affairs;

EL SALVADOR: His Excellency Alfredo Ortiz Mancía,
Minister of Foreign Affairs;

ECUADOR: His Excellency Carlos Tobar Zaldumbide,
Minister of Foreign Affairs;

URUGUAY: His Excellency Homero Martínez Montero,
Minister of Foreign Affairs;

PARAGUAY: His Excellency Raúl Sapena Pastor, Minister
of Foreign Affairs;

UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA: The Honorable Christian A. Herter,
Secretary of State;

ARGENTINA: His Excellency Diógenes Taboada, Minister
of Foreign Affairs and Worship; and

CHILE: His Excellency Germán Vergara Donoso,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Meeting was also attended by His Excellency José A. Mora, Secretary General of the Organization of American States.

His Excellency Jorge Alessandri Rodríguez, President of the Republic of Chile, opened the Meeting with an address delivered at the formal session held in the morning of August 12, 1959. The Honorable Christian A. Herter, Secretary of State of the United States of America, replied to the address on behalf of the members attending the Meeting.

The Government of the Republic of Chile designated Emilio Bello Codesido as Provisional President of the Meeting.

At the opening session, held on the same day, His Excellency Germán Vergara Donoso, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chile, was elected Permanent President of the Meeting by acclamation.

In accordance with the Regulations, the Government of Chile appointed His Excellency Luis Melo Lecaros, Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, as Secretary General of the Meeting.

As stipulated in the Charter of the Organization of American States, the Agenda of the Meeting was prepared by the Council of the Organization and approved by the Council at a special meeting held July 30, 1959. The Agenda comprised the following two topics:

- I. For the purpose of maintaining peace in the Americas, consideration of the situation of international tension in the Caribbean area in its general and several aspects, in the light of the principles and standards that govern the inter-American system, and of means to assure the observance by States of the principles of nonintervention and non-aggression.
- II. Effective exercise of representative democracy and respect for human rights, including:
 - a. Doctrinal study, taking into account the strict maintenance of the principle of nonintervention, of the possible juridical relation between the effective respect for human rights and the exercise of representative democracy, and the right to set in motion the machinery provided by American positive international law;
 - b. Procedure that will make it possible to measure compliance with two fundamental principles of American international law: the effective exercise of representative democracy and respect for human rights; and measures that should be taken in cases of noncompliance with those principles.

The Meeting was governed by the Regulations of the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, approved by the Council of the Organization at the meeting held on March 1, 1951, to which transitory provisions applicable to the Fifth Meeting of Consultation were added, in accordance with the Resolution approved by the Council on July 17, 1959.

In accordance with the Regulations, a Committee on Credentials, composed of Mexico, Bolivia, and Argentina, was designated.

Also in conformity with the Regulations of the Meeting, a Coordinating and Drafting Committee, composed of Brazil, Haiti, El Salvador, and the United States of America, was appointed.

As provided in the afore-mentioned transitory provisions applicable to this Meeting, a General Committee, composed of all the members, was created to consider the matters of the Meeting and to submit its conclusions for approval by a plenary session. His Excellency Julio César Turbay Ayala, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Colombia, was elected Chairman of the General Committee, and His Excellency Manuel Tello, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, was elected Rapporteur.

The closing session of the Meeting took place Tuesday, August 18. At this session the present Final Act was signed, and His Excellency Germán Vergara Donoso, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chile and President of the Fifth Meeting of Consultation, thanked the Foreign Ministers for coming and His Excellency Homero Martínez Montero, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay, spoke on their behalf.

As a result of its deliberations, the Fifth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs adopted the following conclusions:

I

THE DECLARATION OF SANTIAGO, CHILE

The Fifth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs,

EXPRESSING the general aspiration of the American peoples to live in peace under the protection of democratic institutions, free from all intervention and all totalitarian influence; and

WHEREAS:

The faith of the peoples of America in the effective exercise of representative democracy is the best vehicle for the promotion of their social and political progress (Resolution XCV of the Tenth Inter-American Conference), while well-planned and intensive development of the economies of the American countries and improvement in the standard of living of their peoples represent the best and firmest foundation on which the practical exercise of democracy and the stabilization of their institutions can be established (Resolutions of the Special Committee to Study the Formulation of New Measures for Economic Cooperation);

In Resolution XXXII, the Ninth International Conference of American States, for the purpose of safeguarding peace and maintaining mutual respect among states, resolved, among other things, to reaffirm their decision to maintain and further an effective social and economic policy for the purpose of raising the standard of living of their peoples, and their conviction that only under a system founded upon a guarantee of the essential freedoms and rights of the individual is it possible to attain this goal; and to condemn the methods of every system tending to suppress political and civil rights and liberties, and in particular the action of international communism or any other totalitarian doctrine;

In Resolution XCV, the Tenth Inter-American Conference resolved to unite the efforts of all the American States to apply, develop, and perfect the principles of the inter-American system, so that they would form the basis of firm and solidary action designed to attain, within a short time,

the effective realization of the representative democratic system, the rule of social justice and security, and the economic and cultural cooperation essential to the mutual well-being and prosperity of the peoples of the Continent;

Harmony among the American republics can be effective only insofar as human rights and fundamental freedoms and the exercise of representative democracy are a reality within each one of them, since experience has demonstrated that the lack of respect for such principles is a source of widespread disturbance and gives rise to emigrations that cause frequent and grave political tensions between the state that they leave and the states that receive them;

The existence of anti-democratic regimes constitutes a violation of the principles on which the Organization of American States is founded, and a danger to united and peaceful relationships in the hemisphere; and

It is advisable to state, with no attempt to be complete, some of the principles and attributes of the democratic system in this hemisphere, so as to permit national and international public opinion to gauge the degree of identification of political regimes and governments with that system, thus contributing to the eradication of forms of dictatorship, despotism, or tyranny, without weakening respect for the right of peoples freely to choose their own form of government,

DECLARES:

1. The principle of the rule of law should be assured by the separation of powers, and by the control of the legality of governmental acts by competent organs of the state.
2. The governments of the American republics should be the result of free elections.
3. Perpetuation in power, or the exercise of power without a fixed term and with the manifest intent of perpetuation, is incompatible with the effective exercise of democracy.
4. The governments of the American states should maintain a system of freedom for the individual and of social justice based on respect for fundamental human rights.
5. The human rights incorporated into the legislation of the American states should be protected by effective judicial procedures.
6. The systematic use of political prescription is contrary to American democratic order.
7. Freedom of the press, radio, and television, and, in general, freedom of information and expression, are essential conditions for the existence of a democratic regime.

8. The American states, in order to strengthen democratic institutions, should cooperate among themselves within the limits of their resources and the framework of their laws so as to strengthen and develop their economic structure, and achieve just and humane living conditions for their peoples; and

RESOLVES:

That this declaration shall be known as "The Declaration of Santiago, Chile."

II

STRENGTHENING PEACE AND PERFECTING AMERICAN SOLIDARITY

WHEREAS:

International tension exists between certain countries of the hemisphere;

The strengthening of the peace and security of the hemisphere is first among the purposes of the Organization of American States;

International order consists essentially of respect for and the faithful fulfillment of obligations derived from treaties and other sources of international law;

A fundamental principle of American international law is that no state or group of states has the right to intervene, directly or indirectly, for any reason whatever, in the internal or external affairs of any other state; and

The reaffirmation and the observance of the principle of nonintervention, incorporated in Article 15 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, are not designed or intended to encourage, assist, or defend, or to attack or undermine, in any sense, any specific regime, its fundamental aim being to safeguard the sovereignty and the independence of the states and the free determination of the peoples, as consecrated by centuries of historical development and experience,

The Fifth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs

RESOLVES:

1. To call upon the peoples and the governments of the Americas to avoid, in a spirit of peace and good will, any attitude that might jeopardize peace and security in order to make possible the reestablishment of hemispheric harmony.

2. To recommend to all the member states of the Organization of American States the strict observance of the principle of nonintervention and rigorous fulfillment of the obligations derived from those juridical instruments of American international law that are in force and are designed to preserve the independence and the sovereignty of the states.

III

STUDY ON THE JURIDICAL RELATIONSHIP
BETWEEN RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND
THE EFFECTIVE EXERCISE OF REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY

The Fifth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs

RESOLVES:

To entrust to the Inter-American Council of Jurists the study of the possible juridical relationship between respect for human rights and the effective exercise of representative democracy, and the right to set in motion the machinery of American international law in force.

IV

INTER-AMERICAN PEACE COMMITTEE

The Fifth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs,

CONSIDERING:

The purposes for which this Meeting of Consultation has been convoked;
and

That the Inter-American Peace Committee is a permanent entity and an appropriate one for assisting in the realization of the aforesaid purposes, in the manner established in this resolution,

RESOLVES:

1. To entrust to the Inter-American Peace Committee the study of the questions that were the subject of the convocation of this Meeting, without prejudice to the specific competency of other agencies, and to this end it shall examine:

- a. Methods and procedures to prevent any activities from abroad designed to overthrow established governments or provoke instances of intervention or aggression as contemplated in instruments such as the Convention on Duties and Rights of States in the Event of Civil Strife, without impairment to: (i) the rights and liberties of political exiles recognized in the Convention on Territorial Asylum; (ii) the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man; and (iii) the national constitutions of the American states;
- b. The relationship between violations of human rights or the nonexercise of representative democracy, on the one hand, and the political tensions that affect the peace of the hemisphere, on the other; and
- c. The relationship between economic underdevelopment and political instability.

2. In the performance of its duties the Committee may, at the request of governments or on its own initiative, take action in regard to the subject matter referred to in paragraph 1, its action in either case being subject to the express consent of the states to investigations that are to be made in their respective territories.

3. The Committee shall immediately initiate broad studies on the questions to which paragraph 1 of this resolution refers, except in those situations governed by other international instruments, and it shall prepare a preliminary report so that the American governments may formulate their observations. This report shall be followed by a definitive report, which shall be presented at the Eleventh Inter-American Conference or, if so indicated, to the Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, so that any pertinent decisions may be made.

4. The new powers that this resolution grants temporarily to the Inter-American Peace Committee shall be effective until the close of the Eleventh Inter-American Conference, which shall make the decision as to their definitive inclusion in the statutes of the said Committee.

V

STUDY BY THE INTER-AMERICAN JURIDICAL COMMITTEE
OF THE DRAFT DECLARATION OF MEXICO ON NONINTERVENTION

The Fifth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs

RESOLVES:

To transmit to the Inter-American Juridical Committee of Rio de Janeiro the draft declaration on nonintervention presented by the

Delegation of Mexico (Document 41) for its study and a report on the juridical aspect of the declaration contained therein.

VI

STUDY BY THE INTER-AMERICAN JURIDICAL COMMITTEE OF
THE PROPOSAL OF ECUADOR CONCERNING THE
INTER-AMERICAN PEACE COMMITTEE

The Fifth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs

RESOLVES:

To transmit the draft Resolution on the Inter-American Peace Committee presented by the Delegation of Ecuador (Document 31) to the Inter-American Juridical Committee of Rio de Janeiro for its study and a report.

VII

PREPARATION OF AN INSTRUMENT ON CASES OF VIOLATION
OF THE PRINCIPLE OF NONINTERVENTION

WHEREAS:

The strict observance, by the American republics, of the contractual obligations not to intervene in the internal or external affairs of other states will contribute to the more effective achievement of an order of peace and justice, in the pursuit of which the American states established their regional organization; and

To facilitate such observance, it would be advisable to set forth in precise terms the substance of the principle of nonintervention by defining cases that constitute violation of the aforesaid principle and to study the possibility of establishing adequate procedures to prevent violations of this fundamental rule of American international law,

The Fifth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs

RESOLVES:

1. To recommend to the Council of the Organization of American States that it have prepared, by the agency deemed most appropriate:

- a. A draft instrument listing the greatest possible number of cases that constitute violations of the principle of nonintervention; and

- b. A report on the possibility of establishing adequate procedures to ensure, without constituting intervention in the internal or external affairs of states, strict observance of the principle of nonintervention.

2. The aforesaid draft and report shall be transmitted by the Council of the Organization to the governments of the member states for their information and for any observations they may wish to make and shall be included on the Agenda of the Eleventh Inter-American Conference.

VIII

HUMAN RIGHTS

WHEREAS:

In the preamble to the Charter of the Organization of American States it is stated: "Confident that the true significance of American solidarity and good neighborliness can only mean the consolidation on this continent, within the framework of democratic institutions, of a system of individual liberty and social justice based on respect for the essential rights of man";

The furtherance of those rights is a part of the fundamental aims of solidarity of the American states, as set forth in the preambles to the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance and to the Charter of the Organization of American States, and is one of the means for achieving solidarity, as asserted as a precept in Article 5.j of the Charter and Resolution XXXII of the Ninth International Conference of American States;

In various instruments of the Organization of American States there has been set forth and repeated the rule that liberty, justice, and peace are based on recognition of the inherent dignity and the equal and inalienable rights of the individual;

It has been considered essential, as a fundamental corollary to this rule, that such rights be protected by a juridical system, so that men will not be driven to the extreme expedient of revolt against tyranny and oppression; and

The American states have constantly demanded in the United Nations the urgent approval of the covenants on civil and political rights and on economic, social, and cultural rights, which will give world-wide application to the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

The Fifth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs

DECLARES:

That eleven years after the proclamation of the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man—progress having been made during the same period in both the United Nations and the union known as the Council of Europe, in the codification and methodical study of this field until today a satisfactory and promising point has been reached—the climate in this hemisphere is favorable to the conclusion of a convention; and therefore

RESOLVES:

I

1. That the Inter-American Council of Jurists proceed to prepare, at its Fourth Meeting, a draft Convention on Human Rights, referring this task, if it should not itself accomplish it, to the Council of the Organization of American States, which shall commission for this purpose the Inter-American Juridical Committee, or the entity it considers appropriate; and that it likewise proceed to prepare a draft convention or draft conventions on the Creation of an Inter-American Court for the Protection of Human Rights and of other organizations appropriate for the protection and observance of those rights.

2. That the aforesaid drafts be submitted to the Eleventh Inter-American Conference and be transmitted to the governments 60 days prior to the opening of the Conference.

II

To create an Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, composed of seven members elected, as individuals, by the Council of the Organization of American States from panels of three names presented by the governments. The Commission, which shall be organized by the Council of the Organization and have the specific functions that the Council assigns to it, shall be charged with furthering respect for such rights.

IX

EFFECTIVE EXERCISE OF REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY

WHEREAS:

Article 5.d of the Charter of the Organization of American States declares: "The solidarity of the American States and the high aims which are sought through it require the political organization of those States on the basis of the effective exercise of representative democracy,"

The Fifth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs

RESOLVES:

1. To entrust to the Council of the Organization of American States the preparation, in cooperation with the technical bodies of the Organization and taking into consideration the views of the governments of the American states, of a draft convention on the effective exercise of representative democracy, and the establishment of the procedure and measures applicable thereto.

2. In the preparation of the afore-mentioned draft, the Council shall bear in mind the fact that the results of its work will be submitted, together with a report, to the Eleventh Inter-American Conference.

X

APPOINTMENT OF OBSERVERS TO ELECTIONS OF HIGH AUTHORITIES

The Fifth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs

AGREES:

That the draft text presented by the delegation of Nicaragua on the appointment of observers to elections of high authorities (Document 42) be transmitted to the Council of the Organization of American States, in order that the Council may study it and submit a report thereon to the Eleventh Inter-American Conference.

XI

ECONOMIC UNDERDEVELOPMENT AND PRESERVATION OF DEMOCRACY

WHEREAS:

An objective evaluation of the contributory causes of the political instability of certain Latin American countries cannot fail to show that among these causes is included economic underdevelopment;

Such economic underdevelopment affects, to a greater or lesser degree, all the American countries and therefore constitutes one of the dangers to the security and liberty of the peoples of the Americas;

Resolution XXXII of the Ninth International Conference of American States proclaimed that the countries represented there were determined, in order to defend and preserve democracy in the Americas, "to maintain and further an effective social and economic policy for the purpose of raising the standard of living of their peoples";

The Fourth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs considered it essential, for the preservation of democracy, that measures of collective defense and provisions for internal security be combined with other measures designed to promote economic and social well-being;

Article 5 of the Charter of the Organization of American States declares that "economic cooperation is essential to the common welfare and prosperity of the peoples of the Continent";

Under Article 28 of the Charter the American republics have agreed to "cooperate with one another to achieve just and decent living conditions for their entire populations";

The American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, approved at the Ninth International Conference of American States, recognizes that every person has the right, among other rights, to health, to well-being, to education, to the benefits of culture, to work that is justly remunerated, and to social security, rights that in a large part of the Americas are still little effective, principally because of the poverty of the peoples;

In order that Latin America may achieve a rate of economic development that will enable it to keep pace with the rapid increase of its population, inter-American cooperation should be directed toward the stabilization of markets and prices, the liberalization of international trade, and the stimulation of an adequate inflow of foreign capital and capital goods for a sufficient period of time to enable Latin America to increase its internal productivity, increase its earnings from exports, and thus improve the standard of living of its people;

Without prejudice to the indisputable value that the measures of inter-American economic cooperation have or may come to have—measures adopted so far and those being studied within the framework of Operation Pan America as a result of the informal meeting of Foreign Ministers held in Washington in September 1958 and of the two meetings held in Washington and Buenos Aires of the Special Committee to Study the Formulation of New Measures for Economic Cooperation—it is essential, in the light of the reasons expressed above, to intensify with the greatest urgency the collective efforts, already begun, to accelerate the rate of economic development of Latin America and to raise the standards of living of the peoples of the hemisphere; and

Decisions of the greatest importance to the economic development of the hemisphere are to be taken at the Eleventh Inter-American Conference,

The Fifth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs

DECLARES:

That the stability of democracy, the safeguarding of human rights, the security of the hemisphere, and its preservation from the dangers that threaten the liberty and the independence of the American republics make necessary an increase in economic cooperation among them, in order to raise the standard of living of a rapidly expanding population; and

RESOLVES:

To recommend that, in view of the forthcoming Eleventh Inter-American Conference, the American governments exert every effort to the end that the Council of the Organization of American States and the other organizations whose action is necessary may promptly and effectively implement the measures proposed by the Special Committee to Study the Formulation of New Measures for Economic Cooperation already approved by the Council of the Organization and designed to establish new bases for economic cooperation among the American states.

XII

REDUCTION OF EXCESSIVE MILITARY EXPENDITURES

WHEREAS:

Economic, social, and cultural development is an important factor not only for the stability of representative democracy, but also for the respect for human rights; and

Excessive military expenditures signify a reduction in the resources required to raise the general standard of living of the peoples,

The Fifth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs

RESOLVES:

To urge the governments of the American states to study the problem of military expenditures in order that, should these be excessive in relation to the requirements of national and hemispheric defense, they may gradually and progressively reduce them.

XIII

REPORT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN PEACE COMMITTEE

WHEREAS:

In accordance with Resolution XIV of the Second Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs held in Havana, Cuba, in 1940 and the provisions of the Statutes of the Inter-American Peace Committee, the Committee has fulfilled its obligation by submitting a report (Document 5) to this Meeting,

The Fifth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs

RESOLVES:

To acknowledge receipt of the aforesaid report and express its appreciation for the manner in which the Inter-American Peace Committee is fulfilling the high mission entrusted to it.

XIV

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF CARLOS DAVILA

WHEREAS:

The Fifth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs has its seat in the noble and friendly country of Chile, fatherland of the eminent figure of the Americas, Carlos Dávila, of beloved and honored memory, former Secretary General of the Organization of American States, and ex-President of the Republic of Chile;

Not far from this assembly room lie the mortal remains of this distinguished statesman; and

It is the inescapable duty of the Americas to honor those exemplary men who, with tireless dedication and all their talents, have made positive contributions to the cause of continental solidarity and the progress of the peoples of this hemisphere,

The Fifth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs

RESOLVES:

1. To pay a respectful tribute of gratitude and admiration to the memory of Carlos Dávila, a vigorous proponent and eminent representative of the inter-American ideal.

2. To transmit the text of this resolution to Dr. Dávila's widow and the other members of his family.

XV

VOTE OF THANKS

The Fifth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs

RESOLVES:

1. To express to His Excellency the President of the Republic of Chile, Jorge Alessandri Rodríguez, its appreciation for the very cordial hospitality of the Government and people of Chile and for all the attentions and courtesies extended to the participants in the Meeting.
2. To congratulate His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chile, Germán Vergara Donoso, for his able and effective guidance of the deliberations of the Meeting and for the efficient collaboration of the personnel of his Ministry.
3. To express its pleasure to the Government of the Republic of Chile for its appointment of Emilio Bello Codesido, distinguished Chilean public figure, as Provisional President of the Meeting.
4. To express at the same time to the Government of Chile its pleasure at the appointment of Luis Melo Lecaros, Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs of Chile, as Secretary General of the Meeting, whose skillful management was an important factor in the successful organization of the work of this Meeting.
5. To place upon record its gratitude to the Secretary General of the Organization of American States, José A. Mora, and to those who collaborated with him, for the manner in which the preparations for this Fifth Meeting of Consultation were carried out.
6. To thank all the personnel of the General Secretariat of the Fifth Meeting of Consultation for their efficient collaboration.
7. To offer its appreciation to the press of the hemisphere for the very efficient service it has rendered to this Fifth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

XVI

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES RESULTING FROM THE
DECISIONS OF THE FIFTH MEETING OF CONSULTATION

WHEREAS:

This Meeting has approved various resolutions involving expenditures not contemplated in the regular budget of the Pan American Union,

The Fifth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs

RESOLVES:

To request the Council of the Organization of American States to vote additional appropriations for the respective budget of the Pan American Union, in accordance with Article 64 of its Regulations, to meet any extraordinary expenditures caused by the decisions of the Fifth Meeting of Consultation.

XVII

PREPARATION OF THE FINAL ACT

WHEREAS:

The preparation of the Final Act of the Fifth Meeting of Consultation in the four official languages requires careful coordination, which cannot be accomplished satisfactorily in the limited time available,

The Fifth Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs

RESOLVES:

1. To prepare the Final Act for signature in only one of the official languages of the Meeting.
 2. To request the Council of the Organization of American States to designate a committee of four of its members, representing the four official languages of the Organization, to supervise the translation and coordination of the texts of the Final Act in the other three official languages.
 3. To authorize the Council to approve these three texts, which shall be considered to be official texts of the Final Act and which shall form integral parts thereof as signed by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs.
 4. All official texts of the Final Act shall be equally authentic.
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RESERVATIONS AND STATEMENTS

Reservations of Uruguay:

The Delegation of Uruguay votes in favor of Part I of the Resolution on Human Rights (Resolution VIII), subject to reservations of a constitutional order to which approval of the proposals in paragraphs I.1 and I.2 of Resolution VIII might give rise.

The Delegation of Uruguay wishes to insert in the record that in casting a negative vote on Part II of the Resolution on Human Rights (Resolution VIII) it did so in the understanding that:

1. The essence of this Part II has already been treated in paragraph b of the Resolution on the Inter-American Peace Committee (Resolution IV).
2. The definitive organization of the Commission whose creation is proposed should follow and not precede the Convention on Human Rights to which Part I of Resolution VIII refers.
3. The functions of this Commission should be determined after a careful study has been made, so that, in performing the task for which it is created, the Commission cannot endanger the principle of nonintervention, the strict observance of which is recommended by this Meeting of Foreign Ministers; a study that it believes should be made by the same technical bodies charged with the preparation of the draft conventions referred to in Part I of Resolution VIII.

The Delegation of Uruguay votes in favor of Resolution IX, Effective Exercise of Representative Democracy, subject to the reservations of a constitutional order to which approval of the draft convention referred to in paragraph 1 might give rise.

Statements of the United States of America:

The United States, as is well known, has since its birth as a nation strongly defended human rights. The promotion of respect for human rights in the inter-American system is therefore supported by the United States. While the United States, because of the structure of its Federal Government, does not find it possible to enter into multilateral conventions with respect to human rights or with respect to an Inter-American Court of Human Rights, it, of course, raises no objection to other states' entering into conventions on these subjects should they find it possible to

do so. Accordingly, while the United States has voted in favor of Resolution VIII, Human Rights, it reserves its position with respect to its participation in the instruments or organisms that may evolve.

In connection with its favorable vote on Resolution IX, Effective Exercise of Representative Democracy, the United States Delegation calls attention to and reiterates the statement made in connection with Resolution VIII, Human Rights.

Reservation of Argentina:

The delegation of Argentina states that, in voting in favor of Resolution VIII, Human Rights, it makes an explicit reservation with regard to the structure and the powers of the international agencies whose creation is contemplated, because of the constitutional provisions and positive domestic law in force in the Argentine Republic.

SIGNATURES
OF THE
MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs sign the present Final Act.

DONE in the city of Santiago, Chile, on August eighteenth, nineteen hundred fifty-nine. The Secretary General shall deposit the original of the Final Act in the Archives of the Pan American Union, which will transmit authenticated copies thereof to the governments of the American republics.

FOR BRAZIL:	(S) HORACIO LAFER
FOR GUATEMALA:	(S) JESUS UNDA MUEILLO
FOR MEXICO:	(S) MANUEL TELLO
FOR CUBA:	(S) RAUL ROA GARCIA
FOR BOLIVIA:	(S) VICTOR AMBRAGE
FOR HAITI:	(S) LOUIS MARS
FOR THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:	(S) PORFIRIO HERRERA BAEZ
FOR NICARAGUA:	(S) ALEJANDRO MONTIEL ARGÜELLO
FOR COLOMBIA:	(S) JULIO CESAR TURBAY AYALA
FOR PANAMA:	(S) MIGUEL J. MORENO JR.
FOR COSTA RICA:	(S) ALFREDO VARGAS FERNANDEZ
FOR PERU:	(S) RAUL PORRAS BARRENECHEA

FOR VENEZUELA: (S) IGNACIO LUIS ARCAÑA

FOR HONDURAS: (S) ANDRES ALVARADO PUERTO

FOR EL SALVADOR: (S) ALFREDO ORTIZ MANCIA

FOR ECUADOR: (S) CARLOS TOBAR ZALDUMIDE

FOR URUGUAY: (S) HOMERO MARTINEZ MONTERO

FOR PARAGUAY: (S) RAUL SAPENA PASTOR

FOR THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA: (S) CHRISTIAN A. HERTER

FOR ARGENTINA: (S) DIOGENES TABOADA

FOR CHILE: (S) GERMAN VERCARA DONOSO