

# Documentos





En esta sección incluyo el texto completo de los tratados internacionales más relevantes que menciono a lo largo del libro. En primer término, lo hago en aras de una recuperación histórica que considero necesaria, acostumbrados como estamos a la dudosa práctica de leer libros sobre libros que tratan sobre libros, acumulando de ese modo estratos de significación y de sentido bajo los cuales terminan por desaparecer, sin dejar huella, las fuentes originarias. Asimismo, al ofrecerlos en la lengua original en la que cada uno fue redactado, pretendo que el lector tenga acceso a un material de investigación académica poco difundido y poco asequible en nuestro país. Por la importancia geopolítica que tuvo en su momento, también incluyo la alocución de Jefferson dirigida al Congreso en 1803, en la que se refiere a la expedición del Corps Discovery, la cual exploró por primera vez el territorio de la Luisiana.



Treaty of Alliance

The most Christian King and the United States of North America, to wit, New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, having this Day concluded a Treaty of Amity and Commerce, for the reciprocal advantage of their Subjects and Citizens have thought it necessary to take into consideration the means of strengthening their engagements and of rendering them useful to the safety and tranquility of the two parties, particularly in case Great Britain in Violation of that Convention and of the good Impression which is the object of the said Treaty should break the Peace with France, either by direct hostilities, or by hindring her Commerce and Navigation, in a manner contrary to the Rights of Nations and the Peace subsisting between the two Crowns; and his Majesty and the said United States having resolved in that Case to join their Councils and efforts against the Enterprises of their common Enemy, the respective Plenipotentiaries, empowered to concert the clauses & conditions proper to fulfill the said

Traite d'alliance eventuelle et defensive

Le Roi Très Chrétien et les Etats-unis de l'Amérique Septentrionale, savoir New-hampshire, la Baye de Manachomet, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-jersey, Pennsylvanie, Delaware, Maryland, Virginie, Caroline septentrionale, Caroline Méridionale et Georgie, ayant conclu ce jourd'uy un Traite d'Amittie, de bonne intelligence et de Commerce, pour l'avantage réciproque de leurs Sujets, et Citoyens, ils ont eu devoir prendre en considération les moyens de renforcer leurs liaisons, et de les rendre utiles à la sûreté et à la tranquillité des deux Parties, notamment dans le cas où la Grande Bretagne, en haine de ces mêmes liaisons, et de la bonne correspondance qui forment l'objet du dit Traite, se porteroit à rompre sa paix avec la France, soit en l'attaquant directement, soit en troublant son Commerce et sa navigation, d'une manière contraire au droit des gens, et à la paix subsistante entre les deux Couronnes; Et Sa Majesté

Tratado de alianza entre Estados Unidos y Francia 1778 (a)

or sooner if possible.  
 In faith whereof the respective  
 Plenipotentiaries, have on their  
 part of the most Christian King  
 Amandor Colbois, Comte, Grand  
 of the King's Chamber, & Secretary  
 of his Majesty's Council of State  
 (and on the part of the United  
 States Benjamin Franklin  
 Deputy to the General Congress,  
 and the State of Pennsylvania,  
 and President of the Convention  
 of the same State, M<sup>r</sup> Deane  
 his said Deputy from the State  
 of Connecticut & Arthur Lee  
 Attorney at Law have signed the  
 above Articles both in the French  
 and English Languages declaring  
 respectively that the present  
 Treaty was originally composed  
 and concluded in the French  
 Language, and they have  
 hereunto affixed their Seals  
 Done at Paris this sixth Day of  
 February one thousand seven hundred  
 and seventy eight.  
 Benjamin Franklin  
 M<sup>r</sup> Deane  
 Arthur Lee

Si le moins, au plutôt, si faire se peut.  
 En foi de quoi les Plenipotentiaires  
 respectifs, savoir de la part du Roi  
 Amandor Colbois le Comte, Alexandre  
 Gerard Secrétaire Royal de la ville de  
 Strasbourg et Secrétaire du Conseil d'Etat  
 de Sa Majesté, et de la part des  
 Etats unis les M<sup>rs</sup> Benjamin Franklin  
 Député au Congrès général de la part  
 de l'Etat de Pennsylvanie et Président  
 de la Convention du même Etat, M<sup>r</sup> Deane  
 Cy devant Député de l'Etat de  
 Connecticut et Arthur Lee Conseiller  
 en loix ont signé les articles ci  
 dessus tant en langue française qu'en  
 langue anglaise, déclarant néanmoins  
 que le présent traité a été originellement  
 rédigé et arrêté en langue française,  
 et ils ont mis leurs sceaux  
 Fait à Paris le sixième jour de  
 Février mil sept cent soixante huit.

Benjamin Franklin  
 M<sup>r</sup> Deane  
 Arthur Lee

Tratado de alianza entre Estados Unidos y Francia 1778 (b)

Duplicate.

Original definitive Treaty  
3 Sept. 1763

In the Name of the most  
Holy & undivided Trinity.

I having pleased the divine Pro-  
vidence to dispose the Hearts of the most  
Sovereign and most Excellent Prince George the  
third, by the Grace of God, King of Great  
Britain, France & Ireland, Defender of  
the Faith, Duke of Brunswick and  
Lüneburg, Arch-Treasurer and  
Electoral Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, etc.  
and of the United States of America  
to forget all past Misunderstandings and  
Differences that have unhappily interrup-  
ted the good Correspondence and Friend-  
ship which they mutually wish to restore,  
to establish such a beneficial and satisfac-  
tory Intercourse between the two Courts  
upon the Ground of reciprocal Advantage  
and mutual Convenience as may pro-  
duce and secure to both a perpetual Peace & Harmony

Tratado de París 1763 (a)

without Difficulty and without requiring  
any Compensation.

Article 10.<sup>th</sup>

The solemn Ratifications of the  
present Treaty, expedited in good & due  
Form shall be exchanged between the  
contracting Parties in the Space of  
Six Months or sooner if possible to be  
computed from the Day of the Signature  
of the present Treaty. In Witness  
whereof we the undersigned Plenipotentiaries  
have in their Name  
and in Virtue of our Full Powers signed  
with our Hands the present Definitive  
Treaty, and caused the Seals of our Arms  
to be affix'd thereto.

Done at Paris, this third Day of September, in  
the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & eighty three. —

John Adams

B. Franklin

John Jay

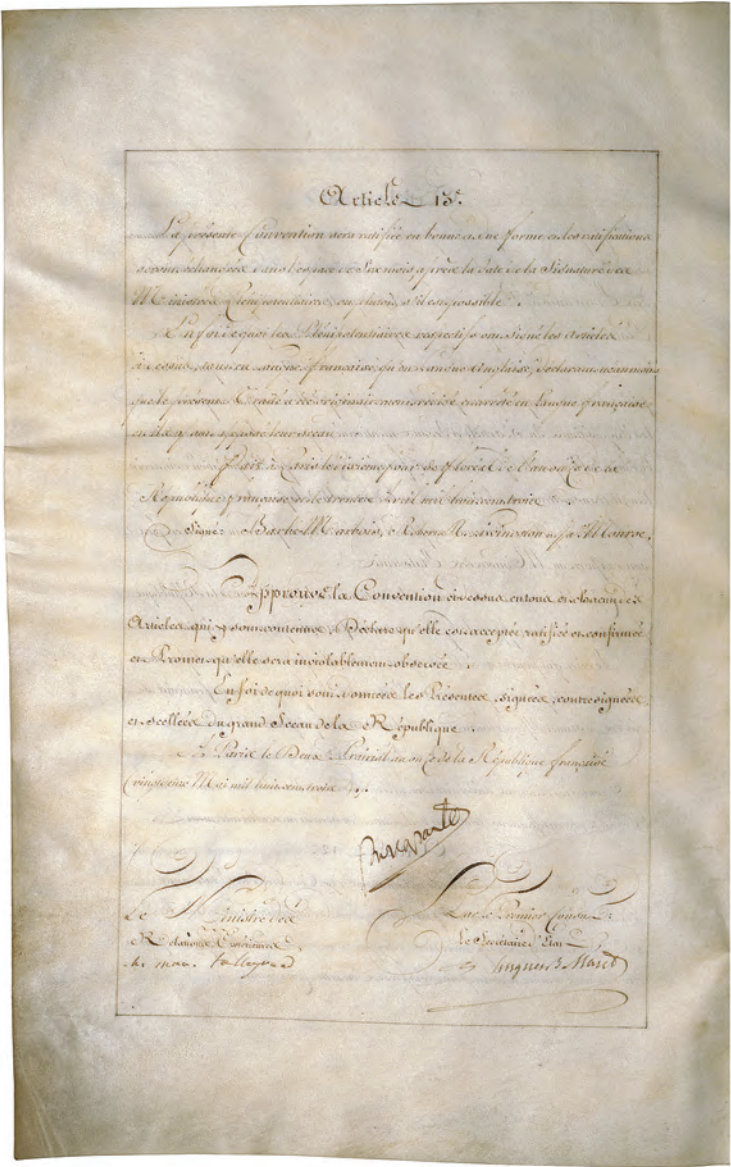


Tratado de París 1783 (b)





Tratado de compra de la Luisiana 1803 (a)



Tratado de compra de la Luisiana 1803 (b)

Confidential.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.

As the continuance of the Act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes will be under the consideration of the legislature at it's present session, I think it my duty to communicate the views which have guided me in the execution of that act; in order that you may decide on the policy of continuing it, in the present or any other form, or to discontinue it altogether if that shall, on the whole, seem most for the public good.

The Indian tribes residing within the limits of the U.S. have for a considerable time been growing more & more uneasy at the constant diminution of the territory they occupy, altho' effected by their own voluntary sales; and the policy has long been gaining strength with them of refusing absolutely all further sale on any conditions. insomuch that at this time, it hazards their friendship, and excites dangerous jealousies & perturbations in their minds to make any overture for the purchase of the smallest portions of their land. a very few tribes only are not yet obstinately in these dispositions. In order peaceably to counteract this policy of theirs, and to provide an extension of territory which the rapid increase of our numbers will call for, two measures are deemed expedient. First, to encourage them to abandon hunting, to apply to the raising stock, to agriculture and domestic manufactures, and thereby prove to themselves that less land & labour will maintain them in this better than in their former mode of living. the extensive forests necessary in the hunting life, will then become useless, & they will see advantage in exchanging them for the means of improving their farms, & of increasing their domestic comforts. Secondly to multiply trading houses among them & place within their reach those things which will contribute more to their domestic comfort than the profusion of extensive, but uncultivated wilds. experience & reflection will develop to them the wisdom of exchanging what they can spare & we want, for what we can spare and they want, in leading them thus to agriculture, to

Mensaje secreto de Thomas Jefferson al Congreso 1803 (a)

our nation seems to owe to the same object, as well as to it's own interests, to explore this, the only line of easy communication across the continent, and so directly traversing our own part of it. The interests of commerce place the principal object within the constitutional powers and care of Congress, and that it should incidentally advance, <sup>the geographical knowledge of our own continent.</sup> ~~the interests of science~~ cannot but be an additional qualification. The nation claiming the territory, regarding this as a literary pursuit which it is in the habit of permitting within it's dominions, would not be disposed to view it with jealousy, even if the existing state of it's interests there did not render it a matter of indifference. The appropriation of two thousand five hundred dollars "for the purpose of extending the external commerce of the U.S." while understood and considered by the Executive as giving the legislative sanction, would cover the undertaking from notice, and prevent the distractions which interested individuals might otherwise previously prepare in it's way.

Th. Jefferson

Jan. 18. 1803.

Mensaje secreto de Thomas Jefferson al Congreso 1803 (b)