• The Health Committee attempted to deal with the problem of dangerous diseases and to educate people about health and sanitation.

• The ILO met once a year. Its aim was to improve working conditions throughout the world trying to get member countries to adopt its suggestions

• Social problems. The League blacklisted four large drug companies that were involved in the illegal drug trade.

How successful was the League in the 1920s

• The League took home half a million First World War prisoners of war.

• ILO – introduced a 48 hour week and a 8 hour day however few countries adopted it as thought would raise industrial cost

• Health committee – worked hard to defeat leprosy, greatly reduced cases of malaria and yellow fever.

• League produced an international highway code for road users

• Blacklisted 4 large drug companies

• ILO- Banned poisonous white lead from paint

Aaland Island’s 1921 - Both Sweden and Finland wanted control of the Aaland Island, both countries threatening to fight for them. They appealed to the league, accepted the League’s decision to give the Aaland Islands to Finland. War was avoided.

Upper Silesia 1921- Both Germany and Poland wanted control of Upper Silesia. Vote was held for Silesians on which country they wished to join. Resulting vote for Poland and the industrial part voted for Germany. The league divided the region along these lines. Both countries accepted the decision

Bulgaria 1925- 2 years after Corfu, Greek troops invaded Bulgaria. Bulgaria appealed for help. League condemned Greece’s action. Greece obeyed the League’s orders to pull out of Bulgaria. However this showed how there seemed to be one rule for the large states (Italy) and another for the small states such as (Greece)

The Locarno treaties (1925) – agreements made seemed to resolve the left over problems from ww1. France felt that they now had some border security. Germany finally confirmed borders with France and Belgium that were laid out in the Treaty. The agreements made paved the way for Germany to join the league of nations (in 1926) however did not confirm eastern borders

The Kellogg-Briand Pact 1928- Sixty-five countries signed the treaty to end war and to keep their armies for self-defense purposes only. However in the pact there was nothing about what would happen if a state broke the pact (no sanction, or punishment outlined) – had little effect in stopping the rising militarism of the 1930s or preventing World War II

Fail

Vilna 1920- The Poles invaded Vilna. The League ordered Poland to withdraw. Poland refused; Britain and France did not want to send troops in as not prepared to upset Poland because they saw it as a possible ally against Germany in the future -the League could do nothing. Poles kept Vilna. Britain and France wanted to remain friendly with Poland as an ally against GERMANY