THE TREATY OF PEACE

BETWEEN

THE ALLIED AND ASSOCIATED POWERS AND GERMANY,

THE PROTOCOL ANNEXED THERETO,

THE AGREEMENT RESPECTING

DIVISION OF THE RHINELAND BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY,

RETURN OF ALSACE-LORRAINE TO FRANCE,

STIPULATIONS SET ON THE SAAR REGION OF GERMANY,

AND

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT NATIONS OF

POLAND, FINLAND, LATVIA, ESTONIA, LITHUANIA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA,

AND

ESTABLISHMENT OF Danzig AS A FREE CITY UNDER POLISH PROTECTION

SIGNED AT VERSAILLES, JUNE 28TH 1919

(The Primacy Collegiate Academy, November 2013)
PREAMBLE

The original Members of the Allied Powers shall be those of the Signatories which are named in the Annex to this Covenant and also such of those other States named in the Annex as shall accede without reservation to this Covenant. Any fully self-governing State, Dominion, or Colony not named in the Annex may become a Member of the Allied Powers if its admission is agreed to by two-thirds of the Assembly provided that it shall give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations, and shall accept such regulations as may be prescribed by the Allies in regard to its military, naval, and air forces and armaments.

Any Member of the Allies may, after two years’ notice of its intention so to do, withdraw from the Allies, provided that all its international obligations and all its obligations under this Covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal.

ARTICLE 1.

By consensus of the members of the Allied Powers all European nations will be held responsible for the damages rendered by the war, with Germany holding primary accountability to the surrounding nations of Europe and the colonies of the empires. All nations shall be held accountable for their aggressive actions. The Germans will pay to the Allied powers the amount of £3,000,000,000 and the Austro-Hungarians the amount of £2,000,000,000, the Ottomans £5,000,000 and all other countries involved, including the United States of America, shall pay up to the amount of £500,000.

ARTICLE 2.

The Members of the Allies recognize that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations. The Council, taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each State, shall formulate plans for such reduction for the consideration and action of the several Governments.

Formal Central Powers shall reduce their military numbers to no more than 250,000 men per nation and shall allow for no further conscription. Both countries shall be allowed to maintain current numbers of naval ships, tanks, submarines, and airplanes. There shall also be a 20% reduction of numbers in military personnel from all other European nations.

Such plans shall be subject to reconsideration and revision at least every ten years. After these plans shall have been adopted by the several Governments, the limits of armaments therein fixed shall not be exceeded without the concurrence of the Council of Allies.
The Members of the Allies agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war is open to grave objections. The Council shall advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of those Members of the Allies which are not able to manufacture the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

The Members of the Allies undertake to interchange full and frank information as to the scale of their armaments, their military, naval, and air programs and the condition of such of their industries as are adaptable to war-like purposes.

ARTICLE 3.

To those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the States which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples ethnically and culturally independent of all other governing powers, these colonies shall be handed over to the United States of America as protectorates. Colonies currently under the jurisdiction of France and Great Britain shall maintain their governmental status. The Adriatic Coast shall be granted to the Italians as repayment for the damages done by the Ottomans during the war.

The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic conditions, and other similar circumstances. Certain communities may request additional aid from the Allied Powers as they seek to establish sovereignty within their territories. Such aid shall be granted within the Allied power to do so. A permanent Commission shall be constituted to receive and examine the annual reports of these new sovereign states and to advise the Council on all matters relating to the observance of the mandates.

ARTICLE 4.

Regarding the territories in dispute between France and Germany, the Rhineland shall be divided up between Germany and France, with those areas of French majority being handed over to France and those areas with a German majority being handed over to Germany. Alsace-Lorraine shall be dispensed to France to aid in its wartime reparations and the Saar region shall remain a German district, though for a period of ten years 65% of its production values will be handed over to the Allied powers as part of its wartime repayment. After this time, the peoples of this region may vote on possible reunification with France or maintaining union with Germany.

ARTICLE 5.
Regarding the territories in dispute between Germany and Prussia, the area formally known as Prussia shall be granted independence and self-governance and will be regarded as a member of the Allied powers. Poland shall be a trading partner with all Allied powers.

The city of Danzig, a city of both German and Polish people, shall be granted its freedom whilst under Polish protection.

ARTICLE 6.
Regarding the territories formally under control by the Russian Empire, the regions of Lithuania, Latvia, Finland and Estonia shall be granted full independence of Russia and will be regarded as members of the Allied powers and future trading partners.

ARTICLE 7.
The former region of the Austro-Hungarian Empire known as Czechoslovakia shall forthright be granted its independence and shall be allowed self-governance. It will be admitted to the Allied Powers and shall be regarded as both an ally as well as a trading partner.

POSTAMBLE 1.
Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon, the Members of the Allies:

(a) will endeavor to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labor for men, women, and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and for that purpose will establish and maintain the necessary international organizations;

(b) undertake to secure just treatment of the native inhabitants of territories still under their control;

(c) will entrust the Allies with the general supervision over the execution of agreements with regard to the traffic in trade of services, industry and manufacturing of goods;

(d) will entrust the Allies with the general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in which the control of this traffic is necessary in the common interest;

(e) will make provision to secure and maintain freedom of communications and of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all Members of the Allies. In this connection, the special necessities of the regions devastated during the war of 1914-1918 shall be borne in mind;
(f) will endeavor to take steps in matters of international concern for the prevention and control of
disease and future wars.

POSTAMBLE 2.
There shall be placed under the direction of the Allies all international bureaux already established by
general treaties if the parties to such treaties consent. All such international bureaux and all
commissions for the regulation of matters of international interest hereafter constituted shall be placed
under the direction of the Allies.

In all matters of international interest which are regulated by general conventions but which are not
placed under the control of international bureaux or commissions, the Secretariat of the Allies shall,
subject to the consent of the Council and if desired by the parties, collect and distribute all relevant
information and shall render any other assistance which may be necessary or desirable.
The Council may include as part of the expenses of the Secretariat the expenses of any bureau or
commission which is placed under the direction of the Allies.

POSTAMBLE 3.
The Members of the Allies agree to encourage and promote the establishment and co-operation of duly
authorized voluntary national Red Cross organizations having as purposes the improvement of health,
the prevention of disease, and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world.

POSTAMBLE 4.
Amendments to this Covenant will take effect when ratified by the Members of the Allies whose
representatives compose the Council and by a majority of the Members of the Allies whose
Representatives compose the Assembly.
No such amendment shall bind any Member of the Allies which signifies its dissent there from, but in
that case it shall cease to be a Member of the Allies.

ORIGINAL MEMBERS OF THE ALLIED POWERS SIGNATORIES OF THE TREATY OF PEACE.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  BRITISH EMPIRE  FRANCE  ITALY