

# Legue Of Nations

When people should go to the books stores, search introduction by shop, shelf by shelf, it is in point of fact problematic. This is why we present the books compilations in this website. It will no question ease you to look guide **Legue Of Nations** as you such as.

By searching the title, publisher, or authors of guide you really want, you can discover them rapidly. In the house, workplace, or perhaps in your method can be every best area within net connections. If you wish to download and install the Legue Of Nations , it is no question easy then, before currently we extend the colleague to purchase and make bargains to download and install Legue Of Nations suitably simple!

[The League of Nations and the Rule of Law, 1918-1935](#) - Alfred Zimmern 1939

**The League of Nations and the Protection of the Environment** - Omer Aloni 2021-05-13

This first study of the environmental challenges handled by the League of Nations pioneers new perspectives on legal and environmental history.

**Ireland and the League of Nations, 1919-1946** - Michael J. Kennedy 1996

This is the first extensive in-depth study of the role in Ireland in an international organisation. It is based on official records from the Department of External Affairs that have never previously been the basis of research, and primary material from European archives. Ireland's stance at the League of Nations, revealed as a central feature of inter-war Irish foreign policy, is traced through the Cumann na nGaedheal and Fianna Fail administrations. The development and execution of policy by crucial figures including Eamon de Valera, Patrick McGilligan and Joseph Walshe, is charted and assessed against the background of the most turbulent period of the twentieth century. The focus on the relationship between Irish diplomats in Geneva and Ireland's other diplomatic missions highlights the importance of the post of Permanent Representative to the League as a key to the inter-war Irish diplomatic network. The book fundamentally re-assesses the foreign policy formulation of Cumann na nGaedheal in the 1920s. The intricate nature of the young Free State's foreign policy is revealed in new detail, indicating a more international and less Anglo-Irish centred agenda.

**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

[The League of Nations and the Organization of Peace](#) - Martyn Housden 2014-07-22

The League of Nations - pre-cursor to the United Nations - was founded in 1919 as a response to the First World War to ensure collective security and prevent the outbreak of future wars. It was set up to facilitate diplomacy in the face of future international conflict, but also to work towards eradicating the very causes of war by promoting social and economic justice. The philosophy behind much of the League's fascinating and varied roles was to help create satisfied populations who would reject future threats to the peace of their world. In this new volume for Seminar Studies, Martyn Housden sets out to balance the League's work in settling disputes, international security and disarmament with an analysis of its achievements in social and economic fields. He explores the individual contributions of founding members of the League, such as Fridtjof Nansen, Ludwik Rajchman, Rachel Crowdy, Robert Cecil and Jan Smuts, whose humanitarian work laid the foundations for the later successes of the United Nations in such areas as: the welfare of vulnerable people, especially prisoners of war and refugees dealing with epidemic diseases and promoting good health anti-drugs campaigns Supported by previously unpublished documents and photographs, this book illustrates how an understanding of the League of Nations, its achievements and its ultimate failure to stop the Second World War, is central to our understanding of diplomacy and international relations in the Inter-War period.

**The League of Nations and the Development of International Law** - P. Sean Morris 2021

This volume examines the contributions to International Law of individual members of the Advisory

Committee of Jurists in the League of Nations, and the broader national and discursive legal traditions of which they were representative. It adopts a biographical approach that complements existing legal narratives. Pre-1914 visions of a liberal international order influenced the post-1919 world based on the rule of law in civilised nations. This volume focuses on leading legal personalities of this era. It discusses the scholarly work of the ACJ wise men, their biographical notes, and narrates their contribution as legal scholars and founding fathers of the sources of international law that culminated in their drafting of the statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, the forerunner of the International Court of Justice. The book examines visions of world law in a liberal international order through social theory and constructivism, historical examination of key developments that influenced their career and their scholarly writings and international law as a science. The book will be a valuable reference for those working in the areas of International Law, Legal History, Political History and International Relations.

**The League of Nations Union, 1918-1945** - Donald S. Birn 1981

[Japan and the League of Nations](#) - Thomas W. Burkman 2007-12-03

Japan joined the League of Nations in 1920 as a charter member and one of four permanent members of the League Council. Until conflict arose between Japan and the organization over the 1931 Manchurian Incident, the League was a centerpiece of Japan's policy to maintain accommodation with the Western powers. The picture of Japan as a positive contributor to international comity, however, is not the conventional view of the country in the early and mid-twentieth century. Rather, this period is usually depicted in Japan and abroad as a history of incremental imperialism and intensifying militarism, culminating in war in China and the Pacific. Even the empire's interface with the League of Nations is typically addressed only at nodes of confrontation: the 1919 debates over racial equality as the Covenant was drafted and the 1931-1933 League challenge to Japan's seizure of northeast China. This volume fills in the space before, between, and after these nodes and gives the League relationship the legitimate place it deserves in Japanese international history of the 1920s and 1930s. It also argues that the Japanese cooperative international stance in the decades since the Pacific War bears noteworthy continuity with the mainstream international accommodationism of the League years. Thomas Burkman sheds new light on the meaning and content of internationalism in an era typically seen as a showcase for diplomatic autonomy and isolation. Well into the 1930s, the vestiges of international accommodationism among diplomats and intellectuals are clearly evident. The League project ushered those it affected into world citizenship and inspired them to build bridges across boundaries and cultures. Burkman's cogent analysis of Japan's international role is enhanced and enlivened by his descriptions of the personalities and initiatives of Makino Nobuaki, Ishii Kikujiro, Nitobe Inazô, Matsuoka Yôsuke, and others in their Geneva roles.

[The League of Nations](#) - Edward Grey Grey of Fallodon (Viscount) 1919

This work serves as an introduction to the League of Nations. It goes over the need for the league; the objections to its formation; and the overall benefit of having such an institution to maintain world peace.

[The League of Nations](#) - F. S. Northedge 1986

**The Guardians** - Susan Pedersen 2015

"A sweeping global history of the League of Nations' mandates system and the limits of imperial order"--

*Illustrated Album of the League of Nations* - League of Nations. Secretariat. Information Section 1926

[A History of the League of Nations](#) - John Immanuel Knudson 1938

*The Rise and Fall of the League of Nations* - George Scott 1974

"The holocaust of World War I ended with a great dream - the founding of the League of Nations. Based on an idealistic plan, the Covenant of the League expressed man's deep-seated desire to govern by justice and reason. The League would enshrine the interests of the world community above those of any individual nation or group of nations. It would institute humane labor conditions throughout the world, prevent disease, and fight the evils of slavery, drug traffic, and prostitution."--Book Jacket.

[The Way to the League of Nations](#) - League of Nations. Research Committee 1919

**The Treaty of Versailles** - Stig Förster 1998-09-13

This text scrutinizes the motives, actions, and constraints that informed decision making by the various politicians who bore the principal responsibility for drafting the Treaty of Versailles.

[The League of Nations and the Protection of the Environment](#) - Omer Aloni 2021-05-13

In the history of how the law has dealt with environmental issues over the last century or so, the 1920s and 30s and the key role of the League of Nations in particular remain underexplored by scholars. By delving into the League's archives, Omer Aloni uncovers the story of how the interwar world expressed similar concerns to those of our own time in relation to nature, environmental challenges and human development, and reveals a missing link in understanding the roots of our ecological crisis. Charting the environmental regime of the League, he sheds new light on its role as a centre of surprising environmental dilemmas, initiatives, and solutions. Through a number of fascinating case studies, the hidden interests, perceptions, motivations, hopes, agendas and concerns of the League are revealed for the first time. Combining legal thought, historical archival research and environmental studies, a fascinating period in legal-environmental history is brought to life.

*The League of Nations' Work on Social Issues* - United Nations 2016

This edited volume offers a fresh look into the history of the League of Nations. It uses the League of Nations' involvement in social issues as a unique prism for understanding the League's development, as well as the development of interwar international relations more generally. Off the beaten path of diplomatic history, this perspective allows the authors to trace less familiar actors and unexpected alliances. It enables contributors to reassess the League's impact on European societies, their colonial possessions, and non-European states. As such, it also marks a paradigm shift in the League's Eurocentric historiography toward one that acknowledges its global reach.

**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, he 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.

*The League of Nations at Work* - Arthur Sweetser 1920

**Keeping the Covenant** - Warren F. Kuehl 1997

Following the Senate rejection of US membership in the League of Nations, diverse groups of American internationalists launched a campaign to reverse this defeat of their ideals. This text traces their efforts during the interwar period; their political struggle and massive public opinion lobbying.

**The League of Nations** - George Gill 1996

This volume focuses on the final years of the League of Nations - from 1929 to 1946 - a time of political violence, growing nationalism, and war. Author George Gill recounts these turbulent years, providing

readers with a fascinating chronicle of this period. Gill's incisively written essay examines the decline of the League. The rise of brutal dictators, the erosion of international unity, and the failure of world leaders are all part of his mosaic. Special insets throughout the text highlight pivotal incidents, key documents offer the words that made history, and numerous photographs recapture the spirit of a time past. His book also offers a chronology of major world events so that League history and the wider global context are intermeshed. Gill demonstrates how the League died an agonizing death, yet makes clear how the larger cause of world cooperation survived into a new, and more dangerous, era.

**The League of Nations** - Jan Christiaan Smuts 1918

**Securing the World Economy** - Patricia P. Clavin 2015-12-03

The first study of the League of Nations' work in promoting economic and financial co-operation in the wake of the Great Depression, and the first major account of the League's relationship with the USA in the 1930s and 1940s.

[The League of Nations and the Democratic Idea](#) - Gilbert Murray 1918

**The League of Nations** - Charles River Charles River Editors 2018-02-19

\*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.

[Woodrow Wilson's Case for the League of Nations](#) - United States. President (1913-1921 : Wilson) 1923

"A compilation of President Wilson's official and detailed explanation of the League of Nations covenant and of the Treaty of Versailles, made to the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, and to the people of the United States, when the treaty was before the Senate in 1919"--Foreword (p. [15]).

[The Soviets at Geneva](#) - Kathryn Wasserman Davis 1934

**A League of Nations** - World Peace Foundation 1919

[The Idea of a League of Nations](#) - Herbert George Wells 1919

**The League of Nations and the East Asian Imperial Order, 1920-1946** - Harumi Goto-Shibata 2020-07-02

Well-grounded on abundant Japanese language sources which have been underused, this book uncovers the League of Nations' works in East Asia in the inter-war period. By researching the field of social and other technical issues, namely, the trade in narcotics, the trafficking of women and the work in terms of improving health provision and providing economic advice to Nationalist China, it not only examines their long-term impacts on the international relations in the region but also argues that the League's works challenged the existing imperial order of East and Southeast Asia. The book offers a key read for academics and students of international history and international relations, and others studying Japan or East Asia in the twentieth century.

**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 League of Nations and World Order** - Georg Schwarzenberger 1936

*Test Case: Italy, Ethiopia, and the League of Nations* - George W. Baer 1976-01-01

This book shows how Mussolini's African imperialism became the "test case" of the collective security provisions of the League of Nations. Mussolini thought neither Britain or France would stop an Italian conquest of Ethiopia. Either had a vital interest in maintaining Ethiopia's independence. Both wanted good relations with Italy. Mussolini tried, halfheartedly, to get them to treat the war as a colonial affair, separate from European considerations. This was impossible, because the invasion violated the terms of international order prescribed in the Covenant of the League of Nations and because it was not a simple

colonial campaign but rather a war of modern means and European magnitude against a backward people for whom there was much popular sympathy. Not that Mussolini cared about the League. But there it was, established precisely to prevent the success of aggression against its members, of which Ethiopia, to the regret of many officials, was one. That fact could not easily be ignored, and Ethiopian diplomats made sure it was not. A contract was a contract.

**The Origin, Structure & Working of the League of Nations** - Charles Howard Ellis 2003

Howard-Ellis, C. The Origin, Structure & Working of the League of Nations. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1929. 528 pp. Reprinted 2003 by The Lawbook Exchange, Ltd. LCCN 2002041362. ISBN 1-58477-320-0. Cloth. \$95. \* Surveys the League's components and the role of its chief associated bodies, the International Court of Justice and the International Labor Organization. Other sections consider its approach to open and secret diplomacy, the ratification of conventions and the function of related technical organizations. The author, though enthusiastic about the League, appreciates the weaknesses in its charter and organization. He argues that these flaws are not inherent but are a consequence of the League's reliance on prior international law, which is plagued by weakness and ambiguity.

[A History of the League of Nations](#) - F. P. Walters 1986-01-01

**The League of Nations** - Ruth Henig 2010-04-01

Ninety years ago, the League of Nations convened for the first time, hoping to create a safeguard against destructive, world-wide war by settling disputes through diplomacy. This book looks at how the League was conceptualized and explores the multifaceted body that emerged. This new form for diplomacy was used in ensuing years to counter territorial ambitions and restrict armaments, as well as to discuss human rights and refugee issues. The League's failure to prevent World War II, however, would lead to its dissolution and the subsequent creation of the United Nations. As we face new forms of global crisis, this timely book asks if the UN's fate could be ascertained by reading the history of its predecessor.

**The League of Nations** - 2019

*The League of Nations* - Karen Gram-Skjoldager 2019-07-28

The League of Nations - Perspectives from the Present is an accessible and richly illustrated edited volume displaying a wide variety of cutting-edge research on the many ways the League of Nations shaped its times and continues to shape our contemporary world. A series of bite-size studies, divided into three thematic parts, investigates how the League affected the world around it and the lives of the people who became part of this 'first great experiment' in international organisation. Recent research has reinterpreted the League as a laboratory of global economic, political and humanitarian governance. Expanding on this, the volume aims to show that the League is an 'academic site', where international history - as a discipline - has re-invented itself by integrating new approaches from social, cultural and media history. With an introduction by Director-General Michael Moller of the United Nations Organisation in Geneva, this work is a timely reminder of the fragile, varied and enduring history of multilateralism, on the centenary of the signing of the Treaty of Versailles.

**Eric Drummond and his Legacies** - David Macfadyen 2019-02-06

This book shows how the first institution of global governance was conceived and operated. It provides a new assessment of its architect, Eric Drummond, the first Secretary-General of the League of Nations, appointed a century ago. The authors conclude that he stands in the front rank of the 12 men who have occupied the post of Secretary-General of the League or its successor, the UN. Part 1 describes his character and leadership. His influence in shaping the International Civil Service, the 'beating heart' of the League, is the subject of Part 2, which also shows how the young staff he appointed responded with imagination and creativity to the political, economic and social problems that followed World War I. Part 3 shows the influence of these early origins on today's global organizations and the large scale absorption of League policies, programmes, practices and staff into the UN and its Specialized Agencies.