



Agencies

League Agencies - Committees

PURPOSE	SUCCESSSES	FAILURES
<p>Committee on the Trafficking of Women & Children</p> <p>- to address human trafficking, particularly focusing on exploitation of women & children</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - fostered partnerships with NGOs & other groups that focused on rights & welfare of women & children - raised awareness about issues of trafficking & exploitation at both national & international levels - drafted & adopted significant international treaties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - unable to effectively enforce its recommendations & treaties, leading to ongoing trafficking & exploitation issues - many countries failed to ratify or implement the treaties; so, trafficking continued in many regions
<p>Committee for the Study of the Legal Status of Women</p> <p>- to address gender inequality & promote rights of women within framework of international law</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - produced detailed reports that highlighted discriminatory laws & practices in different countries - helped to elevate status of women's issues on the international agenda - encouraged discussions at national & international levels about gender equality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - limited impact on enforcing legal reforms - failed to change deeply entrenched cultural norms regarding women's rights - produced reports & recommendations, but lacked authority to enforce changes in national laws
<p>Permanent Central Opium Board</p> <p>- monitored production, distribution, & consumption of opium & other narcotics (to ensure compliance with international treaties)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - made import certificates compulsory (to more effectively control production & trade of drugs) - built an international system for control of opium - blacklisted large companies involved in illegal drug trade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - drug abuse, particularly of opiates, continued to rise - organized crime & drug trafficking networks continued to grow - unable to effectively combat illicit drug trade & continued rise of drug abuse

League Agencies - Commissions

PURPOSE	SUCCESSSES	FAILURES
<p>Mandates Commission</p> <p>- acted as guardian of colonies taken from defeated countries after WW1 (e.g. looked after former German colonies, governed by Br., Fr., Japan, Australia & New Zealand)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - helped lay groundwork for eventual independence of territories (e.g. Iraq) - introduced a degree of accountability for the administration of mandated territories 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - unable to prevent exploitation & colonial-style governance of mandates e.g. failed looking after Palestine, where tensions between Arabs & Jews (supported by British under the Balfour Declaration) escalated into violent conflict - had limited authority & inability to prevent exploitation, leading to continued colonial practices

PURPOSE	SUCCESSSES	FAILURES
<p>Commission for Refugees</p> <p>- helped stateless refugees</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - after WW1: repatriated 427,000 POW's to 26 countries - helped ± 1.5 million people who fled Russian revolution - Greece vs Turkey war: helped to house 1000's in refugee camps - (also stamped out cholera, smallpox & dysentery in camps) - established a passport for stateless peoples - laid important foundations for modern refugee protections & international cooperation 	<p>- unable to effectively address refugee crisis of 1930s, particularly for Jewish refugees fleeing Nazi persecution</p>
<p>Slavery Commission</p> <p>- worked for complete elimination of slavery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - raised awareness through anti-slavery conventions - freed 200,000 slaves in Sierra Leone - organised raids against slave owners & slave trade in Burma 	<p>- slavery persisted in various forms, particularly in remote parts of Africa, the Arabian Peninsula, & Asia</p>
<p>Disarmament Commission</p> <p>- tried to persuade countries to reduce weapons & size of armies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - persuaded member countries to ban use of poison gas in warfare - held disarmament conference - promoted initiatives like the Washington Naval Conference, to limit navies 	<p>- no real progress was made at disarmament conference</p> <p>- unable to achieve substantial disarmament agreements</p> <p>[see detailed notes on <i>"Disarmament in the 1920's"</i> & on <i>"Disarmament in the 1930's"</i>.]</p>
<p>Minorities Commission</p> <p>- tried to protect minorities who were badly treated, e.g. religious groups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - launched policies to ensure religious freedom & protection from discrimination - it established a legal framework to protect minority rights in international law - introduced scholarship schemes for students from minority communities - ensured minorities were treated fairly, especially in new states of Europe, like Yugoslavia & Czechoslovakia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - unable to enforce decisions effectively - unable to prevent abuses of minority rights, especially as authoritarian regimes gained power in 1930s - lack of enforcement power & growing nationalism in Europe severely hampered its effectiveness
<p>Commission for Intellectual Cooperation</p> <p>- worked for intellectual cooperation between nations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - encouraged the standardization of academic & scientific research - promoted scientific collaboration - encouraged cooperation among intellectuals, despite growing nationalism in 1930's - worked for inter-university cooperation - worked for cooperation in archaeological research 	<p>- failed to prevent the spread of militaristic & authoritarian ideologies (in Europe during the 1930s)</p>

League Agencies - Organisations

PURPOSE	SUCCESSSES	FAILURES
<p>International Labour Organisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to promote social justice & fair labour practices worldwide - to improve labour conditions, ensuring rights at work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - set standards for better working conditions, safety rules, & minimum wages - tried to find ways of reducing unemployment - successfully banned use of poisonous white lead in paint - successfully limited hours that small children were allowed to work - issued a resolution for a max. 48 hour week & max. 8 hour day 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Failure to address labour exploitation in fascist states, like Nazi Germany & Fascist Italy - efforts during Great Depression (1930s) were ineffective in addressing widespread unemployment, wage cuts, & worsening labour conditions - resolution for max. 48 hour week & max. 8 hour day was only adopted by a minority of League members (concerned it would raise costs in industries)
<p>Health Organisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to addressed global health issues - to promote international cooperation in public health - to help countries to work together to prevent spread of disease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - one of League's most impactful agencies - biggest success: combatting & controlling major epidemics (controlled spread of typhus, cholera, & smallpox in Europe) - started a global campaign to exterminate mosquitoes (reduced cases of malaria & yellow fever) - worked hard to defeat leprosy - set new standards for many medicines - set up research projects into nutrition, child welfare and public health - organised vaccination programs, & established quarantine measures - successfully reduced malaria cases - also worked with countries outside League (e.g. USA & USSR) on health issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - struggled to respond to health crises in regions affected by political instability & conflict, e.g. during Japanese invasion of China & in Spanish Civil War. - could not alleviate widespread malnutrition & decline in public health during Great Depression - mainly focussed on Europe & parts of Asia - failed to influence health policies of colonial powers (health conditions in mandates were often poor & diseases like malaria, tuberculosis, & tropical diseases were rampant)
<p>Economic & Financial Organisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - worked to find a solution to monetary problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improved international trade policies & industrial agreements - placed restrictions on imports & exports - 1933: conference was held to find a solution for protection of national economies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - failed to find a solution for protecting national economies - failed to prevent Great Depression of 1930's - 1933: failed to reach an agreement at conference meant to protect national economies
<p>Organisation for Communication & Transit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to encourage international cooperation in transportation, & communication - to promote free movement of goods, services, & people across borders - to improve international transport networks - to address disputes related to international transit, waterways, & communication systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - held conventions on international regulation of ports, waterways, & railroads - made recommendations on marking shipping lanes - helped with arbitration of disputes about transit - produced an international highway code for road users 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - struggled to extend influence beyond Europe (focused primarily on European transportation & communication issues) - authoritarian regimes in Germany, Italy, & Japan, increasingly used infrastructure for military purposes (powerless to prevent this) - failed to promote peaceful & cooperative use of transport & communication networks