

# [A. large and small, and to estabilish conditions](https://assignbuster.com/a-large-and-small-and-to-estabilish-conditions/)

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A.   UNObjectives as Absolute InstitutionThe foundation and foundationof the United Nations (UN) is the second attempt to establish a universalinternational organization with the sole aim of maintaining peace under acollective security system. 45 Preamble The UN Charter expresses the sharedideals and goals of the member states who formed the UN.

The contents of the preambleto the UN Charter are1:” We the peoples of The United Nations determined, to savesucceeding generations from the scourge of war, which in life has broughtuntold sorrow to mankind, and to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, inthe dignity and worth of the human person , in the equal rights of men andwomen and of nations large and small, and to estabilish conditions under whichjustice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and ther sourceof international law can be maintained, and to promote social progress andbetter standards of life in large freedom, to practice tolerance and livingtogether in peace with one another as good neighbors, and to unite our strengthto maintain the international peace and security, and to assure the acceptanceof principles and the institutions of methods, that armed force shall not beused, save in the common interest, and to employ international mechineryfor thepromotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples2″. In addition, the UN Charterprovides provisions on what steps the State should follow as a member ornon-member of the United Nations when engaged in a dispute. B.    SecurityCouncilTheSecurity Council is one of the six major UN organs. Members of the UnitedNations have given the Council the primary responsibility to maintaininternational peace and security in accordance with the objectives andprinciples of the UN Charter contained in article 24 which reads: o   Inorder to ensure the prompt and effective action by the United Nations, itsSecurity Council acts on their behalf. (In order to ensure the United Nationscan take prompt and effective action, UN members give the Security Council theprimary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security, andagree that the Council Security in performing its duties acts on behalf ofmember countries). o   Indischarging these duties the Security Counci shall act in accordance with thepurposes and principles of the United Nations. (In performing its duties, theSecurity Council shall act in accordance with the objectives and principles ofthe United Nations).

o   TheSecurity Council will submit annual and, as necessary, special reports to theGeneral Assembly for its consideration. (The Security Council must submitannually and, where appropriate, a special report to the General Assembly forconsideration)3. Certainly disputes betweenMember States must be resolved peacefully in order for international peace andsecurity to be preserved. The peaceful settlement of international disputes isgoverned by Chapter VI of the Charter. An important provision inrelation to the role of the Council in resolving disputes is the agreement ofUN member states when declaring to be a member of the United Nations. UnderArticle 25 of the UN Charter, all UN Member States agree to accept andimplement the decisions of the Security Council. It carries the consequencethat consciously or unconsciously, whatever decision of the Council in relationto its function in resolving the dispute, the parties concerned are obliged toimplement it.

CHAPTERIIIConclusionsand Recommendations LBB has a major role in theearly formation and is able to resolve international conflicts. The core organsof the LBB are the general assembly, the Council and the Secretary. The GeneralAssembly meets once a year, its members are representatives of member states. Members of the board consist of four permanent members, namely England, France, Italy and Japan. Non-permanent members are elected by the general assembly onceevery three years. While the secretary is on duty to prepare the agenda andannounce the meeting report. Socially, LBB runs in anunfavorable condition. World War I resulted in the total destruction of most ofthe countries of the world.

Public facilities were severely damaged. Infrastructure such as transportation and communication collapse. The effect isvery multidimensional, many people are displaced, lost jobs, do not have adecent life, food scarcity. Experiencing the consequences of such a war, thestate is ambitious to prevent the next major war breaking in various ways. In the organizationalstructure, LBB has four main bodies: the Council, the Secretary, the SpecialPanel and the International Court (the World Court). While the nature of LBBmembership is voluntary, non-binding, although there is sanctions in the formof a boycott for violating countries but other countries voluntarily run ornot. LBB has no real power tool to force a country against it to submit back toLBB.

Politically, World War I gaverise to political instability in some regions such as Russia in Eastern Europeand Italy in Central Europe. There was political upheaval in many places andrevolutions overthrew the existing government, such as the Russian Revolution, the Fascist Revolution in Italy, and the emergence of the” self-determinaton” movement. Culturally, the emergence ofcountries with high aggressiveness such as Germany, Japan, and Italy. The birthof “ Nazis”, “ Fascism” and “ Hakkoichiu” as thecountry’s political power as well as the justification of some militaryaggression. Therefore, the above mentioned countries are often considered to bethe forces that damage the “ balance of power” LBB. 1 C.

S. T. Kansil and Christine S.

T. Kansil, Op. cit., P. 196. 2 C. S.

T. Kansil and Christine S. T. Kansil, Op.

cit., P. 196. 3 Opening Charter of The United Nations