

should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,<sup>31</sup>

*Having considered* the application for membership of the Republic of Mali,<sup>32</sup>

*Decides* to admit the Republic of Mali to membership in the United Nations.

*876th plenary meeting,  
28 September 1960.*

#### 1492 (XV). Admission of the Federation of Nigeria to membership in the United Nations

*The General Assembly,*

*Having received* the recommendation of the Security Council of 7 October 1960 that the Federation of Nigeria should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,<sup>33</sup>

*Having considered* the application for membership of the Federation of Nigeria,<sup>34</sup>

*Decides* to admit the Federation of Nigeria to membership in the United Nations.

*893rd plenary meeting,  
7 October 1960.*

#### 1495 (XV). Co-operation of Member States

*The General Assembly,*

*Deeply concerned* by the increase in world tensions,

*Considering* that the deterioration in international relations constitutes a grave risk to world peace and co-operation,

*Conscious* that both in the General Assembly and in the world at large it is necessary to arrest this trend in international relations and to contribute towards greater harmony among nations irrespective of the differences in their political and economic systems,

1. *Urges* that all countries, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, refrain from actions likely to aggravate international tensions;

2. *Reaffirms the conviction* that the strength of the United Nations rests on the co-operation of its Member States which should be forthcoming in full measure so that the Organization becomes a more effective instrument for the safeguarding of peace and for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples;

3. *Urges further* that immediate and constructive steps should be adopted in regard to the urgent problems concerning the peace of the world and the advancement of its peoples;

4. *Appeals* to all Member States to use their utmost endeavours to these ends.

*907th plenary meeting,  
17 October 1960.*

#### 1503 (XV). Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

*The General Assembly*

*Takes note* of the report of the International Atomic

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*, document A/4514.

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid.*, document A/4512.

<sup>33</sup> *Ibid.*, document A/4533.

<sup>34</sup> *Ibid.*, document A/4527.

<sup>35</sup> *Annual report of the Board of Governors to the General Conference, 1 July 1959-30 June 1960, Vienna, July 1960 (A/4531 and Corr.1 and Add.1).*

Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1959-1960.<sup>35</sup>

*943rd plenary meeting,  
12 December 1960.*

#### 1513 (XV). Report of the Security Council

*The General Assembly*

*Takes note* of the report of the Security Council to the General Assembly covering the period from 16 July 1959 to 15 July 1960.<sup>36</sup>

*943rd plenary meeting,  
12 December 1960.*

#### 1514 (XV). Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples

*The General Assembly,*

*Mindful* of the determination proclaimed by the peoples of the world in the Charter of the United Nations to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

*Conscious* of the need for the creation of conditions of stability and well-being and peaceful and friendly relations based on respect for the principles of equal rights and self-determination of all peoples, and of universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

*Recognizing* the passionate yearning for freedom in all dependent peoples and the decisive role of such peoples in the attainment of their independence,

*Aware* of the increasing conflicts resulting from the denial of or impediments in the way of the freedom of such peoples, which constitute a serious threat to world peace,

*Considering* the important role of the United Nations in assisting the movement for independence in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories,

*Recognizing* that the peoples of the world ardently desire the end of colonialism in all its manifestations,

*Convinced* that the continued existence of colonialism prevents the development of international economic co-operation, impedes the social, cultural and economic development of dependent peoples and militates against the United Nations ideal of universal peace,

*Affirming* that peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic co-operation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, and international law,

*Believing* that the process of liberation is irresistible and irreversible and that, in order to avoid serious crises, an end must be put to colonialism and all practices of segregation and discrimination associated therewith,

*Welcoming* the emergence in recent years of a large number of dependent territories into freedom and independence, and recognizing the increasingly powerful trends towards freedom in such territories which have not yet attained independence,

<sup>36</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 2 (A/4494).*

*Convinced* that all peoples have an inalienable right to complete freedom, the exercise of their sovereignty and the integrity of their national territory,

*Solemnly proclaims* the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations;

And to this end

*Declares* that:

1. The subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and co-operation.

2. All peoples have the right to self-determination; by virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

3. Inadequacy of political, economic, social or educational preparedness should never serve as a pretext for delaying independence.

4. All armed action or repressive measures of all kinds directed against dependent peoples shall cease in order to enable them to exercise peacefully and freely their right to complete independence, and the integrity of their national territory shall be respected.

5. Immediate steps shall be taken, in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories or all other territories which have not yet attained independence, to transfer all powers to the peoples of those territories, without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, without

any distinction as to race, creed or colour, in order to enable them to enjoy complete independence and freedom.

6. Any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and the territorial integrity of a country is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

7. All States shall observe faithfully and strictly the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the present Declaration on the basis of equality, non-interference in the internal affairs of all States, and respect for the sovereign rights of all peoples and their territorial integrity.

*947th plenary meeting,  
14 December 1960.*

#### **1592 (XV). The situation in the Republic of the Congo**

*The General Assembly,*

*Having considered* the item entitled "The situation in the Republic of the Congo",

*Noting* that the previous resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly on this subject are still in effect,

*Decides* to keep this item on the agenda of its resumed fifteenth session.

*958th plenary meeting,  
20 December 1960.*

\* \* \*

#### **Note**

##### **Appointment of the Peace Observation Commission (item 18)**

At its 960th plenary meeting on 20 December 1960, the General Assembly decided to reappoint, for the calendar years 1961 and 1962, the present members of the Peace Observation Commission. The Commission is therefore composed as follows: CHINA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, FRANCE, HONDURAS, INDIA, IRAQ, ISRAEL, NEW ZEALAND, PAKISTAN, SWEDEN, UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and URUGUAY.

## **TITLE 22. FOREIGN RELATIONS AND INTERCOURSE PAGE 954**

### **Chapter 2: Consular courts**

**Section 141. Judicial authority generally.** To carry into full effect the provisions of the treaties of the United States with certain foreign countries. The ministers and consuls of the United States in China. Siam, Turkey.

**Morocco. Muscat. Abyssinia. Persia,** and the territories formerly a part of the former Ottoman Empire including Egypt. **Duly appointed to reside therein. Shall. In addition to other powers and duties imposed upon them. Respectively, by the provisions of such treaties, respectively, be invested with judicial authority described in this chapter, which shall appertain to the office of minister and consul, and be a part of the duties belonging thereto, wherein, and so far as, the same is allowed by treaty, and in accordance with the usages of the countries in their intercourse with the Franks or other foreign Christian nations. (R. S. §§ 4083, 4125, 4126, 4127; June 14, 1878. c. 193. 20 Stat. 131.)**

### **Title 22. Chapter 2 Section 142**

#### **General Jurisdiction in Criminal cases.**

The officers mentioned in Section 141 of this title are fully empowered to arraign and try, in the manner provided for this chapter, all citizens of the United States charged with offenses against the law, committed in such countries, respectively, and to sentence such offenders in the manner in this chapter authorized; and each of them is authorized to issue such processes as are suitable and necessary to carry this authority into execution. (R. S. § 4084.)

### **Title 22 Chapter 2 Section 143**

#### **General Jurisdiction in Civil cases.**

Such officers are also invested with all the judicial authority necessary to execute the provisions of such treaties, respectively, in regard to civil rights, whether of property or person; and they shall entertain jurisdiction in matters of contract, at the port where, or nearest to which, it was to be executed, and in all other matters, at the port where, or nearest to which the damage complained of was sustained, provided such port be one of the ports at which the United States are represented by consuls. Such jurisdiction shall embrace all controversies between citizens of the United States, or others, provided for by such treaties, respectively. (R. S. § 4085)



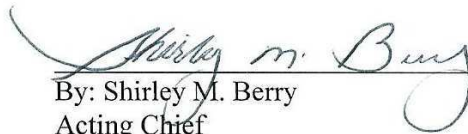
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THE  
**Public Statutes at Large**  
OF THE  
**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,**

FROM THE  
ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT IN 1789, TO MARCH 3, 1845.

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

WITH  
REFERENCES TO THE MATTER OF EACH ACT AND TO THE SUBSEQUENT ACTS  
ON THE SAME SUBJECT,

AND  
COPIOUS NOTES OF THE DECISIONS

OF THE  
**Courts of the United States**

CONSTRUING THOSE ACTS, AND UPON THE SUBJECTS OF THE LAWS.

WITH AN  
INDEX TO THE CONTENTS OF EACH VOLUME,  
AND A  
FULL GENERAL INDEX TO THE WHOLE WORK, IN THE CONCLUDING VOLUME.

TOGETHER WITH  
The Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and  
the Constitution of the United States;

AND ALSO,  
TABLES, IN THE LAST VOLUME, CONTAINING LISTS OF THE ACTS RELATING TO THE JUDICIARY,  
IMPOSTS AND TONNAGE, THE PUBLIC LANDS, ETC.

EDITED BY  
RICHARD PETERS, ESQ.,  
COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

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VOL. VIII.  
BOSTON:  
LITTLE, BROWN AND COMPANY.

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## TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP

*Between the United States of America, and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Morocco. (a)*

January, 1787.

To all Persons to whom these Presents shall come or be made known. WHEREAS the United States of America, in Congress assembled, by their commission bearing date the twelfth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, thought proper to constitute John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and Thomas Jefferson, their Ministers Plenipotentiary, giving to them, or a majority of them, full powers to confer, treat and negotiate with the Ambassador, Minister, or Commissioner of his Majesty the Emperor of Morocco, concerning a treaty of amity and commerce; to make and receive propositions for such treaty, and to conclude and sign the same, transmitting it to the United States in Congress assembled, for their final ratification; and by one other commission, bearing date the eleventh day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, did further empower the said Ministers Plenipotentiary, or a majority of them, by writing under their hands and seals, to appoint such agent in the said business as they might think proper, with authority under the directions and instructions of the said Ministers, to commence and prosecute the said negotiations and conferences for the said treaty, provided that the said treaty should be signed by the said Ministers: And whereas we, the said John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, two of the said Ministers Plenipotentiary (the said Benjamin Franklin being absent) by writing under the hand and seal of the said John Adams at London, October the fifth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, and of the said Thomas Jefferson at Paris, October the eleventh of the same year, did appoint Thomas Barclay, agent in the business aforesaid, giving him the powers therein, which, by the said second commission, we were authorized to give, and the said Thomas Barclay, in pursuance thereof, hath arranged articles for a treaty of amity and commerce between the United States of America, and his Majesty the Emperor of Morocco, which articles, written in the Arabic language, confirmed by his said Majesty the Emperor of Morocco, and sealed with his royal seal, being translated into the language of the said United States of America, together with the attestations thereto annexed, are in the following words, to wit:

ROYAL  
SEAL.

In the Name of ALMIGHTY GOD.

This is a Treaty of Peace and Friendship established between us and the United States of America, which is confirmed, and which we have ordered to be written in this book, and sealed with our royal seal, at our court of Morocco, on the twenty-fifth day of the blessed month of Shaban, in the year one thousand two hundred, trusting in God it will remain permanent.

### ARTICLE I.

We declare that both parties have agreed that this treaty, consisting

(a) By "an act making an appropriation for the purpose therein mentioned," passed March 3, 1791, Laws U. S. vol. 1, 214, twenty thousand dollars are appropriated for effecting a negotiation of the treaty with Morocco, September 16, 1836, post, 484.

of twenty-five articles, shall be inserted in this book, and delivered to the Honorable Thomas Barclay, the agent of the United States, now at our court, with whose approbation it has been made, and who is duly authorized on their part to treat with us concerning all the matters contained therein.

Emperor's consent to the treaty.

## ARTICLE II.

If either of the parties shall be at war with any nation whatever, the other party shall not take a commission from the enemy, nor fight under their colours.

Neither party shall take commission from the enemy of the other.

## ARTICLE III.

If either of the parties shall be at war with any nation whatever, and take a prize belonging to that nation, and there shall be found on board subjects or effects belonging to either of the parties, the subjects shall be set at liberty, and the effects returned to the owners. And if any goods belonging to any nation, with whom either of the parties shall be at war, shall be loaded on vessels belonging to the other party, they shall pass free and unmolested, without any attempt being made to take or detain them.

Regulation in case of captures.

## ARTICLE IV.

A signal or pass shall be given to all vessels belonging to both parties, by which they are to be known when they meet at sea; and if the commander of a ship of war of either party shall have other ships under his convoy, the declaration of the commander shall alone be sufficient to exempt any of them from examination.

Signal or pass to be given to vessels.

## ARTICLE V.

If either of the parties shall be at war, and shall meet a vessel at sea belonging to the other, it is agreed, that if an examination is to be made, it shall be done by sending a boat with two or three men only; and if any gun shall be fired, and injury done without reason, the offending party shall make good all damages.

How vessels shall be examined in time of war.

## ARTICLE VI.

If any Moor shall bring citizens of the United States, or their effects, to his Majesty, the citizens shall immediately be set at liberty, and the effects restored; and in like manner, if any Moor, not a subject of these dominions, shall make prize of any of the citizens of America, or their effects, and bring them into any of the ports of his Majesty, they shall be immediately released, as they will then be considered as under his Majesty's protection.

Citizens of the U. S. captured, to be released.

## ARTICLE VII.

If any vessel of either party shall put into a port of the other, and have occasion for provisions or other supplies, they shall be furnished without any interruption or molestation.

Vessels wanting supplies, to be furnished.

## ARTICLE VIII.

If any vessel of the United States shall meet with a disaster at sea, and put into one of our ports to repair, she shall be at liberty to land and re-load her cargo, without paying any duty whatever.

Provision in case of misfortune.

## ARTICLE IX.

If any vessel of the United States shall be cast on shore on any part of our coasts, she shall remain at the disposition of the owners, and no one shall attempt going near her without their approbation, as she is



Regulation in case of shipwreck, and being forced into port.

then considered particularly under our protection; and if any vessel of the United States shall be forced to put into our ports by stress of weather, or otherwise, she shall not be compelled to land her cargo, but shall remain in tranquility until the commander shall think proper to proceed on his voyage.

#### ARTICLE X.

Vessels protected in certain cases.

If any vessel of either of the parties shall have an engagement with a vessel belonging to any of the Christian powers within gun shot of the forts of the other, the vessel so engaged shall be defended and protected as much as possible until she is in safety; and if any American vessel shall be cast on shore on the coast of Wadnoon, or any coast thereabout, the people belonging to her shall be protected and assisted, until, by the help of God, they shall be sent to their country.

#### ARTICLE XI.

Privileges of vessels in case of war.

If we shall be at war with any Christian power, and any of our vessels sail from the ports of the United States, no vessel belonging to the enemy, shall follow until twenty-four hours after the departure of our vessels; and the same regulation shall be observed towards the American vessels sailing from our ports, be their enemies Moors or Christians.

#### ARTICLE XII.

Ships of war belonging to U. S. not to be examined.

If any ship of war belonging to the United States shall put into any of our ports, she shall not be examined on any pretence whatever, even though she should have fugitive slaves on board, nor shall the governor or commander of the place compel them to be brought on shore on any pretext, nor require any payment for them.

#### ARTICLE XIII.

Ships of war to be saluted.

If a ship of war of either party shall put into a port of the other and salute, it shall be returned from the fort with an equal number of guns, not with more or less.

#### ARTICLE XIV.

Commerce on the footing of the most favoured nation.

The commerce with the United States shall be on the same footing as is the commerce with Spain, or as that with the most favoured nation for the time being; and their citizens shall be respected and esteemed, and have full liberty to pass and repass our country and seaports whenever they please, without interruption.

#### ARTICLE XV.

Privileges of merchants.

Merchants of both countries shall employ only such interpreters, and such other persons to assist them in their business, as they shall think proper. No commander of a vessel shall transport his cargo on board another vessel; he shall not be detained in port longer than he may think proper; and all persons employed in loading or unloading goods, or in any other labour whatever, shall be paid at the customary rates, not more and not less.

#### ARTICLE XVI.

In case of war, prisoners not to be enslaved, but exchanged.

In case of a war between the parties, the prisoners are not to be made slaves, but to be exchanged one for another, captain for captain, officer for officer, and one private man for another; and if there shall prove a deficiency on either side, it shall be made up by the payment of one hundred Mexican dollars for each person wanting. And it is agreed that all prisoners shall be exchanged in twelve months from the time of their being taken, and that this exchange may be effected by a merchant or any other person authorized by either of the parties.

## ARTICLE XVII.

Merchants shall not be compelled to buy or sell any kind of goods but such as they shall think proper; and may buy and sell all sorts of merchandize but such as are prohibited to the other Christian nations.

Merchants may buy and sell all goods except those prohibited to other Christian nations.

## ARTICLE XVIII.

All goods shall be weighed and examined before they are sent on board, and to avoid all detention of vessels, no examination shall afterwards be made, unless it shall first be proved that contraband goods have been sent on board, in which case, the persons who took the contraband goods on board, shall be punished according to the usage and custom of the country, and no other person whatever shall be injured, nor shall the ship or cargo incur any penalty or damage whatever.

Goods to be examined before sent on board, and not after, unless in case of fraud.

## ARTICLE XIX.

No vessel shall be detained in port on any pretence whatever, nor be obliged to take on board any articles without the consent of the commander, who shall be at full liberty to agree for the freight of any goods he takes on board.

Vessels not to be detained.

## ARTICLE XX.

If any of the citizens of the United States, or any persons under their protection, shall have any disputes with each other, the consul shall decide between the parties, and whenever the consul shall require any aid or assistance from our government, to enforce his decisions, it shall be immediately granted to him.

How disputes shall be settled.

## ARTICLE XXI.

If a citizen of the United States should kill or wound a Moor, or, on the contrary, if a Moor shall kill or wound a citizen of the United States, the law of the country shall take place, and equal justice shall be rendered, the consul assisting at the trial; and if any delinquent shall make his escape, the consul shall not be answerable for him in any manner whatever.

How crimes shall be punished.

## ARTICLE XXII.

If an American citizen shall die in our country, and no will shall appear, the consul shall take possession of his effects; and if there shall be no consul, the effects shall be deposited in the hands of some person worthy of trust, until the party shall appear who has a right to demand them; but if the heir to the person deceased be present, the property shall be delivered to him without interruption; and if a will shall appear, the property shall descend agreeable to that will as soon as the consul shall declare the validity thereof.

How estates of deceased citizens shall be disposed of.

## ARTICLE XXIII.

The consuls of the United States of America, shall reside in any seaport of our dominions that they shall think proper; and they shall be respected, and enjoy all the privileges which the consuls of any other nation enjoy; and if any of the citizens of the United States shall contract any debts or engagements, the consul shall not be in any manner accountable for them, unless he shall have given a promise in writing for the payment or fulfilling thereof, without which promise in writing, no application to him for any redress shall be made.

Consuls and their privileges.

## ARTICLE XXIV.

Regulations in  
case of war.

If any differences shall arise by either party infringing on any of the articles of this treaty, peace and harmony shall remain notwithstanding, in the fullest force, until a friendly application shall be made for an arrangement, and until that application shall be rejected, no appeal shall be made to arms. And if a war shall break out between the parties, nine months shall be granted to all the subjects of both parties, to dispose of their effects and retire with their property. And it is further declared, that whatever indulgences, in trade or otherwise, shall be granted to any of the Christian Powers, the citizens of the United States shall be equally entitled to them.

## ARTICLE XXV

Duration of  
treaty.

This treaty shall continue in full force, with the help of God, for fifty years.

We have delivered this book into the hands of the beforementioned Thomas Barclay, on the first day of the blessed month of Ramadan, in the year one thousand two hundred.

I certify that the annexed is a true copy of the translation made by Isaac Cardoza Nunez, interpreter at Morocco, of the treaty between the Emperor of Morocco and the United States of America.

THOMAS BARCLAY.

## ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

Grace to the only God.

Vessels of  
U. S. to be pro-  
tected.

I, the under-written, the servant of God, Taher Ben Abdelkack Fennish, do certify, that His Imperial Majesty, my master, (whom God preserve,) having concluded a treaty of peace and commerce with the United States of America, has ordered me, the better to compleat it, and in addition of the tenth article of the treaty, to declare, "That if any vessel belonging to the United States, shall be in any of the ports of his Majesty's dominions, or within gun-shot of his forts, she shall be protected as much as possible; and no vessel whatever, belonging either to Moorish or Christian Powers, with whom the United States may be at war, shall be permitted to follow or engage her, as we now deem the citizens of America our good friends."

And, in obedience to his Majesty's commands, I certify this declaration, by putting my hand and seal to it, on the eighteenth day of Ramadan,<sup>(a)</sup> in the year one thousand two hundred.

The servant of the King, my master, whom God preserve,

TAHER BEN ABDELKACK FENNISH.

I do certify that the above is a true copy of the translation made at Morocco, by Isaac Cordoza Nunez, interpreter, of a declaration made and signed by Sidi Hage Taher Fennish, in addition to the treaty between the Emperor of Morocco and the United States of America, which declaration the said Taher Fennish made by the express directions of his Majesty.

THOMAS BARCLAY.

<sup>(a)</sup> The Ramadan of the year of the Hegira 1200, commenced on the 28th June, in the year of our Lord 1786.

Now, KNOW YE, That we, the said John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, Ministers Plenipotentiary aforesaid, do approve and conclude the said treaty, and every article and clause therein contained, reserving the same nevertheless to the United States in Congress assembled, for their final ratification.

In testimony whereof, we have signed the same with our names and seals, at the places of our respective residence, and at the dates expressed under our signatures respectively.

JOHN ADAMS, (L. S.)  
*London, January 25th, 1787.*

THOMAS JEFFERSON, (L. S.)  
*Paris, January 1st, 1787*