These Reservations essentially gave a lot of power back to the United States of America in control over how it interacts with other nations, and how they interact with it. Almost all of the Reservations granted the United States more authority over its place within the League of Nations, or when the League of Nations was allowed to make decisions involving the United States.

I. The United States reserves the right to determine when it can withdraw from the League of Nations.

II. Nothing compels the United States to ensure border contiguity or political independence of any nation, to interfere in foreign domestic disputes regardless of their status in the League, or to command troops or ships without Congressional declaration of war. This amendment reiterated the sole right of Congress to declare war. This was important because it tipped the balance of power from the President to Congress. This reservation was, however, impossible for Wilson to compromise on, because to apply it would be to destroy the mutual security provided by articles 10–17 in the Treaty of Versailles. Articles 10–17 ensured “independence and territorial integrity” (Arthur Link) by stating that any attack on a League nation would be seen as an attack on all League nations. This would highly discourage any League or non-League nations from attacking the League nations. In this way, the sections of the Treaty of Versailles that dealt with the right to declare war themselves “[...] were almost ironclad guarantees of mutual security[...].” (Arthur Link). However, these articles would also take constitutional rights away from Congress, in the form of the right to declare war, which was given to Congress by article 1 section 8 of the Constitution. Instead, the power to declare war would be given to the League of Nations, which would, if a League nation was attacked, automatically blockade the offending country, using the armies and navies of the League nations.

III. The United States retains sole control over foreign issues.

IV. The United States it to retain its right to decide what questions are within its own domestic jurisdiction and says that all political and domestic questions relating to its internal affairs (immigration, labor, coastwise traffic, the tariff, commerce, the suppression of traffic in women and children, and in opium and other dangerous drugs) are purely within the jurisdiction of the United States and are not to be required to be reviewed or approved by the League of Nations.

V. The United States is not to be questioned about the Monroe Doctrine, or Its interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine.

VI. The United States reserves the right to take either side if China and Japan start a war against each other.

VII. Congress will elect U.S. Representatives in the League of Nations and have total control over any representatives.

VIII. Trade between Germany and the United States can only be interfered with approval from Congress.

IX. The United States is not obligated to pay any money to the League of Nations.

X. If the United States builds down its military might because of an order by the League of Nations, it can at any time, without warning, build up again if threatened.

XI. The United States reserves the right to allow peoples of states which break the Treaty of Versailles who live in the United States to continue their lives in the United States.

XII. Nothing in the Treaty of Versailles shall approve of anything illegal or compromise the rights of U.S. Citizens.
XIII. If the League of Nations is to create any future organizations, the United States is not bound to join so no matter as to how the League of Nations wishes concerning their involvement. Instead, Congress has the right to make the decision as to whether or not the United States chooses to be involved and the terms of their involvement.

XIV. The United States will not be bound by any vote in the League of Nations in which a nation has voted twice. Neither will it be bound by a vote which concerns and affects a voting party.