

Germany And The League Of Nations

Thank you for reading **Germany And The League Of Nations**. Maybe you have knowledge that, people have search numerous times for their chosen readings like this Germany And The League Of Nations, but end up in malicious downloads.

Rather than reading a good book with a cup of tea in the afternoon, instead they cope with some infectious virus inside their computer.

Germany And The League Of Nations is available in our digital library an online access to it is set as public so you can download it instantly. Our books collection spans in multiple locations, allowing you to get the most less latency time to download any of our books like this one. Merely said, the Germany And The League Of Nations is universally compatible with any devices to read

Treaty of Peace with Germany - Allied and Associated Powers (1914-1920)
1919

Admission of New Members to the League of Nations: Germany - League of Nations. Assembly. First Committee
1926

The German Social Democratic Party and the League of Nations During the Weimar Republic, 1918 - 1933 -
Vincent Sheridan 1975

A League of Nations and the German Attitude of Mind - Arthur James Balfour 1917

Woodrow Wilson and Germany's Membership in the League of Nations, 1918-19 - Klaus Schwabe 1975

The League of Nations and Racial Persecution in Germany - Norman De Matteos Bentwich 1933

Czecho-Slovakia, Germany and the League of Nations - E. MICHAELS (Socialist.) 1938

The League of Nations and the Refugees from Nazi Germany - Greg

Burgess 2016-10-20

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. *Germany and the League of Nations* - Hermann Kantorowicz 1969

Polish and German Minorities in Their Relation to the League of Nations - Polish Research and Information Service 1932

Germany in the League of Nations - Heber Austin Ladner 1969

Sovereignty at the Paris Peace Conference of 1919 - Leonard V. Smith 2018

While the Paris Peace Conference of 1919 failed, in that it couldn't prevent WWII, Leonard V. Smith's ground-breaking work shows how it was instrumental in creating a new kind of international cooperation where national sovereignty was used to remake a new world order.

Admission of New Members to the League of Nations - League of Nations 1926

Enforced Disarmament - Philip Towle 1997

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

How a League of Peace-and-goodwill Nations May Enable Germany and Other European Nations to Pay Their International Debt ...[with an Appendix]. - John Kyte Collett 1923

A League of Nations - World Peace Foundation 1922

Germany and a League of Nations - 1918

The Treaty of Peace and the Covenant of the League of Nations - 1920

The Fourteen Points Speech - Woodrow Wilson 2017-06-17

This Squid Ink Classic includes the full text of the work plus MLA style citations for scholarly secondary sources, peer-reviewed journal articles and critical essays for when your teacher requires extra resources in MLA format for your research paper.

The Guardians - Susan Pedersen 2015-04-29

Winner of the Cundill Prize in Historical Literature Shortlisted for the Lionel Gelber Prize At the end of the First World War, the Paris Peace Conference saw a battle over the future of empire. The victorious allied powers wanted to annex the Ottoman territories and German colonies they had occupied; Woodrow Wilson and a groundswell of anti-imperialist activism stood in their way. France, Belgium, Japan and the British dominions reluctantly agreed to an Anglo-American proposal to hold and administer those allied conquests under "mandate" from the new League of Nations. In the end, fourteen mandated territories were set up across the Middle East, Africa and the Pacific. Against all odds, these disparate and far-flung territories became the site and the vehicle of global transformation. In this masterful history of the mandates system, Susan Pedersen illuminates the role the League of Nations played in creating the modern world. Tracing the system from its creation in 1920 until its demise in 1939, Pedersen examines its workings from the realm of international diplomacy; the viewpoints of the League's experts and officials; and the arena of local struggles within the territories themselves. Featuring a cast of larger-than-life figures, including

Lord Lugard, King Faisal, Chaim Weizmann and Ralph Bunche, the narrative sweeps across the globe - from windswept scrublands along the Orange River to famine-blighted hilltops in Rwanda to Damascus under French bombardment - but always returns to Switzerland and the sometimes vicious battles over ideas of civilization, independence, economic relations, and sovereignty in the Geneva headquarters. As Pedersen shows, although the architects and officials of the mandates system always sought to uphold imperial authority, colonial nationalists, German revisionists, African-American intellectuals and others were able to use the platform Geneva offered to challenge their claims. Amid this cacophony, imperial statesmen began exploring new means - client states, economic concessions - of securing Western hegemony. In the end, the mandate system helped to create the world in which we now live. A riveting work of global history, *The Guardians* enables us to look back at the League with new eyes, and in doing so, appreciate how complex, multivalent, and consequential this first great experiment in internationalism really was.

The Treaty of Peace and the Covenant of the League of Nations - 2017-10-12

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 Conciliation to awaken interest and to seek cooperation in the movement to promote international good will. This movement depends for its ultimate success upon increased 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 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.

Germany and the League of Nations - Christoph M. Kimmich 1976

"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. *The League of Nations and National Minorities with Particular Reference to Germany and Poland* - Harry Goff Straley 1934

The Treaty of Peace with Germany - 1919

Revenants of the German Empire - Sean Andrew Wempe 2019-05-22

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 civilizers" 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.

Historical Dictionary of the League of Nations - Anique H. M. van Ginneken 2006-01-16

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 Labor Day Raid - William R Miller 2019-05-10

Background WWI to 1938 Like many books about WWII, the story really begins with the Treaty of Versailles that ended WWI. President Wilson's isolationist Congress refused to ratify the Treaty version he had brought back and also refused to have the United States join the newly formed League of Nations. Without the moderating influence of Wilson, Lloyd George of England and Clemenceau of

France redrew the maps of Europe and the Middle East (the former Ottoman Empire) to suit the strategic interests of England and France. The Allies also imposed such crushing reparations on Germany and Austria that the subsequent runaway inflation and depression destroyed the their middle class. When the 1930's rolled around, it turned out to be the beginning of a remarkable period for Germany to get away with reversing many of the provisions and limitations of the Treaty of Versailles; This was, to a great degree, because the world in general and the League of Nations in particular were distracted by a whole series of major invasions and civil wars all over the world. The decade kicked off with Japan invading Manchuria. The League objected but took no substantive action. The United States, who perceived that Japan with its major army and navy (and associated air corps) represented a threat to America's position in the Pacific, began to impose increasing sanctions and embargos to try to force the Japanese to back off. The Japanese kept rolling south through China through the 30's, ignoring the League and resenting American interference. Next, in 1935, Mussolini invaded Ethiopia to expand Italy's colonies in western Africa. The League of Nations protested, with Britain taking the lead backed up by sanctions and diplomacy. France however, under Laval, seemed to provide only lukewarm support to the effort to restrain Mussolini. The other League member nations and the US did not strongly support the Ethiopian cause with money or armaments. In one of those "world turned upside down" moments, it was the Germans who ultimately supplied the modern arms the Ethiopians needed. While the war in Ethiopia

dragged on, civil war broke out in Spain in 1936. The attention of the world and the League of Nations now shifted to that conflict with Germany and Italy supporting the Fascist/Royalist rebels and the Soviet Union supporting the Loyalists. Under cover of all these distractions, Germany was able to get away with rearming and also with a series of "land grabs" without provoking any reaction by the League or the US. 1938 on This book picks up the narrative in 1938. It postulates an entirely different historical scenario from 1942 onward, triggered initially by the consequences of a chance encounter at a glider meet in Germany in 1938. The Labor Day Raid four years later, which is the subject of this book, was the final outcome of that meeting. That raid (had it actually occurred) could have become the centerpiece of a series of other events that did occur in 1942 that together would have tended to increase the (already strong) isolationist sentiment in the United States at the time. This could in turn have affected the results of the 1942 election in the US sufficiently so that WWII and its aftermath were radically altered. In order to preserve the "flow" of the story as it unravels, I have placed background information in Appendices, which the reader can refer to if seeking further detail. The material in the Appendices is all factual to the best of my knowledge. The fictional body of the book is woven around these and other factual information and events. The League of Nations - J.C. Smuts 1919

A League of nations - 1922

Germany and the League of Nations - Aaron Eli Botts 1930

The League of Nations and Racial

Persecution in Germany - Norman De Mattos Bentwich 1934

Protocol for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes - League of Nations. Assembly 1924

The Economic Weapon - Nicholas Mulder 2022

Tracing the history of economic sanctions from the blockades of World War I to the policing of colonial empires and the interwar confrontation with fascism, Nicholas Mulder combines political, economic, legal, and military history to reveal how a coercive wartime tool was adopted as an instrument of peacekeeping by the League of Nations. This timely study casts an overdue light on why sanctions are widely considered a form of war, and why their unintended consequences are so tremendous.

The Treaty of Peace and the Covenant of the League of Nations: As Negotiated Between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany - Germany Treaties 2022-10-27

The Idea of a League of Nations - Herbert George Wells 1919

League of Nations ... - Theodore Marburg 1918

The Federal Republic of Germany and

the United Nations - Heinz Dröge 1967

Transnational Education between The League of Nations and China - Kaiyi Li 2021-10-14

This volume examines transnational educational transfer between China and the League of Nations during the interwar period. By analysing the educational activities of the League of Nations with China, the book enriches the study of the history of the League of Nations by turning the focus to affairs that exceed the scope of traditional international relation and focusing on ways in which international organizations engaged in international educational endeavors. Adopting a transnational perspective, the book moves beyond conventional national-centered historiography, thus contributing to the understanding of how educational ideas, media, and policies circulate between different nations.

ECONOMIC WAR AND A LEAGUE OF NATIONS, OR WHY GERMANY MUST PAY (CLASSIC REPRINT). - J. S. HECHT 2022

The Lights that Failed - Zara S. Steiner 2007

"In 'The Lights that Failed', Steiner challenges the assumption that the Treaty of Versailles led to the opening of a second European war and provides an analysis of the attempts to reconstruct Europe during the 1920s"-OCLC