

# A. large and small, and to establish conditions

[History](#)



A. UN Objectives as Absolute Institution The foundation and foundation of the United Nations (UN) is the second attempt to establish a universal international organization with the sole aim of maintaining peace under a collective security system. 45 Preamble The UN Charter expresses the shared ideals and goals of the member states who formed the UN.

The contents of the preamble to the UN Charter are 1: "We the peoples of The United Nations determined, to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which in life has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and the source of international law can be maintained, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in large freedom, to practice tolerance and living together in peace with one another as good neighbors, and to unite our strength to maintain the international peace and security, and to assure the acceptance of principles and the institutions of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples 2". In addition, the UN Charter provides provisions on what steps the State should follow as a member or non-member of the United Nations when engaged in a dispute.

B. Security Council The Security Council is one of the six major UN organs. Members of the United Nations have given the Council the primary responsibility to maintain international peace and security in accordance with the objectives and principles of the UN Charter contained in article 24 which

reads: o In order to ensure the prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its Security Council acts on their behalf. (In order to ensure the United Nations can take prompt and effective action, UN members give the Security Council the primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security, and agree that the Council Security in performing its duties acts on behalf of member countries). o In discharging these duties the Security Council shall act in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations. (In performing its duties, the Security Council shall act in accordance with the objectives and principles of the United Nations).

o The Security Council will submit annual and, as necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration. (The Security Council must submit annually and, where appropriate, a special report to the General Assembly for consideration)<sup>3</sup>. Certainly disputes between Member States must be resolved peacefully in order for international peace and security to be preserved. The peaceful settlement of international disputes is governed by Chapter VI of the Charter. An important provision in relation to the role of the Council in resolving disputes is the agreement of UN member states when declaring to be a member of the United Nations. Under Article 25 of the UN Charter, all UN Member States agree to accept and implement the decisions of the Security Council. It carries the consequence that consciously or unconsciously, whatever decision of the Council in relation to its function in resolving the dispute, the parties concerned are obliged to implement it.

CHAPTER III Conclusions and Recommendations LBB has a major role in the early formation and is able to resolve international conflicts. The core organs of the LBB are the general assembly, the Council and the Secretary.

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The General Assembly 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 once every three years. While the secretary is on duty to prepare the agenda and announce the meeting report. Socially, LBB runs in an unfavorable condition. World War I resulted in the total destruction of most of the countries of the world.

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

Politically, World War I gave rise to political instability in some regions such as Russia in Eastern Europe and Italy in Central Europe. There was political upheaval in many places and revolutions overthrew the existing government, such as the Russian Revolution, the Fascist Revolution in Italy, and the emergence of the "self-determination" movement. Culturally, the emergence of countries with high aggressiveness such as Germany, Japan, and Italy. The birth of "Nazis", "Fascism" and "Hakko ichiu" as the country's political power

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as well as the justification of some military aggression. Therefore, the above mentioned countries are often considered to be the 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