

100 Years Ago: A Bibliographical Calendar of Diplomacy and International Law: In the Years 1916 to 1919

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Introduction to the Calendar

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Introduction to the Calendar

This Bibliographical Calendar is the second and concluding installment of our bibliographical calendar of diplomacy and international law to official transactions relating to World War One. The first installment, “*100 Years Ago: A Bibliographic Calendar of Diplomacy and International Law: In The Years 1914 and 1915*,” was published in Volume 42, Issue No. 3 of the *International Journal of Legal Information*, Winter 2014.¹ The first installment of the Calendar covered the years 1914 and 1915. The present installment refers to the years 1916 to 1919.

The Calendar offers a key to several kinds of information. Overall, the Calendar presents selected acts of states in their international relations during the course of World War One. Special attention in the selection process was given to bringing out the events and their recorded sources from the perspective of the main parties to the conflict. The focus of the work in the

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¹ Peter Macalister-Smith & Joachim Schwietzke, “100 Years Ago: A Bibliographical Calendar of Diplomacy and International Law: In the Years 1914 and 1915,” 42.3 *INT’L J. LEGAL INFO.* 517–555 (Winter 2014).

first place is directed to identifying significant diplomatic transactions of the belligerent and neutral state parties that accompanied the military dimension of the conflict. Emphasis is then placed on locating representative published materials that constitute reliable sources of record. In this regard, the Calendar follows an international and comparative approach aiming to provide references to versions of the selected instruments published in a diversity of sources and in various languages.

The Calendar is situated between a repertory of mainly official acts expressed in very diverse instruments, and a bibliography of published literature recording these transactions. The instruments included in the Calendar were selected on a broad basis. The items mentioned in the entries include usual forms of diplomatic intercourse as well as numerous kinds of domestic measures having international effect. The records cited may be of civil or state production. A main point of the Calendar is to provide a means of recourse to the appropriate source records on an international and comparative basis.

The reporting period of this Calendar is from 1916 to 1919.² The chronology is assembled in a straight forward manner. Where it seemed helpful, or for additional orientation, cross references to relevant entries inside the time period of the calendar are also supplied. Some annotations are included as additional information and to provide guidance for research pertinent to an entry in the Calendar.

The names of state parties to the acts and instruments recorded for the years 1914 and 1915 were consolidated and published in the Annex to the first part of the Calendar.³ Further information provided there concerns dating systems that were in current usage by state parties, and additionally concerns the languages of documents.⁴ The Calendar's record for the two annual sections for 1914 and 1915 shows a wide diversity of cultures coexisting in the international society of states at the time of the outbreak of the World War.⁵

An Annex to this installment of the Calendar provides information concerning the signatories to the Treaty of Peace concluded at Versailles on June 28, 1919, and the Covenant of the League of Nations, included in the treaty, with brief mention of the further peace treaties concluded within the framework of the Paris peace conference.

The Calendar closes with a consolidated international bibliography of the reference sources cited in the Calendar. The bibliography can serve for further research with regard to World War One from the perspective of

² For instruments from the period from 1914 to 1915, see Macalister-Smith & Schwietzke, *supra* note 1.

³ Macalister-Smith & Schwietzke, *supra* note 1 at 552.

⁴ *Id.* at 553.

⁵ *Id.* at 521 – 552.

international relations and international law. The bibliography reproduces in full the titles of the documentary collections and many other materials that are mentioned in necessarily abbreviated form throughout the survey as points of reference for the acts and instruments cited in the Calendar.

This installment of the Calendar comprises 110 entries representing the same number of acts or instruments identified for the years 1916 to 1919. There are 24 entries for 1916, 34 for 1917, 46 for 1918, and 6 for 1919. We compiled the Calendar to serve as a baseline chronology documenting events from global warfare one hundred years ago. The compilation is a necessary intermediate step intended to support our ongoing enquiries into the history of world order and disorder.

I. A Bibliographical Calendar: World War One: In the Year of War 1916

March 9, 1916.

Germany.

Declaration of a State of War with Portugal.

+No place recorded, March 9, 1916.

Source: Jahrbuch des Völkerrechts 4 (Sonderband), Die völkerrechtlichen Urkunden des Weltkrieges, Band 2, Politische Urkunden zur Entwicklung des Weltkrieges, T. Niemeyer, 1918, 537–539 (German).

March 10, 1916.

Brazil.

Decree of complete Neutrality.

+Rio de Janeiro, March 10, 1916.

Source: Diario Oficial Estados Unidos do Brasil, 55, p.3233 (Portuguese).

Note: Decree for Brazilian neutrality during the war between Portugal and Germany, published as Decree 11984 on March 11, 1916. Entitled in the record, “Decreto que manda que seja observada completa neutralidade durante a guerra entre Portugal e a Alemanha.” Dated the 95th of Independence and the 28th of the Republic.

see also Decree of August 4, 1914 [6], Neutrality, Brazil.

see also Declaration of October 26, 1917, War to Germany.

March 13, 1916.

United States of America.

Proclamation of Neutrality.

+Washington, March 13, 1916.

Source: British and Foreign State Papers 110 (1916) 998–1002 (English).

Note: The Proclamation of neutrality of the United States of America referred to the war between Germany and Portugal. During 1916, the United States issued proclamations of neutrality additionally for the war between the following belligerents: Germany and Italy, August 30, 1916, (*see* British and Foreign State Papers 110 (1916) 998 footnote (English)), and Roumania on the one side; and Austria-Hungary, Germany, Turkey and Bulgaria on the other, September 18, 1916, British and Foreign State Papers 110 (1916) 998 footnote (English).

see also Proclamation of August 4, 1914 [5], Neutrality, United States

see also Proclamation of May 24, 1915, Neutrality, United States

see also Resolution of April 2, 1917, United States, War to Germany.

April 24, 1916.

Ireland.

Proclamation of the Irish Republic.

+Dublin, April 24, 1916 (Easter Monday).

Source: Dorothy Macardle, *The Irish Republic, A Documented Chronicle of the Anglo-Irish Conflict and the Partitioning of Ireland, 1916–1923*, fourth edition, Dublin, 1951 (p.166–168, reprint 167–168, facsimile 169, English).

Source: Michael Hughes, *Ireland Divided, The Roots of the Modern Irish Problem*, Cardiff, 1994 (p.97–98, English).

Note: The Easter Proclamation of the Irish Republic is entitled “Proclamation of Poblacht na h-Éireann.” The Proclamation was read by P.H. Pearse on Easter Monday April 24, 1916, at 12:04 pm, from the steps of the General Post Office, Dublin, proclaiming the Irish Republic as a sovereign independent state. The seven members of the provisional government who signed the Proclamation and other leaders of the rising were executed by the military authorities of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland after summary courts-martial.

see also Constitution of January 21, 1919, Dail Éireann.

May 16, 1916.

France – Great Britain.

Agreement (Sykes-Picot).

+London (Foreign Office), May 16, 1916.

Source: Consolidated Treaty Series 221, 323–326 (Lettre de M. Paul Cambon en date du 9 mai 1916, French).

Source: Documents on British Foreign Policy 1919–1939, First Series, 4 (1952) 245–247 (Letter of Sir Edward Grey of May 16, 1916, English).

Source: Arabian Treaties 1600–1960, editors Penelope Tuson and Emma Quick, Archive Editions, 1992, Vol. 1, p.195–208 (French and English).

Note: The Agreement, called the “Sykes-Picot Agreement,” was a secret agreement negotiated by François Georges-Picot for France and Sir Mark Sykes for Britain. On May 9, 1916, the French ambassador at London, Paul Cambon, sent a letter to Sir Edward Grey, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Sir Edward Grey accepted the text of the letter on behalf of the British government in a corresponding written reply dated May 16, 1916. The letters, marked secret, included an Agreement on Allocation to each signatory party after the war of a portion of the Ottoman Empire. The British reply additionally raised the question of claims of Italy to share in any partition of Turkey in Asia and considered that the government of Japan should be informed of the arrangements concluded.

see also Notification of November 5, 1914 [1], War with Turkey, Great Britain.

see also Agreement of September 1, 1916 [1], Great Britain – Russia.

see also Agreement of August 18, 1917, Great Britain – Italy.

see also Declaration of November 2, 1917 [1], James Arthur Balfour.

June 27, 1916.

Sherif of Mecca, Emir El Hussein ibn Ali.

Proclamation of Independence of Hedjaz.

+Mecca, June 27, 1916.

Source: The King of Hedjaz and Arab Independence, London, Hayman, Christy & Lilly, 1917, 6–11 (English), and one unnumbered page (Arabic, facsimile).

Note: The Proclamation was dated 25 Sha'ban 1334. Amir Al Hussein ibn Ali (1854–1931) was the last Sharif and Amir of Makka appointed by the Ottoman Sultan. Acting under British influence he

assumed the title King of the Hedjaz on or about June 10, 1916. The source edition of 1917 reproduces on the reverse of the title page a photographic portrait captioned: Hussain the First, King of Hedjaz, and Hereditary Custodian of the Holy Cities of Mecca and Medina, Formerly known as the Grand Sherif of Mecca. There exists an undated Bibliolife facsimile edition of the 1917 publication endorsed by Hussein bin Talal (1935–1999), King of Jordan (1952–1999), a great-grandson of Hussein bin Ali. The undated facsimile does not reproduce the portrait plate that was included in the first publication of 1917 showing Hussein seated before a small table bearing an inkpot (nun) and a pen (qalam). The date of June 27, 1916 for the Proclamation corresponds with 25 Shaban 1334.

see also Convention of March 9, 1914, Boundaries, Great Britain – Ottoman Empire.

see also Treaty of December 26, 1915, Great Britain – Ruler of Najd.

see also Treaty of November 3, 1916, Great Britain – Qatar.

see also Proclamation of March 19, 1917, in Baghdad, Great Britain.

July 3, 1916 [1].

Russia – Japan.

Convention on Relations in the Far East.

+Petrograd, July 3, 1916.

Source: Martens, *Nouveau Recueil Général de Traités*, Troisième Série, 10 (1921) 381–382 (Japanese publication 381, English translation; Russian publication 381–382, French).

Source: Consolidated Treaty Series 221, 366 (French).

Source: *Russko-kitaïskie dogovorno-pravovye akty 1689–1916*, V.S. Miasnikov, Moskva, 2004, p.578–579 (Russian).

Note: Convention, with Secret Convention concluded on the same day. The parties agreed not to become party to any arrangement or political combination directed against the other. Dated June 20 / July 3, 1916, corresponding with the third day of the seventh month of the fifth year of Taisho.

July 3, 1916 [2].

Russia – Japan.

Secret Convention on Relations concerning China.

+Petrograd, July 3, 1916.

Source: Martens, *Nouveau Recueil Général de Traités*, Troisième Série, 10 (1921) 382–383 (German translation).

Source: Consolidated Treaty Series 221, 367 (English translation).

Source: Russko-kitaïskie dogovorno-pravovye akty 1689–1916, V.S. Miasnikov, Moskva, 2004, p.579–580 (Russian).

Note: In the Secret Convention, the Russian Imperial government and the Japanese Imperial government recognized that their vital interests required the safeguarding of China from political domination by any third power having hostile designs against Russia or Japan. The Secret Convention was supplementary to previous secret agreements between the parties of 1907, 1910 and 1912. Concluded as profoundly secret, with immediate effect from the date of execution until July 1–14 of the year 1921. Dated June 20/July 3, 1916, corresponding with the third day of the seventh month of the fifth year of Taisho.

July 7, 1916.

Great Britain.

Maritime Rights Order in Council, 1916.

+London (Buckingham Palace), July 7, 1916.

Source: Law Times, 141 (1916) 200–201 (English).

Source: A.C. Bell, A History of the Blockade of Germany 1914–1918, London, HMSO, 1937, 717–718 (English).

Note: The Order related to the exercise of belligerent rights at sea. The provisions referred among others to contraband, neutral vessels and commerce of the enemy during the war.

see also Letter of November 3, 1914 [1], North Sea, Great Britain.

see also Order of January 9, 1917, Submarine Warfare, German Emperor.

see also Note of January 31, 1917, Germany.

July 20, 1916.

Paraguay.

Decree on Neutrality.

+Asunción, July 20, 1916.

Source: British and Foreign State Papers 110 (1916) 929–930 (English translation).

Note: In the record entitled, Decree to render effective, in the most efficacious manner, the neutrality of the Republic in the present War.

August 4, 1916.

Denmark – United States of America.

Convention for Cession of the Danish West Indies.

+New York (Biltmore Hotel), August 4, 1916.

Source: Consolidated Treaty Series 221, 395–407 (Convention, English/Danish, parallel texts, 395–405; Declaration, English, 405; Exchange of Notes, English, 405–407).

Source: Statutes at Large of the United States of America 39, Part 2 (1917) 1706–1717 (Convention, English/Danish, parallel texts; Declaration, Exchange of Notes, English).

Note: The Danish West Indies became known thenceforth as the Virgin Islands. In consideration of the cession, the United States of America agreed to pay to Denmark the sum of \$25 million in gold coin. To the Convention was attached a Declaration in which the Secretary of State of the United States declared that the government of the United States would not object to the Danish government extending their political and economic interests to the whole of Greenland.

August 17, 1916.

France – Great Britain – Italy – Russia – and Roumania.

Convention of Alliance.

+Bucharest, August 17, 1916.

Source: Consolidated Treaty Series 221, 412–416 (Convention 412–413, Convention militaire 413–416, French).

Note: A Convention and a Military Convention. The four Powers agreed to recognize the annexation of territories by Roumania. Roumania agreed to attack Austria-Hungary by August 28/15, 1916. Both conventions are dated August 17/4, 1916.

see also Declaration of War of August 27, 1916, Roumania.

August 27, 1916.

Roumania.

Declaration of a State of War with Austria-Hungary.

+Bucharest, August 27, 1916.

Source: Jahrbuch des Völkerrechts 4 (Sonderband), Die völkerrechtlichen Urkunden des Weltkrieges, Band 2, Politische Urkunden zur Entwicklung des Weltkrieges, T. Niemeyer, 1918, 596–599 (French).

Source: British and Foreign State Papers 110 (1916) 931–933 (French).

Source: Romania in Razboiul Mondial 1916–1919, Ministerul Apararii Nationale, Marele Stat Major, Serviciul Istoric, Bucuresti, Imprimeria Nationala, Volume 1, Documente–Anexe, 1934, 3–5 (French).

Note: Declaration with immediate effect. Dated August 27/14, 1916, at 9 o'clock pm.

see also Convention of August 17, 1916, Alliance with the Allied Powers.

see also Notification of War of August 28, 1916 [2], Germany.

August 28, 1916 [1].

Italy.

Declaration of War to Germany.

+Berne, August 28, 1916.

Source: Jahrbuch des Völkerrechts 4 (Sonderband), Die völkerrechtlichen Urkunden des Weltkrieges, Band 2, Politische Urkunden zur Entwicklung des Weltkrieges, T. Niemeyer, 1918, 494 (Italian).

Source: British and Foreign State Papers 110 (1916) 913–914 (French).

Source: Hohllfeld, Deutsche Reichsgeschichte 2 (1927) 563–564 (German translation).

Note: Declaration of war as from August 28, 1916.

see also Italian Declaration of August 3, 1914 [2], Neutrality.

August 28, 1916 [2].

Germany.

Notification of a State of War with Roumania.

+Berlin, August 28, 1916.

Source: Jahrbuch des Völkerrechts 4 (Sonderband), Die völkerrechtlichen Urkunden des Weltkrieges, Band 2, Politische Urkunden zur Entwicklung des Weltkrieges, T. Niemeyer, 1918, 601 (German).

Source: Hohllfeld, Deutsche Reichsgeschichte 2 (1927) 563 (a different text, German).

see also Declaration of War of August 27, 1916, Roumania.

August 29, 1916.

United States of America.

Act on Philippine Autonomy.

+Washington, August 29, 1916.

Source: Statutes at Large of the United States of America 29, Part 1 (1917) 545–556, Ch. 416 (English).

Source: Official Gazette, published by authority of the Philippine Commission, Manila, Vol. 14, October 18, 1916, No. 42, 2007–2013 (English).

Source: Gaceta Oficial, Publicada pro autorización de la Comisión de Filipéνας, Manila, Vol. 14, October 18, 1916, No. 42, 2071–2077 (Spanish).

Note: The Act is entitled, “To declare the purpose of the people of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine Islands, and to provide a more autonomous government for those islands.” The Act vested supreme executive power in an officer, styled Governor General of the Philippine Islands, to be appointed by the President of the United States of America.

September 1, 1916 [1].

Great Britain – Russia.

Agreement.

+London, September 1, 1916.

Source: Consolidated Treaty Series 221, 336–340 (Sir Edward Grey to Count Benckendorff 336–337, English; Count Benckendorff to Viscount Grey 338–339, French; Viscount Grey to Count Benckendorff 339–340, English).

Source: Documents on British Foreign Policy 1919–1939, First Series, 4 (1952) 247–251 (Sir Edward Grey to Count Benckendorff 247–248, English; Count Benckendorff to Viscount Grey 249–250, French; Viscount Grey to Count Benckendorff 250–251, English).

Note: Agreement by an exchange of letters, via the imperial embassy of Russia in London. On May 23, 1916, Sir Edward Grey, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, sent a letter to Count Benckendorff, Russian ambassador in London. Count Benckendorff accepted the text of this letter and made a reservation to article 4 in a written reply of September 1, 1916. In a letter to Count Benckendorff of October 23, 1916 Viscount Grey stated that His Majesty's government took note of the reservation. The letters included an Agreement on Allocation to each of the parties after the war of a portion of the Ottoman Empire.

see also Notification of November 5, 1914 [1], War with Turkey, Great Britain.

see also Agreement of May 16, 1916, France – Great Britain.

see also Agreement of August 18, 1917, Great Britain – Italy.

September 1, 1916 [2].

Bulgaria.

Notification of a State of War with Romania.

+Sofia, September 1, 1916.

Source: Jahrbuch des Völkerrechts 4 (Sonderband), Die völkerrechtlichen Urkunden des Weltkrieges, Band 2, Politische Urkunden zur Entwicklung des Weltkrieges, T. Niemeyer, 1918, 601–603 (German translation).

Note: Notification to the ambassador of Romania at Sofia of a state of war between Bulgaria and Romania from that day early.

September 1, 1916 [3].

Ottoman Empire.

Notification to Germany of a State of War with Romania.

+Berlin, September 1, 1916.

Source: Jahrbuch des Völkerrechts 4 (Sonderband), Die völkerrechtlichen Urkunden des Weltkrieges, Band 2, Politische Urkunden zur Entwicklung des Weltkrieges, T. Niemeyer, 1918, 603 (French).

Note: Notification by the envoy of the Ottoman Empire at Berlin of a state of war existing between the Ottoman Empire and Romania as from August 30, 1916 at 8 o'clock pm.

September 28, 1916.

Germany – Ottoman Empire.

Additional Treaty.

+Berlin, September 28, 1916.

Source: Mühlmann, Carl: Deutschland und die Türkei (1929) 99–101 (French).

Note: A secret treaty not to conclude peace separately with the enemy states.

see also Treaty of August 2, 1914 [1], Germany – Ottoman Empire.

see also Treaty of Defensive Alliance of January 11, 1915, Germany – Ottoman Empire.

November 3, 1916.

Great Britain – Qatar.

Treaty.

+No place recorded, November 3, 1916.

Source: Aitchison, *Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads*, 5th edition, 11 (1933) 258–261 (English).

Note: Treaty concluded between Shaikh Abdullah bin Jasim bin Thani, styled Chief of Qatar, and Major General Sir Percy Zachariah Cox, the British Resident in the Persian Gulf, endorsed by Viscount Chelmsford (Frederick Thesiger), Viceroy and Governor General of India. In accepting protection by Britain, Shaikh Abdullah agreed to prohibit the importation of arms into Qatar, undertook not to have relations with any other Power, nor to cede land, nor grant concessions or monopolies to others, and consented to allow British subjects to reside in Qatar for trade, to protect them and to allow and protect the establishment of British communications installations in Qatar whenever desired by the British government. Dated with 6 Moharram 1335.

see also Notification of November 5, 1914 [1], War with Turkey, Great Britain.

see also Proclamation of June 27, 1916, Independence of Hedjaz.

November 5, 1916.

Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Manifests for Establishment of the Kingdom of Poland.

+Warsaw and Lublin, November 5, 1916.

Source: Schulthess' *Europäischer Geschichtskalender*. Neue Folge 32 (1916) Zweiter Teil p.441–442, Proclamation by the Kaiserlicher Generalgouverneur in Warsaw (German).

Source: Kumaniecki, Kazimierz Wladyslaw, *Odbudowa państwowości polskiej* (1924) 48, Proclamation by the K.u.K. Militär-Generalgouverneur in Lublin (Polish).

Note: In the German language entitled, *Manifeste zur Errichtung des Königreichs Polen*. The German Imperial Governor General at Warsaw was Hans Hartwig von Beseler. The Austrian-Hungarian Imperial and Royal Military Governor General at Lublin was Karl von Kuk.

see also Proclamation of November 7, 1918, Polish Republic.

December 12, 1916.

Germany.

Peace Note.

+Berlin, December 12, 1916.

Source: Strupp, Documents pour servir à l'histoire du droit des gens, III (1923) 190–191 (German).

Source: British and Foreign State Papers 110 (1916) 496–497 (English translation).

Note: Germany proposed in a Note on behalf of the four Central Powers to enter into peace negotiations intended to assure the existence, honour and free development of their peoples. For the term Central Powers, Germany used the expression 'die vier allierte Mächte' (the four Allied Powers). The Peace Note was signed by Theobald von Bethmann Hollweg (1856–1921), Chancellor of the German empire (1909–1917). The Note was transmitted to the Allied Powers through the intermediary offices of the United States of America.

see also Response of December 30, 1916, Allied Powers.

see also Peace Proposals of August 1, 1917, Pope Benedict XV.

see also Decree on Peace of November 8, 1917, Russia.

December 30, 1916.

Russia – France – Great Britain – Japan – Italy – Serbia – Belgium – Montenegro – Portugal – Rumania.

Response to the German Peace Proposals.

+No place recorded, December 30, 1916.

Source: G.L. Dickinson, Documents and Statements relating to Peace Proposals & War Aims 1916–1918, London & New York, Macmillan, 1919, 7–10 (English).

Note: The ten Allied governments of Russia, France, Great Britain, Japan, Italy, Serbia, Belgium, Montenegro, Portugal and Rumania returned a joint reply rejecting the German peace proposal which they described as illusory, empty and insincere.

see also Peace Note of December 12, 1916, Germany.

In the Year of War 1917

January 9, 1917.

German Emperor.

Order for Unlimited Submarine Warfare.

+No place recorded, January 9, 1917.

Source: Der Krieg zur See 1914–1918, Der Handelskrieg mit U-Booten, 3 (1934) 378 (German).

Note: The Order issued by Emperor William II was addressed to the Admiralty, to commence unlimited submarine warfare from

February 1, 1917. A Protocol of the opinions expressed at a meeting on January 8, 1917, at the Headquarters of General von Hindenburg, relating to the final decision with regard to the unrestricted U-boat war of January 9, 1917, mainly between General von Hindenburg and Admiral von Holtzendorff, was published in: Official German Documents relating to the World War, Translated under the supervision of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Division of International Law, New York and Oxford, 1923, Vol. 2, 1317–1319, No. 212 (English translation). A Report of the conference, mainly between Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and General von Hindenburg, at Pless, January 9, 1917, relating to the same decision, was published *loco cit.*, 1320–1321, No. 213 (English translation).
see also Act of July 7, 1916, Great Britain.
see also Telegram of January 13, 1917, Germany.
see also Note of January 31, 1917, Germany.

January 13, 1917.

Germany.

Telegram.

+Berlin, January 13, 1917.

Source: Martin Nassua, *Gemeinsame Kriegführung, Gemeinsamer Friedensschluß, Das Zimmermann-Telegramm vom 13 Januar 1917 und der Eintritt der USA in den 1 Weltkrieg*, Verlag Peter Lang, Frankfurt am Main, 1992, 16–17 (German).

Source: Thomas Boghardt, *The Zimmermann Telegram, Intelligence, Diplomacy, and America's entry into World War I*, Annapolis MD, Naval Institute, 2012 (English translation of a draft 66–67, facsimile of original handwritten draft of the Zimmermann telegram 68–70, German).

Source: Manfred J. Holler, *How to Make Use of Secrets? The Zimmermann Telegram*, In: *Die ökonomische Analyse des Rechts, Entwicklung und Perspektive einer interdisziplinären Wissenschaft, Festschrift für Michael Adams*, Frankfurt am Main, PL Academic Research, 2013, 197–213 (at 198, a text considered the ultimate English translation of the so-called Zimmermann Telegram).

Note: The notorious Zimmermann Telegram contained an instruction for a proposal by Germany of alliance with Mexico against the United States of America. The instruction was sent by Artur Zimmermann, Staatssekretär at the German Foreign Office, as Telegram No. 158 addressed to the German Embassy at Washington for transmission to the German Legation in Mexico.

see also Order of January 9, 1917, Germany.

January 31, 1917.

Germany.

Note to the United States of America.

+Berlin, January 31, 1917.

Source: Seekriegsrecht im Weltkriege. Sammlung diplomatischer Noten ... [3], (1918) 1266–1269, No. 584 (Note 1266–1268, Denkschrift on blockade zones 1268–1269, German).

Source: Papers relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States 1917, Supplement 1, 97–102 (Note 97–100, Memorandum 100-101, Memorandum 101-102, English translation).

Note: The Note addressed to the Secretary of State of the United States of America concerned blockade zones around Great Britain, and other matters.

see also Act of July 7, 1916, Great Britain.

see also Order of January 9, 1917, Submarine Warfare, German Emperor.

February 5, 1917.

United States of America.

Act to regulate the Immigration of Aliens.

+Washington, February 5, 1917.

Source: Statutes at Large of the United States of America 39, Part 1 (1917) 874–898, Ch. 29 (English).

Note: Also called the Barred Zone Act. Section 3 of the Act specified classes of aliens to be excluded from admission into the United States of America.

March 2, 1917.

United States of America.

Act to provide a Civil Government for Porto Rico, and for other Purposes.

+Washington, March 2, 1917.

Source: Statutes at Large of the United States of America 39, Part 1 (1917) 951–968, Ch. 145 (English).

Note: Also called Jones-Shafroth Act.

March 19, 1917.

Great Britain.

Address and Proclamation to the People of Baghdad.

+Baghdad, March 19, 1917.

Source: *The King of Hedjaz and Arab Independence*, London, Hayman, Christy & Lilly, 1917, 12–15 (English).

Note: Address by Lieutenant-General Sir Stanley Maude, appealing for unity in civil affairs, and asserting that the policy of divide and rule was abhorrent to Great Britain and its allies.

see also Proclamation of June 27, 1916, Independence of Hedjaz.

April 2, 1917.

United States of America.

Resolution of Congress that the State of War between the United States and the Imperial German Government is formally declared.

+Washington, April 2, 1917.

Source: *Congressional Record*, 65th Congress, 1st session, Volume 55, Part 1, p.101–104 (English).

Note: Resolution authorizing and directing the President to exert all power and employ all resources of the country for war against the imperial German government and to bring the conflict to a successful termination.

see also Proclamation of April 6, 1917, War to Germany.

April 6, 1917.

United States of America.

Proclamation declaring the Existence of a State of War between the United States and Germany.

+Washington, April 6, 1917.

Source: *Statutes at Large of the United States of America* 40, Part 2 (1919) 1650–1652 (English).

Source: *British and Foreign State Papers* 111 (1917–1918) 922–925 (English).

Note: Proclamation by President Woodrow Wilson. Dated in the year of our Lord 1917, and of the Independence of the United States the 141st.

see also Proclamation of August 4, 1914 [4], Neutrality of the United States.

see also Resolution of April 2, 1917, War to Germany.

see also Resolution of December 7, 1917, War to Austria-Hungary.

April 7, 1917.

Cuba.

Declaration of War to Germany.

+Havana, April 7, 1917.

Source: Gaceta Oficial de la República de Cuba, Edición extraordinaria No. 20, 7 April 1917, p.3 (Spanish).

Note: The Declaration of War was made by the President of the Republic of Cuba, Mario G. Menocal. Issued at La Habana from the Palacio de la Presidencia.

see also Proclamation of August 5, 1914, Neutrality of Cuba.

April 19, 1917.

Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Resolution.

+Washington DC, April 19, 1917.

Source: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Year Book 6 (1917) 181 (English).

Note: The Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace assembled for their annual meeting declared that the most effectual means of promoting durable international peace was "to prosecute the war against the Imperial Government of Germany to final victory for democracy, in accordance with the policy declared by the President of the United States." The Resolution is entitled, "Peace Through Triumph of Democracy." The leading Trustees were Elihu Root, President; Joseph H. Choate, Vice-President; James Brown Scott, Secretary; Charlemagne Tower, Treasurer; and Andrew J. Montague, Assistant Treasurer.

see also Proclamation of April 6, 1917, War with Germany, United States of America.

see also Resolution of November 1, 1917, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

May 23, 1917.

United States of America.

Declaration of Rules for Maintenance of Neutrality of the Panama Canal.

+Washington, May 23, 1917.

Source: Statutes at Large of the United States of America 40, Part 2 (1919) 1667–1669 (English).

Note: Declaration by President Woodrow Wilson. Dated of the Independence of the United States the 141st year.

July 17, 1917.

Great Britain.

Royal Proclamation.

+London (Buckingham Palace), July 17, 1917.

Source: British and Foreign State Papers 111 (1917–1918) 1921, 54–55 (English).

Note: Proclamation of King and Emperor George V declaring that the name of Windsor is to be borne by His Majesty's Royal House and Family and relinquishing the use of all German titles and dignities.

July 22, 1917 [1].

Siam.

Announcement of War to Germany.

+Berlin, July 28, 1917.

Source: Jahrbuch des Völkerrechts 4 (Sonderband). Die völkerrechtlichen Urkunden des Weltkrieges, 2. Band: Politische Urkunden zur Entwicklung des Weltkrieges. Herausgegeben von Th. Niemeyer, 1918, 628–629 (German).

Note: Announcement by the ambassador of Siam to Germany of a state of war with Germany with effect from July 22, 1917.
see also Proclamation of August 6, 1914 [2], Neutrality.

July 22, 1917 [2].

Siam.

Declaration of War to Austria-Hungary.

+Vienna, July 30, 1917.

Source: Jahrbuch des Völkerrechts 4 (Sonderband). Die völkerrechtlichen Urkunden des Weltkrieges, 2. Band: Politische Urkunden zur Entwicklung des Weltkrieges. Herausgegeben von Th. Niemeyer, 1918, 629 (German).

Note: Declaration by Note of the state of war with Austria-Hungary with effect from July 22, 1917.
see also Proclamation of August 6, 1914 [2], Neutrality.

August 1, 1917.

Pope Benedict XV (civil name Giacomo della Chiesa, born at Genoa).

Peace Proposals.

+Vatican, August 1, 1917.

Source: *Acta Apostolicae Sedis* 9 (1917) 417–423 (417–420, French; 421–423, Italian).

Source: *British and Foreign State Papers* 111 (1917–1918) 576–579 (French).

Source: G.L. Dickinson, *Documents and Statements relating to Peace Proposals & War Aims 1916–1918*, London & New York, Macmillan, 1919, 47–50 (English translation).

Note: The peace proposals were addressed to the leaders of the belligerent peoples.

see also Peace Note of December 12, 1916, Germany

see also Decree on Peace of November 8, 1917, Russia.

August 14, 1917.

China.

Proclamation declaring a State of War to exist with Austria-Hungary and Germany.

+Peking, August 14, 1917.

Source: *British and Foreign State Papers* 111 (1917–1918) 680–682 (English translation).

Source: *The Chinese Social and Political Science Review* 5 (1920) 100–101, No. 18 (English).

Note: Proclamation issued by Feng Kuo-chang, President of China, to declare a state of war existing between China and Germany and Austria-Hungary commencing from 10 o'clock [am]. The Proclamation included a notification of abrogation of all treaties and agreements previously concluded by China with Germany and with Austria-Hungary, as well as the parts of other agreements concerning relations of China with Germany and Austria-Hungary. With notification further that the government of China would respect the Hague Conventions and international agreements on the conduct of war. Dated with the 14th day of the 8th month, the 6th year of the Chung Hua Republic.

see also Declaration of August 6, 1914, Neutrality.

August 18, 1917.

Great Britain – Italy.

Agreement.

+London (Foreign Office), August 18, 1917.

Source: Documents on British Foreign Policy 1919–1939, First Series, 4 (1952) 640–641 (Address in English, Treaty in French).

Source: Hurewitz, Jacob Coleman, *Diplomacy*, 2 (1956) 24–25 (Treaty, English translation, by Hurewitz).

Note: Letter of the British Foreign Secretary Arthur James Balfour addressed to Marquis Imperiali. The Letter included secret provisions of an Agreement on Allocation, giving each party a portion of the Ottoman Empire, after the war, with reference to the Franco-British Sykes-Picot agreement of May 9, and May 16, 1916. The parties were France, Great Britain and Italy, meeting at Saint-Jean de Maurienne, and at subsequent conferences concerning Asia Minor. With the intention expressed to inform the government of Russia.

see also Notification of November 5, 1914 [1], War with Turkey, Great Britain.

see also Agreement of May 16, 1916, France – Great Britain, Sykes-Picot.

see also Agreement of September 1, 1916 [1], Great Britain – Russia.

October 7, 1917.

Uruguay.

Decree of Rupture of Diplomatic Relations with Germany.

+Montevideo, October 7, 1917.

Source: *Diario Oficial de la República Oriental del Uruguay*, Tomo 49, No. 3518, 11 October 1917, p. 80 (Spanish).

Note: Decree with immediate effect.

see also Decree of August 4, 1914 [5], Neutrality.

October 26, 1917.

Brazil.

Declaration of War to Germany.

+Rio de Janeiro, October 26, 1917.

Source: *Diario Oficial, Estados Unidos do Brasil*, Volume 56, No. 249, 27 October 1917, p.11189, Decreto No. 3361 (Portuguese).

Note: Dated the 96th year of Independence and 29th year of the Republic.

see also Decree of August 4, 1914 [6], establishing General Rules of Neutrality on the part of Brazil.

see also Decree of March 10, 1916, Neutrality.

November 1, 1917.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Resolution.

+Washington DC, November 1, 1917.

Source: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Year Book 7 (1918) 19 (English).

Note: On November 1, 1917, the Executive Committee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace adopted unanimously a Resolution reaffirming the declaration resolved by the trustees on April 19–April 20, 1917, and pledged the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to the loyal support of courses of action that would assure early, complete and final victory for the arms of the Allied forces. The Resolution affirmed that "the blind reliance of Germany upon the invincibility of German military power" must be broken by defeat. The Executive Committee called for assistance "in every possible way in the effective prosecution of the war which has peace and not conquest for its aim."

see also Resolution of April 19, 1917, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

see also Presidential Address of January 8, 1918, containing Fourteen Points, United States of America.

November 2, 1917 [1].

Great Britain.

Letter (Balfour Declaration).

+London (Foreign Office), November 2, 1917.

Source: W.T. Mallison and Sally V. Mallison, *The Palestine problem in international law and world order*, Burnt Mill, Harbow, Longman, 1986, at p.427 (facsimile of the typewritten letter, English).

Note: Letter of the British Foreign Secretary Arthur James Balfour addressed to Lord Lionel Walter Rothschild. The letter conveyed on behalf of the British government a declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations approved by the Cabinet favouring the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people. The Foreign Secretary's message did not explain why in announcing a matter of international political relevance he used the form of a personal letter

and why he selected as addressee Lord Rothschild, while requesting him to inform the Zionist Federation.

see also Notification of November 5, 1914 [1], War with Turkey, Great Britain.

see also Agreement of May 16, 1916, France – Great Britain, Sykes-Picot Agreement.

see also Letter of November 4, 1917, Lord Lionel Walter Rothschild.

November 2, 1917 [2].

United States of America – Japan.

Exchange of Notes (Lansing-Ishii Agreement).

+Washington DC, November 2, 1917.

Source: Consolidated Treaty Series 222, 394–396 (English).

Note: Exchange of Notes between K. Ishii, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan on Special Mission, and Robert Lansing, Secretary of State. A secret protocol was attached to the Exchange of Notes, a source of publication for which could not be located. The United States of America recognized that Japan had special interests in China, while the territorial sovereignty of China remained unimpaired.

November 4, 1917.

Lord Lionel Walter Rothschild.

Letter.

+Tring Park (Tring), November 4, 1917.

Source: *The Zionist Movement and the Foundation of Israel 1839–1872*, editor Beitullah Destani, Volume 2, 1917–1918, Archive Editions, 2004, p.471–473 (facsimile of the handwritten letter, English).

Note: Letter of thanks addressed to the British Foreign Secretary Arthur James Balfour.

See also Letter of November 2, 1917 [1], Foreign Secretary Arthur James Balfour.

November 8, 1917.

Russia.

Decree on Peace (Dekret o Mire).

+Petrograd (Smolny Institute), November 8, 1917.

Source: *Sobranie zakononii i rasporiazhenii Rabocheho i Krestianskogo pravitelstva*, 1 dekabr 1917, No. 1, ot. 2, p.2, No. 2 (Russian).

Source: V.I. Lenin, *Sochineniya*, 4th edition, without place, Ogiz, Volume 26, Sentyabr 1917–Fevral 1918, 1949, p.217–221.

Source: *Dekrety sovetskoi vlasti* 1 (1957) 11–16, No. 11, with facsimile (Russian).

Source: *Dokumenty vneshnei politiki SSSR. Ministerstvo Inostrannykh Del. Komissiiia po Izdaniuu Diplomaticheskikh Dokumentov pri MID SSSR. Predsedatel Komissii: A.A. Gromyko. 1 (1957) 11–14 (Russian).*

Source: Lenin o mezhdunarodnoi politike i mezhdunarodnom prave. Sostavitel sbornika I.I. Kulkov; Sostavitel predmetnogo ukazatel'ia L.G. Shatov. Moskva: Izdatelstvo Instituta mezhdunarodnykh otnoshenii, 1958, at p.323–327 (Russian).

Source: W.I. Lenin, *Werke. Ins Deutsche übertragen nach der vierten russischen Ausgabe*, Berlin, Dietz Verlag, Volume 26, 1961, at p.239–243 (German translation).

Source: *Schulthess' Europäischer Geschichtskalender, Neue Folge*, 33, Teil 2, 1920, 759–761 (German translation).

Source: J. Bunyan & H.H. Fisher, *The Bolshevik Revolution 1917–1918, Documents and Materials*, Stanford, 1934, 124–128 (English translation).

Note: The Decree on Peace was part of a speech delivered by Vladimir Ilich Lenin at the Second All-Russian Congress of Soviets on November 8–October 26, 1917, after 10:45 hours in the evening (*Vtoroi Vserossiiskii Sezd Sovetov R. i S.D.*, p.59). The speech was printed in the newspapers *Isvestiia*, No. 208, of November 9 / October 27, 1917, and *Pravda*, No. 171, of November 10 / October 28, 1917. The Decree or declaration proposed to all belligerents to begin negotiations leading to a just democratic peace. Additionally, the abolition of secret diplomacy was announced together with the publication of secret treaties ratified or concluded from March to November 7, 1917.

see also Peace Note of December 12, 1916, Germany.

see also Peace Proposals of August 1, 1917, Pope Benedict XV.

see also Note of November 21, 1917, Armistice.

see also Statement of November 22, 1917, Secret Treaties, Russia.

see also Note of November 29, 1917, Armistice Negotiations.

see also Decree of December 31, 1917, Finland, Russia.

see also Decree of February 6, 1918, Western Calendar, Russia.

see also Decree of September 14, 1918, Metric System, Russia.

see also Decree of October 19, 1918, Volga Germans.

November 21, 1917.

Russia.

Note to the Allied Powers for an Armistice on all Fronts.
+Petrograd, November 21, 1917.

Source: Papers relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States, 1918, Russia, 1 (1931) 244 (English translation).

Source: J. Bunyan & H.H. Fisher, *The Bolshevik Revolution 1917–1918, Documents and Materials*, Stanford, 1934, 243 (English translation).

Note: Identical Notes dated November 21/7, 1917, were sent by Russia to the representatives of the Allied powers (France, Great Britain, United States of America, Italy, Belgium and Serbia), with reference to a proposed armistice and democratic peace without annexations, on the basis of national self-determination, as approved by the All-Russian Congress of Soviets of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies. The Note was signed by the People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Lev Davidovich Trotsky (Bronstein).

see also Decree of November 8, 1917, Russia.

see also Letter of November 23, 1917, Allied Powers – Russia.

see also Note of November 29, 1917, Armistice Negotiations.

November 22, 1917.

Russia.

Statement on the Publication of Secret Treaties.

+No place recorded, November 22, 1917.

Source: *Soviet Documents on Foreign Policy*, edited by Jane Degras, 1 (1951), p.8–9 (English translation).

Source: J. Bunyan & H.H. Fisher, *The Bolshevik Revolution 1917–1918, Documents and Materials*, Stanford, 1934, 243–244 (English translation).

Note: The Statement was made by the People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Lev Davidovich Trotsky (Bronstein). Bunyan & Fisher give as source of the Statement *Izvestiia*, No. 221, November 23, 1917, p.4. The texts of the secret agreements of the Allied powers are published in *Papers relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States 1917, Supplement 2, The World War*, 1 (1932) 493–507, in English translation from the Russian publication.

see also Note of June 26, 1918, Russia to Persia.

November 23, 1917.

Allied Powers – Russia.

Letter of Protest to Russia.

+No place recorded, November 23, 1917.

Source: J. Bunyan & H.H. Fisher, *The Bolshevik Revolution 1917–1918, Documents and Materials*, Stanford, 1934, 245 (English translation).

Note: The Letter of Protest of the Allied military missions against separate peace negotiations was sent to General Nikolai Nikolaevich Dukhonin, Russian Acting Commander-in-Chief. The Letter was signed by the chiefs of the military missions of Great Britain, Rumania, Italy, Japan, France, and Serbia at the Stavka (Headquarters of the Supreme Commander of the Russian armed forces).

see also Engagement of September 5, 1914, Great Britain – France – Russia.

see also Note of November 21, 1917, Russia – Allied Powers.

November 29, 1917.

Russia – Allied Powers.

Russian Note inviting the Allied Governments to join the Armistice Negotiations.

+Petrograd, November 29, 1917.

Source: Papers relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States, 1918, Russia, 1 (1931) 253 (English translation).

Source: J. Bunyan & H.H. Fisher, *The Bolshevik Revolution 1917–1918, Documents and Materials*, Stanford, 1934, 264 (English translation).

Note: The German Supreme Command had replied affirmatively to a formal proposal made by the Soviet of People's Commissars to open negotiations for an immediate armistice on all fronts. Hostilities on the Russian front ceased. The Note invited the Allied governments to take part in the armistice negotiations to begin on December 2, 1917 at 5 o'clock pm. The Note was signed by the People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Lev Davidovich Trotsky (Bronstein).

see also Decree of November 8, 1917, Russia.

see also Note of November 21, 1917, Armistice.

December 7, 1917.

United States of America.

Resolution that a State of War is declared to exist between the United States of America and the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government.

+Washington DC, December 7, 1917.

Source: Congressional Record, 65th Congress, 2nd session, Volume 56, Part 1, p.63–68 (English).

Note: Joint resolution by the Congress of the United States, S.J. Res. 111. The Resolution authorized and directed the President to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the government to carry on war against the Austro-Hungarian government, and pledged all the resources of the country therefor.

see also Proclamation of August 4, 1914, Neutrality.

see also Proclamation of May 24, 1915, Neutrality in the War between Italy and Austria-Hungary.

see also Proclamation of April 6, 1917, War to Germany.

see also Proclamation of December 11, 1917, War to Austria-Hungary.

December 11, 1917.

United States of America.

Proclamation declaring the Existence of a State of War between the United States and the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government.

+Washington DC, December 11, 1917.

Source: Statutes at Large of the United States of America 40, Part 2 (1919) 1731–1733 (Proclamation, English).

Note: Proclamation by President Woodrow Wilson. Dated of the Independence of the United States the 142nd year.

see also Proclamation of April 6, 1917, War to Germany.

see also Resolution of December 7, 1917, War to Austria-Hungary.

December 15, 1917.

Germany – Austria-Hungary – Bulgaria – Turkey – and Russia.

Armistice Convention.

+Brest-Litovsk, December 15, 1917.

Source: Consolidated Treaty Series 223, 15–19 (German).

Source: Dokumenty vneshnei politiki SSSR. Ministerstvo Inostrannykh Del. Komissiiia po Izdaniiu Diplomaticheskikh Dokumentov pri MID SSSR. Predsedatel Komissii: A.A. Gromyko. 1 (1957) 47–51 (Russian). Source: Soviet Treaty Series, compiled and edited by Leonard Shapiro, 1 (1950) 1–2 (English translation).

Note: The Armistice Convention was concluded at the Brest-Litovsk Headquarter of the Oberkommando Ost on 15/2 December 15/2, 1917, by the plenipotentiary representatives of the High Military Command of each of the Central Powers on the one side and of Russia on the other. The Convention provided for the armistice to begin on December 17, 1917 at 12 o'clock midday, corresponding to December 4, 1917 at 14 hours Russian date and time.

see also Treaty of Peace of March 3, 1918 [1].

December 16, 1917.

Cuba.

Declaration of War to Austria-Hungary.

+Manzanillo, December 16, 1917.

Source: Gaceta Oficial de la República de Cuba, Edición extraordinaria No. 58, December 17, 1917, p.1–2 (Spanish).

Note: Declaration by Mario G. Menocal, President of the Republic of Cuba.

see also Proclamation of August 5, 1914, Neutrality of Cuba.

December 24, 1917.

Germany – Austria-Hungary – Bulgaria – Turkey – and Russia.

Peace Negotiations.

+Brest-Litovsk, December 24, 1917.

Source: Der Friede von Brest-Litowsk. ... Quellen zur Geschichte des Parlamentarismus und der politischen Parteien 1; 8, Bearbeitet von Werner Hahlweg, Düsseldorf, Droste-Verlag, 1971, 135–137, No. 98 (German).

Note: The Negotiations were held at the Brest-Litovsk Headquarter of the Oberkommando Ost on December 24, 1917 from 4 o'clock pm. The ranking of the parties was determined by alphabetical order. The working languages were Bulgarian, French, German, Russian and Turkish.

see also Treaty of Peace of March 3, 1918 [1].

December 31, 1917.

Russia.

Decree on the State Independence of Finland.

+Petrograd, December 31, 1917.

Source: Dekrety sovetsoi vlasti 1 (1957) 250, No. 172 (Russian).

Note: Dated December 31/18, 1917.

see also Decree of November 8, 1917, Peace, Russia.

see also Treaty of Peace of March 7, 1918, Germany – Finland.

In the Year of War and Armistice 1918**January 8, 1918.**

United States of America.

Presidential Address with Terms of Peace in Fourteen Points.

+Washington, January 8, 1918.

Source: Congressional Record, 65th Congress, 2nd session, Volume 56, Part 1, p.680–681, House Doc. No. 765 (English).

Source: Papers relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States 1918, Supplement 1, Volume I, p.12–17 (English).

Source: Martens, Nouveau Recueil Général de Traités, Troisième Série 11 (1923) 141–146 (English).

Source: Hohlfeld, Deutsche Reichsgeschichte 2 (1927) 630–633 (extract, German translation).

Note: Address by President Woodrow Wilson at a Joint Session of the Houses of Congress. The Address introduced the Fourteen Points as the programme of the world's peace, the only possible programme in the view of the President.

see also Address of February 11, 1918, containing four Principles, United States

see also Address of July 4, 1918, containing another four Principles, United States

see also Address of September 27, 1918, containing five Principles, United States

see also Note of October 14, 1918, United States

see also Note of October 23, 1918, United States

see also Note of November 5, 1918, United States

see also Conditions of November 11, 1918, Armistice

see also Treaty of Peace of 28 June 1919 [5], Versailles.

February 6, 1918.

Russia.

Decree on Introduction of the Western European Calendar.
+Petrograd, February 6, 1918.

Source: Dekrety sovietskoi vlasti 1 (1957) 404–405, No. 272 (Russian).

Note: The Decree was dated in the Julian calendar January 24, 1918, corresponding to February 6, 1918. The Papal Bull *Inter gravissimas* issued by Pope Gregory XIII on February 24, 1582, had introduced a new calendar, since then called Gregorian.
see also Decree of November 8, 1917, Peace, Russia.

February 9, 1918 [1].

Germany – Austria-Hungary – Bulgaria – Turkey – and Ukraine.

Treaty of Peace.

+Brest-Litovsk, February 9, 1918.

Source: Consolidated Treaty Series 223, 43–48 (French translation).

Source: Reichs-Gesetzblatt, 1918 No. 6428, p.1010–1029 (German/
Ukrainian, parallel texts).

Source: Papers relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States,
1918, Russia, 2 (1932) 665–671 (English translation).

Note: The Treaty was concluded at the Brest-Litovsk Headquarter of the Oberkommando Ost. The version in Ukrainian and the language version of each of the other parties were made authoritative for interpretation between Ukraine and each party.

see also Treaty of February 9, 1918 [2], additional to the Treaty of Peace.

February 9, 1918 [2].

Germany – Ukraine.

Treaty additional to the Treaty of Peace.

+Brest-Litovsk, February 9, 1918.

Source: Consolidated Treaty Series 223, 49–55 (French translation).

Note: Treaty concluded at the Brest-Litovsk Headquarter of the Oberkommando Ost.

Source: Reichs-Gesetzblatt, 1918 No. 6429, p.1030–1055 (German/
Ukrainian, parallel texts).

see also Treaty of Peace of February 9, 1918 [1].

February 11, 1918.

United States of America.

Presidential Address containing four Principles for the Establishment of Peace.

+Washington, February 11, 1918.

Source: Congressional Record, 65th Congress, 2nd session, Volume 56, Part 2, p.1936–1938 (English).

Source: Papers relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States 1918, Supplement 1, Volume I, p.108–113 (English).

Source: Martens, Nouveau Recueil Général de Traités, Troisième Série 11 (1923) 146–151 (English).

Source: Hohlfeld, Deutsche Reichsgeschichte 2 (1927) 633–634 (extract, German translation).

Note: Address by President Woodrow Wilson at a Joint Session of the Houses of Congress.

see also Address of January 8, 1918, containing Fourteen Points.

March 3, 1918 [1].

Germany – Austria-Hungary – Bulgaria – Turkey – and Russia.

Treaty of Peace.

+Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest, March 3 & 7, 1918.

Source: Consolidated Treaty Series 223, 80–96 (Text 80–83, Annexe I 83–84, Annexe II 84–90, Protocole final 90–96, French translation).

Source: Reichs-Gesetzblatt 1918 No. 6354, p.480–621 (Text 480–491, Anlage 2 492–512, Schlußprotokoll 512–535, Tarif A 536–621, German/Russian, parallel texts).

Source: Dokumenty vneshnei politiki SSSR. Ministerstvo Inostrannykh Del. Komissiiia po Izdaniiu Diplomaticeskikh Dokumentov pri MID SSSR. Predsedatel Komissii: A.A. Gromyko. 1 (1957) 119–166 (Russian).

Source: Papers relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States, 1918, Russia, 1 (1931) 442–445 (Text 442–445, English translation).

Source: Soviet Treaty Series, compiled and edited by Leonard Shapiro, 1 (1950) 4–12 (Text 4–5; Appendix I–Appendix V 5–12, English translation).

Note: Treaty concluded at the Brest-Litovsk Headquarter of the Oberkommando Ost. The language provisions ensured reciprocal authority of each party's version. The English translation of the treaty text in the Soviet Treaty Series differs from the English translation in the Papers mentioned above.

see also Engagement of September 5, 1914
see also Armistice Convention of December 15, 1917
see also Peace Negotiations of December 24, 1917
see also Treaty of March 3, 1918 [2], Germany – Russia
see also Treaty of March 3, 1918 [3], Austria-Hungary – Russia
see also Treaty of March 3, 1918 [4], Bulgaria – Russia
see also Treaty of March 3, 1918 [5], Turkey – Russia
see also Treaty of August 27, 1918 [1], Germany – Russia.

March 3, 1918 [2].

Germany – Russia.

Treaty additional to the Treaty of Peace.

+Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest, March 3 & 7, 1918.

Source: Consolidated Treaty Series 223, 97–105 (French translation).

Source: Reichs-Gesetzblatt 1918 No. 6355, p.622–653 (German/Russian, parallel texts).

Source: Dokumenty vneshnei politiki SSSR. Ministerstvo Inostrannykh Del. Komissiiia po Izdaniiu Diplomaticheskikh Dokumentov pri MID SSSR. Predsedatel Komissii: A.A. Gromyko. 1 (1957) 166–183 (Russian).

Source: Papers relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States, 1918, Russia, 1 (1931) 445–470 (English translation).

Source: Soviet Treaty Series, compiled and edited by Leonard Shapiro, 1 (1950) 12–17 (English translation).

Note: Treaty concluded at the Brest-Litovsk Headquarter of the Oberkommando Ost. The English translation of the Additional Treaty in the Soviet Treaty Series differs from the English translation in the Papers, mentioned above.

see also Treaty of Peace of March 3, 1918 [1]

see also Treaty of August 27, 1918 [2], Financial Questions

see also Treaty of August 27, 1918 [3], Civil Law.

March 3, 1918 [3].

Austria-Hungary – Russia.

Treaty additional to the Treaty of Peace.

+Brest-Litovsk, March 3, 1918.

Source: Dokumenty vneshnei politiki SSSR. Ministerstvo Inostrannykh Del. Komissiiia po Izdaniiu Diplomaticheskikh Dokumentov pri MID SSSR. Predsedatel Komissii: A.A. Gromyko. 1 (1957) 183–195 (Russian).

Source: Soviet Treaty Series, compiled and edited by Leonard Shapiro, 1 (1950) 17–19 (English translation).

Note: Treaty concluded at the Brest-Litovsk Headquarter of the Oberkommando Ost.

see also Treaty of Peace of March 3, 1918 [1].

March 3, 1918 [4].

Bulgaria – Russia.

Treaty additional to the Treaty of Peace.

+Brest-Litovsk, March 3, 1918.

Source: Dokumenty vneshnei politiki SSSR. Ministerstvo Inostrannykh Del. Komissiiia po Izdaniiu Diplomaticheskikh Dokumentov pri MID SSSR. Predsedatel Komissii: A.A. Gromyko, 1 (1957) 195–198 (Russian).

Source: Soviet Treaty Series, compiled and edited by Leonard Shapiro, 1 (1950) 19–20 (English translation).

Note: Treaty concluded at the Brest-Litovsk Headquarter of the Oberkommando Ost.

see also Treaty of Peace of March 3, 1918 [1].

March 3, 1918 [5].

Turkey – Russia.

Treaty additional to the Treaty of Peace.

+Brest-Litovsk, March 3, 1918.

Source: Dokumenty vneshnei politiki SSSR. Ministerstvo Inostrannykh Del. Komissiiia po Izdaniiu Diplomaticheskikh Dokumentov pri MID SSSR. Predsedatel Komissii: A.A. Gromyko, 1 (1957) 199–204 (Russian).

Source: Papers relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States, 1918, Russia, 1 (1931) 471–475 (English translation).

Source: Soviet Treaty Series, compiled and edited by Leonard Shapiro, 1 (1950) 20–22 (English translation).

Source: Hurewitz, Jacob Coleman: Diplomacy, 2 (1956) 31–33 (English translation).

Note: Treaty concluded at the Brest-Litovsk Headquarter of the Oberkommando Ost. The English translation of the Treaty in the Soviet Treaty Series differs from the English translation in the Papers, mentioned above.

March 7, 1918.

Germany – Finland.

Treaty of Peace.

+Berlin, March 7, 1918.

Source: Consolidated Treaty Series 223, 109–126 (German 109–118; English translation 118–126).

Source: Reichs-Gesetzblatt, 1918 No. 6374, p.701–711 (German).

Note: With provision for demilitarization of the Aaland Islands.

see also Decree of December 31, 1917, Russia.

March 9, 1918.

Russia – Rumania.

Agreement on the Russian Withdrawal from Bessarabia.

+Jassy and Odessa, March 5 & 9, 1918.

Source: Dokumenty vneshnei politiki SSSR. Ministerstvo Inostrannykh Del. Komissii po Izdaniu Diplomaticheskikh Dokumentov pri MID SSSR. Predsedatel Komissii: A.A. Gromyko. 1 (1957) 210–211 (Russian).

Source: Papers relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States, 1918, Russia, 2 (1932) 716–717 (English translation).

Source: Soviet Treaty Series, compiled and edited by Leonard Shapiro, 1 (1950) 22 (English translation).

Note: At Jassy the Agreement was signed for Rumania, and at Odessa for Russia. With provision for Rumania to evacuate Bessarabia.

see also Treaty of Peace of May 7, 1918.

April 21, 1918.

Guatemala.

Declaration of a State of War with Germany.

+Guatemala City, April 21, 1918.

Source: Papers relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States, 1918, Supplement 1, The World War, 1 (1933) 685, Note of the Guatemalan Minister to the Secretary of State of the United States of America (English).

May 6, 1918.

Nicaragua.

Declaration of War to Germany and Austria-Hungary.

+Managua, May 6, 1918.

Source: La Gaceta – Diario Oficial 22, 10 May 1918, No. 100, p.849 (Spanish).

Source: Papers relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States, 1918, Supplement 1, The World War, 1 (1933) 687–688 (English translation).

Note: The Declaration of war was issued from the Cámara de Diputados.

see also Circular of December 5, 1914, Neutrality.

May 7, 1918.

Germany – Austria-Hungary – Bulgaria – Turkey, – and Rumania.

Treaty of Peace.

+Bucharest, May 7, 1918.

Source: Consolidated Treaty Series 223, 241–265 (German 241–255, French translation 256–265).

Source: Die Friedensverträge, mit Erläuterungen und historischer Einleitung von Karl Strupp, I. Die Ostfrieden (Ukraine, Großrußland, Finnland, Rumänien) nebst den Zusatzverträgen, Berlin, Guttentag, 1918, 462–497 (German).

Source: Papers relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States, 1918, Supplement 1, The World War, 1 (1933) 771–777 (English translation).

Note: Treaty with provision for reciprocal recognition of the language versions of the parties.

see also Agreement of March 9, 1918, Russia – Rumania.

May 11, 1918.

Finland – Ottoman Empire.

Treaty of Peace.

+Berlin, May 11, 1918.

Source: Finlands Överenskommelser Med Främmande Makter 1918–1920 (1932) 81–84, No. 11 (French/Swedish translation).

Note: The Treaty was ratified by Finland, and not by the Ottoman Empire.

see also Treaty of March 3, 1918 [1], Peace, at Brest-Litovsk.

May 21, 1918.

Finland – Bulgaria.

Treaty of Peace.

+Berlin May 21, 1918.

Source: Consolidated Treaty Series, 223, 372–374 (French).

Source: Finlands Författningssamling fög år 1918, No. 158, p.1–6 (French/Swedish translation, parallel texts).

Source: Finlands Överenskommelser Med Främmande Makter 1918–1920 (1932) 39–42, No. 6 (French/Swedish translation).

Source: Kesjakov, Prinso kum diplomaticheskata istoriia na Bulgariia, 1 (1925) 78–80 (Bulgarian).

see also Treaty of March 3, 1918 [1], Peace, at Brest-Litovsk.

May 23, 1918.

Costa Rica.

Declaration of War to Germany.

+San José, May 23, 1918.

Source: Colección de Leyes y Decretos (República de Costa Rica) 1918 Primer Semestre, p.341–344 (Spanish).

Note: Declaration of war issued from the Casa Presidencial, with immediate effect.

May 29, 1918.

Finland – Austria-Hungary.

Treaty of Peace.

+Vienna, May 29, 1918.

Source: Consolidated Treaty Series 223, 376–377 (German).

June 4, 1918 [1].

Ottoman Empire – Armenia.

Treaty of Peace and Friendship.

+Batum, June 4, 1918.

Source: Kuneralp, Sinan: Recueil de traités, conventions, protocoles, arrangements et déclarations signés entre l'Empire ottoman et les puissances étrangères 1903–1922, Istanbul, Isis, 2001, Volume 2 (1917–1922), p.460–471 (Treaty 460–464, Annexes I-III 464–469; Traité Additionnel 469–471; French).

June 4, 1918 [2].

Ottoman Empire – Azerbaijan.

Treaty of Peace and Friendship.

+Batum, June 4, 1918.

Source: Kunalp, Sinan: Recueil de traités, conventions, protocoles, arrangements et déclarations signés entre l'Empire ottoman et les puissances étrangères 1903–1922, Istanbul, Isis, 2001, Volume 2 (1917–1922), p.472–480 (Treaty 472–475; Annexes I-II 475–477; Traité Additionnel 478–480; French).

June 4, 1918 [3].

Ottoman Empire – Georgia.

Treaty of Peace and Friendship.

+Batum, June 4, 1918.

Source: Kunalp, Sinan: Recueil de traités, conventions, protocoles, arrangements et déclarations signés entre l'Empire ottoman et les puissances étrangères 1903–1922, Istanbul, Isis, 2001, Volume 2 (1917–1922), p.480–487 (Treaty 480–484; Traité Additionnel 484–487; French).

June 8, 1918.

Ottoman Empire – Union of Mountaineers of Caucasus.

Treaty of Peace and Friendship.

+Batum, June 8, 1918.

Source: Kunalp, Sinan: Recueil de traités, conventions, protocoles, arrangements et déclarations signés entre l'Empire ottoman et les puissances étrangères 1903–1922, Istanbul, Isis, 2001, Volume 2 (1917–1922), p.489–490 (French).

Note: In the record the name of the Union in the French language is Union des Montagnards du Caucase.

June 19, 1918.

Haiti.

Constitution.

+Port-au-Prince, June 19, 1918.

Source: British and Foreign State Papers 112 (1919) 1113–1131 (French).

Note: Under the Constitution the French language was the official obligatory language of the administration and judiciary.
see also Convention of September 16, 1915, United States – Haiti.

June 26, 1918.

Russia.

Note to Persia.

+No place recorded, June 26, 1918.

Source: J.C. Hurewitz, *Diplomacy*, 2 (1956) 34–35 (English translation).

Note: The Note was sent by the People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Georgii Vasilevich Chicherin (Ornatsky), proclaiming Russian Soviet policy towards Persia. In a Note of January 14, 1918, the former People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs had informed the Persian people of Soviet Russian policy in relations to Persia, among others annulling treaties extorted from Persia by the Russian Tsarist government (Document No. 137, published in No. 11 of the Bulletin of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee of the Soviet of Workmen's, Soldiers' and Peasants' Deputies of 1918, in Russian). In the present Note, the Soviet government proclaimed sixteen points. Following the conclusion of the Treaty of Peace at Versailles, Russia expressed a similar policy towards China as for Persia. With regard to China, a Declaration issued on 25 July 1919 by the Council of the People's Commissars of the RSFSR and a Note of September 27, 1920, from the People's Commissariat of Foreign Relations of the RSFSR (Narkomindel), both documents signed by the Deputy People's Commissar for Foreign Relations, Lev Mikhailovich Karakhan, referred to as the two Karakhan declarations, are published in *Sovetsko-Kilaiskie Otnosheniia 1917–1957, Sbornik Dokumentov*, Moscow (1959) 43–45, No. 9, & 51–53, No. 15 (Russian); and in *Soviet Documents on Foreign Policy*, edited by Jane Degras, 1, London (1951) 158–161, & 212–215 (English translations).

see also Statement of November 22, 1917, Secret Treaties, Russia

see also Decree of July 27, 1918, Persia.

July 4, 1918.

United States of America.

Presidential Address containing another Four Principles for the Establishment of Peace.

+Mount Vernon (near Alexandria VA), July 4, 1918.

Source: Congressional Record, 65th Congress, 2nd session, Volume 56, Part 9, p.8671 (English).

Source: Papers relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States 1918, Supplement 1, Volume I, p.268–271 (English).

Source: Martens, Nouveau Recueil Général de Traités, Troisième Série 11 (1923) 151–153 (English).

Source: Hohlfeld, Deutsche Reichsgeschichte 2 (1927) 634–635 (extract, German translation).

Note: The Address by President Woodrow Wilson is reproduced in the record with the remark, located "in the immediate presence" of the tomb of Washington. Dated July 4, 1918, Day of United States Independence. George Washington (1732–1799), first president of the United States of America (1789–1797), made his home from 1747 to 1799 at Mount Vernon, near Alexandria VA, which is his burial place. The first principle enunciated in President Wilson's address referred to the destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can disturb the peace of the world, or at least its reduction to virtual impotence. His sentence was reiterated by the Secretary of State of the United States in a Note dated October 14, 1918.

see also Address of January 8, 1918, containing Fourteen Points

see also Note of October 14, 1918, United States.

July 19, 1918.

Honduras.

Declaration of War to Germany.

+Tegucigalpa, July 19, 1918.

Source: La Gaceta. Periódico Oficial de la República de Honduras 43, 20 July 1918, Decreto No. 58, p.761 (Spanish).

Note: Declaration issued by Francisco Bertrand, President of Honduras.

July 27, 1918.

Persia.

Decree.

+No place recorded, July 27, 1918.

Source: Hurewitz, Jacob Coleman: Diplomacy, 2 (1956) 35–36 (English translation).

Note: The Council of Ministers, meeting on July 27, 1918, resolved the abrogation of all treaties, agreements and concessions secured from Persia by duress and by force or through illegitimate

means, such as threats and bribes, against the interests of Persia. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs was instructed to announce the text of this decision to representatives of foreign governments at the court of Persia and to all Persian ministers.

see also Note of June 26, 1918, Russia.

August 27, 1918 [1].

Germany – Russia.

Additional Treaty to the Treaty of Peace.

+Berlin, August 27, 1918.

Source: Consolidated Treaty Series 224, 66–78 (German 66–73, French translation 74–78).

Source: Reichs-Gesetzblatt 1918 No. 6473, p.1154–1171 (German/Russian, parallel texts).

Source: Dokumenty vneshnei politiki SSSR. Ministerstvo Inostrannykh Del. Komissii po Izdaniiu Diplomaticheskikh Dokumentov pri MID SSSR. Predsedatel Komissii: A.A. Gromyko. 1 (1957) 437–445 (Russian).

Source: Papers relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States, 1918, Russia, 1 (1931) 598–603 (English translation).

Source: Soviet Treaty Series, compiled and edited by Leonard Shapiro, 1 (1950) 23–25 (English translation).

Note: The fourth chapter of the Additional Treaty referred to Estonia, Livland, Courland and Lithuania. The sixth chapter referred to Caucasia including Georgia.

see also Treaty of Peace of March 3, 1918 [1]

see also Treaty of March 3, 1918 [2], additional to the Treaty of Peace

see also Agreement of August 27, 1918 [2], Germany – Russia

see also Agreement of August 27, 1918 [3], Germany – Russia

see also Confidential Notes of August 27, 1918 [4], Germany – Russia.

August 27, 1918 [2].

Germany – Russia.

Agreement on Financial Questions supplementary to the Additional Treaty to the Treaty of Peace.

+Berlin, August 27, 1918.

Source: Consolidated Treaty Series 224, 79–97 (German 79–86, French translation 86–97).

Source: Reichs-Gesetzblatt 1918 No. 6474, p.1172–1189 (German/Russian, parallel texts).

Source: Dokumenty vneshnei politiki SSSR. Ministerstvo Inostrannykh Del. Komissiiia po Izdaniiu Diplomaticheskikh Dokumentov pri MID SSSR. Predsedatel Komissii: A.A. Gromyko, 1 (1957) 445–453 (Russian).

Source: Papers relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States, 1918, Russia, 1 (1931) 603–608 (English translation).

Source: Soviet Treaty Series, compiled and edited by Leonard Shapiro, 1 (1950) 25–27 (English translation).

Note: The Agreement was concluded supplementary to the Additional Treaty to the Treaty of Peace, both of March 3, 1918.

see also Treaty of Peace of March 3, 1918 [1]

see also Treaty of March 3, 1918 [2], additional to the Treaty of Peace

see also Additional Treaty of August 27, 1918 [1], Germany – Russia.

August 27, 1918 [3].

Germany – Russia.

Agreement relative to Questions of Civil Law.

+Berlin, August 27, 1918.

Source: Consolidated Treaty Series 224, 98–114 (German 98–108, French translation 108–114).

Source: Reichs-Gesetzblatt 1918 No. 6475, p.1190–1215 (German/Russian, parallel texts).

Source: Papers relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States, 1918, Russia, 1 (1931) 609–617 (English translation).

Source: Soviet Treaty Series, compiled and edited by Leonard Shapiro, 1 (1950) 27–30 (English translation).

Note: The Agreement was concluded supplementary to the Additional Treaty to the Treaty of Peace, both of March 3, 1918.

see also Treaty of Peace of March 3, 1918 [1]

see also Treaty of March 3, 1918 [2], additional to the Treaty of Peace

see also Additional Treaty of August 27, 1918 [1], Germany – Russia.

August 27, 1918 [4].

Germany – Russia.

Confidential Notes to the Additional Treaty.

+Berlin, August 27, 1918.

Source: Europäische Gespräche 4 (1926) 148–153 (German Note 148–151, Russian Note 151–153, German).

Source: Soviet Documents on Foreign Policy, edited by Jane Degras, 1 (1951) 96–98 (Russian Note, English translation).

Note: The German Note was signed by Paul von Hintze, Foreign Secretary. The Russian Note was signed by Adolf Abramovich Joffe (V. Krymsky), diplomatic representative of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic.

see also Additional Treaty of August 27, 1918 [1], Germany – Russia.

September 14, 1918.

Russia.

Decree on Introduction of the International Decimal Metric System.

+Petrograd, September 11, 1918.

Source: Dekrety sovestkoi vlasti 3 (1964) 306–308, No. 183 (Russian).

Note: The International Metric Convention was adopted on May 20, 1875.

see also Decree of November 8, 1917, Peace, Russia.

September 27, 1918.

United States of America.

Presidential Address containing five Principles for the Establishment of Peace.

+New York City (Metropolitan Opera House), September 27, 1918.

Source: Congressional Record, 65th Congress, 2nd session, Volume 56, Part 11, p.10886–10888 (English).

Source: Papers relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States 1918, Supplement 1, Volume I, p.316–321 (English).

Source: Martens, Nouveau Recueil Général de Traités, Troisième Série 11 (1923) 153–158 (English).

Note: Address by President Woodrow Wilson. The first principle enunciated was that the impartial justice meted out must involve no discrimination between those to whom we wish to be just and those to whom we do not wish to be just. The Address concluded by stating that as special alliances and economic rivalries produce war, it would be an insincere and insecure peace that did not exclude them.

see also Address of January 8, 1918, containing Fourteen Points.

September 29, 1918.

France – Bulgaria.

Convention of an Armistice.

+Prilep, September 29, 1918.

Source: Consolidated Treaty Series 224, 150–151 (French).

Note: The Armistice was signed at the Grand Quartier général by Général Franchet d'Esperey of France and by Bulgarian negotiators, at 22 hours 50. The French general acted on behalf of the Allied Powers.

October 14, 1918.

United States of America.

Note of the Secretary of State containing an Answer to a German Note.

+Washington, October 14, 1918.

Source: Papers relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States 1918, Supplement 1, Volume I, p.358–359 (English).

Source: Hohlfeld, *Deutsche Reichsgeschichte* 2 (1927) 637–639, extract (German translation).

Note: The Note recited among others one of the terms of peace from the President's address delivered at Mount Vernon on July 4, 1918, calling for: "The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly, and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or, if it cannot be presently destroyed, at least its reduction to virtual impotency." The Secretary of State was Robert Lansing.
see also Address of January 8, 1918, containing Fourteen Points.

October 19, 1918.

Russia.

Decree on Establishment of the District of Volga Germans.

+Moscow, October 10, 1918.

Source: *Sobranie zakononii i rasporiazhenii Rabocheho i Krestianskogo pravitelstva* 31 oktiabria 1918, No. 79, ot. 1, p.978–979, No. 831 (Russian).

Source: *Dekrety sovetskoi vlasti* 3 (1964) 438–439, No. 244 (Russian).

Source: Schulze-Mölkau, Rudolf, *Die Grundzüge des wolgadeutschen Staatswesens* (1931) 133–134 (German translation).

Note: Decree issued at the Kremlin.

see also Decree of November 8, 1917, Peace, Russia.

October 23, 1918.

United States of America.

Note of the Secretary of State containing an Answer to a German Note.

+Washington, October 23 1918.

Source: Papers relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States 1918, Supplement 1, Volume I, p.381–383 (English).

Source: Hohlfeld, *Deutsche Reichsgeschichte* 2 (1927) 640–642 (German translation).

Note: The German government had provided to the United States of America assurance of unreserved acceptance of the peace terms laid down in the presidential address to the Congress on January 8, 1918, and of the principles of settlement in subsequent addresses, particularly the address of September 27, 1918. The present Note stated that the President of the United States would not decline to take up the question of an armistice with the associated governments, while specifying further conditions for peace negotiations or surrender. The Secretary of State was Robert Lansing.

see also Address of January 8, 1918, containing Fourteen Points.

October 30, 1918.

Great Britain – Turkey.

Convention of an Armistice.

+Port Mudros, October 30, 1918.

Source: Consolidated Treaty Series 224, 169–171 (English).

Source: Kuneralp, Sinan: *Recueil de traités, conventions, protocoles, arrangements et déclarations signé entre l'Empire ottoman et les puissances étrangères 1903–1922*, Istanbul, Isis, 2001, Volume 2 (1917–1922), p.495–498 (French translation).

Source: Martens, *Nouveau Recueil Général de Traités*, Troisième Série 11 (1923) 159–163 (English 159–161, French translation 161–163).

Note: The Convention was signed onboard His Britannic Majesty's ship, *Agamemnon*, at Port Mudros, Lemnos. The conditions of armistice were agreed and concluded between Vice-Admiral Sir Somerset Arthur Gough-Calthorpe, British Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Station, acting under authority from the British government, in agreement with the Allies, and Raouf Bey, Turkish Minister of Marine, acting under authority from the Turkish government.

see also Notification of War with Turkey of November 5, 1914 [1], Great Britain.

November 3, 1918.

Italy – Austria-Hungary.

Convention of an Armistice.

+Padua, November 3, 1918.

Source: Consolidated Treaty Series 224, 176–179 (I. Clauses militaires 176–178, II. Clauses navales 178–179, French).

Source: Martens, Nouveau Recueil Général de Traités, Troisième Série 11 (1923) 163–171 (Protocole des conditions, I. Clauses militaires 163–165, II. Clauses navales 165–167; Protocole annexe contenant les détails, I. Clauses militaires 167–169, II. Clauses navales 169–171, French).

Note: The Armistice was signed at the Villa Giusti by representatives of the Supreme Command of the armies of Austria-Hungary and Italy. The representatives of the Supreme Command of the Italian army acted on behalf of the Allied Powers.

November 5, 1918.

United States of America.

Note of the Secretary of State containing an Answer to a German Note.

+Washington, November 5, 1918.

Source: Papers relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States 1918, Supplement 1, Volume I, p.468–469 (English).

Source: Hohlfeld, Deutsche Reichsgeschichte 2 (1927) 643–644 (German translation).

Note: In a memorandum of observations, the Allied governments had declared their willingness to make peace with Germany on the terms of peace laid down in the President's address to Congress of January 8, 1918, and the principles of settlement in subsequent addresses, while stating that the Allied governments expected compensation by Germany for all damage done to the civilian population of the Allies and their property by the aggression of Germany by land, by sea and from the air. The Secretary of State expressed the President's agreement with the interpretation set forth in the memorandum. The Note informed the German government that Marshal Foch was authorized by the government of the United States of America and the Allied governments to receive accredited representatives of the German government, and to communicate to them the terms of an armistice. The Secretary of State was Robert Lansing.

see also Address of January 8, 1918, containing Fourteen Points

see also Convention of November 11, 1918, Armistice.

November 7, 1918.

Polish Republic.

Proclamation of a Provisional Government.

+Lublin and Cracow, November 7, 1918.

Source: Mistal Jan, *Odbudowa i rozwój państwowości polskiej w świetle dokumentów 1908–1921* (1993) 157 (Polish).

Note: The Provisional Government was proclaimed on former Austrian territory and existed only for some days. On November 7, 1918, the same date as the Proclamation, the Provisional Government published a Manifest.

see also Manifests of November 5, 1916, Kingdom of Poland.

November 11, 1918.

Allied and Associated Powers – Germany.

Convention of an Armistice.

+Compiègne, November 11, 1918.

Source: Consolidated Treaty Series 224, 286–297 (Armistice 286–293, Condition ajoutée 293, Annexes No. 1, 2, 293–297, Addendum 297, French).

Source: Papers relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States 1919. The Paris Peace Conference, 2, 1–11 (English).

Source: Martens, *Nouveau Recueil Général de Traités*, Troisième Série 11 (1923) 172–182 (French).

Note: The Armistice was signed in Marshal Ferdinand Foch's personal railway coach at a siding northeast of the town of Compiègne, on November 11, 1918 at 5 o'clock am (French time). Maréchal Foch, Commander in Chief of the Allied Armies, was assisted by Admiral Rosslyn Wemyss, First Sea Lord. The representatives of Germany acted for the German Chancellor. The Armistice agreement determined the cessation of hostilities on the Western front by land and in the air at six hours following the signature, that is November 11, at 11 o'clock am. The duration of the Armistice was thirty-six days with the possibility of prolongation.

see also Address of January 8, 1918, containing Fourteen Points

see also Note of November 5, 1918, United States

see also Treaty of Peace of June 28, 1919 [5], Versailles.

November 13, 1918.

Allied Powers – Hungary.

Convention of an Armistice.

+Belgrade, November 13, 1918.

Source: Consolidated Treaty Series 224, 300–302 (French).

Source: Martens, *Nouveau Recueil Général de Traités*, Troisième Série 11 (1923) 183–185 (French).

November 28, 1918.

German Emperor and King of Prussia, William II.

Declaration of Abdication.

+Amerongen (Netherlands), November 28, 1918.

Source: *Dokumente zur Deutschen Verfassungsgeschichte*. Ernst Rudolf Huber, ed., 2, Stuttgart (1964) 512–513 (German).

Note: The words of the act of abdication were: "Ich verzichte hierdurch für alle Zukunft auf die Rechte an der Krone Preußens und die damit verbundenen Rechte an der deutschen Kaiserkrone."

November 30, 1918.

Denmark – Iceland.

Act of Union.

+Amalienborg, November 30, 1918.

Source: Consolidated Treaty Series 224, 307–316 (Danish 307–311, German translation 311–314, *Anordning om det raadgivende Dansk-Islandske Nævns Ordning og Virksomhed* of 28 May 1919, 315–316).

Source: *Dansk Lovsamling* 1918, 443–447, No. 619 (Danish).

Source: *Stjórnartidindi fyrir Island* 1918, A, 75–79, Nr. 39 (Icelandic).

Note: The Act provided that Denmark and Iceland are free and sovereign states united by a common king.

In the Year of the Treaties of Versailles 1919**January 21, 1919.**

Ireland.

Constitution of Dáil Éireann (Irish Parliament).

+Dublin (Mansion House), January 21, 1919.

Source: Dorothy Macardle, *The Irish Republic, A Documented Chronicle of the Anglo-Irish Conflict and the Partitioning of Ireland*, 1916–

1923, fourth ed., Dublin, 1951 (p.923–926, Constitution 923–924, Message to the free nations of the world 925–926, English).

Note: The constitution of the Irish Parliament was approved by the Republican representatives of Ireland, elected at the General Election of 1918.

see also Proclamation of April 24, 1916, Irish Republic.

June 28, 1919 [1].

United States of America – British Empire (Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, India) – France – Italy – Japan – (the Principal Allied and Associated Powers), – and Poland.

Minorities Treaty.

+Versailles, June 28, 1919.

Source: Consolidated Treaty Series 425, 412–424 (English).

Source: Dziennik Ustaw Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej, 1920, 1933–1946, Poz. 728 (French/English, parallel texts, Polish translation on opposite pages).

Note: The Treaty provided that its French and English language texts were both authentic, and that its entry into effect would be at the same time as the Treaty of Peace with Germany.

June 28, 1919 [2].

Great Britain – France.

Treaty for Military Assistance.

+Versailles, June 28, 1919.

Source: Consolidated Treaty Series 225, 425–427 (English).

Note: Britain agreed to come to the assistance of France immediately in the event of unprovoked aggression against France by Germany, within conditions specified in the Treaty.

June 28, 1919 [3].

United States of America – Belgium – British Empire (Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, India) – France, – and Germany.

Agreement with regard to the Military Occupation of the Territories of the Rhine.

+Versailles, June 28, 1919.

Source: Consolidated Treaty Series 225, 407–412 (English).

Note: The armed forces of the Allied and Associated Powers remained in occupation of German territory as a guarantee of

Germany's adherence to the Treaty of Peace. An International-Allied Rhineland High Commission was established with power among others to declare a state of siege in any part of the territory or in the whole territory. The Allied and Associated Armies of Occupation retained extensive powers and rights. The German government was responsible for the cost of maintenance of the occupation troops, and of the High Commission.

June 28, 1919 [4].

China.

Information.

+Paris, June 28, 1919.

Source: *The China Year Book, 1921–1922*, II, 713 (English).

Note: The plenipotentiaries of China at Versailles did not sign the Treaty of Peace with Germany. Information in this regard supplied by China was addressed to Georges Clemenceau, President of the Peace Conference at Versailles, signed by Lu Cheng-Hsiang and Chengting Thomas Wang, dated on June 28, 1919, at 2:30 pm. China had intended to sign the Treaty of Peace, under reservation relating to the Chinese province of Shantung, which the Treaty transferred from Germany to Japan. The Supreme Council of the Peace Conference ruled to admit no reservation. By a Chinese Presidential Mandate of September 15, 1919, the war between China and Germany was declared ended and German consular representation and diplomatic representation in China were renewed.

June 28, 1919 [5].

United States of America – British Empire (with Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, India) – France – Italy – Japan, These Powers being described in the present Treaty as the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, – Belgium – Bolivia – Brazil – China – Cuba – Ecuador – Greece – Guatemala – Haiti – Hedjaz – Honduras – Liberia – Nicaragua – Panama – Peru – Poland – Portugal – Roumania – Serb-Croat-Slovene State – Siam – Czecho-Slovakia – Uruguay, These Powers constituting with the Principal Powers mentioned above the Allied and Associated Powers; – and Germany.

Treaty of Peace.

+Versailles (Hall of Mirrors), June 28, 1919.

Source: *Consolidated Treaty Series* 225, 188–395 (Treaty 188–393, Protocol 394–395, English; and *Pacte de la Société des Nations* 396–406, French).

Source: Reichs-Gesetzblatt 1919, No. 6958, p.688–1335 (French/English/German translation, parallel texts).

Source: British and Foreign State Papers 112 (1919) 1–212 (English).

Source: Tratados y Convenciones Internacionales suscritos por Uruguay, 5 (1994) 425–681 (Spanish translation).

Source: Coleção de Tratados ... entre Portugal e as mais Potencias, Nova Serie, 2 (1971) 35–429 (Portuguese translation/French, on opposite pages).

Note: The Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany was signed in a single original version deposited in the archives of the French Republic. France was designated to transmit authenticated copies to each signatory Power. The authentic languages of the Treaty are French and English. The personal signatures of the representatives of the Powers and Germany followed the sequence of the parties indicated above. For further information relating to the Treaty of Peace and the Covenant of the League of Nations see the Annex below.

II. Annex of Related Treaty Information

A. Signatories to the Treaty of Peace with Germany (Treaty of Versailles), June 28, 1919.

1. State Party Signatories: Arranged in the Sequence Printed in the Record

United States of America, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Dominion of Canada, Commonwealth of Australia, Union of South Africa, Dominion of New Zealand, India, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Cuba, Ecuador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hedjaz, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Kingdom of the Serbs, the Croats and the Slovenes, Siam, Czecho-Slovakia, Uruguay; and Germany.

(32 signatory state parties.)

2. Personal Signatories: Styled and Arranged in the Sequence Printed in the Record

For the United States: L[oco] S[igilli] Woodrow Wilson; Robert Lansing, Henry White, E.M. House, Tasker H. Bliss.

- United Kingdom: D. Lloyd George, A. Bonar Law, Milner, Arthur James Balfour.
- Dominion of Canada: George N. Barnes, Chas J. Doherty, Arthur L. Sifton.
- Commonwealth of Australia: W.M. Hughes, Joseph Cook.
- Union of South Africa: Louis Botha, J. Chr. Smuts.
- Dominion of New Zealand: W.F. Massey.
- India: Ed. S. Montagu, Ganga Singh Maharaja de Bikaner.
- France: G. Clemenceau, S. Pichon, L.L. Klotz, André Tardieu, Jules Cambon.
- Italy: Sidney Sonnino, Imperiali, Silvio Crespi.
- Japan: Saionzi, N. Makino, S. Chinda, K. Matsui, H. Ijuin.
- Belgium: Hymans, J. van den Heuvel, Émile Vandervelde.
- Bolivia: Ismael Montes.
- Brazil: Calogeras, Rodrigo Octavio.
- Cuba: Antonio S. de Bustamente.
- Ecuador: E. Dorn y de Alsúa.
- Greece: Eleftherios Venisélos, Nicolas Politis.
- Guatemala: Joaquin Mendez.
- Haiti: Tertullien Guilbaud.
- Hedjaz: M. Rustem Haïdar, Abdul Hadi Aouni.
- Honduras: P. Bonilla.
- Liberia: C.D.B. King.
- Nicaragua: Salvador Chamorro.
- Panama: Antonio Burgos.
- Peru: C.G. Candamo.
- Poland: I.J. Paderewski, Roman Dmowski.
- Portugal: Affonso Costa, Augusto Soares.
- Roumania: Ion. I.C. Bratiano, General C. Coanda.
- Kingdom of the Serbs, the Croats and the Slovenes: Nik. P. Pachitch, Dr. Ante Trumbic, Mil. R. Vesnitch.
- Siam: Charoon, Traidos Prabandhu.
- Czecho-Slovakia: Karel Kramář, Dr. Edward Beneš.
- Uruguay: J.A. Buero.
- Germany: Hermann Müller, Dr. Bell.

(67 personal signatories.)

3. State Party Signatories: Arranged in Alphabetical Order

Commonwealth of Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Dominion of Canada, Cuba, Czecho-Slovakia, Ecuador, France, Germany, Greece,

Guatemala, Haiti, Hedjaz, Honduras, India, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Dominion of New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Kingdom of the Serbs, the Croats and the Slovenes, Siam, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

(32 signatory state parties.)

4. Personal Signatories: Styled and Arranged in Alphabetical Order

Abdul Hadi Aouni, Hedjaz.
Arthur James Balfour, United Kingdom.
George N. Barnes, Dominion of Canada.
Dr. Bell, Germany.
Dr. Edward Beneš, Czecho-Slovakia.
Tasker H. Bliss, United States of America.
A. Bonar Law, United Kingdom.
P. Bonilla, Honduras.
Louis Botha, Union of South Africa.
Ion. I.C. Bratiano, Roumania.
J.A. Buero, Uruguay.
Antonio Burgos, Panama.
Antonio S. de Bustamente, Cuba.
Calogeras, Brazil.
Jules Cambon, France.
C.G. Candamo, Peru.
Salvador Chamorro, Nicaragua.
Charoon, Siam.
S. Chinda, Japan.
G. Clemenceau, France.
General C. Coanda, Roumania.
Joseph Cook, Commonwealth of Australia.
Affonso Costa, Portugal.
Silvio Crespi, Italy.
Roman Dmowski, Poland.
Chas J. Doherty, Dominion of Canada.
E. Dorn y de Alsúa, Ecuador.
Tertullien Guilbaud, Haiti.
M. Rustem Haïdar, Hedjaz.
J. van den Heuvel, Belgium.
E.M. House, United States of America.
W.M. Hughes, Commonwealth of Australia.

Hymans, Belgium.
H. Ijuin, Japan.
Imperiali, Italy.
C.D.B. King, Liberia.
L.L. Klotz, France.
Karel Kramář, Czecho-Slovakia.
Robert Lansing, United States of America.
D. Lloyd George, United Kingdom.
N. Makino, Japan.
W.F. Massey, Dominion of New Zealand.
K. Matsui, Japan.
Joaquin Mendez, Guatemala.
Milner, United Kingdom.
Ed. S. Montagu, India.
Ismael Montes, Bolivia.
Hermann Müller, Germany.
Rodrigo Octavio, Brazil.
Nik. P. Pachitch, Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.
I.J. Paderewski, Poland.
S. Pichon, France.
Nicolas Politis, Greece.
Traidos Prabandhu, Siam.
Saionzi, Japan.
Arthur L. Sifton, Dominion of Canada.
Ganga Singh Maharaja de Bikaner, India.
J. Chr. Smuts, Union of South Africa.
Augusto Soares, Portugal.
Sidney Sonnino, Italy.
André Tardieu, France.
Dr. Ante Trumbic, Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.
Émile Vandervelde, Belgium.
Eleftherios Venisélós, Greece.
Mil. R. Vesnitch, Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.
Henry White, United States of America.
Woodrow Wilson, United States of America.

(67 personal signatories.)

5. State Party Rankings

The State party signatories to the Treaty of Peace with Germany, concluded at Versailles on June 28, 1919, were ranked in hierarchical order.

The ranking followed the sequence and structure shown in the treaty entry for June 28, 1919 [5] in the Calendar.

The sequence of the signatures and the structure of ranking of the states corresponded to the protocol arrangement determined at the Paris Peace Conference according to the following outline based on the printed record:

Principal Allied and Associated Powers:

The United States of America, the British Empire,⁶ France, Italy and Japan

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;

and Germany.

B. The Covenant of the League of Nations

The Treaty of Peace with Germany, concluded at Versailles on June 28, 1919, incorporated the Covenant of the League of Nations as Part I, Articles 1 to 26; followed by an Annex, numbered I and II. The Treaty of Peace with Germany also established, under Part XIII, Articles 387 to 427, a permanent labour organization to promote improved conditions of work and employment including an international assembly. Other peace treaties concluded subsequently included the same articles.

1. Part I, Annex, I: Original Members of the League of Nations.

a. State Party Signatories of the Treaty of Peace:

United States of America, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, British Empire (Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, India), China, Cuba, Ecuador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, the Hedjaz, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, Siam, Czecho-Slovakia and Uruguay.

⁶ The British Empire comprised the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, and India.

Note: 32 original members of the League of Nations. The original membership comprised 31 signatories of the Treaty of Peace, including five members of the British empire, and not including Germany. China was an original member.

b. States Invited to Accede to the Covenant:

Argentine Republic, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Persia, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela.

(13 states invited to accede.)

2. Part I, Annex, II: First Secretary General of the League of Nations.

The Honourable Sir James Eric Drummond, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Note: Sir James Eric Drummond (1876–1951), of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, became the Secretary General of the League of Nations pursuant to the Annex of the Treaty of Peace. He remained the Secretary General of the League of Nations from 1920 to 1933.

Neither the Treaty of Peace nor the Covenant of the League of Nations is reprinted in the League of Nations Treaty Series (see the Bibliography below).

An official source for the text of the Covenant of the League of Nations is:

League of Nations Official Journal, 1920, No. 1, 3–12 (The Covenant of the League, French/English, parallel texts on opposite pages, 3–11; Annex, I Original members of the League of Nations signatories of the Treaty of Peace. States invited to accede to the Covenant, II First Secretary General of the League of Nations, 11).

C. Mention of Further Peace Treaties

1. Treaties as a Result of the Paris Peace Conference, 1919–1920

The States which comprised the so-called Central Powers are Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and the Ottoman Empire. Further to the Treaty of Peace with Germany, four peace treaties were signed in the vicinity of Paris during 1919 and 1920 as a product of the Paris Peace Conference. These four additional peace treaties were the following:

a. Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye, September 10, 1919.

Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye, September 10, 1919.
Peace. Allied and Associated Powers – Austria.

b. Treaty of Neuilly sur Seine, November 27, 1919.

Treaty of Neuilly sur Seine, November 27, 1919.
Peace. Allied and Associated Powers – Bulgaria.

c. Treaty of Trianon, June 4, 1920.

Treaty of Trianon, June 4, 1920.
Peace. Allied and Associated Powers – Hungary.

d. Treaty of Sèvres, August 10, 1920.

Treaty of Sèvres, August 10, 1920.
Peace. Allied Powers – Ottoman Empire.

The Treaty of Sèvres, like the other treaties of the Paris Peace Conference, was imposed by the victor states of World War One. The Allied Powers had planned to partition the Ottoman Empire at the end of World War One. Italy, Greece and Britain, with other Western European states, attempted to enforce their demands by military invasion in 1919, and by occupation of Istanbul in the following year. The National Assembly at Ankara concluded peace treaties in the name of Turkey with Soviet Russia on March 16, 1921, and with France on October 20, 1921 (League of Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 54, p. 177–193). Following the armistice at Mudanya on October 11, 1922, Turkey gained strength. The sultanate was abolished in November 1922. The Caliph fled to Malta.

2. The Treaty of Lausanne, July 24, 1923

As a substitute for the Treaty of Sèvres, negotiations held at Lausanne from November 2, 1922, to February 4, 1923, and from April 23 to July 24, 1923, resulted in a main treaty with related protocols and agreements. Concluded on July 24, 1923, The Treaty of Lausanne, between Turkey on the one side and the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan, Greece, Romania and the Serb, Croat and Slovene State on the other, confirmed new territorial arrangements for Turkey as well as the abolition of the foreign regime of capitulations. (League of Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 28, p. 11–113).

Among other contents of the Treaty of Lausanne, Britain held Cyprus, while Turkey retained parts of Kurdistan. The Turkish frontier with Iraq was subject to agreement with Britain. Within three years, the disputed area of Mosul was allocated to Iraq by trilateral treaty. (June 5, 1926, League of Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 64, p. 379–395).

3. Treaties Between the United States and China and Germany and Austria-Hungary

When the United States of America and China joined the Allies in 1917, they declared war only on Germany and Austria-Hungary. Among bilateral treaties concluded with Germany resulting from the peace settlement were the following:

a. Agreements of Peking, May 20, 1921.

Agreements of Peking, May 20, 1921.
Peace. Germany – China.

b. Treaty of Berlin, August 25, 1921.

Treaty of Berlin, August 25, 1921.
Peace. Germany – United States of America.
Note: Entry into effect November 11, 1921, League of Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 12, p. 191–200.

III. Bibliography of Sources Cited

A. General Treaty Collections

This section includes the foremost general treaty collection series publications of global reach holding materials mentioned throughout the Calendar.

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Edited and Annotated by Clive Parry. Dobbs Ferry, New York: Oceana Publications, 1969.
Volume 1 (1648–1649), 1969, ...
Volume 226 (1919), 1981, and
Volumes 227–231, 1981.
Index volumes up to 1986.

Published in the United States from 1969 to 1986. Reporting period 1648 to 1919.

2. British and Foreign State Papers (“BFSP”)

Compiled by the Librarian and Keeper of the Papers, Foreign Office. London: James Ridgway and Sons, Piccadilly. (Publisher varies).

Volume 1, Part I (1812–1814) 1841. ...

Volume 169 (1967–1968) 1976, and

Volume 170,

Final volume, general index to volumes 166–169 (1961–1968), 1977.

Published in the United Kingdom from 1828 to 1977. Main reporting period 1812 to 1968.

3. Nouveau Recueil Général de Traités, Martens, 3rd series (“Martens NRG”)

Nouveau Recueil Général de Traités et Autres Actes Relatifs aux Rapports de Droit International. Continuation du Grand Recueil de G.Fr. de Martens. Par Heinrich Triepel. – Leipzig: Librairie Dieterich, 1909. Troisième Série.

Volume 1, 1907. ...

Volume 41, Livraison 3, 1969, by Otto Steiner and Alfred Maier.

Table générale. To Volumes 31–41. By Otto Steiner and Alfred Maier. – Aalen: Scientia, 1975.

The series was founded by G.F. Martens at Göttingen in 1791. Published in Germany from 1791 to 1975. The third series was published from 1909 to 1975. The reporting period of the third series is 1894 to 1945.

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1. His Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1915

Collected Diplomatic Documents relating to the Outbreak of the European War.

London: Printed under the Authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office by Harrison and Sons, 1915. – XIX, 561 p.

Miscellaneous 1915, 10; Command papers, Cd. 7860.

- II. British Diplomatic Correspondence, 1–120.
- III. French Yellow Book, 121–264.
- IV. Russian Orange Book, 265–298.
- V. Belgian Grey Book, 299–347, Appendix regarding Anglo-Belgian relations, 349–367.
- VI. Serbian Blue Book, 369–398, Appendix containing Signor Giolitti's Speech of 5th December 1914, 399–402.
- VII. German White Book 403–434, Appendix containing Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's Speech of 4th August 1914, 435–439.
- VIII. Austro-Hungarian Red Book, 441–534.
- IX. Documents published subsequently, 535–544.

2. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, 1916

Diplomatic Documents relating to the Outbreak of the European War.
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Division of International Law.
Edited with an Introduction by James Brown Scott, Director. New York:
Oxford University Press, 1916.

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Part Two, XCII, p.771–1516.

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Austro-Hungarian Red Book. Official English Edition, with an Introduction. Published by the Austro-Hungarian Government. Title of publication in the original text: Österreichisch-ungarisches Rotbuch, Diplomatische Aktenstücke zur Vorgeschichte des Krieges 1914. Volksausgabe. Abdruck der offiziellen Ausgabe mit einer Einleitung. Wien 1915. Manzschke k.u.k. Hof-Verlags- und Universitäts-Buchhandlung, 123 p.

The Austro-Hungarian Red Book (No. 2)

Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Diplomatic Documents concerning the Relations of Austria-Hungary with Italy from July 20, 1914, to May 23, 1915. Published by the Austro-Hungarian Government. Title of publication in the original text: K.U.K. Ministerium des Äusseren. Diplomatische Aktenstücke betreffend die Beziehungen Österreich-Ungarns zu Italien in der Zeit

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Miscellaneous. No. 12 (1914). Diplomatic Correspondence respecting the War, published by the Belgian Government. Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of His Majesty, October 1914. London: Printed under the authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1914 [Cd. 7627.] Translated and published by the British Government. No English translation was published by the Belgian Government. Title of publication in the original text: Royaume de Belgique. Correspondance Diplomatique Relative à la Guerre de 1914 (24 Juillet–29 Août). Septième Edition. Paris, Londres: Librairie Hachette, 1915, p.347–416.

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The Second Belgian Grey Book. London: Printed under the authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1915. No English translation was published by the Belgian Government. Title of publication in the original text: Royaume de Belgique. Correspondance Diplomatique Relative à la Guerre de 1914–1915, II, Paris, Londres: Librairie Hachette, 1915, p.417–530.

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Miscellaneous. No. 15 (1914). Diplomatic Correspondence respecting the War, published by the French Government. Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of His Majesty, December, 1914. London: Printed under the authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1914. [Cd. 7717.] Translated and printed by the British Government. No English translation was published by the French Government. Title of publication in the original text: Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, Documents Diplomatiques, 1914. La Guerre Européenne, I, Pièces Relatives aux Négociations qui ont Précédé les Déclarations de Guerre de l'Allemagne à la Russie (1er Août 1914) et à la France (3 Août 1914) Déclaration du 4 Septembre 1914. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, 1914, p.531–767.

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Miscellaneous. No. 10 (1915). Collected Diplomatic Documents relating to the Outbreak of the European War. Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of His Majesty, May 1915. Section II of this British publication is designated as 'The British Diplomatic Correspondence', and relates to the negotiations preceding the European crisis. It is reproduced in the Endowment's publication under the popular title 'The British Blue Book (No. 1)'. London: Printed under the authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office, by Harrison and Sons, 1915. [Cd. 7860.], p.863–1054.

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Miscellaneous. No. 13 (1914). Correspondence respecting events leading to the rupture of relations with Turkey. Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of His Majesty, November, 1914. London: Printed under the authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office, by Harrison and Sons, 1914. [Cd. 7628], p.1057–1205.

The Italian Green Book

Acts of Parliament. Legislature XXIV – Sessions 1913–1915. Chamber of Deputies N. XXXII (Documents). Diplomatic Documents submitted to the Italian Parliament by the Minister for Foreign Affairs (Sonnino). Austria-Hungary. Session of the 20th May, 1915. Published for the Royal Italian Embassy in London by Hodder and Stoughton. London. New York. Toronto. Title of publication in the original text: Atti Parlamentari Legislatura XXIV, Sessione 1913–1915. Camera dei Deputati N. XXXII (Documenti) Documenti Diplomatici presentati al Parlamento Italiano dal Ministro Degli Affari Esteri (Sonnino) Austria-Ungheria. Seduta del 20 maggio 1915. – Roma: Tipografia Della Camera dei Deputati, 1915, p.1209–1328.

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3. Edmund von Mach, New York, 1916

Official Diplomatic Documents relating to the Outbreak of the European War. With Photographic Reproductions of Official Editions of the Documents (Blue, White, Yellow, etc., Books) published by the Governments of Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Russia and Serbia.

Introduction, Daily Summaries, Cross-References, and Footnotes, by Edmund von Mach. – New York: The Macmillan Company, 1916. –

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XXVI, 102 p.; 59 p.; 78 p.

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1. (Jahrbuch Band III). *Politische Urkunden zur Vorgeschichte.* – 1916.
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4. (Jahrbuch Band VI). *Vereinigte Staaten von Amerika. Unterseebootkrieg. Friedensaktionen.* – 1920.

5. Karl Strupp, Berlin, 1923

Documents pour servir à l'histoire du droit des gens. 2e édition, considérablement augmentée, des 'Urkunden zur Geschichte des Völkerrechts', par Karl Strupp, docteur en droit, privatdocent du droit public à la faculté de droit de l'Université de Francfort s.M. – Berlin: Hermann Sack, 1923. –

III. Ve periode. – IV, 241 p. –

De la guerre mondiale jusqu'aujourd'hui (1914–1922). A. Documents politiques. La guerre mondiale et sa liquidation.

a) Documents sur la guerre.

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New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers, 1989. – VIII, 406 p. ISBN 81-215-0452-4.

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I. Teil. 28 Juni bis 23 Juli 1914 [Nos. 1–73]. – VIII, 139 p.

II. Teil. 24 Juli bis 28 Juli 1914 [Nos. 1–97]. – VIII, 185 p.

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Note: An edition of the three parts, not to be sold by booksellers, was published in 1922 by National Verlag, Berlin.

Österreich-Ungarns Aussenpolitik von der bosnischen Krise 1908 bis zum Kriegsausbruch 1914.

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1. 13 März 1908 bis 26. Februar 1909. – XXVII, 895 p.

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3. 5 September 1910 bis 18. Februar 1912. – 838 p.

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