

## Germany And The League Of Nations

Challenging the common assumption that the Treaty of Versailles led to the opening of a second European war, this book provides an analysis of the attempts to reconstruct Europe during the 1920s. It examines the efforts that failed but also those which gave hope for future promise that are usually underestimated, if not ignored.

Politics by Other Means traces the development and historical significance of the Free German League of Culture, the foremost organization representing anti-Nazi German refugees in Britain during the years of the Second World War. During its lifetime (1939-46), the League held a regular program of cultural events ranging from concerts and theatre performances to publications and art exhibitions, as well as a 'university in exile.' Because of the restrictions on refugees imposed by the British authorities, this cultural program served very much as a surrogate for direct political activity: the continuation of politics by other means. The study concludes by tracing the fate of those who returned to a now-divided Germany and the post-war integration of those who remained into British arts and society. The book is based largely on primary sources, using documentary material held in Frankfurt and Berlin which historians have hitherto neglected, thus most of the content and findings are new. Though based on scholarly research, the book is written in a readable and accessible style.

Colonial Germans, Imperialism, and the League of Nations

Revenants of the German Empire

From the Napoleonic Campaigns to the Gulf War

How a League of Peace-and-goodwill Nations May Enable Germany and Other European Nations to Pay Their International Debt ...[with an Appendix].

Opinion on the Question of Upper Silesia Written at the Request of the Government of Germany

The Way to the World's Peace

*Excerpt from Assistance to France in the Event of Unprovoked Aggression by Germany: Message From the President of the United States Transmitting an Agreement Between the United States and France Which Was Signed at Versailles, June, 28, 1919 (1) Within a period not exceeding ten days from the coming into force of the present Treaty, the German troops and authorities (including the Oberprdsidenten, Regierungs-prasidenten, aLandrathe, Amiscorsleker, Oberburgermeister) shall evacuate the me. We are bound to France by ties of friendship which we have always regarded, and shall always regard, as peculiarly, sacred. She assisted us to win our freedom as a nation. It is seriously to be doubted whether we could have won it without her gallant and timely aid: We have recently had the privilege of assisting in driving enemies, who were also enemies of the world, from her soil; but that does not pay our debt to her. Nothing can pay such a debt. She now desires that we should promise to lend our great force to keep her safe against the power she has had most reason to fear. Another great nation volunteers the same promise. It is one of the fine reversals of history that that other nation should be the very power from whom France fought to set us free. A new day has dawned. Old antagonisms are forgotten. The common cause of freedom and enlightenment has created new comradeships and a new perception of what it is wise and necessary for great nations to do to free the world of intolerable fear. Two Governments who wish to be members of the League of Nations ask leave of the Council of the League to be permitted to go to the assistance of a friend whose situation has been found to be one of peculiar peril, without awaiting the advice of the League to act. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.*

*This book is open access and available on www.bloomsburycollections.com. It is funded by Knowledge Unlatched. Greg Burgess's important new study explores the short life of the High Commission for Refugees (Jewish and Other) Coming from Germany, from its creation by the League of Nations in October 1933 to the resignation of High Commissioner, James G. McDonald, in December 1935. The book relates the history of the first stage of refugees from Germany through the prism of McDonald and the High Commission. It analyses the factors that shaped the Commission's formation, the undertakings the Commission embarked upon and its eventual failure owing to external complications. The League of Nations and the Refugees from Nazi Germany argues that, in spite of the Commission's failure, the refugees from Nazi Germany and the High Commission's work mark a turn in conceptions of international humanitarian responsibilities when a state defies standards of proper behaviour towards its citizens. From this point on, it was no longer considered sufficient or acceptable for states to respect the sovereign rights of another if the rights of citizens were being violated. Greg Burgess discusses this idea, amongst others, in detail as part of what is a crucial volume for all scholars and students of Nazi Germany, the Holocaust and modern Jewish history.*

Eastern Germany: History

Documents on German Foreign Policy, 1918-1945, from the Archives of the German Foreign Ministry

And Transmitted by the German Government to the League of Nations, to the Governments of Great Britain, France and Italy and to the Vatican

Britain and Germany Between the Wars

Assistance to France in the Event of Unprovoked Aggression by Germany: Message from the President of the United States Transmitting an Agreement Betwe

A History of the League of Nations

**This historic book may have numerous typos and missing text. Purchasers can usually download a free scanned copy of the original book (without typos) from the publisher. Not indexed. Not illustrated. 1920 edition. Excerpt: ... (1) Within a period not exceeding ten days from the coming into force of the present Treaty, the German troops and authorities (including the Oberprdsidenten, Regierungs-prasidenten, aLandrathe, Amiscorsleker, Oberburgermeister) shall evacuate the zone lying to the north of the line above fixed. Within the same period the Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils which have been constituted in this zone shall be dissolved; members of such Councils who are natives of another region and are exercising their functions at the date of the coming into force of the present Treaty, or who have gone out of office since March 1, 1919, shall also be evacuated. The said zone shall immediately be placed under the authority of an International Commission, composed of five members, of whom three will be designated by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers; the Norwegian and Swedish Governments will each be requested to designate a member; in the event of their failing to do so, these two members will be chosen by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers. The Commission, assisted in case of need by the necessary forces, shall have general powers of administration. In particular, it shall at once provide for filling the places of the evacuated German authorities, and if necessary shall itself give orders for their evacuation, and proceed to fill the places of such local authorities as may be required. It shall take all steps which it thinks proper to ensure the freedom, fairness, and secrecy of the vote It shall be assisted by German and Danish technical advisers chosen by it from among the local population. Its decisions will be taken by a majority. One half of the**

**expenses of the Commission and of the expenditure occasioned by the plebsicte...**

**Germany and the League of NationsThe League of NationsThe Controversial History of the Failed Organization That Preceded the United NationsCreatespace Independent Publishing Platform**

**The League of Nations and the Refugees from Nazi Germany**

**Admission of New Members to the League of Nations**

**The Lights that Failed**

**James G. McDonald and Hitler's Victims**

**Enforced Disarmament**

**What Has It Amounted To? Achievements: Shortcomings**

A plea for understanding of Nazi Germany written by Lord Londonderry, a former Secretary of State for Air in Great Britain and an ardent supporter of Hitler's government.

Created in 1919, shortly after World War I, the League of Nations was principally designed to put an end to war. But it went into hibernation when World War II broke out, and was formally wound up in 1946. Not having achieved its primary objective, it was deemed a failure. However, the many accomplishments it did realize certainly allows for arguments against this idea. During its two-decade existence, the League of Nations resolved and defused many conflicts and crises, as well as established a rapport among its members. It was also active in many other political, social, and technical fields, including minorities, refugees, human rights, labor, health, telecommunications, and supervision of former colonial territories, which had become mandates. Above all, the League of Nations proved to be training ground for the United Nations and the countless other organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, which now surround us. Just what the League of Nations was able to do during its brief but hectic career is summed up in this book. The dictionary section contains several hundred cross-referenced entries on its founders and supporters, its rather small staff and secretariat, the various subordinate or related organizations, and their overwhelming tasks. The historical background is described in the introduction and plotted year by year in the chronology while the bibliography points to further reading.

The League of Nations and the Rule of Law, 1918-1935

The League of Nations and the Grounds for Action in Behalf of the Jews of Germany

The Free German League of Culture in London, 1939-1946

German Foreign Policy

The Story of the League of Nations (1919-1939)

The Saar and the Franco-German Problem

*\*Includes pictures \*Includes accounts of members of the League \*Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading "The program of the world's peace, therefore, is our program; and that program, the only possible program, as we see it, is this: 1. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view." - President Woodrow Wilson "I have loved but one flag and I can not share that devotion and give affection to the mongrel banner invented for a league." - Henry Cabot Lodge The United Nations is one of the most famous bodies in the world, and its predecessor, the League of Nations, might be equally notorious. In fact, President Woodrow Wilson's pet project was controversial from nearly the minute it was conceived. At the end of World War I, Wilson's pleas at the Paris Peace Conference relied on his Fourteen Points, which included the establishment of a League of Nations, but while his points were mostly popular amongst Americans and Europeans alike, leaders at the Peace Conference largely discarded them and favored different approaches. British leaders saw their singular aim as the maintenance of British colonial possessions. France, meanwhile, only wanted to ensure that Germany was weakened and unable to wage war again, and it too had colonial interests abroad that it hoped to maintain. Britain and France thus saw eye-to-eye, with both wanting a weaker Germany and both wanting to maintain their colonies. Wilson, however, wanted both countries to rid themselves of their colonies, and he wanted Germany to maintain its self-determination and right to self-defense. Wilson totally opposed the "war guilt" clause, which blamed the war on Germany. Wilson mostly found himself shut out, but Britain and France did not want American contributions to the war to go totally unappreciated, if only out of fear that the U.S. might turn towards improving their relations with Germany in response. Thus, to appease Wilson and the Americans, France and Britain consented to the creation of a League of Nations. However, even though his participation in the crafting of the Treaty of Versailles earned him a Nobel Prize that year, Wilson soon learned to his consternation that diplomacy with Congress would go no better than his diplomacy with European leaders. The only major provision that Wilson achieved in Europe, the League of Nations, was the most controversial in the United States. Both aisles of Congress had qualms with the idea, believing it violated the Constitution by giving power over self-defense to an international body. Other interests in the United States, especially Irish-Americans, had now totally turned against Wilson. The President's interest in national self-determination extended to many European countries, including Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Belgium, but it excluded one critical country: Ireland, a country currently embroiled in a revolution against Great Britain. Worse, Irish-Americans thought the League of Nations would harden Anglo control of global institutions. Simply put, Wilson returned home to find many Americans weren't buying the League of Nations. While the Senate was able to build a slim majority in favor of ratification, it could not support the necessary two-thirds majority. Although the League of Nations was short-lived and clearly failed in its primary mission, it did essentially spawn the United Nations at the end of World War II, and many of the UN's structures and organizations came straight from its predecessor, with the concepts of an International Court and a General Assembly coming straight from the League. More importantly, the failures of the League ensured that the UN was given stronger authority and enforcement mechanisms, most notably through the latter's Security Council.*

*In 1919 the Treaty of Versailles stripped Germany of its overseas colonies. This sudden transition to a post-colonial nation left the men and women invested in German imperialism to rebuild their status on the international stage. Remnants of an earlier era, these Kolonialdeutsche (Colonial Germans) exploited any opportunities they could to recover, renovate, and market their understandings of German and European colonial aims in order to reestablish themselves as "experts" and "fellow civilizlers" in discourses on nationalism and imperialism. Revenants of the German Empire: Colonial Germans, Imperialism, and the League of Nations tracks the difficulties this diverse group of Colonial Germans encountered while they adjusted to their new circumstances, as repatriates to Weimar Germany or as subjects of the War's victors in the new African Mandates. Faced with novel systems of international law, Colonial Germans re-situated their notions of imperial power and group identity to fit in a world of colonial empires that were not their own. The book examines how former colonial officials, settlers, and colonial lobbies made use of the League of Nations framework to influence diplomatic flashpoints including the Naturalization Controversy in Southwest Africa, the Locarno Conference, and the Permanent Mandates Commission from 1927-1933. Sean Wempe revises standard historical portrayals of the League of Nations' form of international governance, German participation in the League, the role of interest groups in international organizations and diplomacy, and liberal imperialism. In analyzing Colonial German investment and participation in interwar liberal internationalism, the project challenges the idea of a direct continuity between Germany's colonial period and the Nazi era.*

The League of Nations

The Treaty of Peace and the Covenant of the League of Nations

Assistance to France in the Event of Unprovoked Aggression by Germany

Report Presented by the First Committee to the Assembly. Germany

Politics by Other Means

"This book attempts to reconstruct and interpret Germany's relationship with the League of Nations -- her policy at Geneva, the interplay of policy and politics, and the attitudes and opinions that inspired both policy and politics"--Preface.

Excerpt from The Treaty of Peace and the Covenant of the League of Nations: As Negotiated Between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany It is the aim of the Association for International Con ciliation to awaken interest and to seek cooperation in the movement to promote international good will. This movement depends for its ultimate success upon in creased international understanding, appreciation, and sympathy. To this end, documents are printed and widely circulated, giving information as to the progress of the movement and as to matters connected therewith, in order that individual citizens, the newspaper press, and organizations of various kinds may have accurate information on these subjects readily available. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original form and repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

European International History, 1919-1933

The Treaty of Peace and the Covenant of the League of Nations: As Negotiated Between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany

Broken Star

Germany and the League of Nations

Provisions Relating to Labour Contained in the Treaty of Peace Between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany Signed at Versailles on 28th June 1919

The Controversial History of the Failed Organization That Preceded the United Nations

*Can states be disarmed even without going to war and, if so, in what circumstances?*

*The Weimar Republic has long held a special fascination for the modern historian and many studies are now available on its internal development, its cultural life and its eventual destruction by Nazism. Meanwhile, although diplomatic history has been less in the limelight, a great deal of fresh and important work has been done on Weimar foreign policy. Both authors have been in the forefront of this research and have now pooled thier intimate knowledge of German domestic and foreign affairs to produce this brilliant synthesis which at the same time raises major questions of continuity fom the Kaiser to Hitler.*

*Treaty of Peace with Germany*

*Germany's Domestic and Foreign Policies*

*Ourselves and Germany*

*Admission of New Members to the League of Nations: Germany*

*League of Nations ...*

*Czecho-Slovakia, Germany and the League of Nations*