

Clark ✓ ④

El expediente está en Petroleros "C"

In a personal, unofficial brief addressed to the Mexican Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, on May 16th, 1930, Mr. J. Reuben Clark, Jr., makes the statement quoted below:

En un resumen personal, no oficial, dirigido al Ministro de Industria, Comercio y Trabajo, con fecha 16 de mayo de 1930, el Sr. J. Reuben Clark, Jr., hizo la declaracion siguiente:

"When the adjustment of the oil controversy was taken up between President Calles and Ambassador Morrow in 1927-1928, it was recognized by both sides that cases would probably arise in which American citizens had invested time, service and money in the acquisition of oil rights under the bona fide belief that their acquisitions were in all respects legal and valid, and under advice from reputable, even distinguished Mexican counsel, that their titles and rights were valid, whereas the revolutionary Constitution and laws thereunder regarded such properties and rights as illegally acquired or as subject to forfeiture or dissection. It was further recognized that to deprive American citizens of such property and rights acquired in good faith and in accordance with the laws existing at the time of their acquisition, would not only be inequitable to the person deprived of his property and rights, but would hardly be consistent with the course of conduct dictated by the dignity and prestige of Mexico.

"Cuando se trató el ajuste de la cuestion petrolera entre el Presidente Calles y el Embajador Morrow, en los años 1927-1928, se reconoció por ambas partes que probablemente se presentarían casos en que ciudadanos Norteamericanos habrían adquirido de buena fe, por medio de inversión de dinero, esfuerzo y servicios, derechos petroleros bajo la creencia que dichas adquisiciones eran de todo legales y validas y aconsejados por abogados Mexicanos de renombre que dichos títulos y derechos eran validos; mientras que la Constitución de 1917 y sus leyes respectivas consideraban adquiridas ilegalmente dichas propiedades y derechos, sujetos a confiscación o despojo. Además se reconoció que al privar a ciudadanos Norteamericanos de propiedades y derechos adquiridos de buena fe y de acuerdo con las leyes en vigor al tiempo de adquisición, no solamente sería injusto a las personas privadas de sus propiedades y derechos sino también en contra de los preceptos de la dignidad y prestigio de Mexico.

"It was accordingly understood between the parties that where American citizens were in the position described, and would, by a technical application of the new laws, lose such property and rights secured in good faith under former laws, the Mexican Government would take the necessary steps to insure that such properties and rights so acquired, would be made valid and secure to their owners. Obviously, the means devised for accomplishing this is the issuance of confirmatory concessions."

"Por consiguiente ambas partes acordaron que, en aquellos casos en que ciudadanos Norteamericanos se encontraran en la posición descrita, y perderían bajo una aplicación técnica de las leyes nuevas las propiedades y derechos que habían adquirido de buena fe bajo leyes anteriores, el Gobierno Mexicano tomaría los pasos necesarios para asegurar que estas propiedades y derechos de esta manera adquiridos, se les garantizarían y asegurarían a sus dueños. Evidentemente, el método adecuado para llevar a cabo este fin es el de otorgar concesiones confirmatorias."

I have read the foregoing statement attributed to Mr. J. Reuben Clark, Jr., and the same corresponds, according to the best of my recollection and belief, to the substance of the agreement reached between me as President of the Mexican Republic and Mr. Dwight W. Morrow, as Ambassador of the United States of America, towards the end of the year 1927.

He leído la declaracion anterior que se le atribuye al Sr. J. Reuben Clark, Jr., y esta corresponde, segun mi recuerdo y creencia, a la medula del convenio concertado entre mi, como Presidente de la Republica Mexicana, y el Sr. Dwight W. Morrow, como Embajador de los Estados Unidos de America, hacia fines del año de 1927.

Mexico, D. F., a 9 de enero de 1936.

EIGHTY D STREET
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

December 31, 1936

General Plutarco E. Calles
1212 Upas Street
San Diego, California

My dear General Calles:

I hope you will permit me to extend to you the heartiest greetings of the season. I had expected to spend Christmas with my daughter at Long Beach, and had looked forward to giving myself the honor of calling upon you in San Diego. However, circumstances here so shaped themselves that I was not able to visit my daughter and therefore I have been deprived of the honor of seeing you.

A letter from a friend of mine tells me that he recently had a call from Jose M. Tapia and that the General told my friend that you were in better health now than you had been for a number of years. This is certainly good news.

I trust indeed that your health will be fully restored.

I shall miss no opportunity to call upon you when I am in your vicinity.

Remembering the many occasions of your great kindnesses to me and with every personal good wish, I am,

Faithfully yours,

J Reuben Clark

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Gral. Plutarco Elías Calles,
1212 Upas Street,
San Diego, California.

January 14, 1937.

Hon. J. Reuben Clark,
80 "D" Street,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

My dear Mr. Clark:-

It has been a great satisfaction to me to receive your esteemed favor of the 31st ult., regretting the reasons that prevented you to spend Christmas in Long Beach among your family.

I assure you that I will be more than pleased to receive your visit as it is the one of a friend, whom I have always distinguished by the highest personal virtues possessed by him.

My health has been improving and my stay of two months at The Geysers of Cloverdale, has been very beneficial.

I wish you and all yours every happiness for the present year and hoping to have the pleasure of seeing you in a very near future, I beg to remain,

Yours sincerely,
