BRAZIL

AGREEMENT PROVIDING FOR A NAVAL MISSION FROM THE UNITED STATES TO BRAZIL

832.30/47 : Telegram

The Ambassador in Brazil (Morgan) to the Secretary of State

[Paraphrase]

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 4, 1922—1 p. m.

[Received 5 p. m.]

21. Public announcement is now made by the Brazilian Government that it will contract for a foreign naval mission, the nationality of which is not yet settled. Only an American or a British mission, however, is contemplated. This naval mission will hold the same relation to the Navy that the French military mission now holds to the Army. The head of the French mission enjoys a considerable degree of authority and receives suitable remuneration.

President Pessôa desires that Captain C. T. Vogelgesang, with whom he is well acquainted, have the mission under his direction, and wishes him to visit Brazil to formulate plans and give advice, the selection of assistants being deferred.

... . . . . . . . . . .

I respectfully recommend that authorization be granted me to inform President Pessôa confidentially that Captain Vogelgesang will be detailed to advise and organize the mission, if the President of Brazil so requests. The naval attaché and all naval officers detailed here approve this telegram.

MORGAN

832.30/53 : Telegram

The Secretary of State to the Chargé in Brazil (Crosby)

[Paraphrase]

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1922—4 p. m.

43. You are authorized to inform the Brazilian Government that the Government of the United States would be very glad to designate officers of the American Navy for a naval mission if the Brazilian Government should desire their appointment for this purpose. The Secretary of the Navy is willing to send an officer of distinguished

---

1 Capt. Carl T. Vogelgesang, U. S. N., chief of the naval mission to Brazil, Jan.–Nov. 1918.

651
abilities as head of this mission in special recognition of the close relation between the two countries. This Government would be greatly gratified if it were able to assist the Brazilian Government in this respect.

Hughes

832.30/38 : Telegram

The Secretary of State to the Chargé in Brazil (Crosby)

[Paraphrase]

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1922—4 p. m.

57. Your March 4, 1 p. m., and April 15, 1 p. m.; Department's April 17, 4 p. m. If necessary to secure acceptance of American mission it is now thought that it will be possible for the Navy Department to detail Captain Vogelgesang as head of naval mission to Brazil. Ascertain informally from the President whether he still desires Captain Vogelgesang for this work, and inform him that Captain Vogelgesang will be available, should you feel that such an offer is necessary and would bring about acceptance of American mission.

Hughes

832.30/65 : Telegram

The Chargé in Brazil (Crosby) to the Secretary of State

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 24, 1922—12 noon.

[Received 4:05 p. m.]

76. My 75 July 22, 12 noon. Following is translation of note I have just received from Minister of Marine:

"I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that the Brazilian Government has decided to authorize the contracting of a North American naval mission and that the necessary steps have already been taken by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in order that negotiations can be opened. The Government and the Ministry of Marine desire that the mission be headed by the distinguished Admiral Vogelgesang."

* As President, press and public are anxious to have Vogelgesang head mission I hope his nomination may be made at earliest possible

---

* Latter not printed.
* Not printed.
* The Navy Department announced, July 12, 1922, that Captain Vogelgesang had been recommended by the Naval Selection Board for promotion to the rank of rear admiral; the promotion became effective Oct. 15, 1922.
moment and that he be instructed to come to Rio immediately upon receipt of official Brazilian request for mission which is being transmitted through Embassy at Washington.

CROSBY

832.30/66

_The Brazilian Ambassador (Alencar) to the Secretary of State_

[Translation]

The Ambassador of Brazil presents his compliments to His Excellency, the Secretary of State of the United States of America, and with reference to a conversation he had with His Excellency has the honor to forward to him an Aide Mémoire setting forth the bases of a Naval Mission to the Brazilian Navy whose services the President of the Republic under the authority of the National Congress wishes to engage in the United States of America, from whose Navy he already has a commission of officers who as instructors at the Naval College have achieved most valuable results.

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1922.

[Enclosure—Translation]

_The Brazilian Embassy to the Department of State_

AIDE MÉMOIRE

The President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, under the authority given by the National Congress has decided to engage for four years the services of a Naval Mission from the United States of America for the Brazilian Navy.

The Government of Brazil wishes that mission to be headed by a high officer who will serve on the General Staff of the Brazilian fleet as technical assistant and will superintend all the services entrusted to the Mission. The officers of the Mission must hold the rank of Captain or Commander, and number nine, viz.: two for the Navy Yard, one on technical the other on administrative duty; one for the Naval Depot or “Almoxarifado”; one for the Armament division; one for the target practice division; one for the division of inspection and supervision of property; one for the engines of the ships of the fleet, and one for the aviation service.

The Brazilian Government is greatly interested in having the Mission begin its labors at the earliest possible date and as the high officer who is to head it is to go to Rio de Janeiro to arrange with the Federal Government the bases of the contract, it very much desires that and will be very thankful if the Government of the United States will kindly designate that officer as soon as possible.

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1922.
The Secretary of State to the Ambassador in Brazil (Morgan)

WASHINGTON, August 5, 1922—1 p.m.

100. Your 76, July 24th, 12 noon.

The invitation has now been received from the Brazilian Embassy. The Navy Department states it is most happy to nominate Admiral Vogelgesang for head of mission. Further information regarding additional officers will be furnished later.\(^6\) Navy Department states Admiral Vogelgesang cannot leave for 3 weeks. He will therefore accompany Secretary of State as his special aide during stay of mission.\(^6\)

Hughes

The Secretary of State to the Ambassador in Brazil (Morgan)

No. 760

WASHINGTON, November 9, 1922.

Sir: The Department acknowledges the receipt of your despatch No. 1977 of October 2, 1922,\(^7\) transmitting a translation of a note from the Brazilian Minister of Marine requesting that the Chief of the United States Naval Mission be authorized to use the title and wear the insignia of Vice Admiral.

A copy of your despatch was transmitted to the Secretary of the Navy with the statement that this Department would be glad should it be found appropriate to comply with your suggestion. A copy of the reply of the Acting Secretary of the Navy, dated November 3rd\(^7\) is transmitted herewith. You will note that, while it might be possible to authorize the Chief of the Mission to use the title and wear the insignia of Vice Admiral, the said use might require frequent explanation and give rise to disagreeable incidents, should a foreign officer of flag rank visit Rio de Janeiro. It is stated, furthermore, that Admiral Vogelgesang expresses the opinion that there will be no embarrassment to the Chief of the Mission working with the Brazilian Naval Department in his legal rank.

You will comply with the request of the Navy Department by expressing to the Brazilian Government the appreciation of the United States Government regarding its request and explain the possible difficulties that might arise should the Chief of the Mission

---

\(^6\) The Ambassador was informed, in the Department’s telegram no. 118, Aug. 18, 1922, 4 p.m. (not printed), that it had been decided to make no other assignments to the naval mission until Admiral Vogelgesang had consulted with the Brazilian authorities.

\(^7\) Special mission of friendship to Rio de Janeiro during the centenary celebration of Brazilian independence; see pp. 656 ff.

\(^7\) Not printed.
wear the insignia of a rank higher than that to which he is legally entitled.

Unless the Brazilian authorities insist further, the Department will acquiesce in the decision of the Navy Department.

I am [etc.]

For the Secretary of State:

WILLIAM PHILLIPS

---

832.30/89: Telegram

The Ambassador in Argentina (Riddle) to the Secretary of State

(Paraphrase)

BUENOS AIRES, December 20, 1922—5 p. m.

[Received 7:55 p. m.]

75. Our naval mission to Brazil has aroused much feeling in Government circles. The Minister of the Marine states that he is bewildered by the official character of the mission and says that he is forced to regard it in the nature of an alliance and wonders what the position of the mission would be if Brazil were at war. The impression would be different if the officers had received leave of absence and had made private contracts. He says further that when one country is singled out for our favors, the aim of Pan American solidarity is defeated. As our action seems to be an expression of ill will toward Argentina, he is deeply wounded, for he has always been a sincere friend of the United States and has been instrumental in recent years in placing most orders for Argentine dreadnoughts and naval armament in the United States. Le Breton also expresses his astonishment and regret. It is the high official character of the proceeding which particularly rankles. It is desirable to convince the Argentine Government that no political significance attaches to the mission and that it is not different from similar missions that England, France and Germany have often furnished to smaller countries in past years.

RIDDLE

---

832.30/89: Telegram

The Secretary of State to the Ambassador in Argentina (Riddle)

WASHINGTON, December 21, 1922—6 p. m.

60. Your 75, December 20, 5 p. m.

Please explain to the proper Argentine officials that the Naval Mission was sent to Brazil by virtue of the authority conferred on the President by the Act of Congress of June 5, 1920, entitled “An Act to authorize officers of the naval service to accept offices with compensation and emoluments from Governments of the Republics of South America”, which permits the detail of naval officers to
assist any South American Governments which may desire and ask for help in organizing and instructing their navies. The purpose of the Mission is merely to cooperate with the Brazilian Minister of Marine and with the officers of the Brazilian Navy to secure a good organization of the Brazilian Navy ashore and afloat; improving the methods of work and in training and instructing the personnel, and in drawing up and executing plans for the improvement of the Navy. In case of civil war or war between Brazil and any other nation no member of the Mission will, in accordance with the terms of the contract, take part in the operations in any respect whatsoever. Moreover, the terms of the contract itself permit the withdrawal of the Mission should such a step become necessary in the interest of either Government, and in the event that hostilities appear imminent between Brazil and any other country the United States would immediately notify the Brazilian Government of its intention to terminate the contract.

The Mission does not signify in any sense an alliance between the United States and Brazil. Other powers have been in the habit of sending military and naval missions upon request to foreign governments. This Government has been asked in a number of cases to render such assistance but had never been in a position to render effective aid of such a nature until the Act of Congress of June 5, 1920, was enacted. Since then requests in this sense from Peru and Haiti have been complied with. There is, therefore, no new departure in policy in sending the Naval Mission to Brazil to which any significance whatsoever can be attached, nor does it signify any change in the desire of the United States Government for Pan American solidarity and closer relations with each and every country of this hemisphere. Form and signature of contract for naval mission merely in accordance with official routine and precedents.

Hughes

VISIT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE SPECIAL MISSION OF FRIENDSHIP TO RIO DE JANEIRO DURING THE CENTENARY CELEBRATION OF BRAZILIAN INDEPENDENCE

832.607B/1

The Ambassador in Brazil (Morgan) to the Secretary of State

No. 1781                     Rio de Janeiro, April 8, 1921.
[Received April 29.]

Sir: I have the honor to enclose the translation of a note from the Brazilian Foreign Office dated March 31st, and received today

*For papers relating to the appointment of a naval mission to Peru, see Foreign Relations, 1920, vol. III, pp. 367 ff; no record of proposals for a similar mission to Haiti has been found in Department files.

**Not printed.
in which that Government invites the Government of the United States to be represented at an Exposition which will be held in the city of Rio de Janeiro in the months of September, October and November, 1922, for the purpose of commemorating the first Centennial of the Independence of Brazil.

The Federal Government has reserved a plot of ground on the waterfront near the heart of the town upon which the buildings of the Exposition will be erected and upon a portion of which foreign governments, or individuals of foreign nationality, will be accommodated who desire to participate through the construction of pavilions for the exposition of products and manufactures relative to farming, cattle raising, fisheries, mining, mechanical industries, transportation, communication, general commerce, science and the fine arts.

Previous to the receipt of this communication on March 31st, the Commercial Attaché of this Embassy addressed a letter to the Mayor of Rio de Janeiro, Dr. Carlos Sampaio, who is President of the Exposition Commission, requesting information thereon for the benefit of the American Chamber of Commerce for Brazil and other American organizations and individuals. A copy of Dr. Schurz’s letter is herewith transmitted,12 the reply to which will be forwarded to you as soon as received.

I have [etc.]

EDWIN V. MORGAN

832.697B/36: Telegram

The Secretary of State to the Ambassador in Brazil (Morgan)

WASHINGTON, November 2, 1921—6 p. m.

46. Department's 45, October 27, 6 p. m.12

President today signed joint resolution of Congress accepting the invitation of the Republic of Brazil to take part in international exposition to be held in Rio de Janeiro in 1922.13 Inform Government.

HUGHES

832.416/16

The Brazilian Ambassador (Alencar) to the Secretary of State

WASHINGTON, February 13, 1922.

My Dear Mr. Secretary: I have received instructions from the President of Brazil to invite the Government of the United States

12 Not printed.
13 42 Stat. 209.
to attend the Centennial Celebration of the Independence of Brazil, in September next at Rio de Janeiro.

I am transmitting to you this invitation by letter, not being able to call on you before your departure tomorrow, confined, as I am, by direction of my physician, to my bed since several days ago, and I do not know for how much longer.

With the expressions [etc.]  

A. DE ALENCAR

832.415/16: Telegram

The Acting Secretary of State to the Ambassador in Brazil (Morgan)

WASHINGTON, February 18, 1922—4 p. m.

15. Brazilian Ambassador, by instructions, invites this Government to attend Centennial Celebration September next at Rio de Janeiro.

Cable whether this is distinct from Exposition, if so, advising Department fully regarding it and of action you recommend.

FLETCHER

832.6076/132: Telegram

The Ambassador in Brazil (Morgan) to the Secretary of State

RIO DE JANEIRO, February 20, 1922—2 p. m.

[Received February 20—12:35 p. m.]

16. Department’s 15, February 18, 4 p. m. Invitation referred to indicates desire of Brazilian Government that American Government be represented at ceremonies on September 7 next commemorating centenary of Brazil’s political independence. Inauguration of exposition on that day will serve, as previously stated, one feature of this commemoration. Recommend that man-of-war or preferably squadron be sent here and that admiral commanding squadron or resident Ambassador be accredited as Ambassador Extraordinary. Argentine Foreign Minister traveling on man-of-war will participate. Plans of other governments not yet announced.

As hotel space is limited, Brazilian Government wishes to know early what accommodations must be prepared for visiting foreign officials.

Morgan

832.415/16

The Acting Secretary of State to the Brazilian Ambassador (Alencar)

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1922.

My Dear Mr. Ambassador: I greatly regret that your courteous communication of February 13, last, extending on behalf of your
Government an invitation to the Government of the United States to participate in the centennial celebration of Brazil in September next, at Rio de Janeiro, has remained unacknowledged until now, due to the fact that it was at first thought in the Department that the matter might be determined by the acceptance of the invitation without Congressional action. This, I further regret to say, is not now found feasible. Therefore, while I am not at this time able to give you a formal acceptance of the invitation, I think I shall be in the position to do so in a short time, the bill providing for this Government’s representation having passed the Senate on the 6th instant, and now awaiting only the regular procedure in the House of Representatives. In the meantime please be so good as to inform your Government of our high appreciation of their courtesy in extending the invitation, and that the invitation is having the attention of both the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government.

I am [etc.]\n
HENRY P. FLETCHER

---

033.1120 H 87/67d: Telegram

The Secretary of State to the Ambassador in Brazil (Morgan)

WASHINGTON, July 31, 1922—4 p.m.

97. Department’s No. 86, July 18, 6 p. m.\n
After consultation with Brazilian Ambassador it has been decided that the Special Mission headed by the Secretary of State will proceed to Rio on the steamship Pan American from New York about August 24th, arriving off Rio de Janeiro about September 4th. The party will board the U. S. S. Maryland on the morning of September 5th and enter the harbor that morning. The Commission will leave Rio de Janeiro for the United States on the steamship American Legion on September 11th.

HUGHES

---

033.1120 H 87/67e: Telegram

The Secretary of State to the Ambassador in Brazil (Morgan)

WASHINGTON, August 9, 1922—3 p. m.

104. Department’s 97, July 31, 4 p. m.

Members of special mission of friendship, good will, and congratulation to represent the Government and people of the United

---

\*The joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint a special mission of friendship, good will, and congratulation was approved June 15, 1922 (42 Stat. 651).

\*Not printed.
States at celebration of centennial independence of Brazil at Rio de Janeiro September next are Honorable Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, Honorable Stephen G. Porter, Chairman of Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, Cyrus H. K. Curtis of Philadelphia, Admiral Hilary P. Jones, United States Navy, and Major General Robert L. Bullard, United States Army, first named with rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, and the others each with rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. Mr. D. L. Goodwillie, of Illinois, is Secretary of mission. Secretary of State and Admiral Jones will be accompanied by their wives; Mr. Porter by his daughter, Miss Porter; Admiral Jones and General Bullard each by an aide. Secretary of State will take with him also his private secretary, William H. Beck, and his clerk, George A. Morlock, as well as valet, and maid for Mrs. Hughes. In addition to these, two male clerks will be attached to the mission. Mr. Hugh Millard, Third Secretary your Embassy, is assigned to the mission during its stay in Rio de Janeiro.

The Secretary of State will carry also a letter accrediting him as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to return the visit made to the centennial exposition in the United States by the Emperor Dom Pedro. Inform Brazilian Government accordingly.

Department assumes that you will be able to secure a translator-interpreter and a stenographer should their services be found necessary on arrival of mission.

Mission leave New York August 24 on Steamship Pan American, with exception of Admiral Jones who proceeds on U. S. S. Maryland.

Hughes

053.1120 H 87/10 : Telegram

The Ambassador in Brazil (Morgan) to the Secretary of State

RIO DE JANEIRO, August 11, 1922—1 p. m.

[Received 2:12 p. m.]

87. Department's 89 July 24, 4 p. m. Brazilian Foreign Office informed me to-day that Secretary of State in his character as dean

Mr. Curtis was replaced, Aug. 23, by Judge Edward R. Finch.

Admiral Vogelgesang accompanied the Secretary of State as special aide; see also pp. 651 ff.

The appointment of the Secretary of State in this capacity followed a direct inquiry of the Brazilian Ambassador as to whether the visit of the Secretary was intended to return the visit of the Brazilian Emperor in 1876.

Not printed,
of special ambassadors to the centennial celebration will be requested to speak in the name of his colleagues at a dinner given by President of Brazil on September 9th. He will also be requested to speak at a dinner to special ambassadors offered by Brazilian Government on September 10th over which Minister for Foreign Affairs will not preside and at which President of Brazil will probably not be present.\footnote{The four speeches made by the Secretary of State were published in Addresses in Brazil Delivered by the Hon. Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, September, 1922 (Washington, The Pan American Union, 1922).}

MORGAN

033.1120 H 87/11 : Telegram

The Ambassador in Brazil (Morgan) to the Secretary of State

RIO DE JANEIRO, August 12, 1922—noon.

[Received 4:14 p. m.]

89. Please instruct as to whether Mexican and Greek Special Ambassadors and resident diplomats shall be invited to entertainments given by the Secretary while here.\footnote{For papers relating to the question of the recognition of the Mexican Government, see vol. II, pp. 639 ff.; of the Greek Government, ibid., pp. 409 ff.}

MORGAN

033.1120 H 87/11 : Telegram

The Secretary of State to the Ambassador in Brazil (Morgan)

WASHINGTON, August 14, 1922—1 p. m.

109. Your 89, August 12, noon.

Such entertainments as I may give at Rio will be held in honor of Brazil and its Centennial of Independence and will not be in the nature of the celebration of an American anniversary. It would be discourteous, therefore, to omit inviting any of Brazil's guests such as the Mexican and Greek Special Ambassadors or even resident diplomats. They should, therefore, be included in invitations to any entertainments I may give in honor of the Centenary to which all other Special Representatives to the Centenary and resident diplomats are invited. This would in no way imply recognition of the Governments of those two countries.

HUGHES
The Secretary of State to the Acting Secretary of State

Rio de Janeiro, September 7, 1922—8 p. m.

[Received 11:35 p. m.]

49. Mission will terminate night of 11th. Porter, General Bullard, Miss Bullard, Goodwillie and Miss Herman will remain. I will return with the rest of mission on the Maryland probably sailing morning 12th. I assume that no arrangement has been made with Shipping Board which would expose Government to any expense by reason of the cancelation of reservations American Legion. Please inform Secretary of the Navy.

Hughes

---

*The Department was informed, in telegram no. 54, Sept. 9, 1922, 10 p. m., from the Secretary of State, that apart from the return voyage, the expenses of the members of the mission remaining in Brazil were not to be chargeable to the Government.*