

ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION

Treaty signed at Washington February 16, 1931

Senate advice and consent to ratification April 29, 1932

Ratified by Switzerland May 4, 1932

Ratified by the President of the United States May 9, 1932

Ratifications exchanged at Washington May 23, 1932

Entered into force May 23, 1932

Proclaimed by the President of the United States May 25, 1932

47 Stat. 1983; Treaty Series 844

The President of the United States of America and the Swiss Federal Council

Mindful of the obligations, which have been assumed by the United States of America and Switzerland, that the settlement of all disputes of whatever nature or of whatever origin, which may arise between them, shall never be sought except by pacific means; desirous moreover of reaffirming the adherence of the two countries to the principle of submitting to impartial decision all juridical controversies in which they may become involved; and eager to demonstrate the sincerity of the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy in the relations between the United States of America and Switzerland,

Have decided to conclude a treaty of arbitration and conciliation and for that purpose have appointed as their respective Plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America:

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State of the United States of America; and

The Swiss Federal Council:

Marc Peter, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Switzerland to the United States of America;

Who, having communicated to one another their full powers found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I

Every dispute arising between the Contracting Parties, of whatever nature it may be, shall, when ordinary diplomatic proceedings have failed, be sub-