In 1795 Immanuel Kant published an essay entitled "Toward Perpetual Peace: A Philosophical Sketch." The immediate occasion for the essay was the March 1795 signing of the Treaty of Basel by Prussia and revolutionary France, which Kant condemned as only "the suspension of hostilities, not a peace." In the essay, Kant argues that it is humankind's immediate duty to solve the problem of violence and enter into the cosmopolitan ideal of a universal community of all peoples governed by the rule of law. The essay's two-hundredth anniversary, 1995, also marked the fiftieth Kant lays out six articles of perpetual peace, which together constitute the First Section of the essay. He proceeds, in the Second Section, to identify three definitive articles of perpetual peace. These articles are followed by a series of supplements and appendices. The distinction Kant draws between preliminary and definitive articles of perpetual peace makes clear from the outset that he regards the achievement of perpetual peace as a long, gradual process. In some ways Kant's preliminary articles of peace reflect a moderate acceptance of the limits to achieving perpetual peace in the short term. These articles do not outlaw war, they merely regulate it. The designation "preliminary" indicates that adherence to these articles is merely a first step toward that goal.