

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION

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Abstract: The aim of the study was to understand how the United Nations (UN) functions and how the UN constitutes membership. It also delved into. The study provided a background to the establishment of the United Nations, its Charter and its purposes. Literature review included books on the UN System and its specialized agencies. It concluded with the structural organization of the UN and its Secretariat.

Keywords: Establishment of the United Nations, its Charter and Organization.

1. INTRODUCTION

The United Nations is a creation of national governments and derives its authority from these Governments. Consequently, the obligations of members are limited and the successful implementation of the UN's functions depends on the cooperation of its members. (Auriacombe *et al.* 2000). [1]. Membership is open to all peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and are able and willing to carry out these obligations. Membership in the specialized agencies affiliated with the United Nations is independent of United Nations membership. (Bennett 1995).[2]. Nearly all member states maintain a permanent mission to the United Nations. All UN members are involved in the annual General Assembly sessions which last at least three months and which may be prolonged for most of the year. The General Assembly admits new Member States on the recommendation of the Security Council. The Charter provides for the suspension or expulsion of a Member for violation of the principles of the Charter. (UN 2000).[3] Because the League of Nations had failed to prevent war, the UN Charter sought to correct the League Covenant deficiencies. The UN was started as a new creation, divorced completely from any stigma of the League (Bennett: 1995).[5].

The United Nations challenge today is to make globalization an engine that lifts people out of hardship and misery. Most people today can expect to live longer than their parents. They are better nourished, enjoy better health, are better educated and face more favourable economic prospects. But there is also widespread deprivation and despair. More than one billion people survive on less than a dollar a day. Diseases such as AIDS and malaria threaten to undo years of progress. At a time when information and knowledge have become the main source of wealth and power, half the developing world's people have never talked on the telephone or used a computer. Kofi Annan says (United Nations 2000) [6] that bringing these people into the mainstream is one of the biggest projects of the United Nations Organization. Poverty and inequality are fertile ground for conflict. Brutal internal wars have claimed more than five million lives and driven more millions from their homes. Weapons of mass destruction continue to cast their shadow of fear. Towards this end, the United Nation's main objective is to prevent conflict, carry out peacekeeping missions and post-conflict peace-building projects.

The United Nations has no independent military capability and has very modest funds. The UN's role in helping to set and sustain global norms and international law, its ability to stimulate global concern and action to improve people's lives is effective and depends on partnerships among governments, civil society groups and the private sector, and most of all among people, reaching across the lines that might otherwise divide.

The UN is concerned with the question of international order in three major ways: first, it is concerned with the promotion of internal standards within states. It deals with human rights infringements, administrative and economic collapse – rescuing falling states and helping with elections and providing humanitarian assistance. Second, it is concerned with promotion of international peace and security through resisting aggression between states. A third way in which the UN has become involved in the promotion of order is in its role when sovereignty is contested by rival groups of its citizens, often in civil war. The Organization is involved in the process of legitimizing states, through the reconciliation of warring internal groups (Baylis 1998).[7].

The UN system of personnel, the Secretariat and its staff, is the vehicle by which the UN interacts with the world community (Bulkeley 1990).[8].

The UN system consists of a central organization, the UN proper, with 17 specialized and related agencies. These agencies are tied to the UN by formal agreements in a kind of federated structure. Since they are all located away from the UN headquarters in New York, the system is a highly decentralized community (Reymond *et al* 1986).[9]. In the United Nations proper, personnel policies are determined by the General Assembly, but their administration is in some cases delegated to the major subsidiary bodies. For coordination with the specialized and related agencies, the UN provides with some variations, for the development of a single unified international civil service. It has materialized into what is called the "the common system of salaries" which includes all the organs and agencies of the UN system with the exception of the World Bank and its affiliates and the International Monetary Fund, which together have formed a compensatory system of their own (Reymond *et al* 1986)[10].

Above the Secretariat level, two bodies have been successfully entrusted with the task of offering independent advice on personnel policies and administration. From 1948 - 1973, it was the International Civil Service Advisory Board followed from 1974 by the present International Civil Service Commission (ICSC).

2. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The United Nations Organization was established at the end of the Second World War as a result of initiatives taken by governments of the States which had led the war against Germany and Japan, namely Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union. (Baylis *et al* 1998).[11].

The forerunner of the UN was the League of Nations, an Organization established in 1919 under the Treaty of Versailles to promote international cooperation and to achieve peace and security. The League of Nations ceased its activities after failing to prevent the Second World War.

In 1945, representatives of 50 countries met in San Francisco at the UN Conference on International Organization to draw up the United Nations Charter. The Charter was signed by the representatives of the 50 countries. The United Nations officially came into existence on 24 October 1945 when the Charter had been ratified by China, France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States. United Nations Day is celebrated on 24 October each year. (UN 2000).[12].

The main purpose of the UN was to maintain international peace and security. But the founding document of the UN, the Charter, also referred to the needs and interests of peoples. In the Preamble it was asserted that the UN was determined 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 the nations large and small. The founders were also determined to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace (Baylis *et al* 1998).[13]. Security was the main concern of the UN proper, the so-called central system, based in New York, and within that the Security Council. But other institutions were set up alongside the Security Council, which were also developments from the arrangements of the League of Nations. There was to be an assembly of representatives of all members called the General Assembly which was to agree its resolutions by majority vote. The central system also included the Secretariat, headed by the Secretary-General, which was given the responsibility for the administration of the activities of the central system, such as servicing the meetings of the Security Council and the General Assembly. The Secretariat and the General Assembly had functions, alongside another institution in the central system - the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) for overseeing the activities of a large number of other international institutions which formed what came to be called the UN system (Baylis *et al* 1998).[14].

The UN system became multi-centred and constantly concerned with the problems of coordination, as it was made up of a large number of constitutionally distinct institutions which had a strong urge to go their separate ways. Other parts of the UN system, the specialized agencies, and the Funds and programmes, as well as a wide range of other inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, got more involved in work which was seen as related to the maintenance of international order (Baylis *et al* 1998:268).

3. THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER AND ITS PURPOSES

The United Nations Charter is the constituting instrument of the Organization. Setting out the rights and obligations of Member States, and establishing the UN organs and procedures. The Charter lays down standards for international conduct for nations wishing to join the institution. These include renouncing the use of force, except for self-defence. (Auriacombe *et al* 2000).[15]. As a written document, the Charter determines the organizational structure of the United Nations, as well as its purposes.

An international treaty, the Charter codifies the major principles of international relations – from the sovereign equality of states to the prohibition of the use of force in international relations. The Charter consists of a preamble and 111 articles.

The purposes of the United Nations, as set out in the Charter are:

- to maintain international peace and security in the sense of dissuading States from attacking each other (UN:2000). [16], and to organize counter-measures if this happened in a peaceful way. (Baylis *et al* 1998).[17], this has to be in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace. (United Nations 1990).[18].
- to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples;
- to co-operate in solving international economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;
- to be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in attaining these common ends.

The Security Council is the principal organ which has been vested with the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and it is mandated to call all the parties to settle their disputes by peaceful means. The Security Council can also decide what measures not involving the use of armed force, are to be employed by the members of the United Nations, including the complete or partial interruption of economic relations, communication and the severance of diplomatic relations. (UN 1990).[19]. Should the Security Council consider such measures inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea and land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. For this purpose, all members of the UN undertake to make available to the Security Council the necessary armed forces, assistance and facilities.

4. THE UN COMMON SYSTEM

The following make up the UN common system:

Principal organs include the Secretariat, the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the International Court of Justice and the Trusteeship Council.

The Secretariat is comprised of the following departments: The Office of Internal Oversight Services; Office of Legal Affairs; Department of Political Affairs, Department of Disarmament Affairs; Department of Peacekeeping Operations; Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs; Department of Economic and Social Affairs; Department of General Assembly Affairs and Conference Services; Department of Public Information; Department of Management; Office of the Iraq Programme; Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator; Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention; United Nations Office at Geneva; United Nations Office at Vienna; and United Nations Office at Nairobi (United Nations 2000).[21].

Specialized agencies include the following:

International Labour Organization (ILO); Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); World Health Organization (WHO); World Bank Group which includes International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Development Association (IDA), International Finance Corporation (IFC), Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), and International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID); the International Monetary Fund (IMF); International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); International Maritime Organization (IMO); International Telecommunication Union (ITU); Universal Postal Union (UPU); World Meteorological Organization (WMO); World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO); International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); and United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

Related Organizations include: International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); World Trade Organization (WTO); Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban-Treaty Organization (CTBTO); Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW); and World Tourism Organization (WTO). (United Nations 2000).[22].

Programmes and Funds include: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); World Food Programme (WFP); United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); United Nations Drug Control Programme (UNDCP); United Nations Fund for Women (UNIFEM); United Nations Volunteers (United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA); United Nations University (UNU); United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT); Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR); and United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS). (United Nations 2000). [23]

The UN Common System addresses complex issues as follows:

4.1 Peacekeeping operations have been most commonly employed to supervise and help maintain ceasefires to assist in troop withdrawals, and to provide a buffer between opposing forces. However, peacekeeping operations are flexible instruments of policy and have been adapted to a variety of uses including helping to implement the final settlement of a conflict. Peacekeeping operations are never purely military. They have always included civilian personnel to carry out essential political or administrative functions. Peacekeeping operations have usually been mounted only after hostilities have already broken out. Operations can be divided into broad categories: observer missions, which consist largely of officers who are almost invariably unarmed; and peacekeeping forces, which consist of lightly armed infantry units, with the necessary logistic support elements. Sometimes, observer missions are reinforced by infantry and/or logistic units, for a brief period of time. Peacekeeping forces are often assisted in their work by un-armed military observers. (UN 1990).[24].

Peacekeeping operations vary widely in function and size. Peacekeepers may perform duties of observing, patrolling, keeping or restoring order, or negotiating. But in a chaotic situation like in Somalia, peacekeepers may be permitted or requested to move beyond the traditional peacekeeping principles into peace-enforcing actions. (Bennett 1995).[25].

4.2 Dispute settlement and decolonization like in the Arab-Israeli conflict and the occupied territories and Africa respectively. It deals with matters affecting humanitarian and emergency assistance to refugees that have been displaced by Africa's regional conflicts and elsewhere in the world, for example, Kosovo. Apartheid in South Africa was met by opposition of the UN General Assembly, and the Security Council which imposed an arms embargo on South Africa before its independence.

4.3 Arms Control and Disarmament which includes nuclear arms control, chemical and biological weapons, and nuclear testing. Under resolutions addressed at the 46th session of the UN General Assembly, the following were dealt with: notification of nuclear tests, conversion of military resources to civilian purposes, the relationship between disarmament and development, prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and the use of radiological weapons, prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes and naval armaments.

4.4 Economics and development as regards industrialized countries, the developing countries and the least developed countries. The UN helps all its members become players in the world economy and monitors, recommends and educates those concerned. The UN has new issues and themes for developing the global economy. There is an effort to harmonize the needs of commerce and investment with development issues within countries and to reconcile both with the need for international security and environmental safety. Direct investment, privatization, and entrepreneurship are seen as the new ingredients of successful development. (Tessitore *et al* 1991).[26].

4.5 Global resource management in respect of food and agriculture, the world's population, environment, law of the sea, Antarctica and outer space affairs. The Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), a specialized agency of the UN, runs conferences and plays a part in ensuring that more food is grown where the hungry people are. Within the food-strategy framework, greater efforts are put to increase productivity and incomes of small farmers and they are encouraged to adopt environmentally sustainable production practices. Other areas targeted are nutrition programmes, promotion of measures to support women which take into consideration their needs and contribution to development. As regards population of the world, the UN tries to stabilize this by running programmes in family planning and contraceptive use. This means there would be a slow birth-rate which would mean a gradual fall in population. The result has been that the average number of children born to a woman in her reproductive years is declining in all major regions of the world.

As regards environment, safeguarding the future of the planet from environmental degradation has emerged as one of the most urgent priorities on the international agenda. The United Nations Environmental Programme, a UN specialized agency, was established in November 1988 to coordinate and unify the world's scientific and policy-making communities for effective, realistic and equitable action on climate change as there was international concern over global warming. Emissions of greenhouse gases, primarily carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxides were causing a rise in the global mean temperatures and had to be reduced by 60 percent to stabilize concentrations at today's levels. (Tessitore *et al* 1991).[27].

Antarctica is a last continental wilderness and because of its unique international importance, all mankind has to share in the responsibility of its protection and conservation which is only possible through the entire international community – the United Nations common system. Through the UN's initiative, there is a ban on mineral activities in and around Antarctica and there is protection of the Antarctica environment.

4.6 Human rights and social issues in respect of disappearance, executions, torture of people, religious intolerance, refugees, health, drug abuse, its production and trafficking, crime and the status of women, the aged, the disabled and the homeless.

The UN aids individual victims of human rights violations. There is a UN initiative to expand public information on human rights in the world designed to advance awareness of rights and of the UN machinery through which individuals can claim their rights. The UN efforts to eradicate torture have been substantial. The Committee Against Torture meets twice a year to review torture cases. The Special Rapporteur on Torture intervenes on an emergency basis to protect the victims of torture that have been received. Both the Rapporteur and the Human Rights Commission make arrangements for periodic visits by independent experts to process cases of detention.

As regards refugees, there are an estimated 16 million refugees in the world. (Tessitore *et al* 1991).[28]. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees's (UNHCR's) mandate is to protect refugees. It also provides a channel for raising money from member governments, establishing programmes in the field and monitoring their implementation by governmental and non-governmental organizations. Repatriation is widely seen as the best solution for refugees. But the UNHCR has to deal with upheavals of war while attempting to get food to starving people. During the 1990 – 91, refugee problems in the Horn of Africa grew worse. Armed bandits looted and burned health centres and warehouses. The scale and suddenness of the flight of frightened Kurds from Northern Iraq posed an acute logistical problem for UNHCR which was complicated by Turkey's adamant refusal to grant the Kurds asylum on its own side of the border. Living in misery and squalor on mountain slopes, Kurdish refugees were dying from exposure at the rate of 1,000 a day. There was a public outcry in the West, and Great Britain proposed the establishment of safe havens for the Kurds within Iraq as a means of encouraging them to come down from the mountains. The United States of American-led humanitarian relief mission began encouraging the refugees to return to the safe havens in Iraq. There was a Memorandum of Understanding when the Iraqi Government granted the UN unrestricted access to the border regions and invited the UN to set up suboffices and Humanitarian centres. This gave UNHCR and other UN agencies the authority to conduct operations inside Iraq. (Tessitore *et al* 1991).[29].

As regards health this is led by the World Health Organization (WHO) which looks ahead to new programs that build on past successes and benefit from new technologies. The spread of acquired immune-deficiency syndrome (AIDS) is just one area that is commanding attention at present. The prevention and control of AIDS continues to occupy a high place on the General Assembly's agenda. The Director-General of WHO has outlined the activities undertaken by the Organization – many in tandem with the UN development agencies – to help establish international AIDS programmes, disseminate information on preventing and treating the disease and securing funds.

On drug abuse, trafficking and consumption of illegal narcotic drugs have assumed global proportions and virtually no nation is immune. There is a UN body, International Drug Control Programme, which monitors legal drug production and the movements from source to consumer in order to trace illegal diversions.

Women's crucial role in breaking the cycle of under-education and poverty was recognized by the heads of state who gathered in September 1990 for the World Summit for Children. The plan of action they approved calls for national policies that would not only provide girls with equal access to education but also reduce the number of adult illiterates, two-thirds of whom are women. (Tessitore *et al* 1991).[30].

According to the Secretary-General, the goal of the 1990s is to ensure that the elderly enjoy the independence, care, self-fulfilment and dignity they deserve. At the 46th General Assembly in 1991, a draft resolution entitled Implementation Plan of Action on Aging and Related Activities was ratified. The calendar of international conferences provides some indication of a new awareness of the need for cooperation in addressing problems of the disabled. One such gathering was in Beijing in November 1990 and it focused on the establishment and strengthening of the institutional framework for disability programmes. The UN Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT) coordinates the UN system's strategy. HABITAT strives to alleviate homelessness and other human settlement problems throughout the world.

4.7 Legal issues as regards International Law Commission and the International Court of Justice.

4.8 Finance and Administration regarding the UN finances, programme planning and personnel and administration. (Tessitore 1991).[31].

5. THE STRUCTURE OF THE UN ORGANIZATION

The Charter established six principal organs of the United Nations which are the: General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, International Court of Justice and Secretariat.

5.1 The General Assembly:

The General Assembly is the main deliberative organ. It is composed of representatives of all member States, each of which has one vote. Decisions of important questions, such as those of peace and security, admission of new members and budgetary matters require two-thirds majority. The work of the UN year-round derives largely from the decisions of the General Assembly. The work is carried out by committees and other bodies established by the Assembly to study and report on specific issues, such as disarmament, peacekeeping, development and human rights. Other work carried out by the General Assembly include international conferences called for by the Assembly; and by the Secretariat of the United Nations – the Secretary-General and his staff of international civil servants.

Functions and Powers of the General Assembly include the following:

- Considering and making recommendations to the Security Council regarding maintenance of international peace and security, including principles governing disarmament and arms regulations of armaments (Auriacombe *et al* 2000).[32].
- Initiating studies and making recommendations to promote international political cooperation, the development and codification of international law, the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, and international collaboration in economic, social, cultural, educational and health fields;
- Receiving and considering reports from the Security Council and other United Nations organs;
- Considering and approving the United Nations budget and apportioning the contributions among Members;

- Electing the non-permanent members of the Security Council, the members of the Economic and Social Council and those members of the Trusteeship Council that are elected; electing jointly with the Security Council the Judges of the International Court of Justice; and on the recommendation of the Security Council, appointing the Secretary-General. (UN 2000).[33].

5.2. The Security Council:

The Security Council has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. The Council has 15 members: 5 permanent members that include China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States and 10 elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms. Under the Charter, all members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council. Although the other organs of the United Nations make recommendations to governments, the Council alone has the power to take decisions which member states are obligated under the Charter to carry out. Each member has one vote.

Functions and Power of the Security Council include:-

- maintaining of international peace and security in accordance with the principles and purposes of the United Nations;
- investigating any dispute or situation which might lead to international friction;
- recommending methods of adjusting such disputes or the terms of settlement;
- formulating plans for establishing a system to regulate armaments;
- determining the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression and to recommend what action should be taken;
- recommending military action against an aggressor;
- calling on members to apply economic sanctions and other measures not involving the use of force to prevent or stop aggression;
- exercising the trusteeship functions of the UN in strategic areas;
- recommending to the General Assembly the appointment of the Secretary-General and, together with the Assembly, elect the Judges of the International Court of Justice. The Security Council submits annual, and when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly.

5.3. The Economic and Social Council:

The Economic and Social Council was established as the principal organ to coordinate the economic, social and related work of the UN and the specialized agencies and institutions. The Council has 54 members elected by the General Assembly, who serve for three-year terms. Voting in the Council is by simple majority; each member has one vote.

Functions and powers of the Economic and Social Council include:

- Serving as the central forum for discussing international economic and social issues, and for formulating policy recommendations addressed to member states and the UN system;
- making or initiating studies and reports and making recommendations on international economic, social, cultural, educational and health issues;
- promoting respect for, and observing human rights and fundamental freedoms;
- assisting in the preparation and organizing major international conferences in the economic and social fields and promoting a coordinated follow-up to these conferences;
- coordinating the activities of the specialized agencies, through consultations with and recommendations to them, through recommendations to the General Assembly.

Relations with non-governmental organizations:

The Economic and Social Council consults with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) concerned with matters within its competence.

5.4. The Trusteeship Council:

The Trusteeship Council was established by the UN Charter in 1945 to provide international supervision for 11 Trust Territories placed under the administration of 7 member states, and to ensure that adequate steps were taken to prepare the Territories for self-government on independence. By 1994, all Trust Territories had attained self-government or independence. The Council's work completed, the Trusteeship Council, consisting of the five permanent members of the Security Council, namely China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America – amended its rules of procedures to meet as and when occasion required. The Trusteeship Council may consist of as many members as may be elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly as may be necessary to ensure that the total number of members of the Trusteeship Council is equally divided between members of the UN which administer trust territories and those which do not.

The functions of the Trusteeship Council are those of accepting petitions and examining them and formulating a questionnaire on the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of each trust territory and make an annual report to the General Assembly upon the basis of such a questionnaire.

5.5. The International Court of Justice:

The International Court of Justice is located in the Hague, the Netherlands. It is the principal judicial organ of the UN. It settles legal disputes between states and gives advisory opinions to the UN and its specialized agencies. The court is open to all states that are parties to its statute, which include all members of the United Nations. Only states may submit disputes to the ICJ. The Court is not open to private persons. In addition to hearing cases, the ICJ gives advisory opinions on legal questions. (Bennett 1995).[34]. Other organs of the UN and the specialized agencies, when authorized by the Assembly, can ask for advisory opinions on legal questions within the scope of their activities.

The Court is comprised of 15 Judges elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council, voting independently. No two Judges may be from the same country. The Judges serve for a nine-year term and may be re-elected. They may not engage in any other occupation during their term of office.

5.6. The Secretariat:

The Secretariat – an international staff working at duty stations around the world – carries out the diverse day-to-day work of the Organization. It services the other principal organs of the UN and administers the programmes and policies laid down by them. At its head is the Secretary-General, who is appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council for a five-year, renewable term. The Secretary-General recruits staff on a wide geographical basis taking into consideration quotas of member countries.

The duties carried out by the Secretariat are varied – depending on the problems that are dealt with by the United Nations. These range from administering peacekeeping operations to preparing studies on human rights and sustainable development. Secretariat staff also form the world's communication media about the work of the UN; organize international conferences on issues that affect the world; and interpret speeches and translate documents into the Organization's official languages.

The Secretariat has a staff of about 8,900 under the regular budget. As international civil servants, staff members and the Secretary-General answer to the United Nations alone for their activities. Under the Charter, each member state undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff, and to refrain from seeking to influence them improperly.

The United Nations, while headquartered in New York, maintains a significant presence in Addis Ababa, Bangkok, Beirut, Geneva, Nairobi, Santiago and Vienna. It also has offices all over the world (UN 2000).[35].

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