The thoughts and opinions expressed are those of the authors and not necessarily of the U.S. Government, the U.S. Department of the Navy or the Naval War College.
APPENDIX.

FINAL ACT AND CONVENTIONS OF THE HAGUE CONFERENCE, 1907.

FINAL ACT OF THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE.

Signed by the United States Delegates.

The Second International Peace Conference, proposed in the first instance by the President of the United States of America, having been convoked, on the invitation of His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, by Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, assembled on the 15th June, 1907, at The Hague, in the Hall of the Knights, for the purpose of giving a fresh development to the humanitarian principles which served as a basis for the work of the First Conference of 1899.

The following Powers took part in the Conference, and appointed the Delegates named below:

Germany:

- His Excellency Baron Marschall de Bieberstein, Minister of State, Imperial Ambassador at Constantinople, First Delegate Plenipotentiary;
- M. Kriege, Imperial Envoy on Extraordinary Mission at the present Conference, Privy Councillor of Legation and Legal Adviser to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, Second Delegate Plenipotentiary;
- Rear-Admiral Siegel, Naval Attache to the Imperial Embassy at Paris, Naval Delegate;
- Major-General de Gündell, Quarter-Master General of the General Staff of the Royal Prussian Army, Military Delegate;
- M. Zorn, Professor to the Faculty of Law at the University of Bonn, Judicial Privy Councillor, Member of the Prussian Upper Chamber, and Crown Syndic, Scientific Delegate;
- M. Göppert, Councillor of Legation and Councillor attached to the Department for Foreign Affairs, Assistant Delegate;
- M. Retzmann, Lieutenant-Commander on the Naval General Staff, Assistant Naval Delegate.

The United States of America:

- His Excellency Mr. Joseph H. Choate, ex-Ambassador at London, Ambassador Extraordinary, Delegate Plenipotentiary;
- His Excellency Mr. Horace Porter, ex-Ambassador at Paris, Ambassador Extraordinary, Delegate Plenipotentiary;
- His Excellency Mr. Uriah M. Rose, Ambassador Extraordinary, Delegate Plenipotentiary;

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The United States of America—Continued.

His Excellency Mr. David Jayne Hill, ex-Assistant Secretary of State, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague, Delegate Plenipotentiary;

Rear-Admiral Charles S. Sperry, ex-President of the Naval War College, Minister Plenipotentiary, Delegate Plenipotentiary;

Brigadier-General George B. Davis, Judge Advocate-General of the United States' Army, Minister Plenipotentiary, Delegate Plenipotentiary;

Mr. William I. Buchanan, ex-Minister at Buenos Ayres, ex-Minister at Panamá, Minister Plenipotentiary, Delegate Plenipotentiary.

Mr. James Brown Scott, Solicitor for the Department of State, Technical Delegate;

Mr. Charles Henry Butler, Reporter of the Supreme Court, Technical Delegate.

The Argentine Republic:

His Excellency M. Roque Saenz Peña, ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Rome, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, Delegate Plenipotentiary;

His Excellency M. Luis M. Drago, ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Deputy, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, Delegate Plenipotentiary;

His Excellency M. Carlos Rodríguez Larreta, ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, Delegate Plenipotentiary;

General Francisco Reynolds, Military Attaché at Berlin, Technical Delegate;

Captain Juan A. Martin, ex-Minister of Marine, Naval Attaché at London, Technical Delegate.

Austria-Hungary:

His Excellency M. Gaëtan Mérey de Kapos-Mère, Privy Councillor of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, First Delegate Plenipotentiary;

His Excellency Baron Charles de Macchio, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Athens, Second Delegate Plenipotentiary;

M. Henri Lammasch, Professor at the University of Vienna, Aulic Councillor, Member of the Austrian Upper Chamber of the Reichsrath, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, Scientific Delegate;

M. Antoine Hauto, Rear-Admiral, Naval Delegate;

Baron Wladimir Giesl de Gieslingen, Major-General, Military Plenipotentiary at the Imperial and Royal Embassy at Constantinople and at the Imperial and Royal Legation at Athens, Military Delegate;

The Chevalier Othon de Weil, Aulic and Ministerial Councillor at the Ministry of the Imperial and Royal Household and of Foreign Affairs, Delegate;

M. Jules Szilassy de Szilas et Pilis, Councillor of Legation, Delegate;

M. Emile Konek de Norwall, Naval Lieutenant of the First Class, Delegate Attached.
Belgium:
His Excellency M. A. Beernaert, Minister of State, Member of the Chamber of Representatives, Member of the Institute of France and of the Royal Academies of Belgium and Roumania, Honorary Member of the Institute of International Law, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, Delegate Plenipotentiary;
His Excellency M. J. van den Heuvel, Minister of State, ex-Minister of Justice, Delegate Plenipotentiary;
His Excellency Baron Guillaume, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague, Member of the Royal Academy of Roumania, Delegate Plenipotentiary.

Bolivia:
His Excellency M. Claudio Pinilla, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, Delegate Plenipotentiary;
His Excellency M. Fernando E. Guachalla, Minister Plenipotentiary at London, Delegate Plenipotentiary.

Brazil:
His Excellency M. Ruy Barbosa, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Vice-President of the Senate, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, Delegate Plenipotentiary;
His Excellency M. Eduardo F. S. dos Santos Lisbôa, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague, Delegate Plenipotentiary;
Colonel Roberto Trompowsky Leitão de Almeida, Military Attaché at The Hague, Technical Delegate;
Commander Tancredo Burlamaqui de Moura, Technical Delegate.

Bulgaria:
Major-General on the staff Vrban Vinaroff, General à la suite, First Delegate Plenipotentiary;
M. Ivan Karandjouloff, Procureur-Général of the Court of Cassation, Second Delegate Plenipotentiary;
Commander S. Dimitrieff, Chief of the Staff of the Bulgarian Flotilla, Delegate.

Chile:
His Excellency M. Domingo Gana, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at London, Delegate Plenipotentiary;
His Excellency M. Augusto Matte, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berlin, Delegate Plenipotentiary;
His Excellency M. Carlos Concha, ex-Minister of War, ex-President of the Chamber of Deputies, ex-Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Buenos Ayres, Delegate Plenipotentiary.

China:
His Excellency Mr. Lu Tsêng-Tsiang, Ambassador Extraordinary, Delegate Plenipotentiary;
His Excellency the Honourable John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State at the United States’ Department for Foreign Affairs, Delegate Plenipotentiary;
APPENDIX.

China—Continued.
His Excellency Mr. Tsien-Sun, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague, Delegate Plenipotentiary;
Colonel W. S. Y. Tinge, Judge Advocate-General at the War Office, Military Delegate;
Mr. Chang Ching Tong, Secretary of Legation, Assistant Delegate;
Mr. Chao-Hi-Chiu, ex-Secretary of the Imperial Chinese Mission and Legation at Paris and Rome, Assistant Delegate.

Colombia:
General Jorge Holguin, Delegate Plenipotentiary;
M. Santiago Perez Triana, Delegate Plenipotentiary;
His Excellency General M. Vargas, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, Delegate Plenipotentiary.

The Republic of Cuba:
M. Antonio Sanchez de Bustamante, Professor of International Law at the University of Havana, Senator of the Republic, Delegate Plenipotentiary;
His Excellency M. Gonzalo de Quesada y Arostegui, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, Delegate Plenipotentiary;
M. Manuel Sanguily, ex-Director of the Institute of Secondary Education at Havana, Senator of the Republic, Delegate Plenipotentiary.

Denmark:
His Excellency M. C. Brun, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, First Delegate Plenipotentiary;
Rear-Admiral C. F. Scheller, Second Delegate Plenipotentiary;
M. A. Vedel, Chamberlain, Head of Department at the Royal Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Third Delegate Plenipotentiary.

The Dominican Republic:
M. Francisco Henriquez i Carvajal, ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, Delegate Plenipotentiary;
M. Apolinar Tejera, Rector of the Professional Institute of Santo Domingo, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, Delegate Plenipotentiary.

The Republic of the Ecuador:
His Excellency M. Victor Rendon, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris and Madrid, Delegate Plenipotentiary;
M. Enrique Dorn y de Alsua, Chargé d’Affaires, Delegate Plenipotentiary.

Spain:
His Excellency M. W. R. De Villa-Urrutia, Senator, ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at London, First Delegate Plenipotentiary;
His Excellency M. Jose de la Rica y Calvo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague, Delegate Plenipotentiary;
Spain—Continued.
  M. Gabriel Maura y Gamazo, Count de la Mortera, Deputy to the Cortes, Delegate Plenipotentiary;
  M. J. Jofre Montojo, Colonel on the Staff, Aide-de-camp to the Minister of War, Assistant Military Delegate;
  Captain Francisco Chacon, Assistant Naval Delegate.

France:
  His Excellency M. Léon Bourgeois, Ambassador Extraordinary, Senator, ex-President of the Council, ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, Delegate, First Plenipotentiary;
  Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Senator, Minister Plenipotentiary of the First Class, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, Delegate, Second Plenipotentiary;
  M. Louis Renault, Professor at the Faculty of Law at Paris, Honorary Minister Plenipotentiary, Legal Adviser to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Member of the Institute, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, Delegate, Third Plenipotentiary;
  His Excellency M. Marcellin Pellet, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague, Delegate, Fourth Plenipotentiary;
  General of Division Amourel, Military Delegate;
  Rear-Admiral Arago, Naval Delegate;
  M. Fromageot, Advocate at the Court of Appeal at Paris, Technical Delegate;
  Captain Lacaze, Second Naval Delegate;
  Lieutenant-Colonel Siben, Military Attaché at Brussels and The Hague, Second Military Delegate.

Great Britain:
  His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Edward Fry, G.C.B., Member of the Privy Council, Ambassador Extraordinary, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, Delegate Plenipotentiary;
  His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Ernest Mason Satow, G.C.M.G., Member of the Privy Council, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, Delegate Plenipotentiary;
  His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Member of the Privy Council, ex-President of the Institute of International Law, Delegate Plenipotentiary.
  His Excellency Sir Henry Howard, K.C.M.G., C.B., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague, Delegate Plenipotentiary;
  Captain C. L. Ottley, M.V.O., R.N., A.D.C., Naval Delegate;
  Mr. Eyre Crowe, Councillor of Embassy, Technical Delegate, First Secretary to the delegation;
  Mr. Cecil Hurst, Councillor of Embassy, Technical Delegate, Legal Adviser to the delegation;
APPENDIX.

Great Britain—Continued.
Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Henry Yarde-Buller, D.S.O.,
Military Attaché at The Hague, Technical Delegate;
Commander J. R. Segrave, R.N., Technical Delegate;
Major George K. Cockerill, General Staff, Technical Delegate.

Greece:
His Excellency M. Cléon Rizo Rangabé, Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary at Berlin, First Delegate Plenipotentiary;
M. Georges Streit, Professor of International Law at the University
of Athens, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, Second
Delegate Plenipotentiary;
Colonel of Artillery C. Sapountzakis, Chief of the General Staff,
Technical Delegate.

Guatemala:
M. José Tible Machado, Chargé d’Affaires at The Hague and Lon­
don, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, Delegate
Plenipotentiary;
M. Enrique Gomez Carrillo, Chargé d’Affaires at Berlin, Delegate
Plenipotentiary.

The Republic of Haiti:
His Excellency M. Jean Joseph Dalbémar, Envoy Extraordinary
and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, Delegate Plenipotentiary;
His Excellency M. J. N. Léger, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary at Washington, Delegate Plenipotentiary;
M. Pierre Hudicourt, ex-Professor of International Public Law,
Advocate at the Bar of Port-au-Prince, Delegate Plenipotentiary.

Italy:
His Excellency Count Joseph Tornielli Brusati di Vergano, Senator
of the Kingdom, Ambassador of His Majesty the King at Paris,
Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, President of the
Italian delegation, Delegate Plenipotentiary;
His Excellency M. Guido Pompilij, Parliamentary Deputy, Under­
Secretary of State at the Royal Ministry for Foreign Affairs,
Delegate Plenipotentiary;
M. Guido Fusinato, Councillor of State, Parliamentary Deputy,
ex-Minister of Education, Delegate Plenipotentiary;
M. Marius Nicolis de Robilant, General of Brigade, Technical
Delegate;
M. François Castiglia, Captain in the Navy, Technical Delegate.

Japan:
His Excellency Mr. Keirotu Tsuzuki, Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary, First Delegate Plenipotentiary;
His Excellency Mr. Aimo Mar Sato, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary at The Hague, Second Delegate Plenipotentiary;
Mr. Henry Willard Denison, Legal Adviser to the Imperial Min­
istry for Foreign Affairs, Member of the Permanent Court of
Arbitration, Technical Delegate;
Major-General Yoshifuru Akiyama, Inspector of Cavalry, Technical
Delegate;
Rear-Admiral Hayao Shimamura, President of the Naval College
at Etajima, Technical Delegate.
Luxemburg:
His Excellency M. Eyschen, Minister of State, President of the Grand-Ducal Government, Delegate Plenipotentiary;
Count de Villiers, Chargé d’Affaires at Berlin, Delegate Plenipotentiary.

Mexico:
His Excellency M. Gonzalo A. Esteva, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Rome, First Delegate Plenipotentiary;
His Excellency M. Sebastian B. de Mier, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, Second Delegate Plenipotentiary;
His Excellency M. Francisco L. de la Barra, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Brussels and at The Hague, Third Delegate Plenipotentiary.

Montenegro:
His Excellency M. Nélidow, Privy Councillor, Russian Ambassador at Paris, Delegate Plenipotentiary;
His Excellency M. de Martens, Privy Councillor, Permanent Member of the Council of the Imperial Russian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Delegate Plenipotentiary;
His Excellency M. Tcharykow, Councillor of State, Chamberlain, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Russia at The Hague, Delegate Plenipotentiary.

Nicaragua:
His Excellency M. Crisanto Medina, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, Delegate Plenipotentiary.

Norway:
His Excellency M. Francis Hagerup, ex-President of the Council, ex-Professor of Law, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague and Copenhagen, Delegate Plenipotentiary;
M. Joachim Grieg, Shipowner and Deputy, Technical Delegate.
M. Christian Lous Lange, Secretary to the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Storthing, Technical Delegate.

Panamá:
M. Belisario Porras, Delegate Plenipotentiary.

Paraguay:
His Excellency M. Eusebio Machain, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, Delegate Plenipotentiary.

The Netherlands:
M. W. H. de Beaufort, ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Member of the Second Chamber of the States-General, Delegate Plenipotentiary;
His Excellency M. T. M. C. Asser, Minister of State, Member of the Council of State, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, Delegate Plenipotentiary;
His Excellency Jonkheer J. C. C. Den Beer Poortugael, Lieutenant-General on the retired list, ex-Minister of War, Member of the Council of State, Delegate Plenipotentiary;
The Netherlands—Continued.

His Excellency Jonkheer J. A. Röell, Aide-de-camp to Her Majesty the Queen in Extraordinary Service, Vice-Admiral on the retired list, ex-Minister of Marine, Delegate Plenipotentiary;
M. J. A. Loeff, ex-Minister of Justice, Member of the Second Chamber of the States-General, Delegate Plenipotentiary;
M. H. L. van Oordt, Lieutenant-Colonel on the Staff, Professor at the Higher Military College, Technical Delegate;
M. Jonkheer W. J. M. van Eysinga, Head of the Political Section at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Assistant Delegate;
M. Jonkheer H. A. van Karnebeek, Gentleman of the Chamber, Assistant Head of Department at the Colonial Office, Assistant Delegate;
M. H. G. Surie, Naval Lieutenant of the First Class, Technical Delegate.

Peru:

His Excellency M. Carlos G. Candamo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris and London, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, Delegate Plenipotentiary;
M. Gustavo de la Fuente, First Secretary of Legation at Paris, Assistant Delegate.

Persia:

His Excellency Samad Khan, Montas-es-Saltaneh, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, Delegate, First Plenipotentiary;
His Excellency Mirza Ahmed Khan Sadig-ul-Mulkh, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague, Delegate Plenipotentiary;
M. Hennebicq, Legal Adviser to the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Tehran, Technical Delegate.

Portugal:

His Excellency the Marquis de Soveral, Councillor of State, Peer of the Realm, ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at London, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Delegate Plenipotentiary;
His Excellency Count de Sékir, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague, Delegate Plenipotentiary;
His Excellency M. Alberto d'Oliveira, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne, Delegate Plenipotentiary;
Lieutenant-Colonel Thomaz Antonio Garcia Rosado, General Staff, Technical Delegate;
M. Guilherme Ivens Ferraz, Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy, Technical Delegate.

Roumania:

His Excellency M. Alexandre Beldiman, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berlin, First Delegate Plenipotentiary;
His Excellency M. Edgard Mavrocoridato, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague, Second Delegate Plenipotentiary;
Captain Alexander Sturdza, General Staff, Technical Delegate.
Russia:
His Excellency M. Nélidow, Privy Councillor, Russian Ambassador at Paris, Delegate Plenipotentiary;
His Excellency M. de Martens, Privy Councillor, Permanent Member of the Council of the Imperial Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, Delegate Plenipotentiary;
His Excellency M. Tcharykow, Councillor of State, Chamberlain, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague, Delegate Plenipotentiary;
M. Prozor, Councillor of State, Chamberlain, Russian Minister at Rio de Janeiro, Technical Delegate;
Major-General Yermolow, Military Attaché at London, Technical Delegate;
Colonel Michelson, Military Attaché at Berlin, Technical Delegate;
Captain Behr, Naval Attaché at London, Technical Delegate;
Colonel Ovtchinnikow, of the Admiralty, Professor of International Law at the Naval Academy, Technical Delegate.

Salvador:
M. Pedro J. Matheu, Chargé d'Affaires at Paris, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, Delegate Plenipotentiary;
M. Santiago Perez Triana, Chargé d'Affaires at London, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, Delegate Plenipotentiary.

Servia:
His Excellency General Sava Grouitch, President of the Council of State, Delegate Plenipotentiary;
His Excellency M. Milovan Milovanovitch, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Rome, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, Delegate Plenipotentiary;
His Excellency M. Michel Militchévitch, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at London and The Hague, Delegate Plenipotentiary.

Siam:
Major-General Mom Chatidej Udom, Delegate Plenipotentiary;
M. Corragioni d'Orelli, Councillor of Legation at Paris, Delegate Plenipotentiary;
Captain Luang Bhuvanarth Narübal, Delegate Plenipotentiary.

Sweden:
His Excellency M. Knut Hjalmar Leonard de Hammarskjöld, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Copenhagen, ex-Minister of Justice, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, First Delegate Plenipotentiary;
M. Johannes Hellner, ex-Minister without Portfolio, ex-Member of the Supreme Court of Sweden, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, Second Delegate Plenipotentiary;
Colonel David Hedengren, Commanding a Regiment of Artillery, Technical Delegate;
Commander Gustaf de Klint, Head of a Section on the Staff of the Royal Navy, Technical Delegate.
Switzerland:

His Excellency M. Gaston Carlin, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at London and The Hague, Delegate Plenipotentiary;
M. Eugène Borel, Colonel on the General Staff, Professor at the University of Geneva, Delegate Plenipotentiary;
M. Max Huber, Professor of Law at the University of Zurich, Delegate Plenipotentiary.

Turkey:

His Excellency Turkhan Pasha, Ambassador Extraordinary, Minister of the Evkaf, First Delegate Plenipotentiary;
His Excellency Rechid Bey, Turkish Ambassador at Rome, Delegate Plenipotentiary;
His Excellency Vice-Admiral Mehmed Pasha, Delegate Plenipotentiary;
Rafif Bey, Legal Adviser on the Civil List, Assistant Delegate;
Colonel on the Staff Mehmed Said Bey, Assistant Delegate.

Uruguay:

M. José Batlle y Ordóñez, ex-President of the Republic, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, First Delegate Plenipotentiary;
His Excellency M. Juan P. Castro, ex-President of the Senate, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, Delegate Plenipotentiary;
Colonel Sebastian Buquet, Commanding a Regiment of Field Artillery, Technical Delegate.

The United States of Venezuela:

M. José Gil Fortoul, Chargé d’Affaires at Berlin, Delegate Plenipotentiary.

At a series of meetings, held from the 15th June to the 18th October, 1907, in which the above Delegates were throughout animated by the desire to realize, in the fullest possible measure, the generous views of the august initiator of the Conference and the intentions of their Governments, the Conference drew up for submission for signature by the Plenipotentiaries, the text of the Conventions and of the Declaration enumerated below and annexed to the present Act:

3. Convention relative to the Opening of Hostilities.
7. Convention relative to the Conversion of Merchant-ships into War-ships.
8. Convention relative to the Laying of Automatic Submarine Contact Mines.
11. Convention relative to certain Restrictions with regard to the Exercise of the Right of Capture in Naval War.
12. Convention relative to the creation of an International Prize Court.
14. Declaration prohibiting the discharge of Projectiles and Explosives from Balloons.

These Conventions and Declaration shall form so many separate Acts. These Acts shall be dated this day, and may be signed up to the 30th June, 1908, at The Hague, by the Plenipotentiaries of the Powers represented at the Second Peace Conference.

The Conference actuated by the spirit of mutual agreement and concession characterizing its deliberations, has agreed upon the following Declaration, which, while reserving to each of the Powers represented full liberty of action as regards voting, enables them to affirm the principles which they regard as unanimously admitted:

It is unanimous—

1. In admitting the principle of compulsory arbitration.
2. In declaring that certain disputes, in particular those relating to the interpretation and application of the provisions of International Agreements, may be submitted to compulsory arbitration without any restriction.

Finally, it is unanimous in proclaiming that, although it has not yet been found feasible to conclude a Convention in this sense, nevertheless the divergences of opinion which have come to light have not exceeded the bounds of judicial controversy, and that, by working together here during the past four months, the collected Powers not only have learned to understand one another and to draw closer together, but have succeeded in the course of this long collaboration in evolving a very lofty conception of the common welfare of humanity.

The Conference has further unanimously adopted the following Resolution:

The Second Peace Conference confirms the Resolution adopted by the Conference of 1899 in regard to the limitation of military expenditure; and inasmuch as military expenditure has considerably increased in almost every country since that time, the Conference declares that it is eminently desirable that the Governments should resume the serious examination of this question.
It has besides expressed the following opinions:

1. The Conference calls the attention of the Signatory Powers to the advisability of adopting the annexed draft Convention for the creation of a Judicial Arbitration Court, and of bringing it into force as soon as an agreement has been reached respecting the selection of the Judges and the constitution of the Court.

2. The Conference expresses the opinion that, in case of war, the responsible authorities, civil as well as military, should make it their special duty to ensure and safeguard the maintenance of pacific relations, more especially of the commercial and industrial relations between the inhabitants of the belligerent States and neutral countries.

3. The Conference expresses the opinion that the Powers should regulate, by special Treaties, the position, as regards military charges, of foreigners residing within their territories.

4. The Conference expresses the opinion that the preparation of regulations relative to the laws and customs of naval war should figure in the programme of the next Conference, and that in any case the Powers may apply, as far as possible, to war by sea the principles of the Convention relative to the Laws and Customs of War on land.

Finally, the Conference recommends to the Powers the assembly of a Third Peace Conference, which might be held within a period corresponding to that which has elapsed since the preceding Conference, at a date to be fixed by common agreement between the Powers, and it calls their attention to the necessity of preparing the programme of this Third Conference a sufficient time in advance to ensure its deliberations being conducted with the necessary authority and expedition.

In order to attain this object the Conference considers that it would be very desirable that, some two years before the probable date of the meeting, a preparatory Committee should be charged by the Governments with the task of collecting the various proposals to be submitted to the Conference, of ascertaining what subjects are ripe for embodiment in an International Regulation, and of preparing a programme which the Governments should decide upon in sufficient time to enable it to be carefully examined by the countries interested. This Committee should further be intrusted with the task of proposing a system of organization and procedure for the Conference itself.

In faith whereof the Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Act and have affixed their seals thereto. a

Done at The Hague, the 18th October, 1907, in a single copy, which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Netherlands Government, and duly certified copies of which shall be sent to all the Powers represented at the Conference.

a See at end, Table of Signatures.
ANNEX TO THE FIRST OPINION EXPRESSED BY THE SECOND PEACE CONFERENCE.

Draft Convention relative to the Creation of a Judicial Arbitration Court.

PART I.—Constitution of the Judicial Arbitration Court.

ARTICLE 1.

With a view to promoting the cause of arbitration, the Contracting Powers agree to constitute, without altering the status of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, a Judicial Arbitration Court, of free and easy access, composed of Judges representing the various juridical systems of the world, and capable of insuring continuity in jurisprudence of arbitration.

ARTICLE 2.

The Judicial Arbitration Court is composed of Judges and Deputy Judges chosen from persons of the highest moral reputation, and all fulfilling conditions qualifying them, in their respective countries, to occupy high legal posts, or be jurists of recognized competence in matters of international law.

The Judges and Deputy Judges of the Court are appointed, as far as possible, from the members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration. The appointment shall be made within the six months following the ratification of the present Convention.

ARTICLE 3.

The Judges and Deputy Judges are appointed for a period of twelve years, counting from the date on which the appointment is notified to the Administrative Council created by the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes. Their appointments can be renewed.

Should a Judge or Deputy Judge die or retire, the vacancy is filled in the manner in which his appointment was made. In this case, the appointment is made for a fresh period of twelve years.

ARTICLE 4.

The Judges of the Judicial Arbitration Court are equal and rank according to the date on which their appointment was notified. The Judge who is senior in point of age takes precedence when the date of notification is the same.

The Deputy Judges are assimilated, in the exercise of their functions, with the Judges. They rank, however, below the latter.

ARTICLE 5.

The Judges enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities in the exercise of their functions, outside their own country.
APPENDIX.

Before taking their seat, the Judges and Deputy Judges must swear, before the Administrative Council, or make a solemn affirmation to exercise their functions impartially and conscientiously.

ARTICLE 6.

The Court annually nominates three Judges to form a special delegation and three more to replace them should the necessity arise. They may be re-elected. They are balloted for. The persons who secure the largest number of votes are considered elected. The delegation itself elects its President, who, in default of a majority, is appointed by lot.

A member of the delegation cannot exercise his duties when the Power which appointed him, or of which he is a national, is one of the parties.

The members of the delegation are to conclude all matters submitted to them, even if the period for which they have been appointed Judges has expired.

ARTICLE 7.

A Judge may not exercise his judicial functions in any case in which he has, in any way whatever, taken part in the decision of a National Tribunal, of a Tribunal of Arbitration, or of a Commission of Inquiry, or has figured in the suit as counsel or advocate for one of the parties.

A Judge cannot act as agent or advocate before the Judicial Arbitration Court or the Permanent Court of Arbitration, before a Special Tribunal of Arbitration or a Commission of Inquiry, nor act for one of the parties in any capacity whatsoever so long as his appointment lasts.

ARTICLE 8.

The Court elects its President and Vice-President by an absolute majority of the votes cast. After two ballots, the election is made by a bare majority and, in case the votes are even, by lot.

ARTICLE 9.

The Judges of the Judicial Arbitration Court receive an annual salary of 6,000 Netherlands florins. This salary is paid at the end of each half-year, reckoned from the date on which the Court meets for the first time.

In the exercise of their duties during the sessions or in the special cases covered by the present Convention, they receive the sum of 100 florins per diem. They are further entitled to receive a travelling allowance fixed in accordance with Regulations existing in their own country. The provisions of the present paragraph are applicable also to a Deputy Judge when acting for a Judge.

These emoluments are included in the general expenses of the Court dealt with in Article 31 and are paid through the International Bureau created by the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.
ARTICLE 10.

The Judges may not accept from their own Government or from that of any other Power any remuneration for services connected with their duties in their capacity of members of the Court.

ARTICLE 11.

The seat of the Judicial Court of Arbitration is at The Hague, and cannot be transferred, unless absolutely obliged by circumstances, elsewhere.

The delegation may choose, with the assent of the parties concerned, another site for its meetings, if special circumstances render such a step necessary.

ARTICLE 12.

The Administrative Council fulfils with regard to the Judicial Court of Arbitration the same functions as to the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

ARTICLE 13.

The International Bureau acts as registry to the Judicial Court of Arbitration, and must place its offices and staff at the disposal of the Court. It has charge of the archives and carries out the administrative work.

The Secretary-General of the Bureau discharges the functions of Registrar.

The necessary secretaries to assist the Registrar, translators and shorthand writers are appointed and sworn in by the Court.

ARTICLE 14.

The Court meets in session once a year. The session opens the third Wednesday in June and lasts until all the business on the agenda has been transacted.

The Court does not meet in session if the delegation considers that such meeting is unnecessary. However, when a Power is party in a case actually pending before the Court, the pleadings in which are closed, or about to be closed, it may insist that the session should be held.

When necessary, the delegation may summon the Court in extraordinary session.

ARTICLE 15.

A Report of the doings of the Court shall be drawn up every year by the delegation. This Report shall be forwarded to the Contracting Powers through the International Bureau. It shall also be communicated to the Judges and Deputy Judges of the Court.

ARTICLE 16.

The Judges and Deputy Judges, members of the Judicial Arbitration Court, can also exercise the functions of Judge and Deputy Judge in the International Prize Court.
APPENDIX.

PART II.—Competency and Procedure.

ARTICLE 17.

The Judicial Court of Arbitration is competent to deal with all cases submitted to it, in virtue either of a general undertaking to have recourse to arbitration or of a special agreement.

ARTICLE 18.

The delegation is competent—

1. To decide the arbitrations referred to in the preceding Article, if the parties concerned are agreed that the summary procedure, laid down in Part IV, Chapter IV, of the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes is to be applied;

2. To hold an inquiry under and in accordance with Part III of the said Convention, in so far as the delegation is intrusted with such inquiry by the parties acting in common agreement. With the assent of the parties concerned, and as an exception to Article 7, paragraph 1, the members of the delegation who have taken part in the inquiry may sit as Judges, if the case in dispute is submitted to the arbitration of the Court or of the delegation itself.

ARTICLE 19.

The delegation is also competent to settle the Compromis referred to in Article 52 of the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes if the parties are agreed to leave it to the Court.

It is equally competent to do so, even when the request is only made by one of the parties concerned, if all attempts have failed to reach an understanding through the diplomatic channel, in the case of—

1. A dispute covered by a general Treaty of Arbitration concluded or renewed after the present Convention has come into force, providing for a Compromis in all disputes, and not either explicitly or implicitly excluding the settlement of the Compromis from the competence of the delegation. Recourse cannot, however, be had to the Court if the other party declares that in its opinion the dispute does not belong to the category of questions to be submitted to compulsory arbitration, unless the Treaty of Arbitration confers upon the Arbitration Tribunal the power of deciding this preliminary question.

2. A dispute arising from contract debts claimed from one Power by another Power as due to its nationals, and for the settlement of which the offer of arbitration has been accepted. This arrangement is not applicable if acceptance is subject to the condition that the Compromis should be settled in some other way.

ARTICLE 20.

Each of the parties concerned may nominate a Judge of the Court to take part, with power to vote, in the examination of the case submitted to the delegation.
If the delegation acts as a Commission of Inquiry, this task may be intrusted to persons other than the Judges of the Court. The traveling expenses and remuneration to be given to the said persons are fixed and borne by the Powers appointing them.

**Article 21.**

The Contracting Powers only may have access to the Judicial Arbitration Court set up by the present Convention.

**Article 22.**

The Judicial Court of Arbitration follows the rules of procedure laid down in the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, except in so far as the procedure is laid down in the present Convention.

**Article 23.**

The Court determines what language it will itself use and what languages may be used before it.

**Article 24.**

The International Bureau serves as channel for all communications to be made to the Judges during the interchange of pleadings provided for in Article 63, paragraph 2, of the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.

**Article 25.**

For all notices to be served, in particular on the parties, witnesses, or experts, the Court may apply direct to the Government of the State on whose territory the service is to be carried out. The same rule applies in the case of steps being taken to procure evidence.

The requests addressed for this purpose can only be rejected when the Power applied to considers them likely to impair its sovereign rights or its safety. If the request is complied with, the fees charged must only comprise the expenses actually incurred.

The Court is equally entitled to act through the Power on whose territory it sits.

Notices to be given to parties in the place where the Court sits may be served through the International Bureau.

**Article 26.**

The discussions are under the control of the President or Vice-President, or, in case they are absent or cannot act, of the senior Judge present.

The Judge appointed by one of the parties cannot preside.

**Article 27.**

The Court considers its decisions in private, and the proceedings are secret.
All decisions are arrived at by a majority of the Judges present. If the number of Judges is even and equally divided, the vote of the junior Judge, in the order of precedence laid down in Article IV, paragraph 1, is not counted.

**Article 28.**

The judgment of the Court must give the reasons on which it is based. It contains the names of the Judges taking part in it; it is signed by the President and Registrar.

**Article 29.**

Each party pays its own costs and an equal share of the costs of the trial.

**Article 30.**

The provisions of Articles 21 to 29 are applicable by analogy to the procedure before the delegation.

When the right of attaching a member to the delegation has been exercised by one of the parties only, the vote of the member attached is not recorded if the votes are evenly divided.

**Article 31.**

The general expenses of the Court are borne by the Contracting Powers.

The Administrative Council applies to the Powers to obtain the funds requisite for the working of the Court.

**Article 32.**

The Court itself draws up its own rules of procedure, which must be communicated to the Contracting Powers.

After the ratification of the present Convention the Court shall meet as early as possible in order to elaborate these rules, elect the President and Vice-President, and appoint the members of the delegation.

**Article 33.**

The Court may propose modifications in the provisions of the present Convention concerning procedure. These proposals are communicated through the Netherlands Government to the Contracting Powers, which will consider together as to the measures to be taken.

**Part III.—Final Provisions.**

**Article 34.**

The present Convention shall be ratified as soon as possible.

The ratifications shall be deposited at The Hague.

A procès-verbal of the deposit of each ratification shall be drawn up, of which a duly certified copy shall be sent through the diplomatic channel to all the Signatory Powers.
The Convention shall come into force six months after its ratification. It shall remain in force for twelve years, and shall be tacitly renewed for periods of twelve years, unless denounced.

The denunciation must be notified, at least two years before the expiration of each period, to the Netherlands Government, which will inform the other Powers.

The denunciation shall only have effect in regard to the notifying Power. The Convention shall continue in force as far as the other Powers are concerned.

CONVENTION FOR THE PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES.

Signed by the United States Delegates: Ratification advised by the Senate, April 2, 1908.

The Contracting Powers (see Final Act) animated by a sincere desire to work for the maintenance of general peace;

Resolved to promote by all the efforts in their power the friendly settlement of international disputes;

Recognizing the solidarity uniting the members of the society of civilized nations;

Desirous of extending the empire of law and of strengthening the appreciation of international justice;

Convinced that the permanent institution of a Tribunal of Arbitration accessible to all, in the midst of independent Powers, will contribute effectively to this result;

Having regard to the advantages attending the general and regular organization of the procedure of arbitration;

Sharing the opinion of the august initiator of the International Peace Conference that it is expedient to record in an International Agreement the principles of equity and right on which are based the security of States and the welfare of peoples;

Being desirous, with this object, of insuring the better working in practice of Commissions of Inquiry and Tribunals of Arbitration, and of facilitating recourse to arbitration in cases which allow of a summary procedure;

Have deemed it necessary to revise in certain particulars and to complete the work of the First Peace Conference for the pacific settlement of international disputes;

The High Contracting Parties have resolved to conclude a new Convention for this purpose, and have appointed the following as their Plenipotentaries:

[For names of Plenipotentiaries, see Final Act.]