A WHOLE WORLD OUTRAGED

Should Germany Be Permitted Ever to Resume Her Place Among the Nations?

An Argument for Ostracism "on Grounds of Morality and Religion"

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During the Peace Conference of 1919, Germany was faced with a variety of severe problems. The country had been defeated and humiliated, and its military forces had been decimated. The Treaty of Versailles imposed heavy reparations and territorial losses on Germany, which were to cause economic hardship and social unrest for decades to come. The country was also isolated from the international community, and its leaders were unable to find a way to reverse the trend ofGerman discontent and resistance. This isolation, combined with the economic crisis, led to the rise of the Nazi Party and the eventual adoption of Hitler's aggressive foreign policy. The United States, which had been neutral during the war, was also in a position to influence the course of events. Some American policymakers advocated a policy of isolationism, while others believed in the need for a strong international organization to promote peace and cooperation. The issue of Germany's role in the international community was a major point of contention between these two groups. The debate continued throughout the 1930s, and the United States eventually took a more interventionist stance, leading to the Allied invasion of Germany in World War II. The defeat and destruction of Nazi Germany paved the way for the establishment of the United Nations, which was designed to prevent future conflicts and promote international cooperation. The legacy of the peace conference of 1919 is still felt today, as the world grapples with issues of international law, human rights, and the maintenance of peace and security.