

Woodrow Wilson had devised the 14 Point Plan that he believed would bring stability to Europe:

Open Diplomacy - There should be no secret treaties between powers.

Freedom of Navigation - Seas should be free in both peace and war.

Free Trade - The barriers to trade between countries such as custom duties should be removed.

Multilateral Disarmament - All countries should reduce their armed forces to the lowest possible levels.

Colonies - People in European colonies should have a say in their future.

Russia - Russia should be allowed to operate whatever government it wanted and that government should be accepted, supported and welcomed.

Belgium - Belgium should be evacuated & restored to the situation before the war.

France - Restore Alsace-Lorraine and any lands taken away during the war.

Italy - The Italian border should be readjusted according to nationality.

National Self-Determination - The national groups in Europe should, wherever possible, be given their independence.

Romania, Montenegro and Serbia - Should be evacuated and Serbia should have an outlet to the sea.

Turkey - The people of Turkey should have a say in their future.

Poland - Poland should become an independent state with an outlet to the sea.

League of Nations - An assembly of all nations should be formed to protect world peace in the future.



Germany expected a treaty based on these fourteen points. However, negotiations between the “Big Four”: Lloyd George of England, Orlando of Italy, Clemenceau of France and Woodrow Wilson of America, did not go smoothly. Wilson believed that his fourteen points was the only way to secure everlasting peace. The French, however, wanted the defeated nations to be punished severely and believed Wilson's plan was too lenient. Privately, Lloyd George sided with Wilson although he was concerned about the threat from Communism; however, the British public, like Clemenceau, wanted Germany punished severely. Lloyd George knew that if he sided with Wilson he would lose the next election.

Treaty of Versailles: There were a total of 440 clauses in the final treaty. The first 26 clauses dealt with the establishment of the League of Nations. The remaining 414 clauses spelled out Germany's punishment.

General Clauses: The establishment of the League of Nations

War Guilt clause (Article 231)- Germany to accept blame for starting the war.

Financial Clauses: Reparations - Germany was to pay for the damage caused by the war. The figure of £6,600 million (\$33 billion in gold) was set some time after the signing of the treaty.

Military Clauses: Army - Reduced to 100,000 men and no tanks were allowed.

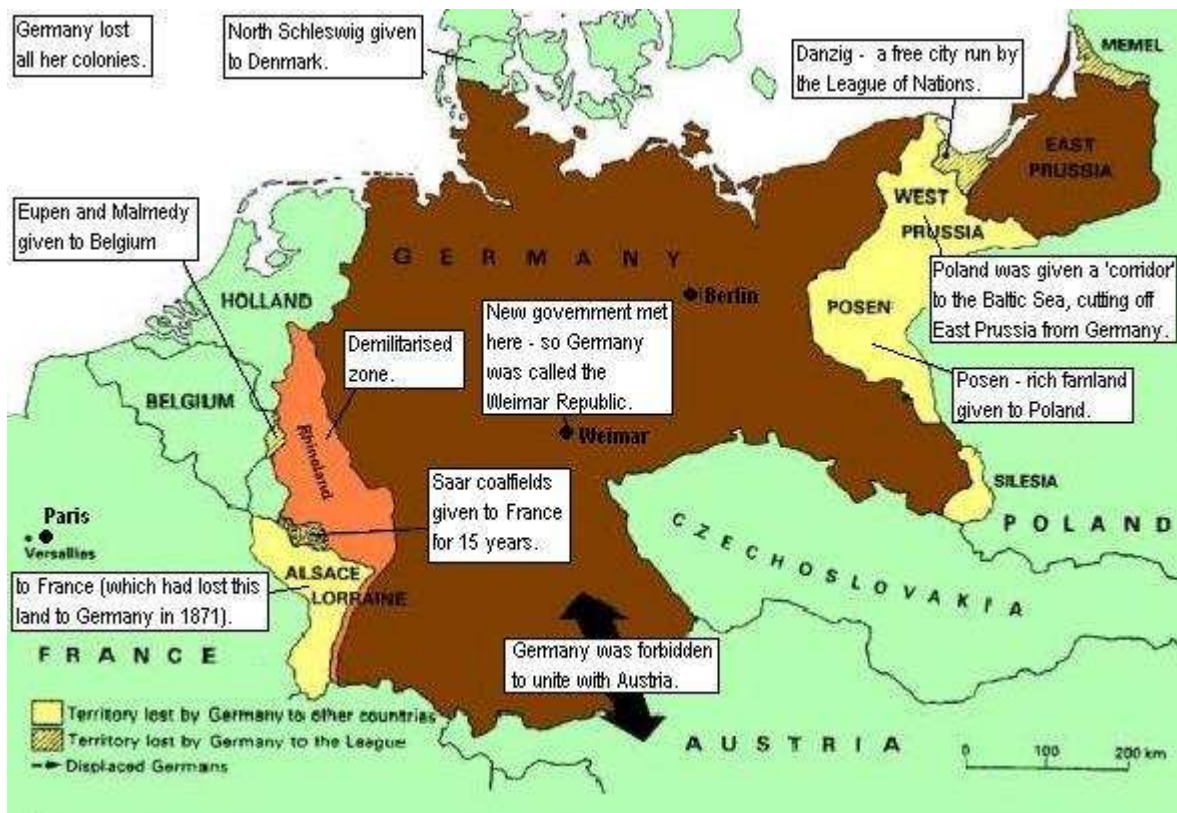
Navy - Germany was only allowed 6 ships and no submarines.

Airforce - Germany was not allowed an airforce.

Rhineland - The Rhineland area was to be kept free of German military personnel and weapons.

Territorial Clauses : Anschluss - Germany was not allowed to unite with Austria.

Land - Germany lost land to a number of other countries. Alsace-Lorraine was returned to France, Eupen and Malmedy were given to Belgium, North Schleswig was given to Denmark. Land was also taken from Germany and given to Czechoslovakia and Poland. The League of Nations took control of Germany's colonies.



<http://www.johndclare.net/images/map%20of%20versailles.jpg>

The Other Defeated Nations: The Treaty of Versailles determined the punishment that Germany should face. Other treaties determined the fate of those countries that had fought with Germany - Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey. Austria and Hungary were divided and therefore signed separate treaties.

Austria - The Treaty of St. Germain 10th September 1919: **Land** - Austria lost land to Italy, Czechoslovakia and Serbia (Yugoslavia). **Army** - Reduced to 30,000 men. **Anschluss** - Union with Germany was forbidden. **Reparations** - Austria was to pay reparations but went bankrupt before the rate could be set.

Hungary - The Treaty of Trianon 4th June 1920: **Land** - Hungary lost land to Austria, Czechoslovakia, Romania and Serbia (Yugoslavia) reducing its size from 283,000 sq km to less than 93,000 sq km. Population was reduced from 18.2 million to 7.6 million. **Army** - Reduced to 35,000 men. **Reparations** - Hungary was to pay reparations but the amount was never set.

Bulgaria - The Treaty of Neuilly 27th November 1919: **Land** - Bulgaria lost land to Greece, Romania and Serbia (Yugoslavia). **Reparations** - Bulgaria had to pay £90 million in reparations. **Army** - Restrictions were made on the size of Bulgaria's army.

Turkey - **The Treaty of Sevres 20th August 1920:** **Land** - Turkey lost land to Greece. The League of Nations took control of Turkey's colonies.

November 19, 1919: Senate Rejected Treaty of Versailles

A Bitter Rejection of the Treaty of Versailles: Democratic President Woodrow Wilson and Republican Senator Henry Cabot Lodge had disliked one another for years. Among the first to earn doctoral degrees from the nation's newly established graduate schools, each man considered himself the country's preeminent scholar in politics and scorned the other.

The emergence of World War I intensified their rivalry. By 1918, Wilson had been president for nearly six years, while Lodge had represented Massachusetts in the Senate for a quarter century. Both considered themselves experts in international affairs. In setting policy for ending the war, Wilson, the idealist, sought a "peace without victory," while Lodge, the realist, demanded Germany's unconditional surrender.

When the 1918 midterm congressional elections transferred control of the Senate from the Democrats to the Republicans, Lodge became both majority leader and Foreign Relations Committee chairman. Whether Wilson liked it or not, he needed Lodge's active support to ensure Senate approval of the Treaty of Versailles and its provision for a League of Nations on which he had staked so much of his political prestige. Wilson chose to ignore Lodge. He offended the Senate by refusing to include senators among the negotiators accompanying him to the Paris Peace Conference and by making conference results public before discussing them with committee members. In a flash of anger against what he considered Senate interference, Wilson denounced Lodge and his allies as "contemptible, narrow, selfish, poor little minds that never get anywhere but run around in a circle and think they are going somewhere."

After Lodge's committee added numerous "reservations" and amendments to the treaty, the frustrated president took his campaign to the nation. During a cross-country tour in October 1919, he suffered a physical collapse that further clouded his political judgment. In November, Lodge sent to the Senate floor a treaty with fourteen reservations, but no amendments. In the face of Wilson's continued unwillingness to negotiate, the Senate on November 19, 1919, for the first time in its history, rejected a peace treaty.

Henry Cabot Lodge: *Reservations with Regard to the Treaty*

Resolved (two-thirds of the senators present concurring therein), that the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty of peace with Germany concluded at Versailles on the 28th day of June, 1919, subject to the following reservations and understandings, which are hereby made a part and condition of this resolution of ratification, which ratification is not to take effect or bind the United States until the said reservations and understandings adopted by the Senate have been accepted by an exchange of notes as a part and a condition of this resolution of ratification by at least three of the four principal allied and associated powers, to wit, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan:

1. The U.S. so understands and construes Article I that in case of notice of withdrawal from the League of Nations, as provided in said article, the U.S. shall be the sole judge as to whether all its international obligations and all its obligations under the said Covenant have been fulfilled, and notice of withdrawal by the U.S. may be given by a concurrent resolution of the Congress of the U.S.
2. The U.S. assumes no obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country or to interfere in controversies between nations -- whether members of the League or not -- under the provisions of Article 10, or to employ the military or naval forces of the U.S. under any article of the treaty for any purpose, unless in any particular case the Congress, which, under the Constitution, has the sole power to declare war or authorize the employment of the military or naval forces of the U.S., shall by act or joint resolution so provide.
3. No mandate shall be accepted by the U.S. under Article 22, Part 1, or any other provision of the treaty of peace with Germany, except by action of the Congress of the U.S.
4. The U.S. reserves to itself exclusively the right to decide what questions are within its domestic jurisdiction and declares that all domestic and political questions relating wholly or in part to its internal affairs, including immigration, labor, coastwise traffic, the tariff, commerce, the suppression of traffic in women



- and children, and in opium and other dangerous drugs, and all other domestic questions, are solely within the jurisdiction of the U.S. and are not under this treaty to be submitted in any way either to arbitration or to the consideration of the Council or of the Assembly of the League of Nations, or any agency thereof, or to the decision or recommendation of any other power.
5. The U.S. will not submit to arbitration or to inquiry by the Assembly or by the Council of the League of Nations provided for in said treaty of peace any questions which in the judgment of the U.S. depend upon or relate to its long-established policy, commonly known as the Monroe Doctrine; said doctrine is to be interpreted by the U.S. alone and is hereby declared to be wholly outside the jurisdiction of said League of Nations and entirely unaffected by any provision contained in the said treaty of peace with Germany.
 6. The U.S. withholds its assent to Articles 156, 157, and 158, and reserves full liberty of action with respect to any controversy which may arise under said articles between the Republic of China & the Empire of Japan.
 7. The Congress of the U.S. will provide by law for the appointment of the representatives of the U.S. in the Assembly and the Council of the League of Nations, and may in its discretion provide for the participation of the U.S. in any commission, committee, tribunal, court, council, or conference, or in the selection of any members thereof, and for the appointment of members of said commissions, committees, tribunals, courts, councils, or conferences, or any other representatives under the treaty of peace, or in carrying out its provisions; and until such participation and appointment have been so provided for and the powers and duties of such representatives have been defined by law, no person shall represent the U.S. under either said League of Nations or the treaty of peace with Germany or be authorized to perform any act for or on behalf of the U.S. thereunder; and no citizen of the U.S. shall be selected or appointed as a member of said commissions, committees, tribunals, courts, councils, or conferences except with the approval of the Senate of the U.S.
 8. The U.S. understands that the Reparation Commission will regulate or interfere with exports from the U.S. to Germany, or from Germany to the U.S., only when the U.S. by act or joint resolution of Congress approves such regulation or interference.
 9. The U.S. shall not be obligated to contribute to any expenses of the League of Nations, or of the Secretariat, or of any commission, or committee, or conference, or other agency organized under the League of Nations or under the treaty or for the purpose of carrying out the treaty provisions, unless and until an appropriation of funds available for such expenses shall have been made by the Congress of the U.S.
 10. If the U.S. shall at any time adopt any plan for the limitation of armaments proposed by the Council of the League of Nations under the provisions of Article 8, it reserves the right to increase such armaments without the consent of the Council whenever the U.S. is threatened with invasion or engaged in war.
 11. The U.S. reserves the right to permit, in its discretion, the nationals of a Covenant-breaking state, as defined in Article 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, residing within the U.S. or in countries other than that violating said Article 16, to continue their commercial, financial, and personal relations with the nationals of the U.S.
 12. Nothing in Articles 296, 297, or in any of the annexes thereto or in any other article, section, or annex of the treaty of peace with Germany shall, as against citizens of the U.S., be taken to mean any confirmation, ratification, or approval of any act otherwise illegal or in contravention of the rights of citizens of the U.S.
 13. The U.S. withholds its assent to Part XIII (Articles 387 to 427, inclusive) unless Congress by act or joint resolution shall hereafter make provision for representation in the organization established by said Part XII, and in such event the participation of the U.S. will be governed and conditioned by the provisions of such act or joint resolution.
 14. The U.S. assumes no obligation to be bound by any election, decision, report, or finding of the Council or Assembly in which any member of the League and its self-governing dominions, colonies, or parts of empire, in the aggregate, have cast more than one vote, and assumes no obligation to be bound by any decision, report, or finding of the Council or Assembly arising out of any dispute between the U.S. and any member of the League if such member, or any self-governing dominion, colony, empire, or part of empire united with it politically has voted.

When members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee learned of former President Woodrow Wilson's death in 1924, they asked their chairman, Henry Cabot Lodge, to represent them at the funeral. Learning of this plan, the president's widow sent Lodge the following note: "Realizing that your presence would be embarrassing to you and unwelcome to me, I write to request that you do not attend."