

The formation of The United Nations and The New World Order

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Abstract

This paper aims to present the United Nations Organization and the goals it is trying to achieve, along with the changes that managed to create the world over time. In this project it is detailed the structure with general institutions this organization has in use.

Key Words: *cooperation, diplomacy, collaboration, world peace, rights, transformations, reconciliation*

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The idea of establishing an international organization that facilitates cooperation between countries in order to maintain peace, can be identified in the series of international diplomatic conferences, held in the latter part of the nineteenth century and early twentieth century. The impulse to create an organization with a universal vocation, structured according to the commandments of time, but was given the willingness of States to cooperate to prevent recurrence World War. (Miga-Beșteliu, 2000: 147.)

The Peace Treaty from 1919 stipulated in its preamble the creation of the League of Nations. So, on January 10, 1920 the League of Nations was created, but which later proved to be a fiasco.

The League of Nations was the first attempt to build an organization of states with a universal vocation and general and permanent character. The goals set forth in the preamble of the Covenant of the League of Nations of 28 June 1919 were : promoting international collaboration and achieving international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by developing fair relations between nations by respecting international law and the obligations deriving Treaties and by maintaining justice (<http://bsclupan.asm.md:8080/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/525/11.pdf?sequence=1>)

The system established by the Covenant peacekeeping is based on two principles:

- 1) Members of the League agree to respect and protect the territorial integrity and political independence of other states;
 - 2) Any war or threat of war is a matter for the entire organization.
- (Miga-Beșteliu, 2000: 148.)

The League of Nations introduced a new form of institutionalized multilateral diplomacy and despite its failures , has provided to be an experience that was widely used in shaping the organization what took place - the United Nations.

(Miga-Besteliu, 2000: 151-152.)

United Nations Organization (UNO) is the most important international organization, both through its universal character - it includes almost all countries - 193 for all purposes and functions which have been given. It proves that UNO was created as a remedy for defects ,, " in the functioning of Nations (created after the First World War) and to define a new international order and to ensure economic, social and cultural and humanitarian aspects (Rusu, 2002: 20.)

The idea of creating the United Nations is officially launched by the declaration signed in Moscow on 30 October 1943 by the foreign ministers of the US (Cordel Hull) , USSR (V. M. Molotov) and Great Britain (Anthony Eden) and Chinese ambassador to the Soviet Union (Ping Sheung FAO) .

The plans for creating UNO took place between representatives of the USA, Great Britain and U.R.S.S. and later representatives of China, who expected that in keeping world peace should be assigned a key role of the Security Council, whose permanent members are China, France, UK, US and U.R.S.S.

At the Tripartite Conference of Yalta in February 1945, leaders of the three great powers - the US, Britain and U.R.S.S. – Considered the formation of a general international organization to maintain peace and security to be essential , both to prevent

aggression and to remove the causes of political, economic and social war, through close and continuous collaboration peace-loving peoples . “The three have agreed on the formula to vote in the Security Council and the United Nations Conference announced start date (April 25th 1945), the world organization dedicated to drafting the Charter and keeping its place San Francisco in the US With this occasion, it reached an agreement on the countries that were to be invited to the conference: Member who declared war one or more countries of the Axis until March 1, 1945 (Dumitrescu, 2009: 167-168.)

The Conference from San Francisco, that had the formal name as,, United Nations Conference on International Organization , " started its work on 25 April 1945 with upcoming appearances representatives of 50 states. The conference, which lasted two months were devoted to elaborating UNO Charter.

Article 1 of the act - UNO Charter formulates the goals of the United Nations, as follows:

⊗ „ To maintain international peace and security, to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to peace and perform through peaceful means and in accordance with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of disputes or situations with international character that could lead to a breach of peace.

⊗ To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and their right, and take any other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace.

⊗ Develop international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or

humanitarian character, promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

¶To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations to be to achieve those goals"

UNO Charter obliges Member States to resolve their differences peacefully, regulating expressly prohibit the use of force (Rusu, 2002: 20-21.)

The principles contained in the Charter of UNO are:

- 1) nonaggression or force threats;
- 2) international peaceful settlement of disputes ;
- 3) non-interference in the internal affairs of other states;
- 4) the duty of states to cooperate with each other ;
- 5) the right of peoples to self-determination ;
- 6) sovereign equality of states;
- 7) fulfillment of international obligations in good faith.

The United Nations originally grouped the 51 founding members. Its organizational structure and its objectives were contained in the founding act of the organization; UNO Charter did not differ essentially from those of the League of Nations. Thus, the main bodies of the United Nations Organization were the Security Council, General Assembly and the Permanent Secretary.

Among these bodies, what matters most poignant is the Security Council decision-making essential element for resolving disputes between states. The Security Council has very wide political powers and with real powers, was in charge of peacekeeping, having for the armed forces of the Great Powers,

in fact nonexistent when the League of Nations . The essential role of the Council was to prevent conflicts between states. Council composition consists of five permanent members (US, USSR, UK, Republic of China and France) and six non-permanent members. In fact, this scheme gives each permanent member veto.

The world superpowers, the USA and the USSR, although allied against Germany and Japan during the Second World War, were quick to turn against each other, trying to impose their world hegemony. The formation of the two military-political blocs after the Second World War and the Cold War have challenged the UN operation. UN action in the sphere of national security were constantly blocked by veto either of the superpowers in the Security Council (<http://www.gazetademaramures.ro/organizatia-natiunilor-unite-12348>)

Under the Charter, the Security Council has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. It has 15 Members, and each Member has one vote. Under the Charter, all Member States are obligated to comply with Council decisions.

The Security Council takes the lead in determining the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression. It calls upon the parties to a dispute to settle it by peaceful means and recommends methods of adjustment or terms of settlement. In some cases, the Security Council can resort to imposing sanctions or even authorize the use of force to maintain or restore international peace and security.

The Security Council also recommends to the General Assembly the appointment of the Secretary-General and the admission of new Members to the United Nations. And, together with the General Assembly, it elects the judges of the International Court of Justice (<http://www.un.org/en/sc/>).

Voting System and Records

Vote and Majority Required

Article 27 of the UN Charter states that:

1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.
2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members.
3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting (<http://www.un.org/en/sc/meetings/voting.html>).

Radical transformations that took place in global developments and were reflected in the United Nations, which began the turning since its inception. Enlargement process and increase practical functions UN began the day after the creation of the organization. But this process has become particularly active after the mass entry into the UN young states that have liberated from colonial domination. In this regard, the Secretary-General stated that, the years that have elapsed since 1945 , the

world has undergone transformations founding members of the United Nations could hardly foresee or imagine them . Today , the organization is much different from the way it looked at the entry into force of the Charter . It is larger and more representative ...” (Neagu, 1983: 94-95).

„ The most important requirement ... “, to quote Secretary introducing the annual report of 1757 ... today is the taming of conflicts between states, not their sharpening. If used properly, the United Nations can serve diplomacy reconciliation force better than other tools available to Member States. All different aspirations and interests of the world meet on the common ground represented by the Charter. Conflicts can persist for long periods of time without reaching a solution accepted and groups of states can defend specific interests or regional. However, despite the temporary developments to the contrary, consequential influence of acute tensions, UN tendency is to weaken or destroy the differences, thus reaching finding solutions approaching common interest and application of the principles of the Charter (Morgenthau, 2007: 513-514).

As a conclusion

From my point of view we should not be pessimist about this organization, because the UNO is undoubtedly a microcosm of the world and despite so many reservations politically, its role in promoting disarmament for a safer future to the posterity cannot be denied. At large scale, in the global concept its importance and necessity is gaining momentum day by day. It is now the most acclaimed universal representative and authoritative organization with 192 member countries in its

present set up and they hope that it will progress more in the time to come.

The history of the United Nations clearly shows that individual people can make a difference in the world. One man, Woodrow Wilson, led to the founding of the League of Nations, the precursor to the United Nations. One man, Franklin D. Roosevelt, caused the creation of the United Nations, an organization which would impact the world for generations to come. One man, Tom DeWeese, questioned the morality and organization of the United Nations. One man, Kofi Annan, responded to these challenges by spawning a massive reform of the United Nations.

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