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The Treaties of Peace with Austria and with Hungary and Protocols and Declarations Annexed
There to

U.S. Naval War College (Editor)

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Government, the U.S. Department of the Navy or the Naval War College.

understanding, made a part of the resolution of ratification, "that the rights and advantages which the United States is entitled to have and enjoy under this Treaty embrace the rights and advantages of nationals of the United States specified in the Joint Resolution or in the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles to which this Treaty refers";

NOW, therefore, be it known that I, Warren G. Harding, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said Treaty, do hereby, in pursuance of the aforesaid advice and consent of the Senate, ratify and confirm the same and every article and clause thereof, subject to the understandings hereinabove recited.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the twenty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] twenty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-sixth.

WARREN G HARDING

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES

Secretary of State.

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND AUSTRIA.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, by a Joint Resolution of Congress approved March 3, 1921, it was declared that certain acts of Congress, joint resolution and proclamations should be construed as if the war between the United States of America and the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government had ended, but certain acts of Congress and proclamations issued in pursuance thereof were excepted from the operation of the said resolution;

WHEREAS, by a Joint Resolution of Congress approved July 2, 1921, the state of war which was declared by the Joint Resolution of Congress approved December 7, 1917, to exist between the United States of America and the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government was declared at an end;

WHEREAS, a treaty between the United States and Austria to establish friendly relations between the two nations was signed at Vienna on August 24, 1921, which treaty is word for word as follows:

The United States, of America and Austria:

Considering that the United States, acting in conjunction with its co-belligerents entered into an Armistice with Austria-Hungary on November 3^d, 1918, in order that a Treaty of peace might be concluded;

Considering that the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy ceased to exist and was replaced in Austria by a republican Government;

Considering that the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye to which Austria is a party was signed on September 10th, 1919,⁷ and came into force according to the terms of its Article 381, but has not been ratified by the United States;

Considering that the Congress of the United States passed a Joint Resolution approved by the President July 2^d, 1921, which reads in part as follows;

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

"That the state of war declared to exist between the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government and the United States of America by the joint resolution of Congress approved December 7th, 1917, is hereby declared at an end.

"Sec. 4. That in making this declaration, and as a part of it, there are expressly reserved to the United States of America and its nationals any and all rights, privileges, indemnities, reparations or advantages, together with the right to enforce the same, to which it or they have become entitled under the

⁷ See post, p. 17.

terms of the armistice signed November 3^d, 1918, or any extension or modifications thereof; or which were acquired by or are in the possession of the United States of America by reason of its participation in the war or to which its nationals have thereby become rightfully entitled; or which, under the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye or the Treaty of Trianon, have been stipulated for its or their benefit; or to which it is entitled as one of the principal Allied and Associated Powers; or to which it is entitled by virtue of any Act or Acts of Congress; or otherwise.

"Sect. 5. All property of the Imperial German Government, or its successor or successors, and of all German nationals which was on April 6th, 1917, in or has since that date come into the possession or under control of, or has been the subject of a demand by the United States of America or of any of its officers, agents, or employees, from any source or by any agency whatsoever, and all property, of the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government, or its successor or successors, and of all Austro-Hungarian nationals which was on December 7th, 1917, in or has since that date come into the possession or under control of, or has been the subject of a demand by the United States of America or any of its officers, agents, or employees, from any source or by any agency whatsoever, shall be retained by the United States of America and no disposition thereof made, except as shall have been heretofore or specifically hereafter shall be provided by law until such time as the Imperial German Government and the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government, or their successor or successors, shall have respectively made suitable provision for the satisfaction of all claims against said Governments respectively, of all persons, wheresoever domiciled, who owe permanent allegiance to the United States of America and who have suffered, through the acts of the Imperial German Government or its agents, or the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government or its agents since July 31st, 1914, loss, damage, or injury to their persons or property, directly or indirectly, whether through the ownership of shares of stock in German, Austro-Hungarian, American, or other corporations, or in consequence of hostilities or of any operations of war, or otherwise and also shall have granted to persons owing permanent allegiance to the United States of America most-favored-nation treatment, whether the same be national or otherwise, in all matters affecting residence, business, profession, trade, navigation, commerce, and industrial property rights and until the Imperial German Government and the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government or its successor or successors shall have respectively confirmed to the United States of America all fines, forfeitures, penalties, and seizures imposed or made by the United States of America during the war, whether in respect to the property of the Imperial German Government or German nationals or the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government or Austro-Hungarian nationals, and shall have waived any and all pecuniary claims against the United States of America."

Being desirous of establishing securely friendly relations between the two Nations;

Have for that purpose appointed their plenipotentiaries;

The President of the United States of America :

ARTHUR HUGH FRAZIER

and the Federal President of the Republic of Austria :

JOHANN SCHOBER

Who, having communicated their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows :

Article I.

Austria undertakes to accord to the United States and the United States shall have and enjoy all the rights, privileges, indemnities, reparations, or advantages specified in the aforesaid Joint Resolution of the Congress of the United States of July 2^d, 1921, including all the rights and advantages stipulated for the benefit of the United States in the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye which the United States shall fully enjoy notwithstanding the fact that such Treaty has not been ratified by the United States. The United States in availing itself of the rights and advantages stipulated in the provisions of that Treaty, will do so in a manner consistent with the rights accorded to Austria under such provisions.

Article II.

With a view to defining more particularly the obligations of Austria under the foregoing Article with respect to certain provisions in the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye, it is understood and agreed between the High Contracting Parties:

(1) That the rights and advantages stipulated in that Treaty for the benefit of the United States which it is intended the United States shall have and enjoy, are those defined in Parts V, VI, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII and XIV.

(2) That the United States shall not be bound by the provisions of Part I of that Treaty nor by any provisions of that Treaty including those mentioned in paragraph (1) of this Article which relate to the Covenant of the League of Nations, nor shall the United States be bound by any action taken by the League of Nations or by the Council or by the Assembly thereof, unless the United States shall expressly give its assent to such action.

(3) That the United States assumes no obligations under or with respect to the provisions of Part II, Part III, Part IV and Part XIII of that Treaty.

(4) That, while the United States is privileged to participate in the Reparation Commission, according to the terms of Part VIII of that Treaty and in any other commission established under the Treaty or under any agreement supplemental thereto, the United States is not bound to participate in any such commission unless it shall elect to do so.

(5) That the periods of time to which reference is made in Article 381 of the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye shall run, with respect to any act or election on the part of the United States, from the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty.

Article III.

The present Treaty shall be ratified in accordance with the constitutional forms of the High Contracting Parties and shall take effect immediately on the exchange of ratifications which shall take place as soon as possible at Vienna.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate in Vienna, this twentyfourth day of August 1921.

[SEAL.] ARTHUR HUGH FRAZIER.

[SEAL.] SCHOBER

AND, WHEREAS, the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two countries were exchanged at Vienna on November 8, 1921;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Warren G. Harding, President of the United States of America, hereby proclaim that the war between the United States and the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government, which was declared by the said resolution of December 7, 1917, to exist, terminated on July 2, 1921, and cause the said treaty to be made public to the end that every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this seventeenth day of November, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-one, and of the Independence [SEAL.] of the United States of America the One Hundred and Forty-sixth.

WARREN G HARDING

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES

Secretary of State.

[RATIFICATION.]

WARREN G. HARDING,

President of the United States of America,

To ALL To WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

KNOW YE, That whereas a Treaty between the United States of America and Austria to restore the friendly relations existing between the two nations

prior to the outbreak of war, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Vienna on August 24, 1921, the original of which Treaty, in the English language, is hereto annexed:

And Whereas, the Senate of the United States, by their resolution of October 18, 1921, (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein) did advise and consent to the ratification of the said Treaty, subject to the understanding, made a part of the resolution of ratification, "that the United States shall not be represented or participate in any body, agency or commission, nor shall any person represent the United States as a member of any body, agency or commission in which the United States is authorized to participate by this Treaty, unless and until an Act of the Congress of the United States shall provide for such representation or participation;" and subject to the further understanding, made a part of the resolution of ratification, "that the rights and advantages which the United States is entitled to have and enjoy under this Treaty embrace the rights and advantages of nationals of the United States specified in the Joint Resolution or in the provisions of the Treaty of Germain-en-Laye to which this Treaty refers":

NOW, therefore, be it known that I, Warren G. Harding, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said Treaty, do hereby, in pursuance of the aforesaid advice and consent of the Senate, ratify and confirm the same and every article and clause thereof, subject to the understandings hereinabove recited.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the twenty-first day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and [SEAL.] twenty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-sixth.

WARREN G HARDING

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES

Secretary of State.

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND HUNGARY.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a treaty between the United States and Hungary to establish securely friendly relations between the two nations was signed at Budapest on August 29, 1921, which treaty is word for word as follows:

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

and

HUNGARY:

CONSIDERING THAT the United States, acting in conjunction with its co-belligerents, entered into an Armistice with Austria-Hungary on November 3, 1918, in order that a Treaty of Peace might be concluded;

CONSIDERING THAT the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy ceased to exist and was replaced in Hungary by a national Hungarian Government;

CONSIDERING THAT the Treaty of Trianon to which Hungary is a party was signed on June 4, 1920,³ and came into force according to the terms of its Article 364, but has not been ratified by the United States;

CONSIDERING THAT the Congress of the United States passed a Joint Resolution, approved by the President July 2, 1921, which reads in part as follows:

*"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, * * * **

³ See post, p. 185.