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Tratado bucareli pdf

The bucareli treaty (Spanish: Tratado de Bucareli), signed in 1923, was an agreement between the countries of Mexico and the United States. It was officially called *Convencion Especial de Reclamaciones* for losses suffered by American citizens or businesses by the Mexican Revolution. [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] The treaty sought to channel the claims of American citizens for the alleged damage to their property caused by the internal wars of the Mexican Revolution from 1910 to 1921. [2] [3] The meetings were held in Mexico City and were held in a building owned by the Federal Government of Mexico at 85 Bucareli Street, hence the nickname of the treaty. Negotiations began on May 15, 1923 and ended on August 13. The treaty was signed by Mexican President Alvaro Obregon, mainly to obtain diplomatic recognition from the U.S. government, led by President Warren G. Harding, but was never officially approved by the Congresses of both countries. The Treaty of Bucareli was annulled a short time later by Mexican President Plutarco Elias Calles. [7] Background Mexican President Alvaro Obregon (December 1, 1920-November 30, 1924) The situation in Mexico has been marked by political instability and constant military revolts. Part of the relative weakness of the government of Alvaro Obregon came from the fact that the United States had not recognized the post-revolutionary regime. The 1917 Constitution, with strong socialist and nationalist influence, had harmed many American interests,[4] which led us President Warren G. Harding to recognize Obregon as the legitimate president. The United States also demanded the repeal of several sections of the 1917 Mexican Constitution, or at least the exemption for the United States. [3] For Obregon, American recognition of his government was a priority to avoid the constant threat of war. Just nine years earlier, the United States had occupied Veracruz. Moreover, recognition would weaken its internal enemies, who also sought U.S. support. [2] [9] The devastation and disorder caused by the Mexican revolution made obregon consider foreign direct investment to rebuild the Mexican economy,[10] but the United States conditioned the recognition of Obregon, with a treaty in which Mexico would guarantee the property rights of American citizens living in Mexico and American oil companies operating in Mexico. [2] [3] [4] [10] The oil problem stemmed from Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution, which states that Mexico directly controls everything on Mexican soil. This has affected the possession and extraction of oil by American and European oil companies. [7] Negotiations that led to the treaty took place from May to August 1923 at a location on Bucareli Street in Mexico City. These conditions were demanded by the United States from the Mexican government.[2][3][11] The content of Article 27 of the Constitution to clarify the legal status of the oil industry and the agricultural properties of foreigners. The payment of external debt, suspended under the government of the Mexican president Carranza, to be resumed. Compensation to be paid to foreigners for damages to their people or property during the revolutionary struggle. The Mexican Supreme Court of Justice granted and determined that section 27 would not be retroactive to the oil industry. With regard to the resumption of external debt payments, Obregon tried to obtain funds through new oil taxes, but the oil companies opposed the increase, stopped production and forced the government to repeal the tax. Agreement The Treaty of Bucareli was signed by Alvaro Obregon on August 13, 1923 and reached an agreement with these terms:[2][10][12] Expropriated U.S. agricultural properties would be paid with bonds for those who do not dump more than 1,755 hectares. For properties that exceed this size, the payment would be immediate and cash. A commission would be established to review pending claims from 1868, but the claims arising from the revolution would be resolved separately. With respect to oil, section 27 was not retroactive to U.S. citizens who had acquired their leases before 1917, allowing them to continue to freely exploit oil. U.S. President Warren G. Harding (March 4, 1921-August 2, 1923) Claims were to be met for a period of two years and processed within five years of the signing of the treaty. However, the treaty had no legal validity because it was not approved by the Congresses of the two signatory countries. It was in a gentleman's agreement that obregon but not his successors. However, his government has been recognized by the United States. [10] The amount of money paid to the Americans under Obregon is still unknown. Former interim President Adolfo de la Huerta, who was in Obregon's cabinet as treasury secretary, said the treaty violated national sovereignty and subjected Mexico to humiliating conditions. De la Huerta accused Obregon of treason against the nation, but was accused of incompetence in the performance of his duties and was responsible for Mexico's financial situation. De la Huerta resigned and settled in Veracruz, where he launched a manifesto that launched the Rebelion Delahuertista in December 1923. A common myth in Mexico is that the treaty prohibited Mexico from producing specialized machinery (engines, airplanes, etc.) and that Mexico would therefore have delayed its economic development for many years. [13] It was argued that from 1910 to 1930, civil wars, military coups, and rebellions devastated industries in Mexico and halted higher education, research, and technological development, and social and political instability drove out foreign investment. [14] The did not really destroy the industrial sector, factories, extractive facilities, or industrial contractors and so once the fighting ended in 1917, production resumed. [15] The full text of the Treaty of Bucareli, published after its signing, shows the absence of prohibitions on technology. [citation needed] Cancellation Plutarco Elias Calles, Calles, (December 1, 1924 - November 30, 1928). When Plutarco Elias Calles took office on December 1, 1924, one of the main points of contention between the United States and Mexico was still oil. Calles quickly rejected the Bucareli treaty and began drafting a new oil law that strictly complied with Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution. [7] The U.S. government's response was immediate. The U.S. Ambassador to Mexico, James Rockwell Sheffield, called Calles a communist, and U.S. Secretary of State Frank Billings Kellogg issued a threat against Mexico on June 12, 1925. [7] American public opinion backfired on Mexico after the opening of the first Soviet Union embassy in the world in Mexico. [16] In addition, the Soviet ambassador said that no country in the world had more similarities with the Soviet Union and Mexico. Then, the members of the UD government considered in Mexico was the second Bolshevik country on earth and they began to call it Soviet Mexico. [7] The debate over the new oil law took place in 1925, with American interests opposing any initiative. In 1926, the new law was enacted. In January 1927, the Calles government cancelled permits for oil companies that did not comply with the law. México managed to avoid war with a series of diplomatic maneuvers. Soon, a hotline was set up between Calles and US President Calvin Coolidge. In addition, Sheffield was replaced by Dwight Morrow. On March 18, 1938, after a series of scorns for foreign oil companies, Mexican President Lazaro Cardenas del Rio decreed Mexican oil expropriation, creating PEMEX. [18] References - Fechas Hist-ricas de México, por FERNANDO OROZCO LINARES, PANORAMA EDITORIAL, S. A., 1992 - a b c d e f Trujillo Herrera, Rafael (1966). Adolfo de la Huerta y los Tratados de Bucareli. Librería by Manuel Porra. MANUEL (1939). Los llamados Tratados de Bucareli: México y los Estados Unidos en las convenciones internacionales de 1923. Mexico: Editorial F-BULA. 441. A b c c d'e General Claims Commission (Mexico and the United States). General Claims Commission (Mexico and the United States): An inventory of its decisions held by the Latin American Benson Collection. Recovered 2010-03-29. 43 Slat. 1722. Available on Wikisource. 13 agosto de 1923. - Firma de los tratados de Bucareli (in Spanish). Archived from the original on 2010-04-17. Recovered 2010-09-27. 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