INTERNATIONAL LAW DOCUMENTS; THE TREATY OF PEACE WITH GERMANY JUNE 28, 1919 WITH NOTE AND INDEX

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International Law Documents; The Treaty of Peace with Germany June 28, 1919 with Note and Index by Naval War College

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1919



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PREFACE.

Since 1915 it has seemed advisable that the Naval War College publications on international law should present the material with which officers might be concerned. Following this precedent the treaty of peace with Germany of June 28, 1919, would naturally be made the volume for 1919. In publishing this treaty the text submitted to the Senate of the United States on July 10, 1919, has been used. An index has been added in order that the provisions of the treaty may easily be consulted. Although the treaty has not been ratified by the United States, its provisions are of importance to officers because the treaty is already operative as regards certain States in their relations with one another and with Germany.

The discussions upon international law at the Naval War College have been conducted by George Grafton Wilson, LL. D., professor of international law in Harvard University, and have given special attention to problems arising under the treaty of peace.

WM, S. Sims, Since 1915 it has seemed advisable that the Naval War College

WM. S. SIMS, Rear Admiral, United States Navy, President Naval War College,

Newport, R. I.

DECEMBER 31, 1919.

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TREATY OF PEACE WITH GERMANY.

PRELIMINARY NOTE.

The Austrian declaration of war against Serbia on July 28, 1914.

was followed by many other declarations. The United States declared war against Germany April 6, 1917. The United States declared war against Germany April 6, 1917. An armistice between Germany and the allied and associated powers was agreed upon on November 11, 1918. The representatives of the allied and associated powers assembled at Paris on January 18, 1919, for drawing up a treaty of peace. This treaty was handed to the German representatives on May 7, 1919. The treaty was signed at Versailles on June 28, 1919. The treaty was submitted to the Senate of the United States on July 10, 1919. The "advice and consent" of the Senate was necessary for putting the treaty into operation. After long debate this advice and consent was not given and accordingly for the United States the treaty was not operative. treaty was not operative.

According to the provisions of Article 440 of the treaty-

A first proces-verbal of the deposit of ratification will be drawn up as soon as the

resty has been ratified by Germany on the one hand, and by three of the principal allied and associated powers on the other hand.

From the date of this first proces-verbal the treaty will come into force between the high contracting parties who have ratified it. For the determination of all periods of time provided for in the present treaty this date will be the date of the coming into love of the treaty.

into force of the treaty.

In all other respects the treaty will enter into force for each power at the date of the deposit of its ratification,

Under the provisions of the treaty (Art. 5) the first meeting of the Council of the League of Nations was held at Paris, January 16, 1920, and representatives of the following members of the League of Nations were present: Belgium, Brazil, the British Empire, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Spain. The following States had also adhered to the League of Nations Covenant: The Argentine Republic, July 18, 1919; Paraguay, October 29, 1919; Chile, November 14, 1919; Persia, November 21, 1919.



TREATY OF PEACE WITH GERMANY.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, THE BRITISH EMPIRE, FRANCE, ITALY and JAPAN,
These Powers being described in the present Treaty as the Prin-

cipal Allied and Associated Powers, BELGIUM, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, CHINA, CUBA, ECUADOR, GREECE, GUATEMALA, HAITI, THE HEDJAZ, HONDURAS, LIBERIA, NICARAGUA, PANAMA, PERU, POLAND, PORTUGAL, ROUMANIA, THE SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE STATE, SIAM, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA and URUGUAY,

These Powers constituting with the Principal Powers mentioned above the Allied and Associated Powers, of the one part;

And GERMANY,

of the other part;

Bearing in mind that on the request of the Imperial German Government an Armistice was granted on November 11, 1918, to Germany by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers in order that a

Treaty of Peace might be concluded with her, and 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, For this purpose the HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES represented as follows:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. by:

The Honourable Woodrow Wilson, President of the United STATES, acting in his own name and by his own proper

authority: The Honourable Robert Lansing, Secretary of State;

The Honourable Henry WHITE, formerly Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States at Rome and Paris;

The Honourable Edward M. House; General Tasker H. Bliss, Military Representative of the United States on the Supreme War Council;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND OF THE BRIT-ISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS, EMPEROR OF INDIA, by:

The Right Honourable David LLOYD GEORGE, M. P., First Lord of His Treasury and Prime Minister; The Right Honourable Andrew Bonar Law, M. P., His Lord

Privy Seal;
The Right Honourable Viscount Milner, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., His Secretary of State for the Colonies;
The Right Honourable Arthur James Balfour, O. M., M. P.,

His Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; The Right Honourable George Nicoll Barnes, M. P., Minister without portfolio;

for the DOMINION of CANADA, by:

The Honourable Charles Joseph Domestr, Minister of Jus-

The Honourable Arthur Lewis Sifton, Minister of Customs;

for the COMMONWEALTH of AUSTRALIA, by:

The Right Honourable William Morris Hughes, Attorney General and Prime Minister; The Right Honourable Sir Joseph Cook, G. C. M. G., Minister

for the Navy;

for the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, by:

General the Right Honourable Louis Botha, Minister of Native Affairs and Prime Minister; Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable Jan Christiaan SMUTS, K. C., Minister of Defence;

for the DOMINION of NEW ZEALAND, by:

The Right Honourable William Ferguson Massey, Minister of Labour and Prime Minister;

for INDIA, by:

The Right Honourable Edwin Samuel Montagu, M. P., His Secretary of State for India;
Major-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Ganga Singh
Bahadur, Maharaja of Bikaner, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E.,
G. C. V. O., K. C. B., A. D. C.;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, by:

Mr. Georges Clemenceau, President of the Council, Minister of War;

Mr. Stephen Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Louis-Lucien Klotz, Minister of Finance; Mr. André Tardieu, Commissary General for Franco-American Military Affairs;

Mr. Jules Cambon, Ambassador of France;