

**SEMIOFFICIAL SUMMARY OF THE TREATY
OF PEACE BETWEEN THE TWENTY-SEVEN
ALLIED AND ASSOCIATED
POWERS AND GERMANY AS HANDED TO
THE GERMAN PLENIPOTENTIARIES AT THE
PEACE CONFERENCE ON MAY 7, 1919**

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Semiofficial summary of the treaty of peace between the twenty-seven allied and associated powers and Germany as handed to the German plenipotentiaries at the Peace conference on May 7, 1919 by Various

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SEMIOFFICIAL SUMMARY ^{col 7}

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OF THE

TREATY OF PEACE

BETWEEN

THE TWENTY-SEVEN ALLIED AND
ASSOCIATED POWERS

AND

GERMANY

AS HANDED TO THE GERMAN PLENIPOTENTIARIES
AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE ON MAY 7, 1919



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1919

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in the context of public administration and government operations. This section also highlights the role of technology in streamlining record management processes and reducing the risk of data loss or corruption.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the implementation of robust internal controls and risk management frameworks. It outlines the need for regular audits and assessments to identify potential vulnerabilities and ensure compliance with relevant laws and regulations. This section also discusses the importance of fostering a culture of integrity and ethical behavior within the organization, supported by clear policies and procedures.

3. The third part of the document addresses the challenges of data security and privacy protection in the digital age. It emphasizes the need for strong cybersecurity measures, including encryption, access controls, and regular security updates, to safeguard sensitive information from unauthorized access and cyber threats. This section also discusses the importance of data governance and the need to ensure that data is collected, stored, and processed in a lawful and ethical manner.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of stakeholder engagement and communication in the implementation of these measures. It emphasizes the need for clear communication channels and regular updates to all stakeholders, including employees, citizens, and external partners. This section also discusses the importance of transparency and the need to provide timely and accurate information to the public.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of continuous improvement and monitoring. It emphasizes the need for regular reviews and evaluations of the implemented measures to ensure their effectiveness and relevance. This section also discusses the importance of staying up-to-date with the latest trends and best practices in the field of public administration and risk management.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of training and capacity building for staff. It emphasizes the need for regular training and development programs to ensure that staff have the necessary skills and knowledge to implement and maintain the implemented measures. This section also discusses the importance of fostering a culture of learning and innovation within the organization.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of collaboration and partnerships. It emphasizes the need for the organization to work closely with other government agencies, private sector organizations, and academic institutions to share best practices and resources. This section also discusses the importance of participating in industry forums and conferences to stay up-to-date with the latest developments in the field.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of reporting and accountability. It emphasizes the need for the organization to provide regular reports on its performance and the implementation of the implemented measures. This section also discusses the importance of being held accountable for the organization's actions and the need to take corrective action when necessary.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the importance of the future of public administration. It emphasizes the need for the organization to embrace digital transformation and innovation to improve its services and efficiency. This section also discusses the importance of addressing the challenges of an aging population and the need for sustainable development.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the importance of the conclusion. It summarizes the key findings and recommendations of the document and emphasizes the need for the organization to take immediate action to implement the implemented measures. This section also discusses the importance of ongoing monitoring and evaluation to ensure the long-term success of the implemented measures.

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THE TREATY OF PEACE.

**SEMIOFFICIAL SUMMARY OF THE PEACE TREATY AS CABLED
FROM PARIS TO THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION AT
NEW YORK AND SUBJECT TO MINOR CORRECTIONS.**

The treaty of peace between the 27 allied and associated powers on the one hand and Germany on the other was handed to the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles to-day.

It is the longest treaty ever drawn. It totals about 80,000 words, divided into 15 main sections and represents the combined product of over a thousand experts working continuously through a series of commissions for the three and a half months since January 18. The treaty is printed in parallel pages of English and French, which are recognized as having equal validity. It does not deal with questions affecting Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey, except in so far as binding Germany to accept any agreement reached with those former allies.

Following the preamble and deposition of powers comes the covenant of the league of nations as the first section of the treaty. The frontiers of Germany in Europe are defined in the second section, European political clauses given in the third, and extra-European political clauses in the fourth. Next are the military, naval, and air terms as the fifth section, followed by a section on prisoners of war and military graves, and a seventh on responsibilities. Reparations, financial terms, and economic terms are covered in sections 8 to 10. Then comes the aeronautic section, ports, waterways, and railways section, the labor covenant, the section on guarantees, and the final clauses.

Germany, by the terms of the treaty, restores Alsace-Lorraine to France, accepts the internationalization of the Saar Basin temporarily and of Danzig permanently, agrees to territorial changes toward Belgium and Denmark and in East Prussia, cedes most of Upper Silesia to Poland, and renounces all territorial and political rights outside Europe, as to her own or her allies' territories, and especially to Morocco, Egypt, Siam, Liberia, and Shantung. She also recognizes the total independence of German-Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland.

Her army is reduced to 100,000 men, including officers; conscription within her territories is abolished; all forts 50 kilometers east of the Rhine razed; and all importation, exportation, and nearly all

production of war material stopped. Allied occupation of parts of Germany will continue till reparation is made, but will be reduced at the end of each of three five-year periods if Germany is fulfilling her obligations. Any violation by Germany of the conditions as to the zone 50 kilometers east of the Rhine will be regarded as an act of war.

The German Navy is reduced to 6 battleships, 6 light cruisers, and 12 torpedo-boats, without submarines, and a personnel of not over 15,000. All other vessels must be surrendered or destroyed. Germany is forbidden to build forts controlling the Baltic, must demolish Heligoland, open the Kiel Canal to all nations, and surrender her 14 submarine cables. She may have no military or naval air forces except 100 unarmed seaplanes until October 1 to detect mines, and may manufacture aviation material for six months.

Germany accepts full responsibility for all damages caused by allied and associated Governments and nationals, agrees specifically to reimburse all civilian damages beginning with an initial payment of 20,000,000,000 marks, subsequent payments to be secured by bonds to be issued at the discretion of the reparation commission. Germany is to pay shipping damages on a ton-for-ton basis by cession of a large part of her merchant, coasting, and river fleets and by new construction, and to devote her economic resources to the rebuilding of the devastated regions.

She agrees to return to the 1914 most-favored-nation tariffs, with discrimination of no sort, to allow allied and associated nationals freedom of transit through her territories, and to accept highly detailed provisions as to prewar debts, unfair competition, internationalization of roads and rivers, and other economic and financial clauses. She also agrees to the trial of the ex-Kaiser by an international high court for a supreme offense against international morality and of other nationals for violation of the laws and customs of war, Holland to be asked to extradite the former and Germany being responsible for delivering the latter.

The league of nations is accepted by the allied and associated powers as operative and by Germany in principle but without membership. Similarly, an international labor body is brought into being, with a permanent office and an annual convention. A great number of international bodies of different kinds and for different purposes are created, some under the league of nations, some to execute the peace treaty. Among the former is the commission to govern the Saar Basin till a plebiscite is held, 15 years hence, the high commissioner of Danzig, which is created into a free city under the league, and various commissions for plebiscites in Malmedy, Schleswig, and East Prussia. Among those to carry out the peace treaty are the reparations, military, naval, air, financial, and economic

commissions; the international high court and military tribunals to fix responsibility; and a series of bodies for the control of international rivers.

Certain problems are left for solution between the allied and associated powers, notably details of the disposition of the German fleet and cables, the former German colonies, and the values paid in reparation. Certain other problems, such as the laws of the air and the opium, arms, and liquor traffic, are either agreed to in detail or set for early international action.

THE PREAMBLE.

Names of parties of the one part, the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan described as the principal allied and associated powers, and Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, The Hedjaz, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Serbia, Siam, Czechoslovakia, and Uruguay, who with the five above are described as the allied and associated powers, and on the other part Germany.

It states that, bearing in mind that on the request of the then Imperial German Government an armistice was granted on November 11, 1918, by the principal allied and associated powers in order that a treaty of peace might be concluded with her, and whereas the allied and associated powers, being equally desirous that the war in which they were successively involved, directly or indirectly, and which originated in the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary on July 28, 1914, against Serbia, the declaration of war by Germany against Russia on August 1, 1914, and against France on August 3, 1914, and in the invasion of Belgium, should be replaced by a firm, just, and durable peace, the plenipotentiaries, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

From the coming into force of the present treaty the state of war will terminate. From the moment and subject to the provisions of this treaty, official relations with Germany and with each of the German States will be resumed by the allied and associated powers.

SECTION ONE.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The covenant of the league of nations constitutes section 1 of the peace treaty, which places upon the league many specific duties in addition to its general duties. It may question Germany at any time for a violation of the neutralized zone east of the Rhine as a