

THE ROLE OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS, AND THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY

Salim Ibrahim¹
Zainal Amin Ayub²
Harlida Abdul Wahab²

¹University of Mosul, Iraq
Email: sasa4227@gmail.com

²School of Law, College of Law, Government and International Studies, 06010 Sintok, Kedah, Malaysia

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Abstract: *This study investigates the historical role of the League of Nations and the International Labour Organisation (ILO), in the abolition of slavery and protection of associated human rights. Its objective is to critically analyse modern forms of slavery, and investigate the world's considerable efforts for the abolition of slavery. In previous decades, slavery was clear, which led to complex and longstanding problems. But now in the modern era, it appears in various forms that are difficult to be noticed. In fact, understanding slavery is a complex and subjective exercise, open to interpretation and political manipulations. It originates from slavery's original concept, that human beings are owned as property. The managerial reactions to international debates have been clear, in which descriptions of slavery are fractured, and therefore difficult for the public to process and act. Consequently, public workers, who are not taught their rights, are always enslaved.*

Keywords: *League of Nations, International Labour Organization; Slavery; Forced Labour; Modern Forms of Slavery.*

Introduction

This paper looks at the historical role played by the League of Nations and the International Labour Organisation in the abolition of slavery and the protection of human rights. Having considered the ILO in combating forced labour to be one of her main priorities. During the years between the two world wars, and considered the issue mainly colonial phenomenon, and was worried; the ILO established minimum standards for the protection of the population of the colonies of the worst abuses committed by economic interests. After 1945, the goal was to

establish a uniform global level, determined by higher awareness gained during World War II and economically than politically motivated forced labour systems.

The aim of this paper is to highlight the great efforts in the abolition of slavery by the League of Nations and the International Labour Organization, throughout the history of all their work. Often, the thought of slavery as a manifest injustice that belongs to the past. This view complacent lies a complex set of problems, and often for a long time, and which fall under the title of "contemporary forms of slavery." These include traditional slavery, forced labour, human trafficking and forced labour, and include practices that exist in almost every corner of the globe. Many people who work on contemporary problems focusing on specific issues or areas of issues, take into account how limited they relate to similar developments in other places. The division between old and new provides a powerful means experimentally for combining various issues. But in doing so, leaving limited space to think about the historical dimension.

The question revolves around the role of the League of Nations and the International Labour Organization in the elimination of slavery? The League of Nations and the International Labour Organization since its inception worked on the efforts that led to a very significant reduction of slavery and the protection of workers' rights and has produced many international conventions that have pledged to protect human rights and decent work environment.

In this paper, consideration was given to the role played by the League of Nations and its work to put an end to slavery. Also, the International Labour Organization and its role in protecting workers' rights and the abolition of slavery was also considered via an international conference on the topic.

The most important results are shown in the history of international cooperation for the eradication of slavery and the protection of workers' rights through the provision of decent work environment. It is also noted that all over the world that, there are still many people living under modern-day slavery and forced labour. Therefore, it requires more international efforts to eliminate the exploitation.

Methodology of Study and Theoretical Framework

This study defined as a legal research study, also known as doctrinal research methodology with the historical-legal approach. This kind of methodological approaches would assist the research in building a systematic explanation of the role of the League of Nations, and ILO in the abolition of slavery and forced labour. The synthesis of the methods help the study to define, analyse, asses and explain the relationship between the role of the League of Nations, and ILO and the abolition of slavery and forced labour. It also clarifies the legal system about impact of the efforts of the League of Nations and the ILO on the abolition of slavery and forced labour.

The League of Nations and Abolition of Slavery

The concept of a peaceful community of nations as far back as lasting peace 1795 when Immanuel Kant and the philosophical idea of international organizations working of the control of the conflict the League of Nations in order to promote peace among nations. (Bartlett, 1944) Kant argued to establish a peaceful global society, and not in the sense of a world government, but in the hope that each State may declare itself a free nation that respects its citizens and welcomes foreign visitors as a rational fellow, (Crowdy, 1927) and therefore promote peaceful society worldwide. International cooperation to strengthen collective security in Europe

originated ceremony, (Reid, 2004) which developed after the Napoleonic Wars in the 19th century in an attempt to maintain the cooperation between European countries, thus avoiding war (Zimmern, 1939). This period also saw the development of international law, with the first Geneva Convention status to deal with humanitarian relief in time of war, and international agreements which The Hague in 1899 and 1907 laws, which led to the rules of conduct of the war and peaceful settlement of international disputes (Iriye, 2002). The League of Nations was established on January 10, 1920, after the First World War. It was the first international organization whose principal mission was to maintain world peace (Zimmern, 1939). It included with the initial objectives, as stated in the Covenant, to prevent war through collective security, disarmament and the settlement of international disputes through negotiation and arbitration (Bartlett, 1944). There are other issues such as treaties relating to working conditions, fair treatment of indigenous peoples, (Eyffinger, 2007) and the arms trade and human and drug trafficking, global health, prisoners of war and the protection of minorities in Europe (League of, Secretariat, & Information, 1926).

The greatest period in the formation was from September 28, 1934, to February 23, 1935, when it has 58 members. Diplomatic philosophy of the League deemed a fundamental shift from the previous hundred years. League lacked its armed forces and rely on the great powers to enforce its decisions and to maintain economic sanctions, or the provision of military forces when needed. However, the great powers have often been reluctant to do so because sanctions could hurt members of the League (Ahojja-Patel & Université de, 1974).

Although slavery had existed since ancient times, and the declaration of a proposition to the global abolition of the slave trade "1815 Declaration" in 1815, was the first international instrument to condemn it (Kennedy, 1986). This was a movement, which abolished the death penalty, to try to stop the slave trade across the Atlantic Ocean and the emancipation of slaves in the colonies of European countries and the United States. There were many agreements both dating bilaterally and multilaterally in the early nineteenth century, and included provisions prohibiting such practices in times of war and peace (Zimmern, 1936). Estimates were conducted between 1815 and 1957, with some 300 international conventions on the Abolition of Slavery (Karl, 2008).

The predecessor of the United Nations and the League of Nations was very active in its work to eliminate slavery and as a result, international attention focused on the eradication of slavery and slavery-related practices in the aftermath of the First World War (Zimmern, 1936). After World War II, United Nations continued to work towards the elimination of slavery, and as a result, it is now the will of the principle established in international law that "the prohibition of slavery and practices related to slavery have achieved customary international law level and made the center" *jus cogens*" (Weil, 1983). International Court of Justice has identified protection from slavery as one of the examples of obligations programmes arising from the Human Rights Act, (Birn, 1981) "or owed by the state's obligations to the international community as a whole. The practice of slavery has thus been universally accepted as a crime against humanity, the right to be free from slavery is simpler than that because allows all countries to make the Crimes against humanity before the Court of Justice (Redman, 1994).

First, the definition of slavery appeared in the international agreement in the Slavery Convention, the League of Nations on September 25, 1926, "the status or condition of a person over whom any or all of the authorities of the right to exercise ownership"(Wertheim, 2012). And select as well as the slave trade "all acts involved in the capture, acquisition or disposal of a person with a view to limiting slavery (Yearwood, 2009). All acts involved in the acquisition

of slaves in order to sell or exchange it. All of this work to get rid of the sale or exchange of a slave acquired in order to be sold or exchanged, and in general, every act of trade or business in the transport of slaves". Although the League of Nations with the Slavery Convention outlawed and all practices associated with it, and also to establish procedures to review the cases of slavery in States. But they also neglected to create an international body that can evaluate and follow up the allegations of ill-treatment. In spite of these defects in the League of Nations, and the publicity and pressure on governments to encourage the implementation of legislation abolishing slavery in countries such as Burma (1928), Nepal (1926) (Scarpa, 2006).

In 1931, the committees of experts who consider information about slavery and the Advisory Committee of experts on slavery ended because of the outbreak of World War II. It found that the pre-World War II also adopted a series of international conventions on trafficking in women for prostitution (Cory, 1932). These violations did not mention in the Slavery Convention or handled by the various committees of experts on slavery, although the first of the international conventions on trafficking in women and pointed out that in its title on the white slave trade. In 1949, the United Nations appointed the Economic and Social Council of (ECOSOC) ad hoc committee of slavery, which found that there "is not a sufficient reason to reject or modify the definition in Article 1 of Slavery 1926 agreement" (Patterson, 1976). The Committee pointed out, however, that the definition in the Slavery Convention does not cover the full range of practices related to slavery and that there are other forms of slavery equally abominable that should be prohibited, (Nanda & Bassiouni, 1972) and the Committee recommended that there have been identified on the supplementary agreement drafted to cover practices similar to slavery by the League of Nations in the preparation of a previous agreement (Price, 1945).

Slavery had existed since ancient times, and the Declaration of proposition to the global abolition of the slave trade in 1815 in the Declaration of 1815, and was the first international instrument to condemn it. Also, the definition of slavery first appeared in an international agreement in the Slavery Convention, the League of Nations on September 25, 1926. It has known slavery as the status or condition of any person who exercises any of the powers resulting from the right of ownership, or all. And select as well as the slave trade and all acts involved in the capture, acquisition or disposal of a person with a view to limiting slavery. All acts involved in the acquisition of slaves in order to sell or exchange it. All this work to get rid of the sale or exchange of a slave acquired in order to be sold or exchanged, and, in general, every act of trade or business in the slave transfer. However, the definition in the Slavery Convention does not cover the full range of practices related to slavery and that there are other equally repulsive forms of slavery which should be prohibited. Therefore, the Committee recommended that the supplementary agreement be drafted to cover practices similar to slavery that have been identified by the League of Nations in the preparation of a previous agreement.

The International Labour Organization

The International Labour Organization ILO was formed in 1919 as an independent body linked with the League of Nations, and since 1946 as a specialized agency recognized by the United Nations, (Drake, 1969) the International Labour Organization showed a wonderful gift for survival in the face of disasters such as the collapse of the league itself. However, the resulting collective solidarity that has failed its role in World War II (Nanda & Bassiouni, 1972). It is unrealistic to mention that in 1941, when civilization hung in the balance, the International Law turned work of the "last will and testament of the organization" be. In the years immediately after the war, the social, economic and global responsibility International Labour

Organization had from (though the interest was recognized ILO's main international labour issues) (Wertheim, 2011) of the United Nations organizations. The Organization of the work in the atmosphere of the Cold War when it broke out, after the return to the countries of the Communist bloc in 1954, and decided issues such as the credentials of the representatives of employers, or issues such as freedom of association (Kuehl, 1969). In addition, the ideological struggle between East and West, and attempts modest in the organization in order to contain the widening rift between the North and the South and among the elderly, the European industrial countries, and the latest underdeveloped economies in Asia and Africa, and to a lesser extent, South America. On the basis of the first on the lack of separation between peace and social justice, and the objectives and principles of the International Labour Organization, as confirmed by the twenty-five years in the Declaration of Philadelphia, is a combination of material and non-material values (Lutzker, 1973). Also, the physical, and the rights of full employment (such as the "spiritual development in conditions of freedom and dignity"), (Barker, 1970) which is, in fact, a secular re-advertisement of the fact that there is a man who lives by bread alone. In 1946 ILO became the first specialized agency of the United Nations. Although not a member of the United Nations, and the United States International Labour joined the organization in 1934 (Drake, 1969). It is through international action and a group of representatives of government, employers, and workers, organization seeks the International work to improve working conditions, and to promote the highest standard of living, increasing social justice (Morse, 1969).

To strengthen international agreement on matters such as the organization of working hours, and the provision of adequate wages, and protect workers from occupational diseases and injuries, and the protection of women, children and those who work outside their home countries, and accounts for a lot of activity. The organization consists work in a general conference of the representatives of the members (four from each of two state-of-the members of the government and the employer, and workers), which meets once a year. The administrative staff of 56 people (28 government's representatives, 14 employers, and 14 workers) meets three times a year, and the International Labour Office controlled by the governing body (Hughes, 1998). ILO is funded through contributions from the Member States and 182 countries belong to the organization. In protest at the political policies of the organization, the United States withdrew from the International Labour Organization between 1977 and 1980. The organization received the Nobel Prize for international peace work in 1969 (Scarpa, 2006).

ILO has 18 themes that drive their work: the abolition of child labour and to promote decent employment and economic, social and employment, promotion, job security and conditions for development, equality, discrimination, and the abolition of forced labour, freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining. HIV/AIDS, individual sectors, and industries, labour law, labour migration, safety and health at work, skills, knowledge and employment, social security and workers and employers' organizations and dialogue tripartisan, social, and youth employment (Schwelb, 1960).

ILO, Slavery and Forced Labour

Slavery Convention of 1926, approved by the Assembly of the League of Nations, and the Forced Labour Convention 1930, adopted by the International Labour Conference 1956 and 1957 agreements represent a parallel coordination by the two organizations (Wertheim, 2012). The preamble of the United Nations Convention on the instrument of the International Labour Organization in 1930 and the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery preamble

show makes it clear that the agreement is a piece of international legislation for the purpose of implementing the Charter and the Universal activate the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Bachelet & Office, 2012).

Convention Outlaws of some similar to slavery and institutional practices, such as debt bondage and serfdom, and the purchase of brides, and the exploitation of child labour, and to encourage the prescription of appropriate minimum age marriage. Binding of the States Parties to the Convention on the legislation in a particular direction in the field of National law. (Bachelet & Office, 2012). Convention on Abolition of Forced Labour, 1957 (No. 105) was the culmination of years of discussion, examination, and investigations carried out by the United Nations International Labour Organization on allegations of forced labour. All Members of the International Labour Organisation which ratified this Convention undertakes to work on abolition of slavery and not to make use of any form of forced labour (Bachelet & Office, 2012). The views of the political establishment consider a rival social or economic system, or as a means to mobilize or use a work for the purpose of economic development. Each State Party shall take effective measures to ensure the immediate cancellation and full of forced or compulsory labour as specified. The preamble of the United Nations Convention on the instrument of the International Labour Organization stated that the conference decided to adopt further proposals on the abolition of certain forms of forced or compulsory labour, which constitute a "violation of human rights" (Dennis, 1999) referred to in the Charter of the United Nations enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The ILO made further efforts to establish international conventions on slavery and forced labour. The preamble of the United Nations Convention on the instrument of the International Labour Organization in 1930 (Bachelet & Office, 2012). Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery indicates that the preamble makes it clear; that the agreement is a piece of international legislation for the purpose of implementation of the Charter and the activation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Srinivasan, 1996).

The International Labour Organization Convention on Child Labour

As at June 17, 1999, the International Labour Conference unanimously adopted the Convention (No. 182), concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of Child Labour (Westermann, 1955). "The Convention prohibits the four categories of child labour, and that the government should be ready to take on: (1) modern slavery, debt bondage and similar practices, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children in armed conflict; (2) work in the field of sex, including pornography and prostitution materials; (3) illegal activities, especially drug trafficking; and (4) any other act, by its very nature likely to harm the health, safety and morals of children. Child Convention defines a child, as any person under the age of 18. The agreement is not the first attempt by the International Labour Organization to ban abusive forms of child labour. (Harrill, 1998) At minimum ILO design (No. 138) in 1973, to eliminate the various forms of child labour by category, age, and allow gradual implementation. It depends on the development at the Member States level. Only seventy-two ratified in twenty-six years (Chatterjee & Eaton, 2006). As a result, many of the delegates at the International Labour Organization believe that the time has come for the establishment of a clear international consensus. The tool for this purpose should be the cornerstone of the movement to eliminate, with the evolution of political commitment, and many forms of abusive child labour, with the recognition of differences in practices between countries and the need to accommodate the different cultures and legal standards (Tomuschat, 1995). It is certain that the new agreement will be limited in scope and represents a compromise on several points. But it

will form a concise and focused tool that deals with the main issues discussed during the negotiations (Srinivasan, 1996).

Furthermore, the main elements in ILO Convention No. 182 are protecting children below the age of 18 years and establishing immediate and effective standards to eliminate and prohibit prohibiting forced labour, slavery, sale and children trafficking, armed conflict recruitment, child pornography, child prostitution and any other illegal activities. Also, there are inclusion of penal sanctions under the ILO Convention with effective monitoring systems as well as establishing standards to determine what dangerous work is.

Lastly, the ILO Convention No. 138 provides conditions concerning children ages categories that are allowed to work, while Convention No. 182 establishes the fundamental articles and limitations in employing children in specific sectors. It states that the prohibition of children to work in dangerous and unacceptable situations. However, if a national government has established a legal work age, including in the dangerous sectors, then strict supervision and the least acceptable working statuses should be set up.

Hazardous Work

Another difficult issue on the proper approach to the worst forms of child labour and hazardous working conditions. It included in the agreement a specific list of hazardous working conditions (for example, work for Heights underground, dangerous or in confined spaces), which would remove any appreciation governments to regulate this type of work (Umberger & Cavell). Most governments, however, want an agreement to provide a more flexible approach, which would allow them to take in countries account with conditions that could make it work more or less serious. In the end, it was a compromise which defines the border and resolved to determine one of the dangerous works to estimate the Member States. In addition, the understanding between the employer and the worker, members determine that Article 3 (d) does not include cases in which children work on farms of parents and families (Zimmern, 1939).

Delegates faced another key issue in determining the relationship between education and exploitative work. Some governments, including the United States, as well as all members of the workers, wanted to work on the agreement, which prevents the child from participating in the systematic use of available education or compulsory. Eight delegates to use this formula and stressed that the lack of access to education was radically different from other violations targeted by the Convention and that its inclusion would damage the prospects for ratification (Redman, 1994). In the end, because it serves the need for rehabilitation as a basis for consensus. Article 7 (2) incorporated (c) the obligation to "ensure access to free basic education, and vocational training wherever possible and appropriate, for all children and to remove them from the worst forms of child labour." Some delegates assumed that the term "basic education" and pointed to primary education, in accordance with Article 28 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and Article 13 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which obliges governments to make gradually primary education compulsory, available and free to all. However, in other contexts, and to understand the "basic education" (Nanda & Bassiouni, 1972) beyond primary education to include pre-school and secondary, as well as non-formal education, and to provide a second chance for young people and adults (Drake, 1969).

In general, the hazardous work of children are defined in two distinct age groups: the younger children who are under the minimum age of work, and the older children who are of legal working age. So, if the very young are in hazardous work, they should be given the

priority for protection and legal action to be taken against the wrongdoers. If what they do is likely to put their health or development at risk, the only option in the case of younger children is to remove them from the work; while there is a choice for older children, either they may be removed from the hazardous situation, or the risks may be reduced through improvement in working conditions such that the work is no longer likely to put their health at risk.

Conclusion

League of Nations and the International Labour Organization in particular, worked towards the ultimate goal of legal abolition of slavery. It was a difficult, critical task that challenged the institution that was considered acceptable in life for several centuries. A draft of the Anti-Slavery put to a range of conceptual and practical problems, where the issues are no longer so clear-cut or subject to political action and the final legislation. The first relates to the most important of the issue and the problem of determining who the slaves are.

This is in addition to the increasingly complex taxonomic problems, where there is a range of different views on whether the different problems that can legitimately be equated with slavery, and on what conditions must be such associations. In this case, draw a line between slave and non-slave and it is often a matter of focus, rather than a qualitative difference. This has affected the political point of view the fight against organized slavery, resulting in a level of complexity and ambiguity that makes it difficult to translate formal commitments and popular hatred in effective political action. Questions about whether the practices really create slavery come quickly and easily to an audience accustomed to look at slavery as historic monuments, and usually increases through a combination indefinitely literal and rhetorical claims.

Modern efforts against slavery also differ from that of the first anti-slavery pioneer organization in relation to another crucial. It is not difficult to figure out just who they are slaves but also difficult to determine, one simple solution to alleviate their plight. It also explained the treatment, and the abolition through legal mechanisms. This has already been chosen with different results, leading to a gradual realization that there is a need for further measures. It was one strategy to focus on improving relevant institutions, such as placing restrictions on when children can legally work, marry or go to war, or narrowing of the laws, which operates adoption and borrowing and prostitution in order to stop such attacks. But these measurements are not likely to get certain end to related problems, and instead meant primarily to limit the scope and severity. This is the desirable position implicitly accepted that the types of slavery and is likely to go on almost indefinitely, especially in cases where the limited enforcement of relevant laws and, therefore, trying to limit the spread.

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