SUPPRESSION OF SMUGGLING

Convention signed at Washington June 3, 1924
Senate advice and consent to ratification June 4, 1924
Ratified by Italy July 7, 1924
Ratified by the United States October 16, 1924
Ratifications exchanged at Washington October 22, 1924
Entered into force October 22, 1924
Proclaimed by the President of the United States October 22, 1924
Not revived after World War II

43 Stat. 1844; Treaty Series 702

The President of the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Italy being desirous of avoiding any difficulties which might arise between them in connection with the laws in force in the United States on the subject of alcoholic beverages have decided to conclude a Convention for that purpose, and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America, Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State of the United States;

His Majesty the King of Italy, Signor Augusto Rosso, Counselor of His Embassy at Washington;

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

**ARTICLE I**

The High Contracting Parties respectively retain their rights and claims, without prejudice by reason of this agreement, with respect to the extent of their territorial jurisdiction.

**ARTICLE II**

(1) The Italian Government agrees that it will raise no objection to the boarding of private vessels under the Italian flag outside the limits of territorial waters by the authorities of the United States, its territories or possessions in

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1 Not included among treaties and other agreements continued in force or revived Feb. 6, 1948, pursuant to art. 44 of treaty of peace signed at Paris Feb. 10, 1947 (TIAS 1648, ante, vol. 4, p. 325).
order that enquiries may be addressed to those on board and an examination
be made of the ship's papers for the purpose of ascertaining whether the vessel
or those on board are endeavoring to import or have imported alcoholic
beverages into the United States, its territories or possessions in violation of
the laws there in force. When such enquiries and examination show a reason-
able ground for suspicion, a search of the vessel may be initiated.

(2) If there is reasonable cause for belief that the vessel has committed
or is committing or attempting to commit an offense against the laws of the
United States, its territories or possessions prohibiting the importation of
alcoholic beverages, the vessel may be seized and taken into a port of the
United States, its territories or possessions for adjudication in accordance
with such laws.

(3) The rights conferred by this article shall not be exercised at a greater
distance from the coast of the United States, its territories or possessions than
can be traversed in one hour by the vessel suspected of endeavoring to commit
the offense. In cases, however, in which the liquor is intended to be conveyed
to the United States, its territories or possessions by a vessel other than the one
boarded and searched, it shall be the speed of such other vessel and not the
speed of the vessel boarded, which shall determine the distance from the
coast at which the right under this article can be exercised.

Article III

No penalty or forfeiture under the laws of the United States shall be applic-
cable or attach to alcoholic liquors or to vessels or persons by reason of the
carriage of such liquors, when such liquors are listed as sea stores or cargo
destined for a port foreign to the United States, its territories or possessions
on board Italian vessels voyaging to or from ports of the United States, or its
territories or possessions or passing through the territorial waters thereof, and
such carriage shall be as now provided by law with respect to the transit of
such liquors through the Panama Canal, provided that such liquors shall be
kept under seal continuously while the vessel on which they are carried
remains within said territorial waters and that no part of such liquors shall at
any time or place be unladen within the United States, its territories or
possessions.

Article IV

Any claim by an Italian vessel for compensation on the grounds that it
has suffered loss or injury through the improper or unreasonable exercise of
the rights conferred by Article II of this Treaty or on the ground that it has
not been given the benefit of Article III shall be referred for the joint con-
sideration of two persons, one of whom shall be nominated by each of the
High Contracting Parties.

Effect shall be given to the recommendations contained in any such joint
report. If no joint report can be agreed upon, the claim shall be referred to
the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague described in the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, concluded at The Hague, October 18, 1907.* The Arbitral Tribunal shall be constituted in accordance with Article 87 (Chapter IV) and with Article 59 (Chapter III) of the said Convention. The proceedings shall be regulated by so much of Chapter IV of the said Convention and of Chapter III thereof (special regard being had for Articles 70 and 74, but excepting Articles 53 and 54) as the Tribunal may consider to be applicable and to be consistent with the provisions of this agreement. All sums of money which may be awarded by the Tribunal on account of any claim shall be paid within eighteen months after the date of the final award without interest and without deduction, save as hereafter specified. Each Government shall bear its own expenses. The expenses of the Tribunal shall be defrayed by a ratable deduction of the amount of the sums awarded by it, at a rate of five per cent. on such sums, or at such lower rate as may be agreed upon between the two Governments; the deficiency, if any, shall be defrayed in equal moieties by the two Governments.

ARTICLE V

This Treaty shall be subject to ratification and shall remain in force for a period of one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications.

Three months before the expiration of the said period of one year, either of the High Contracting Parties may give notice of its desire to propose modifications in the terms of the Treaty.

If such modifications have not been agreed upon before the expiration of the term of one year mentioned above, the Treaty shall lapse.

If no notice is given on either side of the desire to propose modifications, the Treaty shall remain in force for another year, and so on automatically, but subject always in respect of each such period of a year to the right on either side to propose as provided above three months before its expiration modifications in the Treaty, and to the provision that if such modifications are not agreed upon before the close of the period of one year, the Treaty shall lapse.

ARTICLE VI

In the event that either of the High Contracting Parties shall be prevented either by judicial decision or legislative action from giving full effect to the provisions of the present Treaty the said Treaty shall automatically lapse, and, on such lapse or whenever this Treaty shall cease to be in force, each High Contracting Party shall enjoy all the rights which it would have possessed had this Treaty not been concluded.

The present Convention shall be duly ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

*TS 536, ante, vol. 1, p. 577.
thereof, and by His Majesty the King of Italy; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention in duplicate, in the English and Italian languages, and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at the city of Washington this third day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four.

Charles Evans Hughes [Seal]
Augusto Rosso [Seal]