

WORLD WAR I

AFTERMATH & IMPACT



WORLD WAR I IN EUROPE

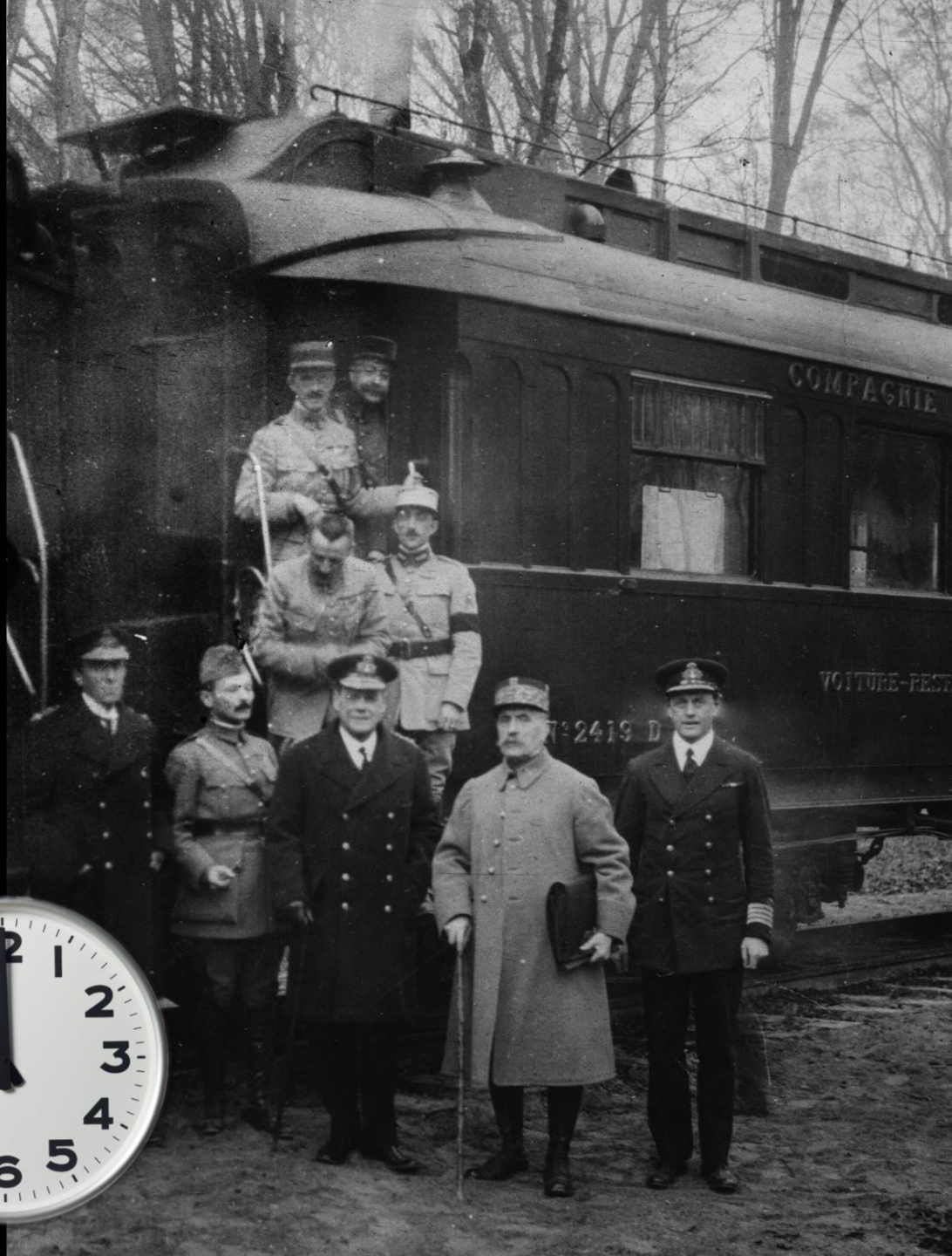


Armistice

11/11

1918

11:00 AM





c. 37-40 million Casualties



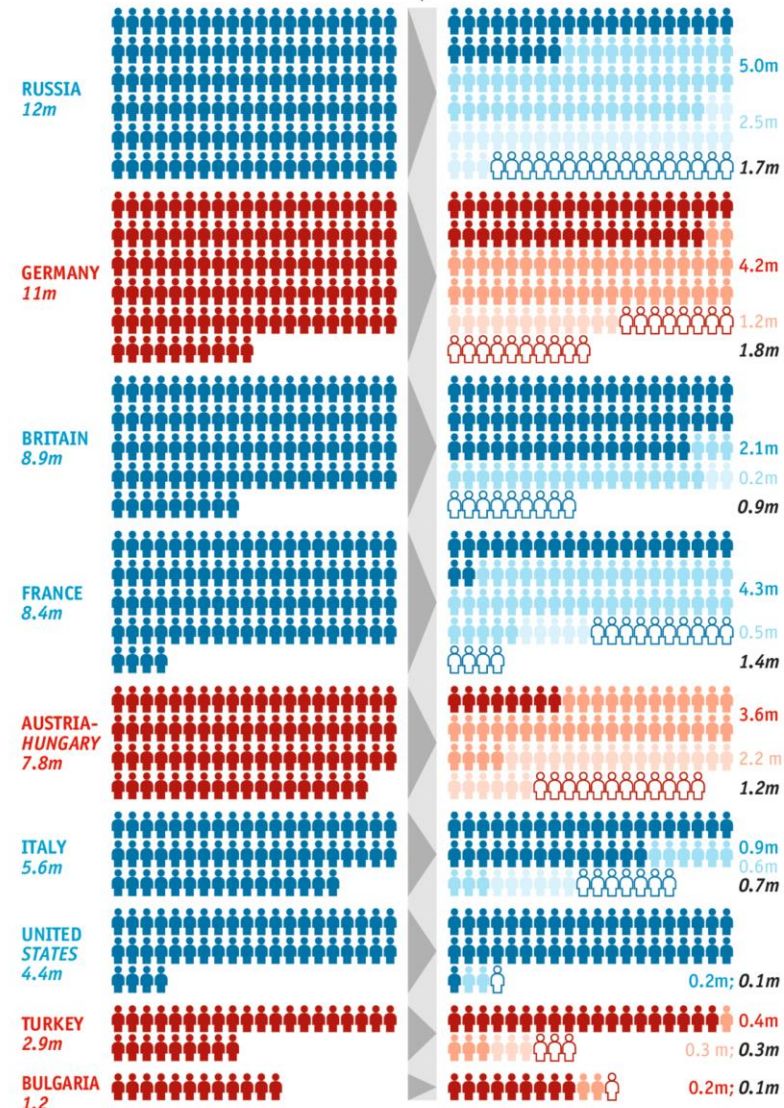
The first world war

Mobilised forces greater than 1m

1x = 100,000 combatants

Casualties:
ALLIED FORCES **CENTRAL POWERS**
 Wounded
 Prisoners & missing
 Killed

WWI
 July 28th 1914 to
 November 11th 1918



Total*, m: Forces = 62.1 Wounded = 20.9 Prisoners & missing = 7.5 Killed = 8.1

Source: United States Department of Justice

*Featured countries only



EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

BY

THE NUMBER OF DEATHS IN WW1

MORE AT

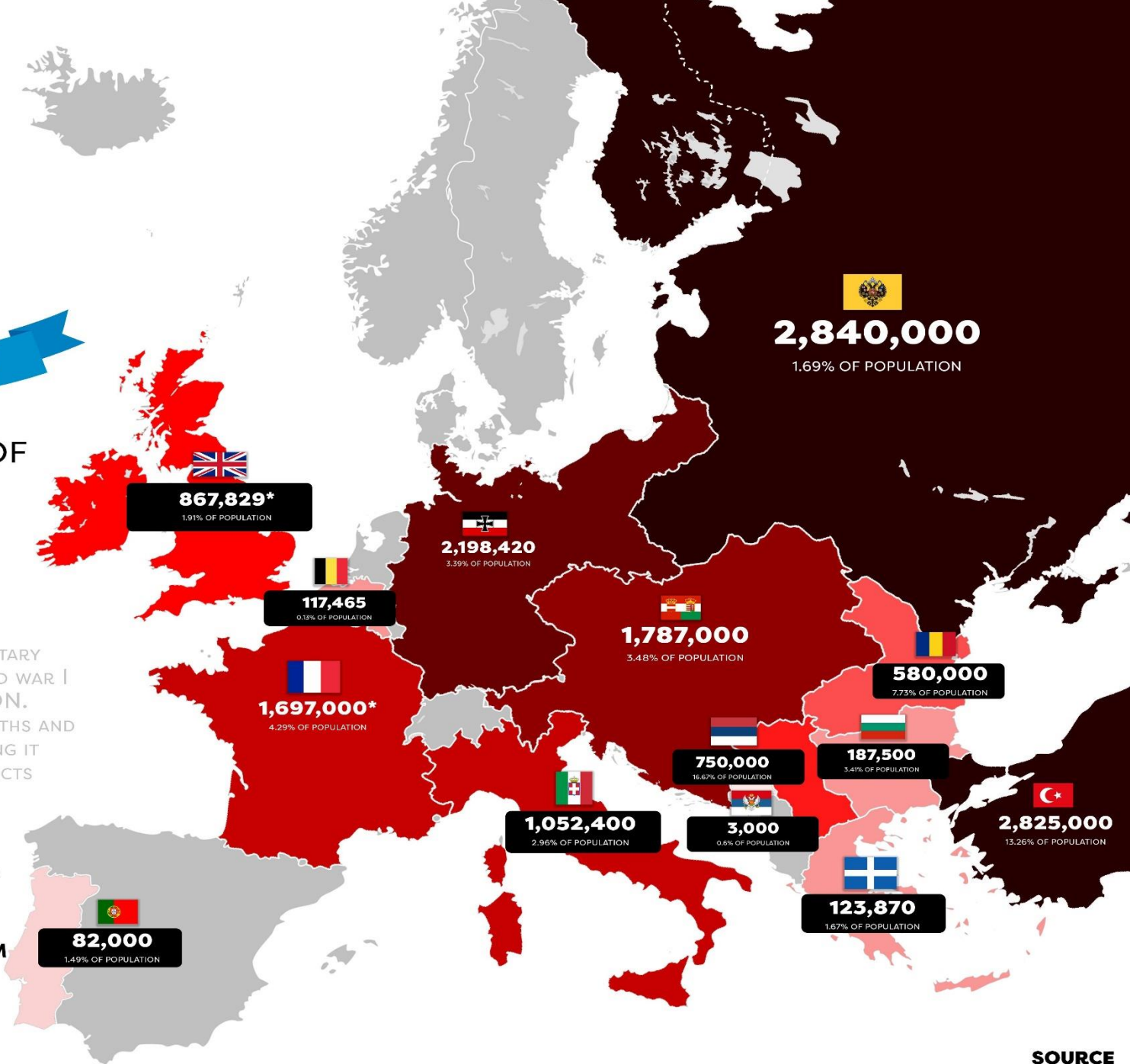
HISTORYNUTSHELL.COM

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MILITARY AND CIVILIAN CASUALTIES IN WORLD WAR I WAS MORE THAN 41 MILLION. THERE WERE OVER 18 MILLION DEATHS AND 23 MILLION WOUNDED, RANKING IT AMONG THE DEADLIEST CONFLICTS IN HUMAN HISTORY.

MINOR COUNTRIES NOT INCLUDED.
MINIMUM VALUES SHOWN.

MORE MAPS AT
HISTORYNUTSHELL.COM

CHECK YOUTUBE AT
NUTSHELL.FUN



*BRITAIN INCLUDES COLONIES BUT NOT DOMINIONS / FRANCE INCLUDES COLONIAL FORCES

[HTTPS://EN.WIKIPEDIA.ORG/WIKI/WORLD_WAR_I_CASUALTIES](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_I_casualties)

SOURCE







THE BRAINERD DAILY DISPATCH

Volume 18, Number 137

BRAINERD, MINNESOTA MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1918

Price Three Cents

ARMISTICE IS SIGNED GERMANY SURRENDERS

By United Press

Washington, Nov. 11, 2:30 a. m.---
Government at Washington officially
announced the signing of the armistice
by Germany, which occurred at 5:00 a. m. Paris time.
Hostilities ceased at 11 a. m. News from Washington flashed to St. Paul 30
seconds after announcement was made.



OUR FLAG



OUR FLAG

President Reads Armistice Terms

(By United Press)

Washington, Nov. 11—President Wilson today addressed the joint session of Congress at one o'clock regarding the armistice terms which brought Germany to surrender, ending the war.

The allied armistice terms accepted by Germany as read by President Wilson to the joint session of congress at one o'clock this afternoon includes: Cessation of hostilities, evacuation of invaded territory, including Alsace Lorraine and Luxembourg, surrender of a vast amount of guns and equipment, the evacuation of the left bank of the Rhine, surrender of the vast amount of rolling stock in the occupied territories, abandonment of the Bucharest and Brest treaties, unconditional surrender of all German forces in East Africa, the concentration of air craft at stipulated points, the evacuation of all Black Sea ports, the restoration of all allied and United States merchant vessels, duration of the armistice to 30 days, reparation for all damages done, and the surrender of scores of submarines and larger vessels.

"America Gains All She Fought For."

---PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON.

Washington--President Wilson to-day issued the following proclamation: My fellow countrymen--the armistice was signed this morning. Everything for which America fought has been accomplished. It will now be our fortunate duty to assist by example, by sober friendly counsel and by material aid in the establishment of just democracy throughout the world, Signed, WOODROW WILSON, President.

American Boys Delighted Laughed and Sang

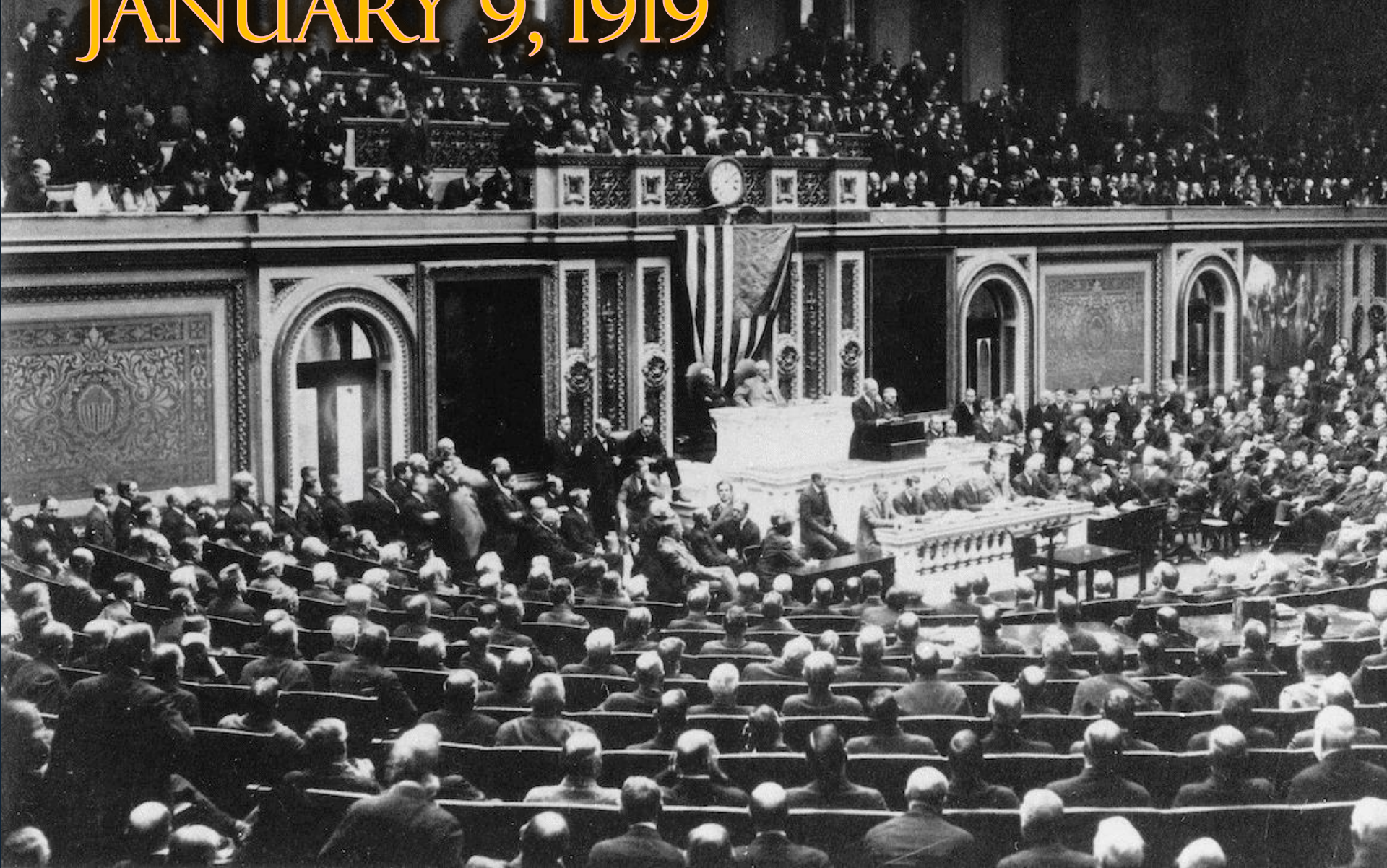
BY WEBB MILLER

(United Press Staff Correspondent.)

With the Americans in France, Nov. 11--Motorcycle couriers tore along the road shouting "It's All Over, Boys!" The marching columns tired and unappetized, were galvanized into new life. They shouted, laughed and sang. It was easy to tell who had heard and who had not. Grim men were turned instantly into laughing boys. With watches in their hand the gunners continued pouring fourteen inch and smaller shells far into the German rear until the last minute.

WILSON'S 14 POINTS SPEECH

JANUARY 9, 1919



KEY ELEMENTS

FREE TRADE

ARMS REDUCTION

SELF-DETERMINATION

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

THE FOURTEEN POINTS

These were defined by President Wilson in an address to Congress on January 8, 1918. Summarized they are:

1. "Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at."
2. Freedom of the seas, in peace and war.
3. Equality of trade conditions.
4. Reduction of armaments.
5. Adjustment of colonial claims with reference to the wishes of the governed population.
6. Evacuation of all Russian territory.
7. Evacuation and restoration of Belgium.
8. Evacuation of French territory, restoration of Alsace-Lorraine.
9. Readjustment of Italy's frontiers along lines of nationality.
10. Autonomous development for the peoples of Austria-Hungary.
11. Independence of Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro.
12. Relinquishment of Turkish control over non-Turkish populations.
13. Erection of an independent Polish state, with free and secure access to the sea.
14. A League of Nations to guarantee independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

mois, 56,650 sq. miles
comparison with Europe



SAN LUIS OBISPO DAILY TELEGRAM

13TH YEAR—No. 183.

One Month after Aug. 14th, 1918. Pay 10¢ by the year and 5¢ a day.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1918.

There may be a better climate than San Luis Obispo—let us see.

PRICE 5 CENTS

WILSON ASKS PEACE EXTRA
EXTRA
SON'S 14 CENTSThousands Gather for
Celebration When News
of Peace Move Comes

Several thousand people gathered at the ringing of the fire bell and blowing of the whistles, when news of the celebration of the war was received at the city hall.

The Municipal Band, the City Band and the House Chorus sang "America" and within a few minutes a monster parade was under way. A number of men and women of all ages took part in the parade.

Usually it is rather difficult to get many people to walk in a parade, most of them preferring to stand on the sidewalks and play the part of spectators. Not so last night. Hundreds of men and women of all ages took part in the parade. The House Chorus and the Municipal Band sang "America" and within a few minutes a monster parade was under way.

There was little or no attempt to form the line but every one was able to find a place in it.

"Toboggan" Dispatches Break

Parade started from Church and Higuera streets, then on Church to Monterey to the Plaza. The parade was very large and the crowd was very enthusiastic.

The cheering, shouting and waving of the flags was very loud and the crowd was very enthusiastic.

As soon as quiet could be secured the United Press dispatches to The Telegram were read. Each was received with cheer and song. The crowd almost went wild when the dispatch stating that the peace

move is to be made in conformity with President Wilson's terms. Some most disinterested citizens forgot their duty and a bunch of college boys at the city hall.

The Municipal Band played "America" and thousands of voices joined in singing the old song as cheer to the peace move.

The big crowd was asked, "Who do you want to speak to?" and, without a dissenting voice, the answer came, "Habbick." So "Habbick" it was who delivered one of those rapid, far-reaching, heart-throbbing speeches such as only Rev. J. D. Habbick can give.

Habbick Thrills the Crowd

The speaker said in part: "You have heard the news and the statement that it has been confirmed from more than one source. It is no doubt authentic and we are fully justified in accepting it."

"Germany is asking for peace under the terms dictated in President Wilson's speech of January 8, the first of his speeches of September 27."

"I want to say to you that these are the only terms under which Germany will obtain peace with this country."

Mr. Habbick said:

"Even though the conditions should be limited to accept peace under such conditions (which they are not) the people would never stand for other terms. (Cries of 'Never' from the thousands of people.)"

"This is a time for rejoicing because it looks like the beginning of the end. But there is perhaps in the mind of each of us on the question, 'Is it possible that Germany is but playing for time?' I do not believe it. I think she is about through. But this must not be allowed to make us to sleep up on the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign. If Germany is not in earnest her principal reason for making such an announcement as just read would be to kill this loan. There must be no let up. We must raise every dollar of our quota and the country must take every bond offered."

"We must show Germany that we are not to be taken in. We are not ready to come to our terms she must fight. Our boys are there, more are ready to go and we will fight to the finish in support of the principles outlined by President Wilson."

"As for the request: 'Buy bonds and then lay down bonds so that glad day when our boys shall come home may be brought nearer.'"

"I am all both forward in that day when our boys and my boy shall come back. The war may come back and be fought with pain of the wounds, but he is not my boy and we know that he has done his duty. He is bringing an end to the things for which Germany has stood."

At the conclusion of Mr. Habbick's remarks the Municipal Band played in selection.

Mr. Parker of Los Angeles was introduced as a man who has been selected for overseas service with the U. S. M. C. A. Mr. Parker received well the ovation.

"The Day Next Door." He was compelled to respond with another and gave "The Little Red Flag With Its Four Blue Stars," also a song.

Head Meeting Sunday Afternoon

Announcement of the meeting of Liberty fund campaign workers to be held Sunday afternoon.

(Turn to Page 4, Column 3.)

WILSON THE
MAN OF HOUR

Fourteen Terms of Peace to Go Down in History as a Second Declaration of Independence, Say Diplomats.



Washington, Oct. 6.—(United Press.)—Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, is the man of the hour. His fourteen terms of peace to go down in history as a second declaration of independence, say diplomats.

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NO PEACE TALK UNTIL
GERMAN TROOPS LEAVE
FRANCE, BELGIUM, RUSSIA

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—There will be no peace talk until German troops leave Belgium, France and Russia. This is the answer that officials and diplomats made today to reports that Germany is sending a request for peace negotiations.

That Prince Max would propose a cessation of hostilities was expected, and ask for a discussion of war aims raised by President Wilson.

Germany's greatest peace offensive is on the way, according to all views here. Seeing her doom in the field of battle she is now entering into a string of clever peace maneuvers in the hope that she can stave off the fate that is ahead of her.

Military officials warn against any feeling that the end of the war is at hand.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 6.—Prince Maximilian of Baden, the new German chancellor, announced in the Reichstag that he is communicating his request for peace negotiations to President Wilson through Switzerland, according to dispatches received here today.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—What newspaper comment has been heard so far regarding the latest peace move by the Central Powers is a flat declaration to even consider the proposal. Dispatches reaching here show that Germany has offered to negotiate peace on a basis of President Wilson's terms laid down in his speeches, but has failed to make any concession that would prove acceptable to the allies.

The text of the Austrian note, which will be transmitted to President Wilson, bears the same line that former efforts have borne.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—Former newspapers today turn their backs on the latest attempt of the Central Powers to negotiate a peace. The front pages of these Paris newspapers today bear the statement that the only possible armistice must come from a French victory in Champagne.

The Lamatin declared: "An armistice means that it is possible for Germany to avoid defeat."

Europe is fully convinced in awaiting the president's opinion.

THIS DAY IN THE WAR.

Oct. 4, 1917. The British navy sank the German submarine U-101 in the Atlantic.

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PREVIOUS PEACE EFFORTS
AND WHY THEY HAVE FAILED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The most spectacular peace effort yet forth during the war was that made by Pope Benedict on Aug. 15, 1917, when the pontiff appealed to all powers to bring the war to an end.

The pope suggested disarmament, evacuation of the captured territory of France and Belgium, revivification of German colonies, and settlement of political and territorial questions on a conciliatory spirit for the common weal.

All the principal belligerents replied to the pope's message. President Wilson was the first, on Aug. 15.

The pope's appeal, which the United States in the world from the arrival of President Wilson, was met by an argument and faithless secretary. His highness, the German emperor, and the German people, asserted that the United States would willingly give up its rights and interests subject to the popular will. The pope disavowed any intention to interfere in the peace negotiations.

In contradistinction to the pope's appeal, the United States, in the peace negotiations, declared in favor of immediate action. The peace negotiations, however, were not completed, because the

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WORLD HAS FOUGHT THROUGH
FOUR YEARS OF BLOODSHED

The world has fought through four years and two months of bloodshed and death. The world has fought through four years and two months of bloodshed and death.

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MEANWHILE IN RUSSIA

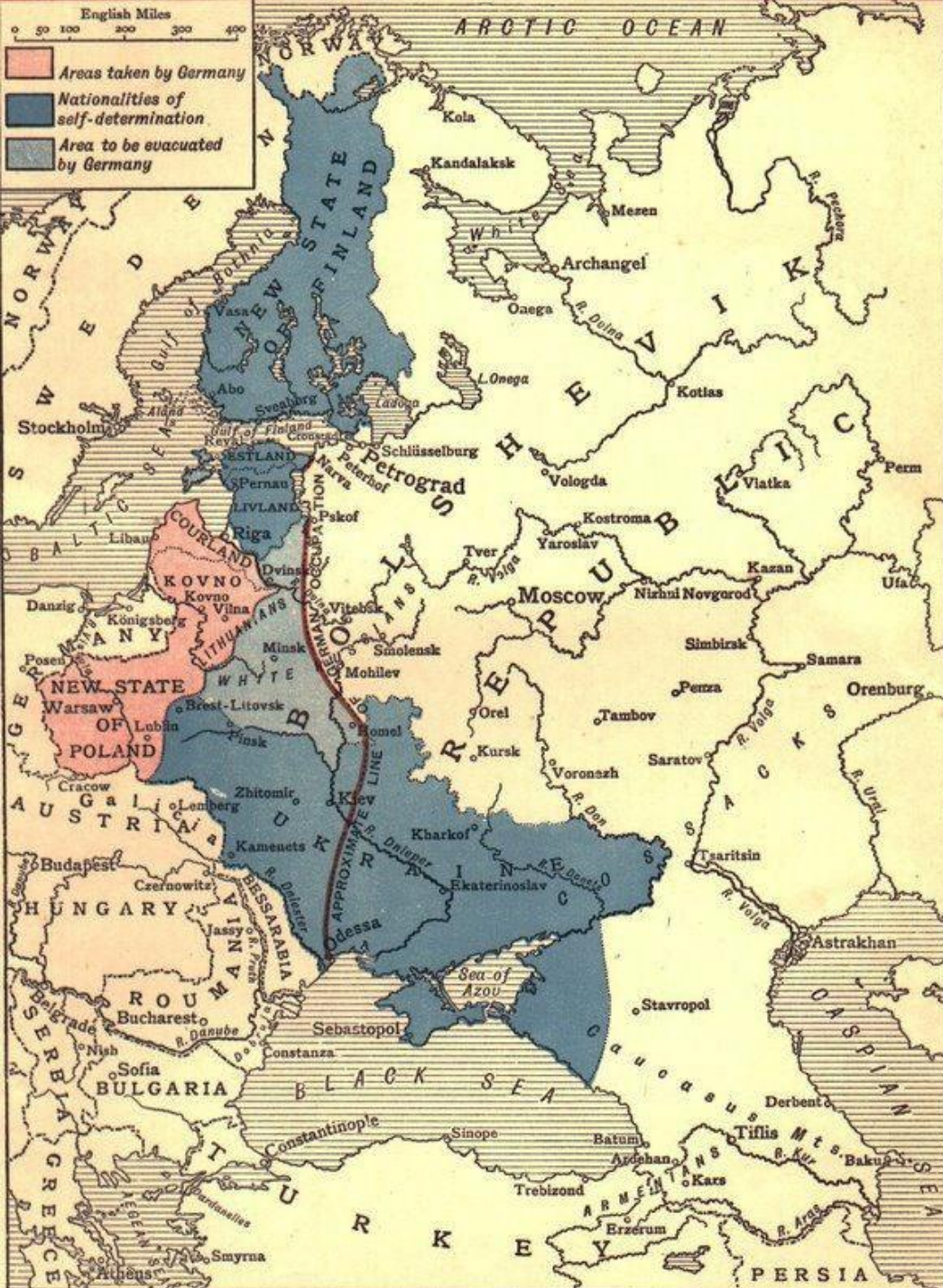
REVOLUTION SPIRALS INTO CIVIL WAR

VLADIMIR LENIN



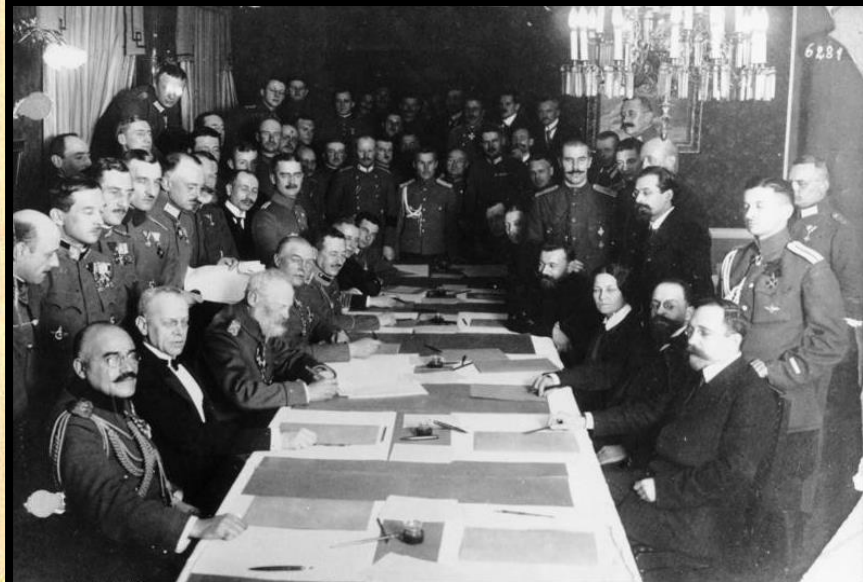
Mensheviks vs. Bolsheviks





Treaty of Brest-Litovsk March 1918

RUSSIA SUES FOR PEACE WITH
THE CENTRAL POWERS &
SECEDES 1 MILLION SQ. MILES



Russian Revolution and Civil War, 1905–1922

INTERACTIVE



REDS vs. WHITES







MURDERED JULY 17, 1918



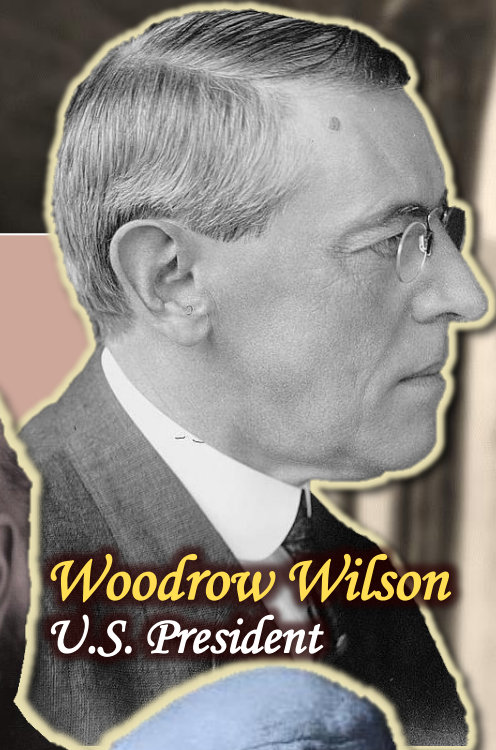
PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE

JANUARY 18, 1919



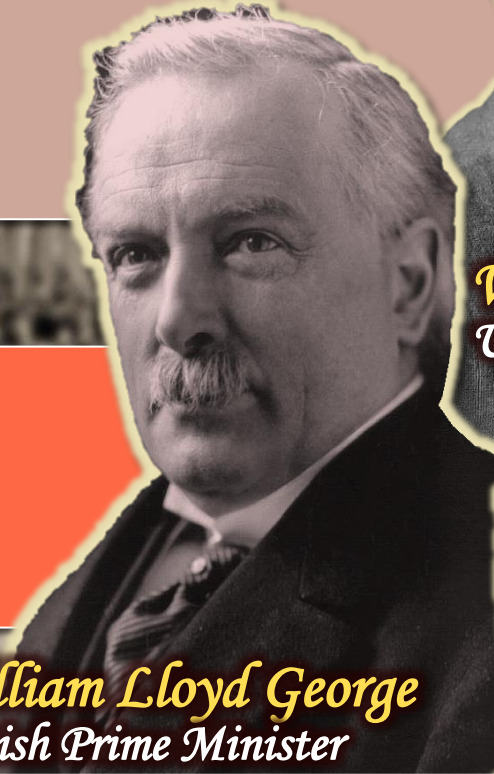
THE BIG THREE

WANTED A FAIR PEACE & TO
MAKE THE WORLD SAFER
THROUGH LEAGUE OF N



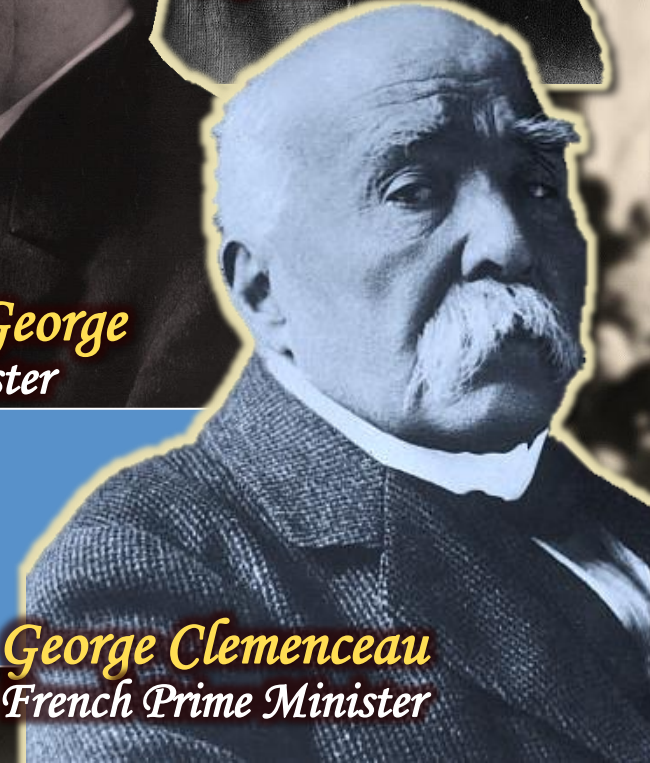
Woodrow Wilson
U.S. President

WANTED JUSTICE & PAYMENT
FROM GERMANY: AND TO
STRENGTHEN THE EMPIRE



William Lloyd George
British Prime Minister

WANTED REVENGE & TO PUNISH
& WEAKEN GERMANY

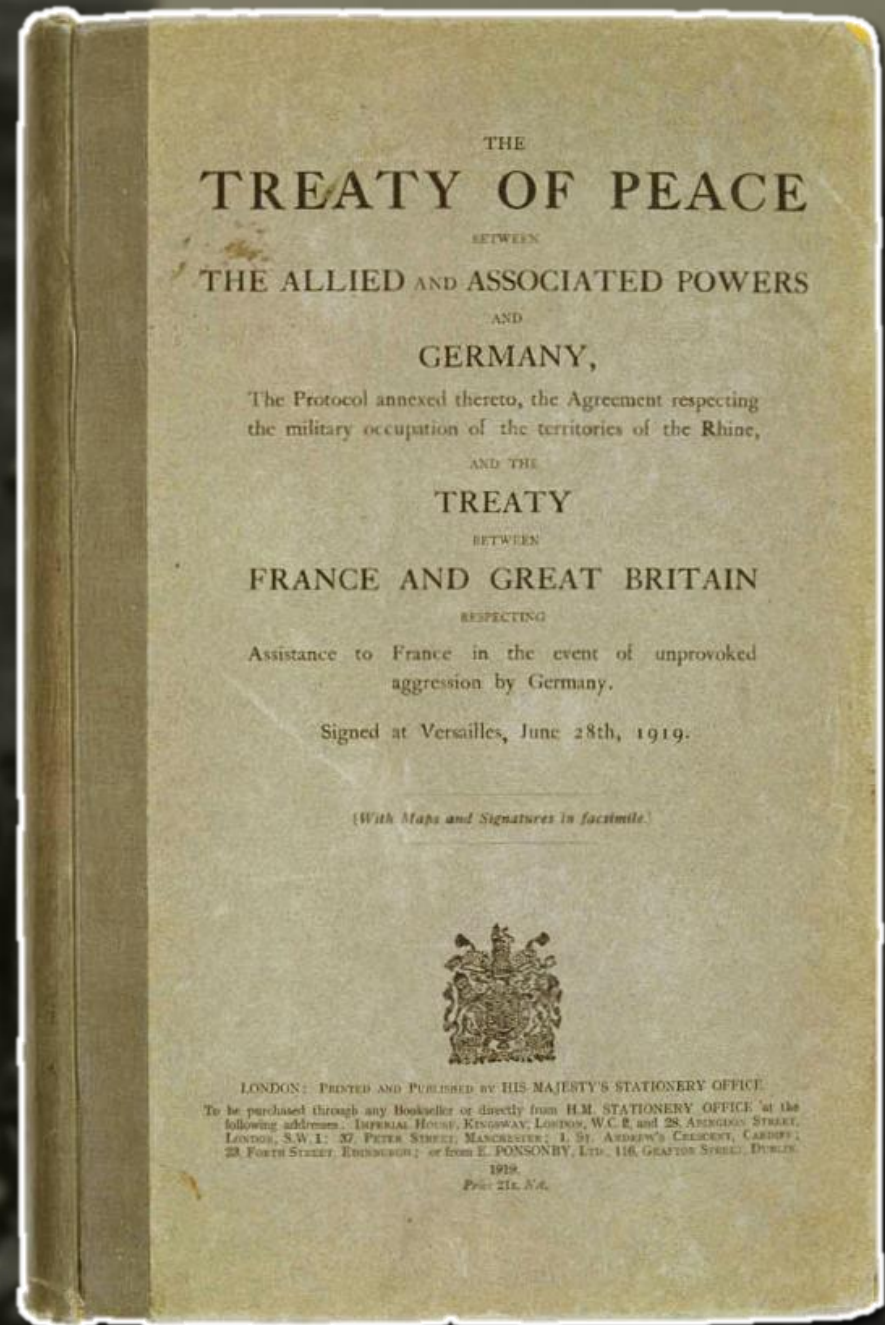


George Clemenceau
French Prime Minister

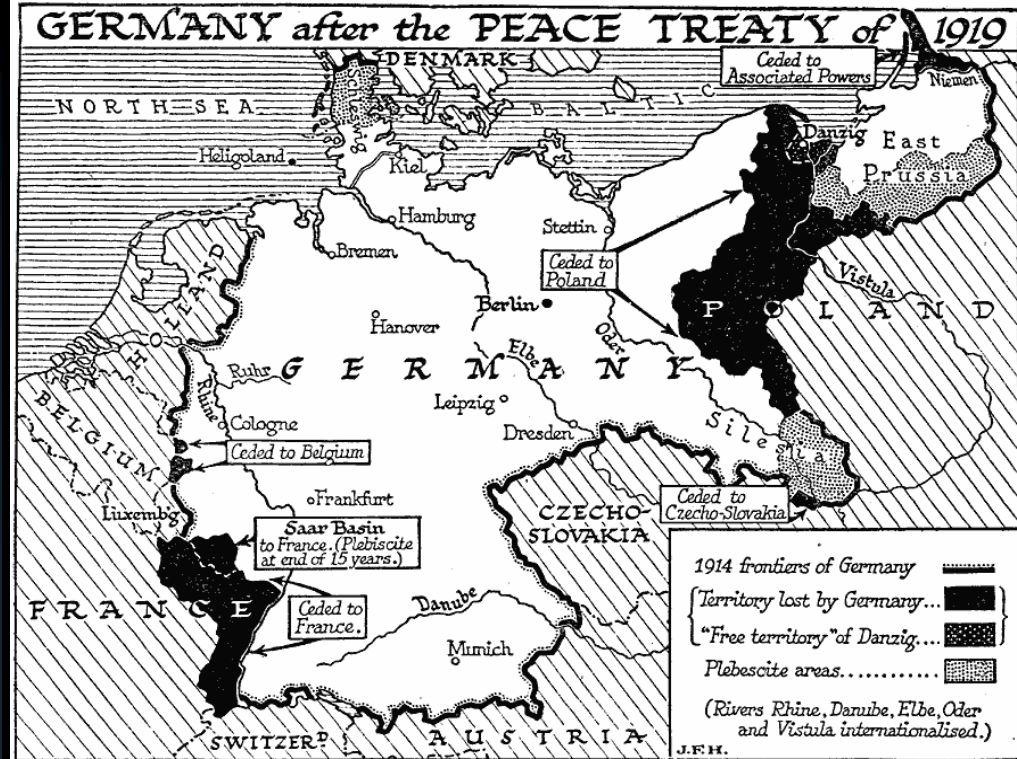
“The Allied and Associated Governments affirm and Germany accepts the responsibility of Germany and her allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied and Associated Governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies.”

Article 231

Treaty of Versailles (1919)



GERMANY
LOST 25,000 SQ. MILES
LOSS OF COLONIES
ARMY OF 100,000
LIMITED WEAPONS & NO SUBS
PAY \$132 BILLION (\$400 B)



GERMAN GOV COLLAPSES & REPLACED WITH THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC



KAISER WILHELM II

ABDICATION NOV 1918

PAUL VON HINDENBURG

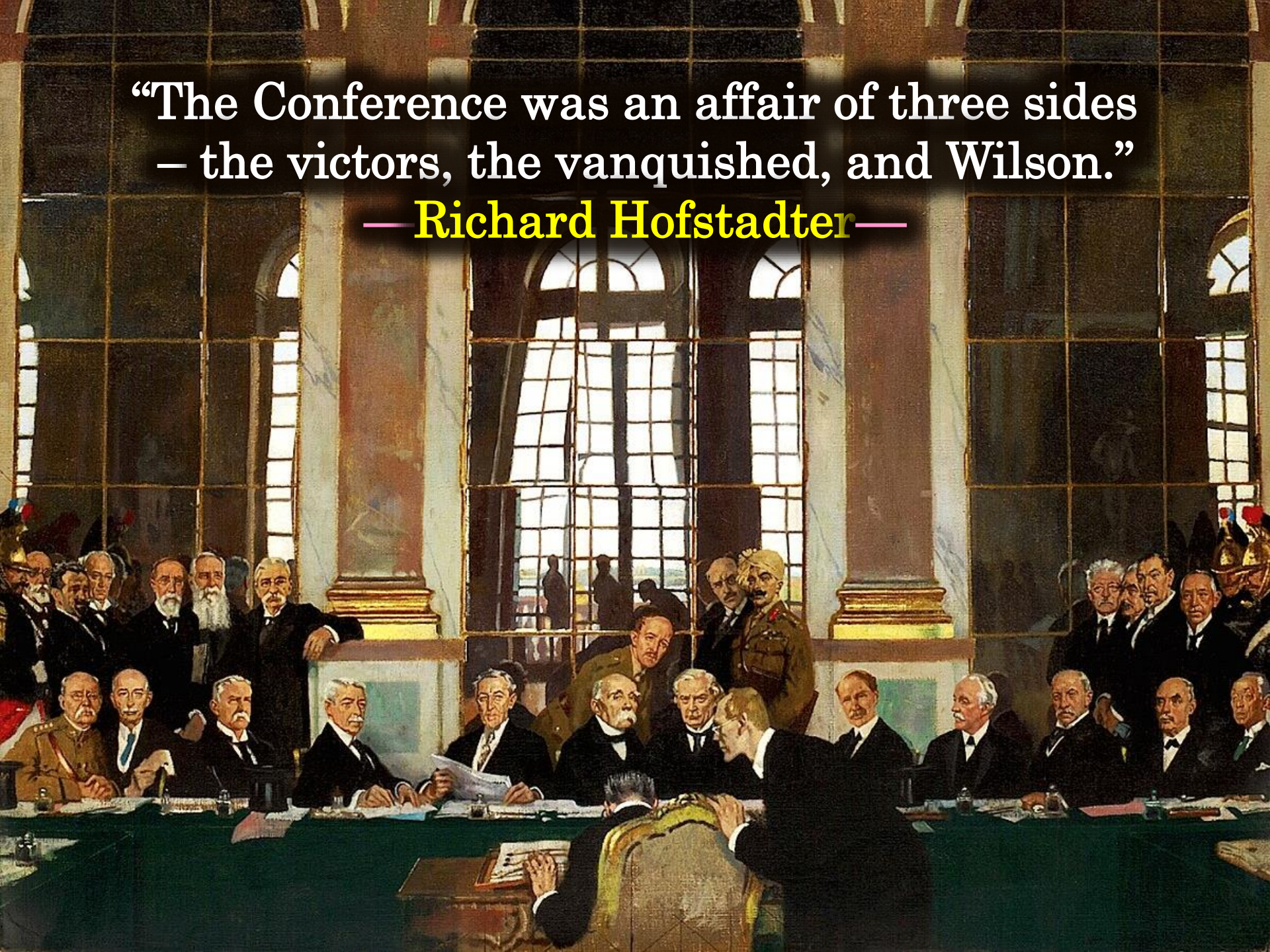
1847-1934

FAMED GERMAN
MILITARY COMMANDER

BECAME PRESIDENT OF
THE WEIMAR REPUBLIC



**“The Conference was an affair of three sides
– the victors, the vanquished, and Wilson.”
—Richard Hofstadter—**



1914



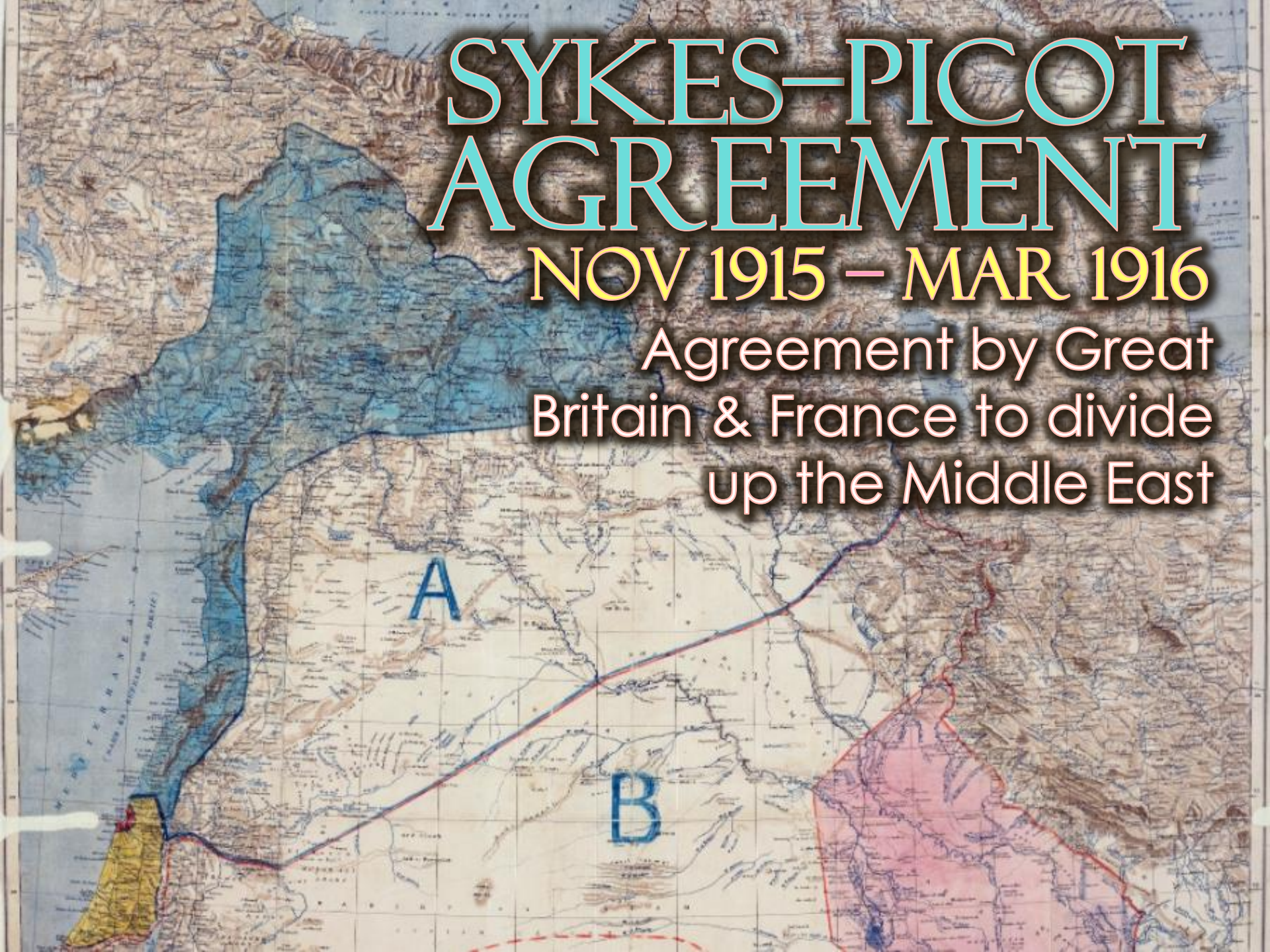
1919

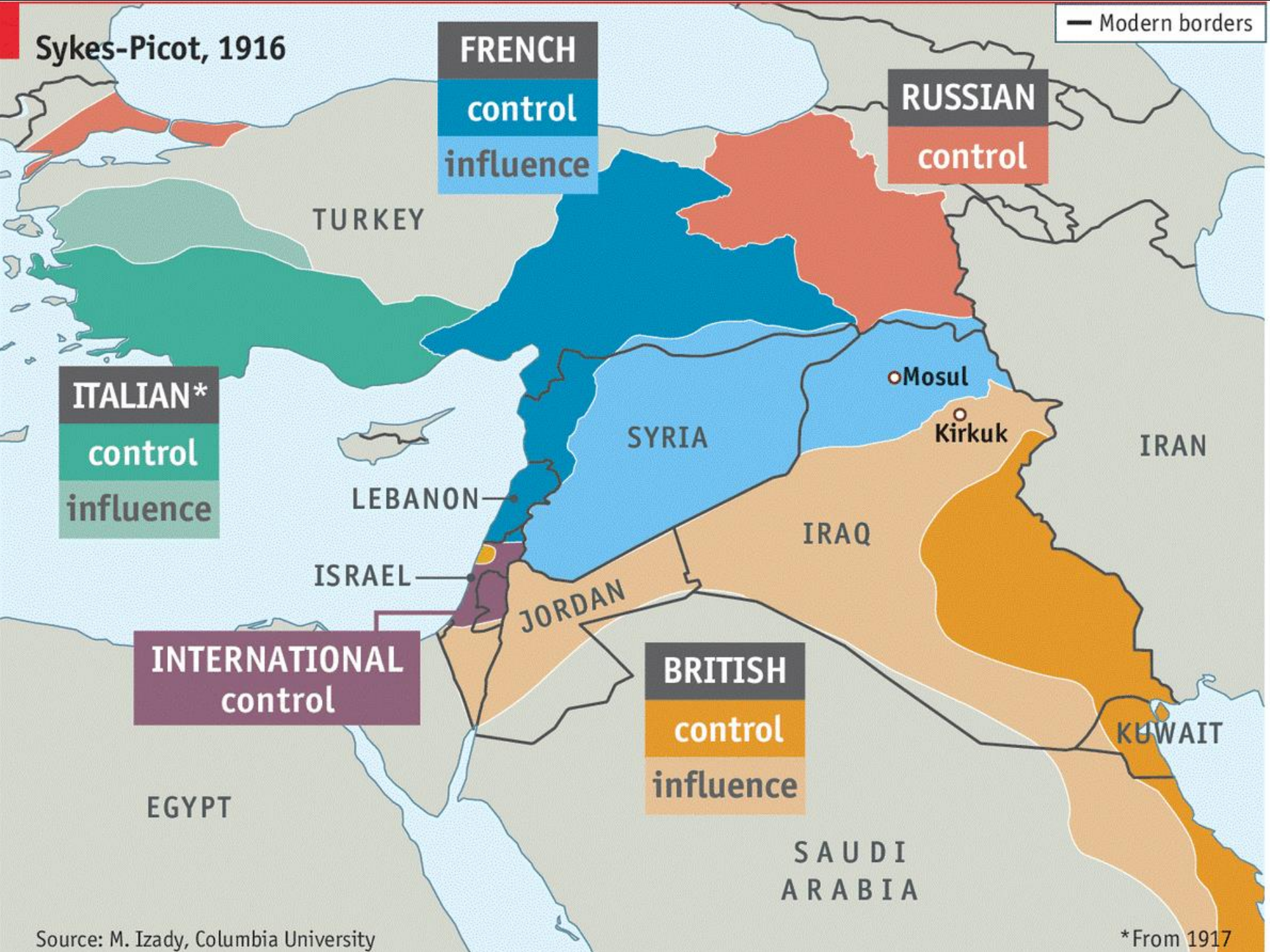


SYKES-PICOT AGREEMENT

NOV 1915 – MAR 1916

Agreement by Great
Britain & France to divide
up the Middle East





Source: M. Izady, Columbia University

*From 1917

BALFOUR DECLARATION

NOVEMBER 1917

Great Britain
announcing
support to
establish a
Jewish state in
the Middle East

Foreign Office,
November 2nd, 1917.

Dear Lord Rothschild,

I have much pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations which has been submitted to, and approved by, the Cabinet

His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country"

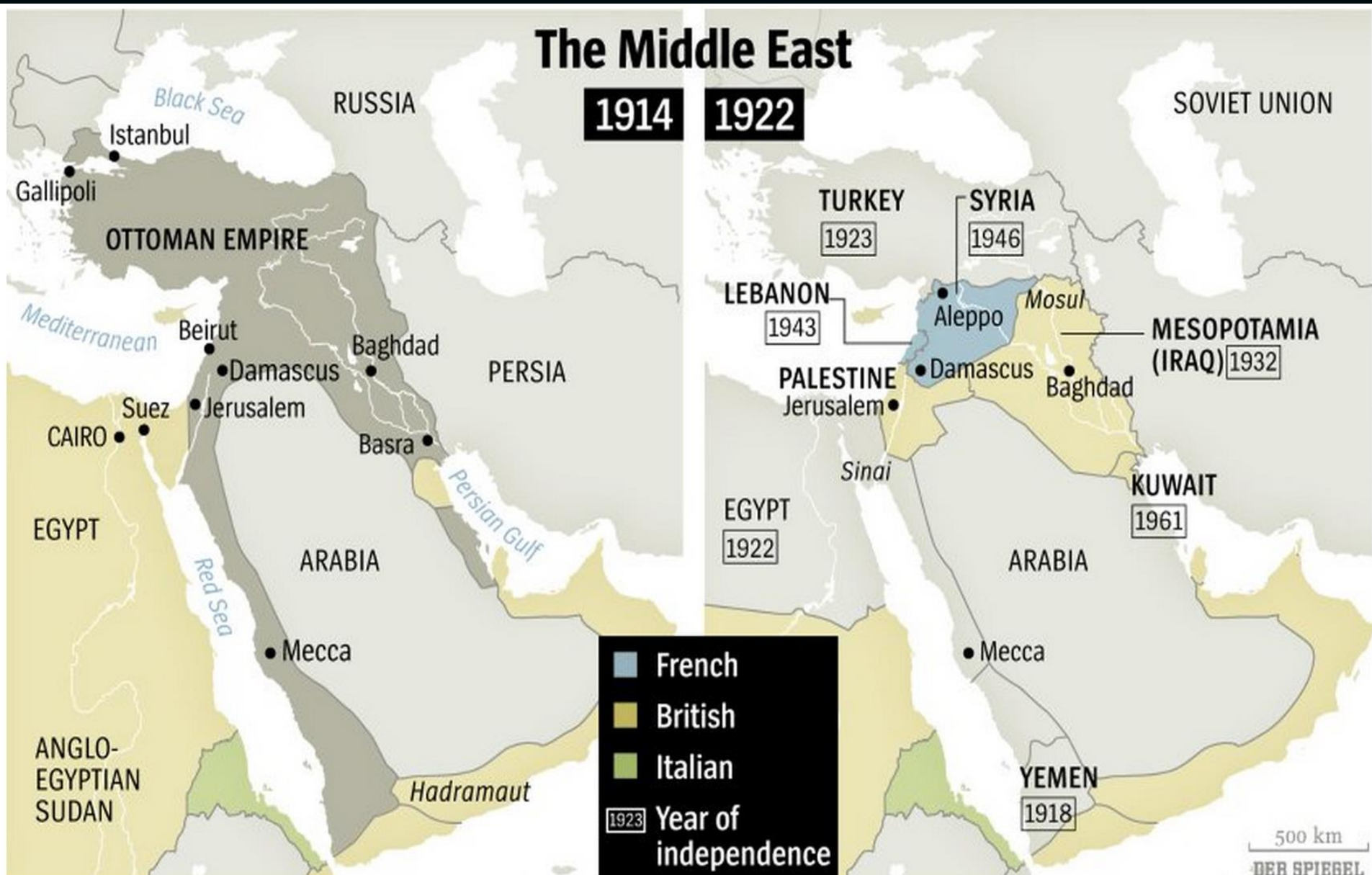
I should be grateful if you would bring this declaration to the knowledge of the Zionist Federation.

Y. in
Arthur Balfour

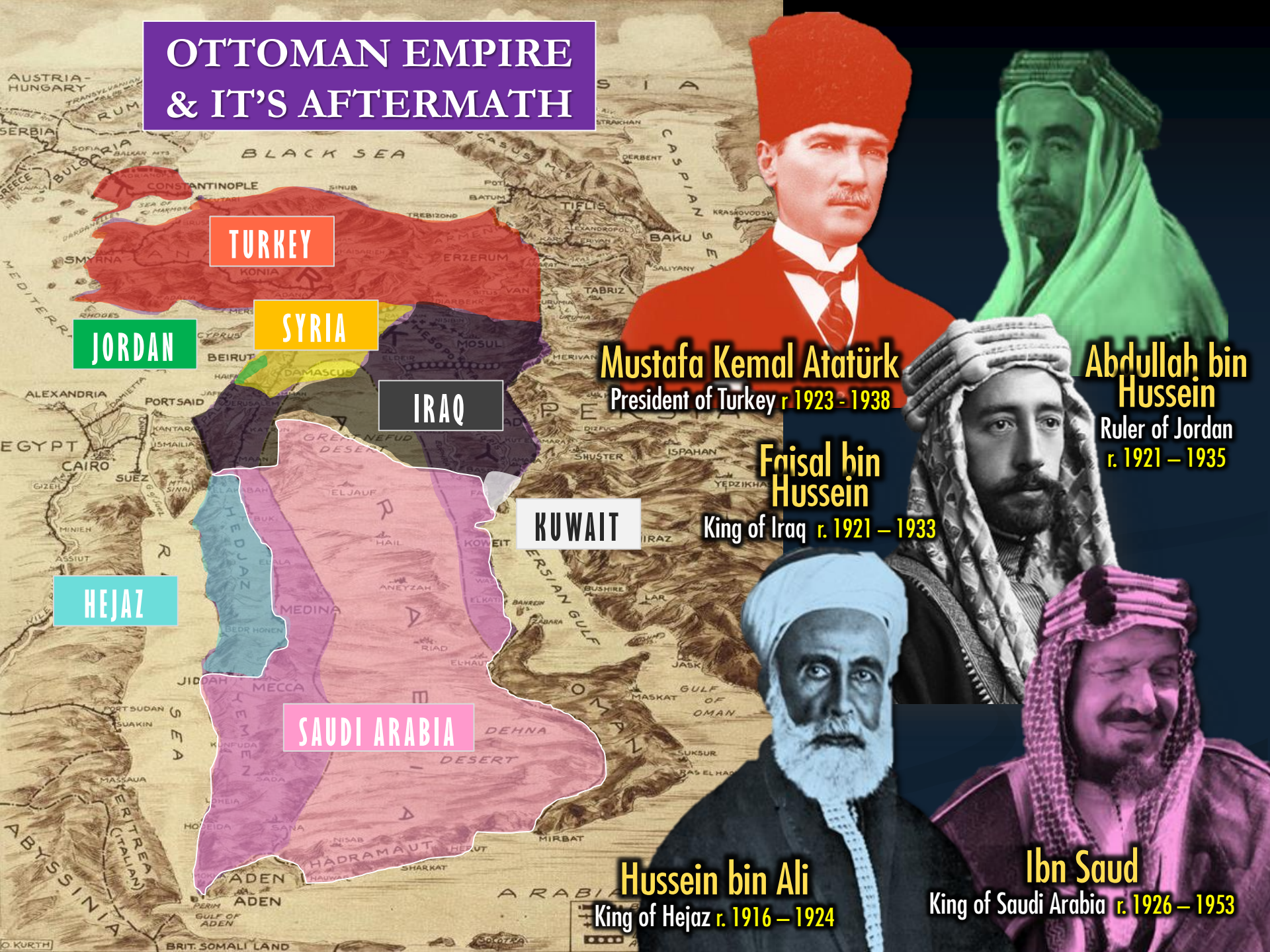
The Middle East

1914

1922



OTTOMAN EMPIRE & IT'S AFTERMATH



TURKEY

JORDAN

SYRIA

IRAQ

KUWAIT

HEJAZ

SAUDI ARABIA

Mustafa Kemal Atatürk
President of Turkey r. 1923 - 1938

Abdullah bin Hussein
Ruler of Jordan r. 1921 - 1935

Faisal bin Hussein
King of Iraq r. 1921 - 1933

Hussein bin Ali
King of Hejaz r. 1916 - 1924

Ibn Saud
King of Saudi Arabia r. 1926 - 1953



ARCTIC OCEAN

Area of inset

RUSSIAN EMPIRE

MONGOLIA

CHINESE REPUBLIC

JAPAN

PACIFIC OCEAN

INDIAN OCEAN

ATLANTIC OCEAN

PACIFIC OCEAN

Alaska

CANADA

UNITED STATES

MEXICO

British Honduras

CUBA

Jamaica

HAITI

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Puerto Rico (United States)

GUATEMALA

EL SALVADOR

NICARAGUA

COSTA RICA

PANAMA

Galapagos Islands (Ecuador)

VENEZUELA

British Guiana

Dutch Guiana

French Guiana

COLOMBIA

ECUADOR

PERU

BOLIVIA

PARAGUAY

CHILE

ARGENTINA

URUGUAY

Easter Island (Chile)

Falkland Islands (Britain)

Greenland (Denmark)

French Morocco

Tripolitania

Algeria

Cyrenaica

Egypt

Kuwait

Qatar

Trucial Oman

Oman

Goa

Aden

French Somaliland

British Somaliland

Italian Somaliland

Eritrea

Sudan

French Equatorial Africa

Nigeria

Togo

French West Africa

Gambia

Portuguese Guinea

Sierra Leone

LIBERIA

Gold Coast

Rio Muni

French Equatorial Africa

Cameroon

Belgian Congo

Uganda

British East Africa

Ethiopia

German East Africa

Nyasaland

Angola

Northern Rhodesia

Southern Rhodesia

German South-West Africa

Bechuanaland

Union of South Africa

Swaziland

Basutoland

Madagascar

Madagascar

PERSIA

AFGHANISTAN

TIBET

NEPAL

INDIA

Burma

SIAM

French Indo-China

Hong Kong (Britain)

Philippine Islands

Ceylon

Malay states

Borneo

Celebes

Sumatra

Dutch East Indies

Java

Timor

Indonesian

Guinea

Papua

New Guinea

German New Guinea

Solomon Islands (Britain)

Ellice Islands (Britain)

Fiji Islands (Britain)

New Hebrides (Britain/France)

New Caledonia (France)

AUSTRALIA

NEW ZEALAND

- | | | |
|------------------|---------|---------------|
| Austro-Hungarian | French | Portuguese |
| Belgian | German | Russian |
| British | Italian | Spanish |
| Dutch | Ottoman | United States |

Gray areas are not part of any empire



0 1,000 2,000 Miles
0 1,000 2,000 Kilometers



ARCTIC OCEAN

Area of inset

PACIFIC OCEAN

INDIAN OCEAN

ATLANTIC OCEAN

PACIFIC OCEAN

- | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| Belgian territory | German territory | Spanish territory |
| British empire and dominions | Italian territory | United States territory |
| Dutch territory | Japanese territory | League of Nations mandate |
| French territory | Portuguese territory | ITALY Founding member of League of Nations, 1919 |



0 1,000 2,000 Miles
0 1,000 2,000 Kilometers

The Greatest Moment in History

Exclusive Photographs by HELEN JOHNS KIRTLAND and LUCIAN SWIFT KIRTLAND, *Leslie's Staff Correspondents*

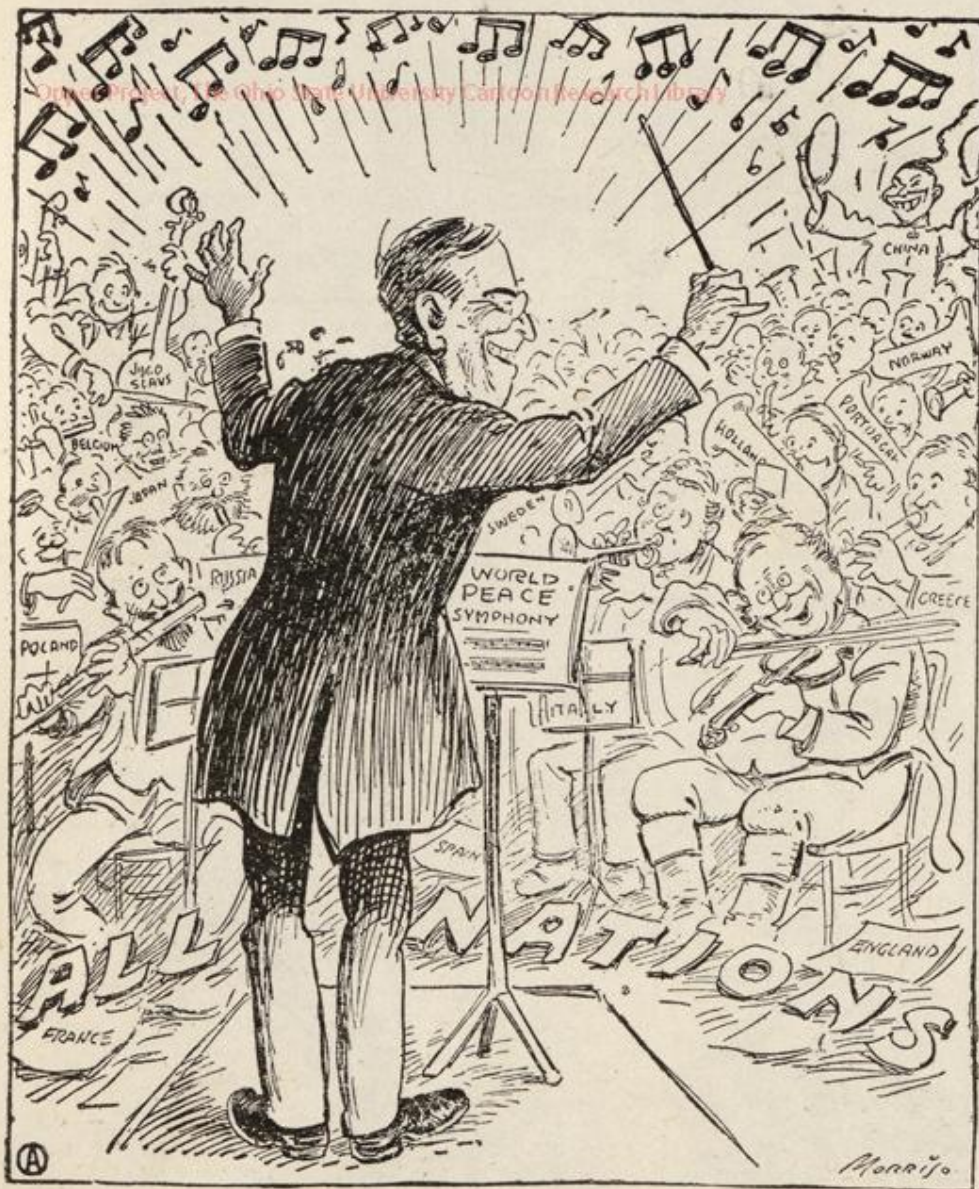


The signing of the Peace Treaty at Versailles on June 28th formally ended the greatest war in the history of the world, and as the German delegates attached their signatures the thoughts of many turned back to the days of 1871 when Bismarck imposed his stern conditions on the French delegates in the same hall.





THE GAP IN THE BRIDGE.



© George Matthew Adams

CAN HE PRODUCE THE HARMONY?

From the *Citizen* (Brooklyn, N. Y.)



REAR VIEW.

—Orr in the *Chicago Tribune*.

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE 1920





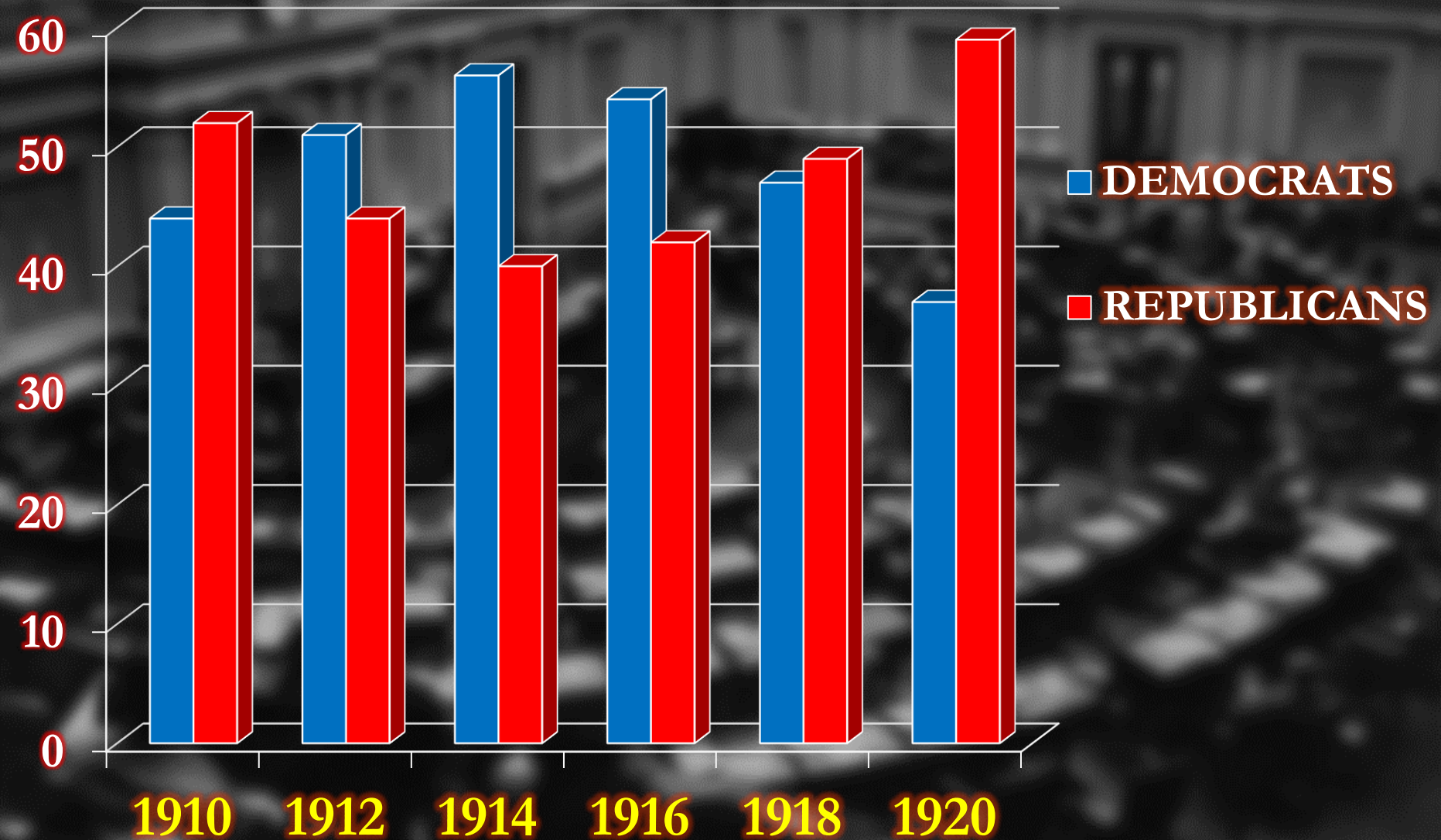


**“[The President] shall have Power,
by and with the Advice and
Consent of the Senate, to make
Treaties, provided two thirds of the
Senators present concur....”**

—Article II, Section 2—



Balance of Power in the U.S. Senate



ARGUMENTS AGAINST

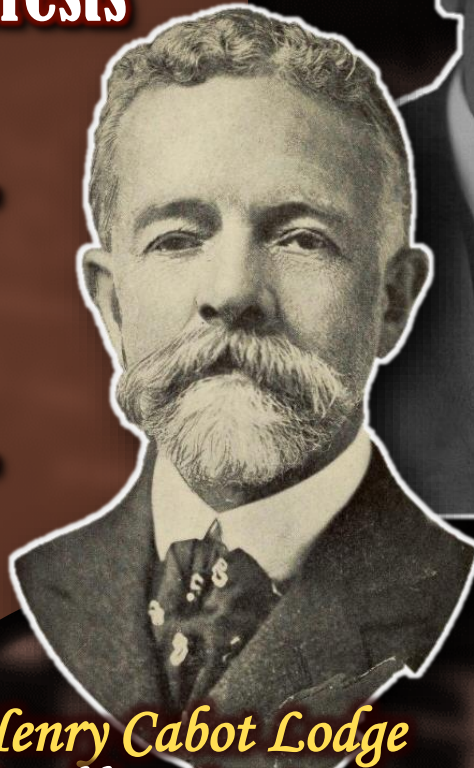


ARGUMENTS FOR

**Threatens U.S.
economic interests**

**Threatens U.S.
isolationism**

**Threatens U.S.
sovereignty**



Henry Cabot Lodge
Republican Senator



Woodrow Wilson
Democrat President

**Promotes
global integration**

**Promotes
cooperation &
negotiation**

**Promotes
peace &
prosperity**



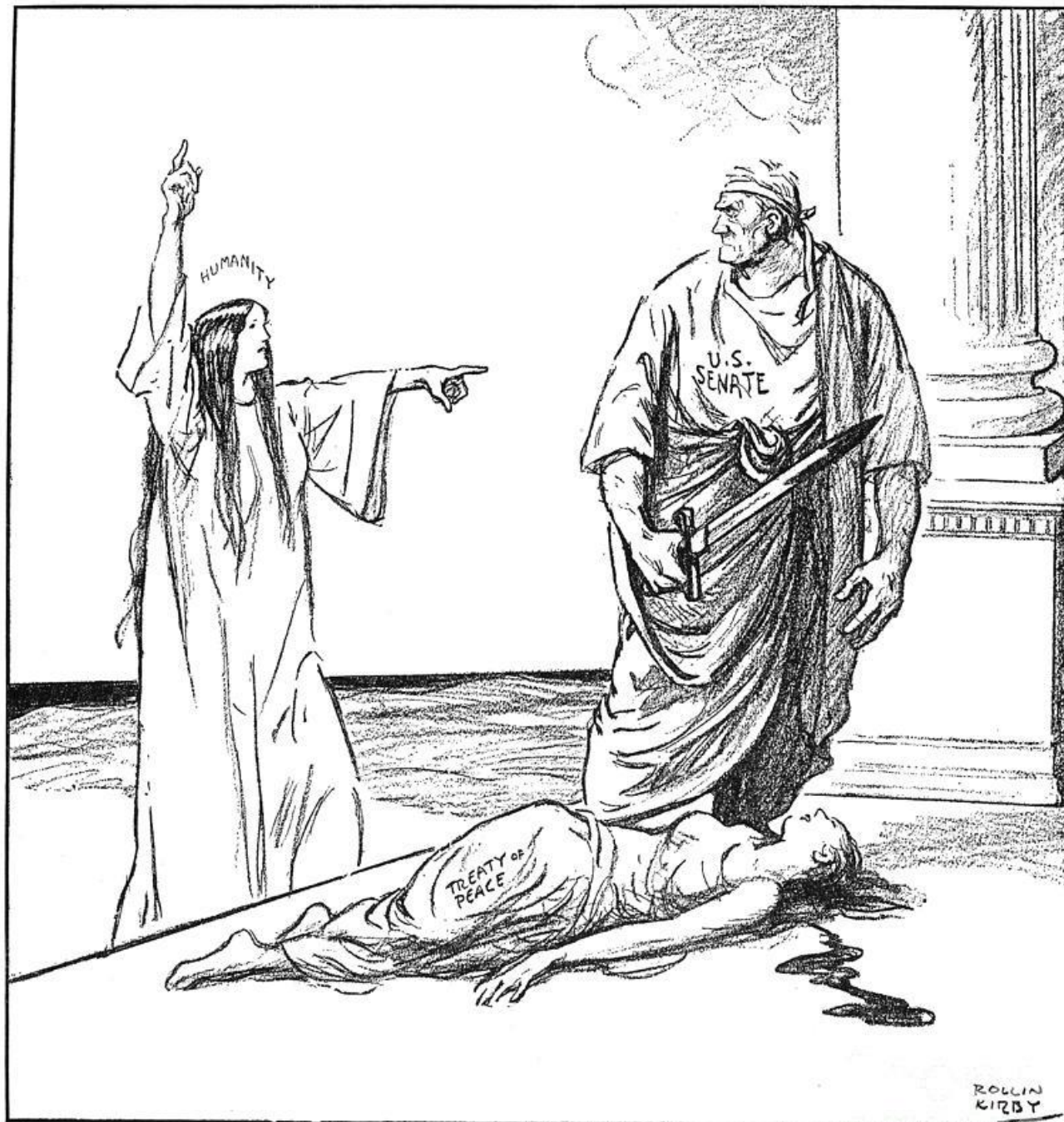
SEPTEMBER 1919

22 days, 8000 mile
tour, 40 speeches;
29 cities (22 days)



OCTOBER 2, 1919
Suffered Stroke

**Didn't relinquish
power. Assisted by
his wife Edith.**



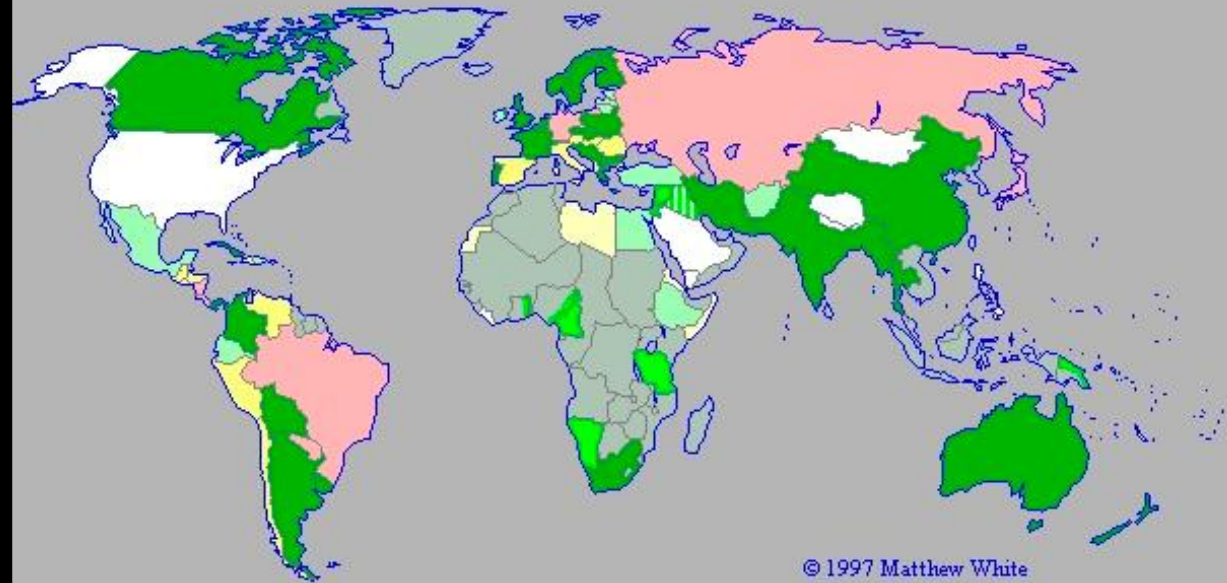
THE ACCUSER



The League of Nations



1920-1946



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The League of Nations:

- Members for the duration of the League (1920-46)
- Late joiners who remained in the League until the end (1946)
- Colonies of League members (1946)
- League of Nations Mandates

Members who were expelled or otherwise left early:

- Membership lasted more than 15 years
- Membership lasted less than 15 years
- Colonies