

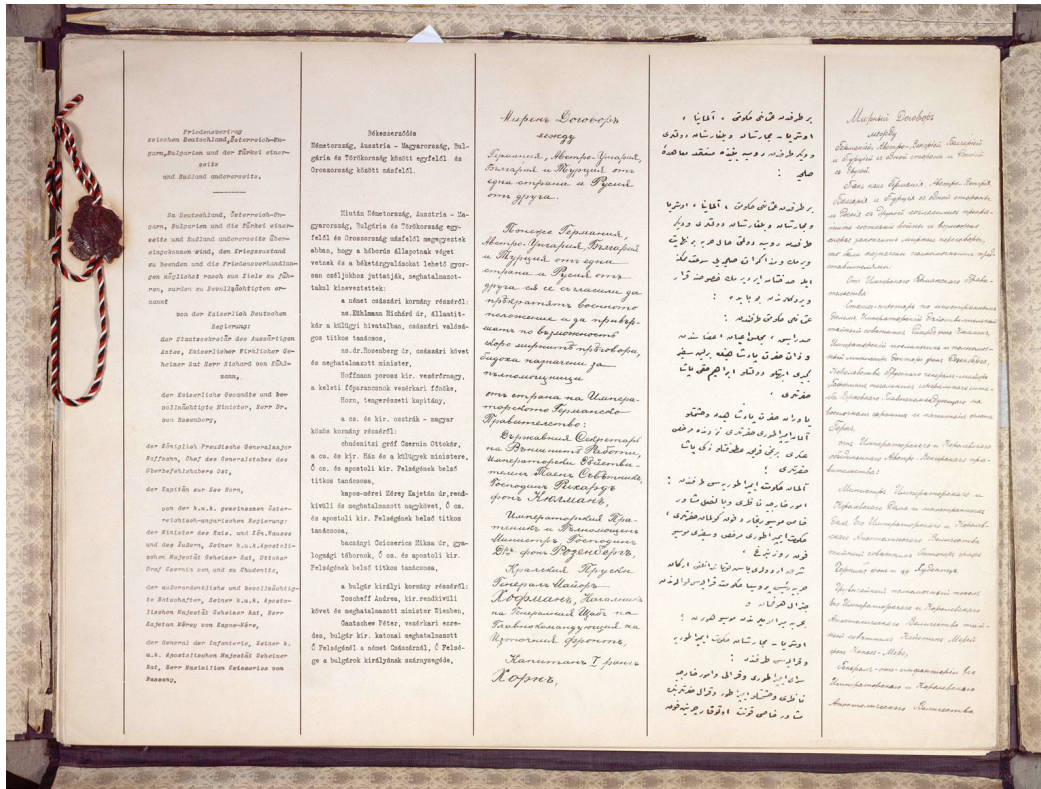


Treaty of Versailles

...and the Aftermath

Diplomacy Shifts

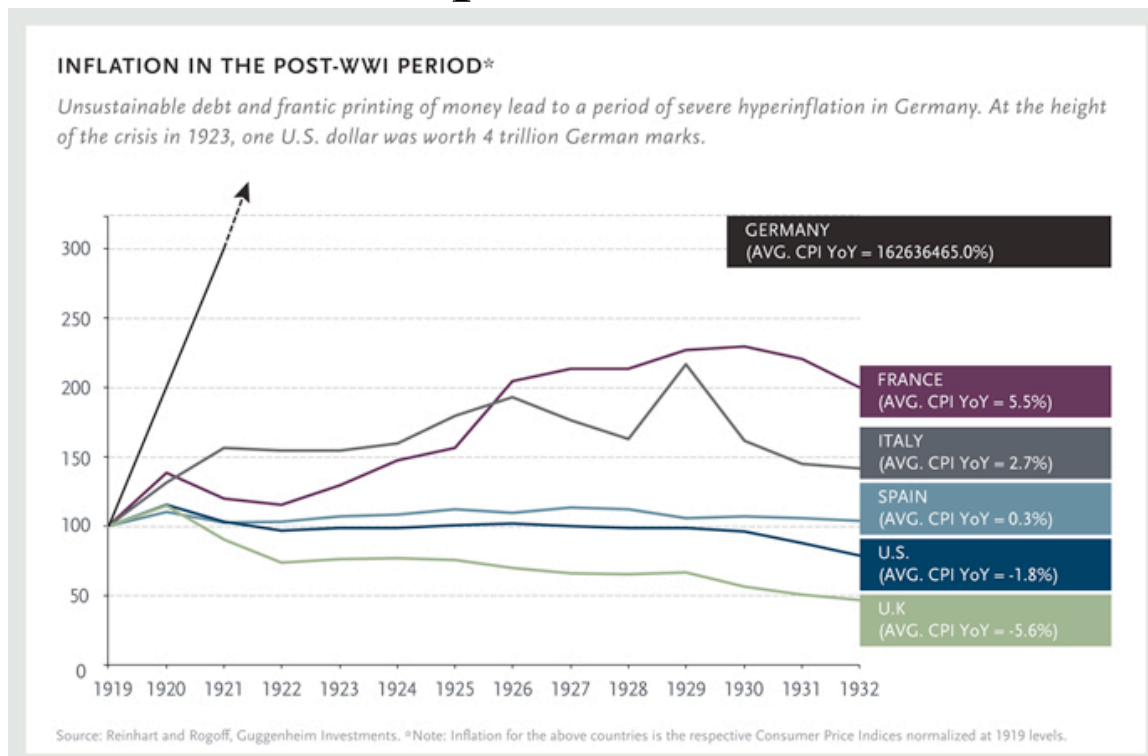
- How had the diplomacy after WWI differed from previous treaties? (219-220)
 - No compromise peace
 - Saw GER plans (Brest-Litovsk, 1918), wanted to weaken it forever.



1

The Aftermath

- “The aftermath of WWI was social upheaval, ideological conflict, and another world war” (221).
 - End of major empires
 - Depression
 - End of Concert of Europe
 - Rise of Communism
 - Allies don't really benefit



Wilsonianism

- Democracy, collective security, and self-determination (222)
 - Peaceful nature of Man (foreign concept to EUR)
 - American view on balance of power



The League

- Wilson rationalizes through Monroe Doctrine (224)
 - Ironical?



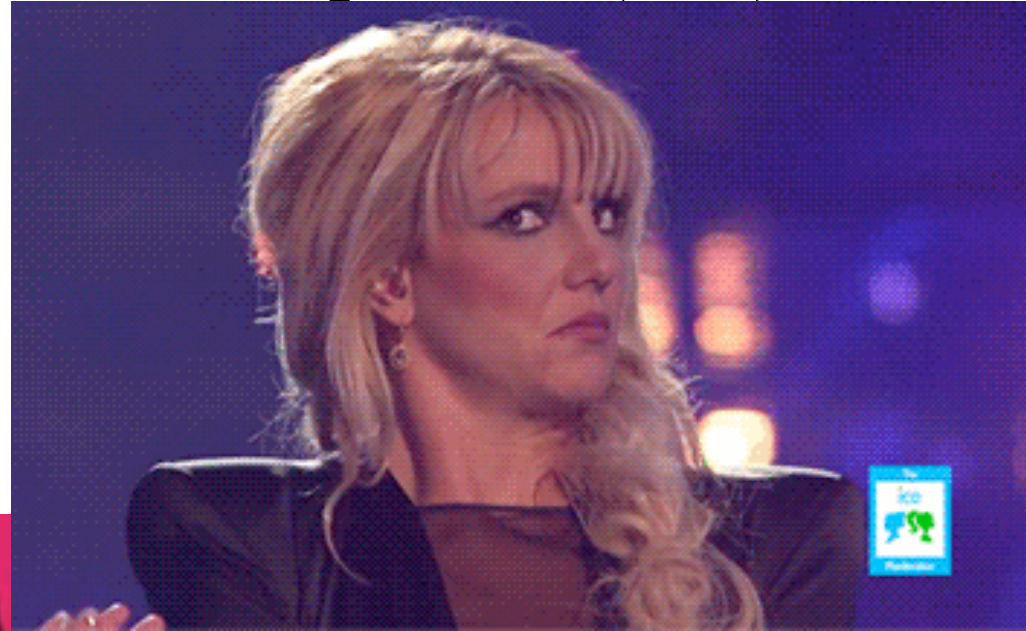
Fourteen Points

- Many historical flaws in his logic; moral symmetry (226-227)
 - Moral judgment > geopolitics



Allied Split

- France's national needs → weakening GER are not compatible with other victorious powers (228)



FRANCE



USA & UK

Failures of Versailles (230)

1. FRA unsecured (no buffer zone; no support)
 2. GER not reconciled
 3. US Withdrawn
- “Meat” of the treaty lost in Big 4 haggling
 - GER/RUS not invited, but too many other were→ massive disorganization (236)
 - Senate would never vote for League→ useless→ US/UK undermine it anyway by saying they’ll follow FRA into war if GER attacks (no risk this’ll happen...) (238)

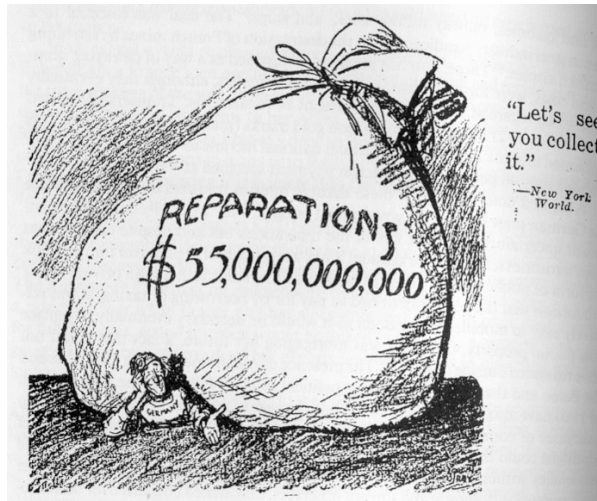


- Punitive nature of treaty = fragile combo of US Utopianism vs. European paranoia. (239-240)
- GER power unchecked by new, weak states → ethnic tension + low self-determination in East (241)
- POL – incentive to partition later → RUS would have to invade in order to protect it or FRA (243)



Kissinger's Thesis (244-245)

- Psychological flaws
- Values extolled vs. incentive to enforce = clash!
- Unjust acc. to majority
- GER had leverage against disarmament
- Article 231: War Guilt Clause
 - Brand new. War had been amoral
- GER was strengthened politically by Versailles. Better position to dominate once they “threw off the shackles of disarmament.”



Alliances vs. Collective Security

- Alliances – specific threats; obligations for specific countries
- Collective Security – no specific threats, no specific obligations, requires nations to view problems and the use of force similarly



League

- Done in 1939 after expelling USSR for invading Finland (249).
- Failure of collective security (249-250)→ foreshadowing
- UN better for diplomatic relations, but doesn't avoid war either



Oh, Foch!

- “This is not peace, it is an armistice for 20 years.”
 - Tries to ally w/ UK, but they feel treaty is unjust and E. Europe could draw them back into war (250).



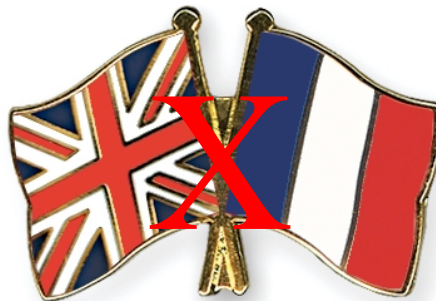
Mutual Assistance Treaty (1923)

- Between UK/FRA (253)
- Council determines aggressor & victim → members assist victim.
- Eligibility: Members must have begun disarming
- → Leads to aggression within League. Why?



Geneva Protocol (1924)

- Universal obligation to help victims of aggression
- Three rules (254):
 - Aggressor refuses negotiations
 - Aggressor failure to submit conflict for judicial settlement or arbitration
 - Victim's membership in a scheme for disarmament
- → Failed. Too far for UK, not far enough for FRA
 - UK wants FRA to disarm, FRA wants to contain GER, US says absolutely not due to interference with trade.



Wisest Choice?

- According to Kissinger (255):
 - Relieve GER of Article 231 and any other unjust parts of treaty
 - Forge firm FRA-UK alliance (if FRA alters their treatment of GER)
- Why didn't they listen?



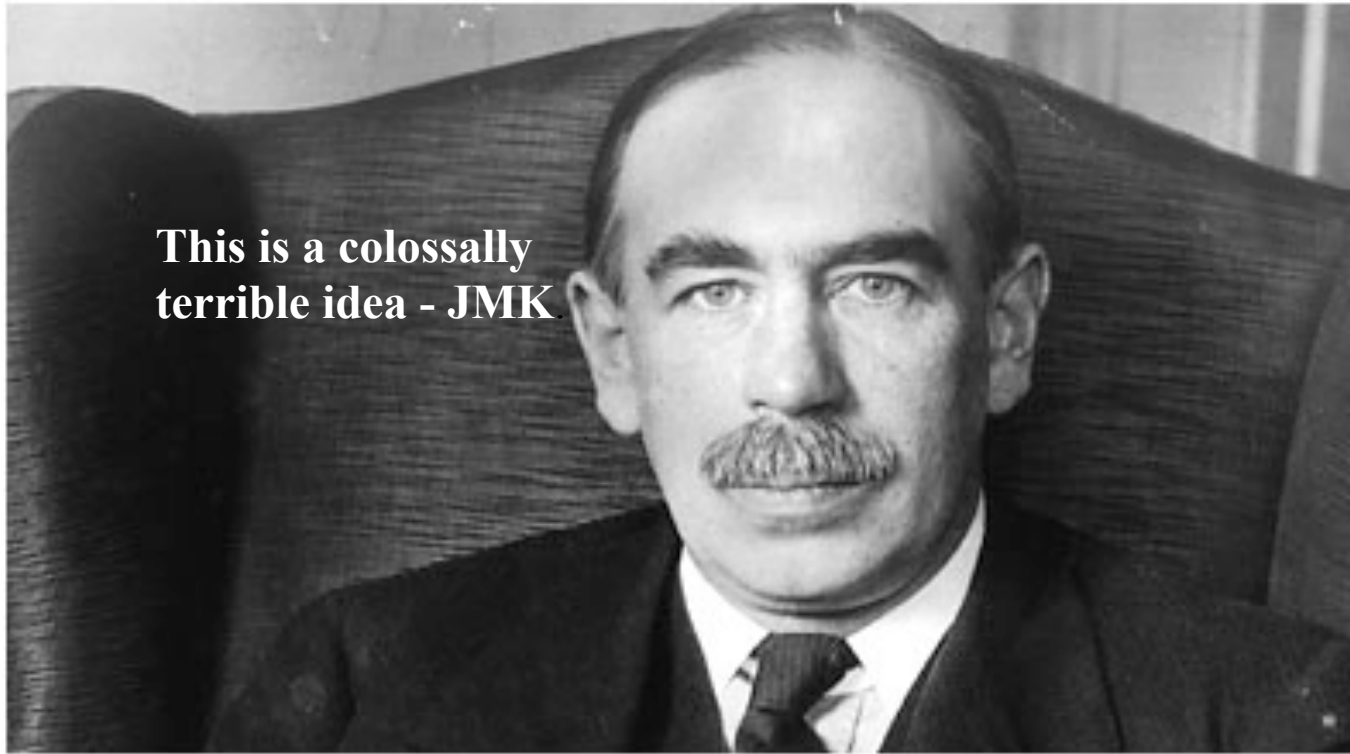
Enforcement?

- Allies have no rights to verify GER disarmament & GER knew it and insist Allies disarm too (256).



Reparations

- TBD (257) → used against Allies by GER later
 - Keynes – Economically impossible
 - More difficult to collect the further away from wartime
 - GER pays with inflated currency, then 4yr. moratorium
 - Allied pension payments – new, moral issue



**This is a colossally
terrible idea - JMK**

Meanwhile in Russia...

- Bolsheviks have no foreign policy and are hell-bent on world domination (258).



USSR & GER

- Hoffman forces Trotsky to sign Brest-Litovsk (1918)
 - Coexistence with GER (260)
 - Starting point for Nazi-Soviet Pact (1939)



Der Friede mit der Ukraine.
Die Schlußsitzung in der
Nacht v. 9. z. 10. Februar,
in der das Friedens-
protokoll unterzeichnet wurde.

Oh, POLAND!

- USSR/GER pact to divide Poland in best interest of both.
 - Poles anger BOTH nations with attack of USSR → Curzon Line proposed, and USSR would have accepted but POLAND said NO and returned to pre-war boundaries which took Silesia from GER and area East of Curzon Line.



Rapallo (1922)

- Ostracism created Rapallo (262-265)
 - GER/USSR secret union proposed by Chicherin
 - “The wine is drawn, it must be drunk.”
 - Rapallo creates atmosphere necessary for Hitler & Stalin

