

**REPORTS OF INTERNATIONAL
ARBITRAL AWARDS**

**RECUEIL DES SENTENCES
ARBITRALES**

Alfred Mackenzie and Thomas Harvey (Great Britain) v. United Mexican States

3 August 1931

VOLUME V p. 260



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6. The question remains as to what amount is to be granted as a reasonable compensation for the losses suffered by the claimant under this head. The exact dates when the goods were taken or delivered, are not available, nor are data as to their value. The valuation presented in the claim rests upon the calculation of a certain percentage of the last annual inventory of the stocks in the stores. It seems an estimate which contains a considerable element of uncertainty and arbitrariness. The Company also brings into the account the value of the provisions supplied to the workmen, after work had had to be stopped, but this item would seem to be a normal measure of social welfare rather than a loss, in respect of which a claim can be made.

For these reasons the Commission cannot regard the sum claimed as proved to its full amount.

7. The Commission decide that the Government of the United Mexican States is obligated to pay to the British Government, on behalf of the Bacis Gold and Silver Mining Company, Limited, the sum of \$10,000 (ten thousand pesos), Mexican gold, or an equivalent amount in gold.

ALFRED MACKENZIE AND THOMAS HARVEY (GREAT BRITAIN)
v. UNITED MEXICAN STATES

(Decision No. 95, August 3, 1931. Pages 277-278. See also decision No. 71.)

AFFIDAVITS AS EVIDENCE.—NECESSITY OF CORROBORATING EVIDENCE. Unsupported affidavit of claimant *held* insufficient evidence.

(Text of decision omitted.)

DAVID BRUCE RUSSELL (GREAT BRITAIN) v. UNITED MEXICAN
STATES

(Decision No. 96, August 3, 1931. Pages 278-281.)

AFFIDAVITS AS EVIDENCE.—NECESSITY OF CORROBORATING EVIDENCE. When documentary evidence of title and ownership was lacking and claimant's affidavit was otherwise without corroboration, claim *rejected*.

(Text of decision omitted.)
