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Chapter 1 : Elihu Root - Biographical - blog.quintoapp.com

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A meeting in the Orange Hall of Huis ten Bosch palace The Second Hague Conference in The Hague Conventions of and are a series of international treaties and declarations negotiated at two international peace conferences at The Hague in the Netherlands. Along with the Geneva Conventions , the Hague Conventions were among the first formal statements of the laws of war and war crimes in the body of secular international law. A third conference was planned for and later rescheduled for , but it did not take place due to the start of World War I. History The Hague Conventions of and were the first multilateral treaties that addressed the conduct of warfare and were largely based on the Lieber Code , which was signed and issued by U. The Lieber Code was the first official comprehensive codified law that set out regulations for behavior in times of martial law ; protection of civilians and civilian property and punishment of transgression ; deserters , prisoners of war , hostages , and pillaging ; partisans ; spies ; truces and prisoner exchange ; parole of former rebel troops; the conditions of any armistice , and respect for human life; assassination and murder of soldiers or citizens in hostile territory; and the status of individuals engaged in a state of civil war against the government. As such, the code was widely regarded as the best summary of the first customary laws and customs of war in the 19th century and was welcomed and adopted by military establishments of other nations. The Brussels Declaration which was never adopted by all major nations listed 56 articles that drew inspiration from the Lieber Code. A major effort in both conferences was the creation of a binding international court for compulsory arbitration to settle international disputes, which was considered necessary to replace the institution of war. This effort, however, failed at both conferences; instead a voluntary forum for arbitration, the Permanent Court of Arbitration , was established. Most of the countries present, including the United States , the United Kingdom , Russia , France , China , and Persia , favored a process for binding international arbitration, but the provision was vetoed by a few countries, led by Germany. The treaties, declarations, and final act of the conference were signed on 29 July of that year, and they entered into force on 4 September What is referred to as the Hague Convention of consisted of three main treaties and three additional declarations: Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes[9] This convention included the creation of the Permanent Court of Arbitration , which exists to this day. Convention with respect to the Laws and Customs of War on Land This voluminous convention contains the laws to be used in all wars on land between signatories. It specifies the treatment of prisoners of war, includes the provisions of the Geneva Convention of for the treatment of the wounded, and forbids the use of poisons, the killing of enemy combatants who have surrendered , looting of a town or place, and the attack or bombardment of undefended towns or habitations. Inhabitants of occupied territories may not be forced into military service against their own country and collective punishment is forbidden. The section was ratified by all major powers mentioned above. Convention for the Adaptation to Maritime Warfare of the Principles of the Geneva Convention of 22 August This convention provides for the protection of marked hospital ships and requires them to treat the wounded and shipwrecked sailors of all belligerent parties. It too was ratified by all major powers. Declaration concerning the Prohibition of the Discharge of Projectiles and Explosives from Balloons or by Other New Analogous Methods This declaration provides that, for a period of five years, in any war between signatory powers, no projectiles or explosives would be launched from balloons, "or by other new methods of a similar nature. Declaration concerning the Prohibition of the Use of Projectiles with the Sole Object to Spread Asphyxiating Poisonous Gases This declaration states that, in any war between signatory powers, the parties will abstain from using projectiles "the sole object of which is the diffusion of asphyxiating or deleterious gases. Declaration concerning the Prohibition of the Use of Bullets which can Easily Expand or Change their Form inside the Human Body such

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as Bullets with a Hard Covering which does not Completely Cover the Core, or containing Indentations This declaration states that, in any war between signatory powers, the parties will abstain from using " bullets which expand or flatten easily in the human body. It was ratified by all major powers, except the United States. Convention respecting the laws and customs of war on land The Second Hague Conference, in , resulted in conventions containing only few major advancements from the Convention. However, the meeting of major powers did prefigure later 20th-century attempts at international cooperation. The second conference was called at the suggestion of U. President Theodore Roosevelt in , but it was postponed because of the war between Russia and Japan. The intent of the conference was to expand upon the Hague Convention by modifying some parts and adding new topics; in particular, the conference had an increased focus on naval warfare. The British attempted to secure limitation of armaments, but these efforts were defeated by the other powers, led by Germany, which feared a British attempt to stop the growth of the German fleet. Germany also rejected proposals for compulsory arbitration. However, the conference did enlarge the machinery for voluntary arbitration and established conventions regulating the collection of debts, rules of war, and the rights and obligations of neutrals. The treaties, declarations, and final act of the Second Conference were signed on 18 October ; they entered into force on 26 January The Convention consists of thirteen treaties"of which twelve were ratified and entered into force"and one declaration: As of February , this convention is in force for states,[17] and states have ratified one or both of the Convention I and the Convention I , which together are the founding documents of the Permanent Court of Arbitration. Convention relative to the Opening of Hostilities[20] This convention sets out the accepted procedure for a state making a declaration of war. All major powers ratified it. Convention X was ratified by all major states except the United Kingdom. Convention relative to the Establishment of an International Prize Court This convention would have established the International Prize Court for the resolution of conflicting claims relating to captured ships during wartime. It is the one convention that never came into force. It was ratified only by Nicaragua. Declaration Prohibiting the Discharge of Projectiles and Explosives from Balloons This declaration extended the provisions of Declaration IV,1 of to the close of the planned Third Peace Conference which never took place. He later won the Nobel Peace Prize in for his efforts. Signed on 17 June and entering into force on 8 February , its single article permanently bans the use of all forms of chemical and biological warfare. The protocol grew out of the increasing public outcry against chemical warfare following the use of mustard gas and similar agents in World War I , and fears that chemical and biological warfare could lead to horrific consequences in any future war. The protocol has since been augmented by the Biological Weapons Convention and the Chemical Weapons Convention The German invasion of Belgium , for instance, was a violation of Convention III of , which states that hostilities must not commence without explicit warning. Under this post-war decision, a country did not have to have ratified the Hague Convention in order to be bound by them. Since , Convention I of on the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes has been ratified by 20 additional states.

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Chapter 2 : SAP Secretariat for Political Affairs

This book, "The Central American peace conference, held at Washington, D.C., Report of Mr. William I Buchanan, representing the United States of America. 1", by United States (Delegate to Central American peace conference Washington), is a replication of a book originally published before

His father was a farmer and subsequently a lumber merchant. The only one of the five boys who showed an interest in learning, Cordell wanted to be a lawyer. He obtained his elementary school training in a one-room school that his father himself had built in nearby Willow Grove; then for a period of about three years he attended in succession the Montvale Academy at Celina, Tennessee, the Normal School at Bowling Green, Kentucky, and the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio. He received a law degree in after completing a one-year course at Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee. Not yet twenty, Hull began the practice of law in Celina, but having participated in political campaigning even while a student, decided to run for the state legislature as soon as he came of age. From to he was a member of the Tennessee House of Representatives, abandoning politics temporarily to serve as captain of the Fourth Tennessee Regiment in the Spanish-American War. Hull returned to the practice of law, this time in Gainsboro, Tennessee, but in was appointed judge of the Fifth Judicial District. In his distinguished career in Congress, Hull was a member of the powerful House Ways and Means Committee for eighteen years, the leader of the movement for low tariffs, the author of the first Federal Income Tax Bill , the Revised Act , and the Federal and State Inheritance Tax Law , as well as the drafter of a resolution providing for the convening of a world trade agreement congress at the end of World War I. He became, in short, a recognized expert in commercial and fiscal policies. Hull was elected U. Roosevelt on March 4, In when he resigned because of ill health, he had occupied this important post for almost twelve years, the longest tenure in American history. His debut in this office was not auspicious. He headed the American delegation to the Monetary and Economic Conference in London in July, , a conference which ended in failure despite the parlous state of world prosperity. On the heels of disaster came triumph. Meanwhile, given authority through the Trade Agreements Act of , he negotiated reciprocal trade agreements with numerous countries, lowering tariffs and stimulating trade. Hull was responsive, also, to the problems arising in other parts of the globe. From on, foreseeing danger to peace in the rise of the dictators, he advocated rearmament, pled for the implementation of a system of collective security, supported aid short of war to the Western democracies, condemned Japanese encroachment into Indo-China, warned all branches of the U. Although Hull participated in some of the policy making conferences of the Allies, his major effort during the later stages of World War II was that of preparing a blueprint for an international organization dedicated to the maintenance of peace and endowed with sufficient legislative, economic, and military power to achieve it. Although obliged because of the precarious state of his health to resign as secretary of state in late November, , Hull nonetheless served as a member of and senior adviser to the American delegation to the United Nations Conference in San Francisco in Hull did not possess the oratorical talent, the stylistic finesse, the brilliant charm, or the impressive personality so frequently characteristic of the politician who makes his way to the front benches. Tall and lean in figure, almost shy in manner, earnest and sincere in thought and deed, Hull had the power that comes to one who is thoroughly convinced of the rightness of his political and economic policies for peace and justice, is capable of defending them against all comers, and unwearying in his efforts to give them practical form. New York, Foreign Policy Association, A Biography, with a Foreword by Sumner Welles. Hull, Cordell, Addresses and Statements by the Hon. Government Printing Office, Hull, Cordell, Economic Barriers to Peace: New York, Woodrow Wilson Foundation, Hull, Cordell, The Moscow Conference: Address by the Hon. New York, Cooper Square Publishers, It was later edited and republished in Nobel Lectures. To cite this document, always state the source as shown above.

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Chapter 3 : Peace congress - Wikipedia

Full text of "The Central American peace conference, held at Washington, D.C., " See other formats.

Elihu Root Biographical Elihu Root February 15, February 7, , who became one of the most brilliant administrators in American history, was born in Clinton, New York, son of a professor of mathematics at Hamilton College. At Hamilton College, Elihu was graduated first in his class in at the age of nineteen. He taught school for one year, was graduated from the Law School of New York University in , founded a law firm after one year of practice, and by the age of thirty had established himself as a prominent lawyer specializing in corporate affairs. He became a wealthy man in the thirty or so years which he devoted to legal practice, acting as counsel to banks, railroads, and some of the great financiers of the day. His comprehensive grasp of legal principles, his formidable power of analysis, his creative genius in discovering solutions to problems, his disciplined attention to detail, and his skill in expression, whether written or oral, earned him recognition from his colleagues as the leader of the American bar. Although he had participated in local Republican politics in New York, he was little known as a political figure when, in , President McKinley invited him to become his secretary of war. Since the nation was just emerging from the Spanish-American War, it seemed an unlikely appointment. As secretary of war from to , Root performed the services that moved Henry L. He reorganized the administrative system of the War Department, established new procedures for promotion, founded the War College, enlarged West Point, opened schools for special branches of the service, created a general staff, strengthened control over the National Guard, restored discipline within the department. He was most concerned, however, about the three dependencies acquired as a result of the war. He devised a plan for returning Cuba to the Cubans; wrote a democratic charter for the governance of the Philippines, designing it to insure free government, to protect local customs, and to bring eventual self-determination; and eliminated tariffs on Puerto Rican goods imported into the United States. His record is impressive. A United States senator from to , Elihu Root took an active role in settling the North Atlantic fisheries dispute, in opposing a bill which would have exempted U. In he declined candidacy for reelection to the Senate and even declined, at least publicly, nomination by the Republican Party for the presidency of the United States. Although seventy years of age, he continued to be active as an elder statesman. Root dedicated a large portion of his life to the cause of international arbitration. He, more than any other, formulated the plan to create the Central American Court of Justice. In he instructed the American delegates to the Hague Conference to support the founding of a World Court; in , at the request of the Council of the League of Nations, he served on a committee to devise plans for the Permanent Court of International Justice which was set up in ; in after intermittent discussion between the League and the United States concerning certain reservations the Senate had insisted upon in its ratification of the Protocol for U. Root was the first president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and helped to found its European counterpart. New York, The Century Association, New York, Dodd, Mead, Boston, Little, Brown, Scott and published by the Harvard University Press between and are titled as follows: New York, Knopf, Quoted by Henry L. It was later edited and republished in Nobel Lectures. To cite this document, always state the source as shown above.

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Chapter 4 : Hague Conventions of and | Revolv

6. *The Central American Peace Conference, held at Washington, D.C., Report of Mr. William I. Buchanan, representing the United States of America.*

After the defeat of Napoleon I of France an international peace congress took place in Vienna called the Congress of Vienna in 1814. One of its declared objects was "to promote the peace and union of American nations and establish amicable methods for the settlement of disputes between them". This congress failed, as only four Spanish-American countries were represented and only one ratified the agreement. In 1823, however, Mexico took up the subject and proposed a conference of American Republics "for the purpose of bringing about not only a union and close alliance for defence, but also the acceptance of friendly mediation for the settlement of disputes between them, and the framing and promulgation of a code of penal laws to regulate their mutual relations". It does not appear that anything came of this congress, and in 1825 another was held at Lima, attended by representatives of Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, New Granada, and Peru, for the purpose of forming an alliance of American republics. The United States was invited but as it was then at war with Mexico it sent no representative. An effort to hold a congress was made by the governments of Chile and Colombia in 1845, "to the end that the settlement by arbitration of each and every international controversy should become a principle of American public law". This congress did not meet, however, owing to a war between Chile and Peru. In 1856, the President of the United States invited the independent countries of North and South America to meet in a general congress at Washington, D. This meeting did not take place owing to a variety of reasons, but subsequently, by virtue of an Act of Congress of the United States an invitation was issued by the president to Mexico, the Central and South American Republics, Haiti, Dominican Republic, and Brazil to join in a conference to be held in the city of Washington, the project being to consider: Eighteen American nations, including the United States, had their representatives. The conference adopted a plan of arbitration of international differences, together with various recommendations relating to trade, law, extradition, patents, customs, and sanitary regulations. It further declared arbitration to be a principle of American International Law and obligatory "in all controversies concerning diplomatic and consular privileges, boundaries, territories, indemnities, the right of navigation, and the validity, construction and enforcement of treaties; and that it should be equally obligatory in all other cases, whatever might be their origin, nature or object, with the sole exception of those which in the judgment of one of the nations involved in the controversy, might imperil its independence; but that even in this case, while arbitration for that nation should be optional, it should be obligatory on the adversary power" 7 Moore Int. One notable result of the conference was the establishment of the Bureau of the American Republics. All the republics of South America are represented in this bureau, which continues for periods of ten years subject to renewal. Friends of Peace[edit] Main article: International Peace Congress Following an initial congress at London in 1841, an annual series of congresses called International Congress of the Friends of Peace or more informally "International Peace Congress" were organised from 1843 until 1864. Elihu Burritt organized the Congress of 1843. Among the distinguished delegates were Cobden, Thierry, Girardin, and Bastiat. The congress adopted resolutions urging limitation of armaments and the placing of a ban upon foreign loans for war purposes. Through the next decade, more congresses were convened in various cities without the development of anything new in principle or method.

Chapter 5 : Full text of "The Central American peace conference, held at Washington, D.C., "

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Chapter 6 : Pan-American conferences | | blog.quintoapp.com

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The Central American Peace Conference, Held at Washington, D. C., Report of Mr. William I Buchanan, Representing the United States of America R 1, Report of the Delegates of the United States to the Third International Conference of the American States, Held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, July 21, to.