DOCUMENT NO. 21

TREATY OF PEACE, FRIENDSHIP, LIMITS, AND SETTLEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE UNITED MEXICAN STATES
(Guadalupe Hidalgo, 2 February 1848)

SOURCES
9 Stat. 922
9 Bevans 791
37 BFSP 567
102 Parry 29

NOTE
This was the treaty which ended the war between Mexico and the United States (1846-1848). The provisions concerning the treatment of prisoners of war in any future conflict between the two countries was obviously modeled after the comparable provisions of the earlier Treaties of Amity and Commerce between Prussia and the United States (see DOCUMENT NO. 7).

EXTRACTS

ARTICLE IV

All prisoners of war taken on either side, on land or on sea, shall be restored as soon as practicable after the exchange of ratifications of this treaty. It is also agreed that if any Mexicans should now be held as captives by any savage tribe within the limits of the United States, as about to be established by the following article, the government of the said United States will exact the release of such captives, and cause them to be restored to their country.

ARTICLE XXII.

If (which is not to be expected, and which God forbid!) war should unhappily break out between the two republics, they do now, with a view to such calamity, solemnly pledge themselves to each other and to the world, to observe the following rules; absolutely where the nature of the subject permits, and as closely as possible in all cases where such absolute observance shall be impossible: —

2. In order that the fate of prisoners of war may be alleviated, all such practices as those of sending them into distant inclement or unwholesome districts, or crowding them into close and noxious places, shall be studiously avoided. They shall not be confined in dungeons, prison-ships, or prisons; nor be put in irons, or bound, or otherwise restrained in the use of their limbs. The officers shall enjoy liberty on their paroles, within convenient districts, and have comfortable quarters; and the common soldier shall be disposed in cantonments, open and extensive enough for air and exercise, and lodged in barracks as roomy and good as are provided by the party in whose power they are for its own troops. But if any officer shall break his parole by leaving the
district so assigned him, or any other prisoner shall escape from the limits of
his cantonment, after they shall have been designated to him, such individual,
officer, or other prisoner, shall forfeit so much of the benefit of this article as
provides for his liberty on parole or in cantonment. And if any officer so
breaking his parole, or any common soldier so escaping from the limits
assigned him, shall afterwards be found in arms, previously to his being
regularly exchanged, the person so offending shall be dealt with according to
the established laws of war. The officers shall be daily furnished by the party
in whose power they are, with as many rations, and of the same articles, as
are allowed, either in kind or by commutation, to officers of equal rank in its
own army; and all others shall be daily furnished with such ration as is allowed
to a common soldier in its own service; the value of all which supplies shall, at
the close of the war, or at periods to be agreed upon between the respective
commanders, be paid by the other party, on a mutual adjustment of accounts
for the subsistence of prisoners; and such accounts shall not be mingled with
or set off against any others, nor the balance due on them be withheld, as a
compensation or reprisal for any cause whatever, real or pretended. Each
party shall be allowed to keep a commissary of prisoners, appointed by itself,
with every cantonment of prisoners, in possession of the other; which
commissary shall see the prisoners as often as he pleases; shall be allowed to
receive, exempt from all duties or taxes, and to distribute, whatever
comforts may be sent to them by their friends; and shall be free to transmit his
reports in open letters to the party by whom he is employed.

And it is declared that neither the pretence that war dissolves all treaties,
nor any other whatever, shall be considered as annulling or suspending the
solemn covenant contained in this article. On the contrary, the state of war is
precisely that for which it is provided; and during which, its stipulations are
to be as sacrely observed as the most acknowledged obligations under the
law of nature or nations.