

4. Neutrality Agreement Between Germany and the U.S.S.R. 24 APRIL 1926

The German government and the government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, animated by the desire to do all they can to contribute to the maintenance of general peace and convinced that the interest of the peoples of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and of Germany demands conscientious and constant collaboration, have come to an agreement to confirm the friendly relations existing between them, and to this end have named two plenipotentiaries: for the German government, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Gustav Stresemann, and for the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics the Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, Nicholas Nicolaievich Krestinsky, who, having exchanged their powers, and having found them in good and due order, have decided upon the following provisions:

ARTICLE 1

The Treaty of Rapallo remains the basis of relations between Germany and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. The German government and the government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics remain in friendly contact in order to settle amicably all questions of a political and economic nature concerning their two countries.

ARTICLE 2

If one of the contracting parties, despite its peaceful attitude, should be attacked by a third power or by several third powers, the other contracting party shall observe neutrality during the period of the conflict.

ARTICLE 3

If, in the event of a conflict of the nature foreshadowed in Article 2, occurring at a time when either of the two contracting parties is not involved in an armed conflict, a coalition should be formed by third powers with a view to imposing an economic and financial boycott on one of the two contracting parties, the other contracting party will not participate in such a coalition.

Berlin, April 24, 1926.

(L.S.) STRESEMANN

(L.S.) KRESTINSK
