

Precondition of the UN in the World War II period

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Fundamentals of the UN and its structure developed during World War II, leading participants of anti-Hitler coalition. The name "United Nations" was first used in the United Nations Declaration, signed by January 1, 1942.

The system of United Nations (UN) in its present form evolved over time and the correct understanding of the causes of all the elements required consideration its history.

The UN's system originated over 100 years ago as a mechanism to control the world community. In the mid-nineteenth century, there were the first international intergovernmental organizations. The emergence of these organizations was due to two mutually exclusive reasons. First, as a result of the formation of the bourgeois-democratic revolutions of sovereign states seeking national independence, and, secondly, the success of the technological revolution, the breed tends to interdependence and interrelatedness of states.

As it known, the slogan of the irrevocable and the inviolability of the sovereignty of the people and the state was one of the most significant during the bourgeois-democratic revolutions in many European countries. New ruling class sought to consolidate its domination by means of strong, independent state. At the same time, the development of market relations has stimulated the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, including the instruments of production in the field [1, 139].

Scientific and technical progress, in turn, led to the integration processes that penetrated the economies of all developed countries

Europe and caused a comprehensive link nations together. Desire to develop within a sovereign state and the inability to do so without extensive cooperation with other independent states - and led to the emergence of this form of interstate relationships, as international intergovernmental organizations.

The idea of creating a global intergovernmental organization to prevent wars and peacekeeping occupied the minds of mankind for a long time.

In the scientific literature, there is disagreement about who Ally and what document first proposed the creation of the United Nations. Western scholars such document called the Atlantic Charter Roosevelt and Churchill on 14 August 1941. Soviet researchers have justifiably relied on Soviet declaration on December 4, 1941.

However, August 14, 1941, U.S. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill of the United Kingdom signed a document which pledged to "work together with other free peoples, both in war and in

peace." Set of principles for international cooperation in the maintenance of peace and security was later called the Atlantic Charter.

Britain and the U.S. said they: 1) do not seek territorial or other acquisitions; 2) do not agree to any territorial acquisitions without free consent of the peoples concerned; 3) respect the right of all peoples to choose a form of government under which they want to live and strive for the restoration of sovereign rights and self-determination of the peoples who have been forcibly deprived of them; 4) will endeavor to provide access to all countries on an equal footing to the trade and to the world's raw material sources; 5) seek to achieve full cooperation between the two countries in the economic field; 6) hope for peace that all countries will live in safety on their territory; 7) believe that this world has to give everyone the opportunity to freely without any hindrance sail the seas and oceans; 8) believe that all nations of the world should abandon the use of force.

The Declaration proclaimed, so respect and observance of the most important, the fascist aggressors violated principles of international law, which could be the basis for the unification of the Allies.

Important step towards the creation of the UN was a conference of the Allied Powers in Moscow in 1943. A meeting of representatives of the three Allied powers - the Soviet Union, the U.S. and the UK, in which 30 October 1943 adopted the Declaration of the Four Nations on General Security, signed on behalf of their respective governments participating in the Moscow Conference of the three Ministers of Foreign Affairs and the Chinese Ambassador to Moscow. These powers declared that "they recognize the need to establish as soon as possible a general international organization to maintain international peace and security based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states, whose members can be all of these states - large and small".

At the Tehran Conference of the leaders of the USSR, USA and Great Britain in the Declaration of the Three Powers, adopted December 1, 1943, reaffirmed their determination to work together in times of war and in time. As for peacetime, read the Declaration, "we are confident that our concord will bring lasting peace." We fully recognize the great responsibility resting upon us and all the United Nations to make such a world, which will receive the overwhelming mass of the peoples of the world and banish the scourge and terror of war for many generations [2, 235].

Postwar world was devoted to the Potsdam Conference (July 17 - August 2, 1945). It was attended by IV Stalin G.Trumen, Winston Churchill. The central issue was - German. Germany was seen as a whole democratic peace-loving nation. The basic principles of policy toward Germany were demilitarization and democratization.

Berlin was subject to the occupation troops of the USSR, USA, France in their respective sectors. It was found that Poland's western border will be held on the river Oder, thereby Poland returned her ancestral lands. Soviet Union Koenigsberg transferred to the surrounding areas of East Prussia. Created the first body - the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, composed of representatives of the USSR, the U.S., Britain, France, China, for the preparation of a peace treaty

with Germany's former allies, as well as the International Military Tribunal for the trial of the major Nazi war criminals [3, 188].

The emergence of a new international organization, with the creation of expectations that bind a lasting peace, and gave hope to develop cooperation of all States in the economic and social development. It should be noted that the original idea of the scope of competence of a new intergovernmental organization among the Allies largely did not coincide. The Soviet government was considering the UN in the first place as an organization to maintain international peace and security, designed to save humanity from a new world war. And allied states such orientation was regarded as one of the most important, which allowed enough without conflict to negotiate the establishment of the Security Council - the body broad competence in matters of peace and security. At the same time, the Soviet project of the UN Charter, proposed at Dumbarton Oaks, provided that "the organization must be just security organization and its jurisdiction should not include economic, social, humanitarian and generally, these issues must be created special, special organization".

Features of this organization should be called a pronounced political character, which manifests itself in the orientation on the issues of peace, security, and ultimately a broad competence in all spheres of interstate cooperation. These characteristics were not for the former intergovernmental organizations. The contours were drawn at the UN conference in Washington at meetings held in September-October 1944, where the United States, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union and China agreed on the objectives, structure and functions of the future organization. April 25, 1945, delegates of 50 countries met in San Francisco at the meeting of the United Nations (the name first suggested by Roosevelt), and adopted the Charter, consisting of 19 chapters and 111 articles. October 24 The Charter was ratified by 5 permanent members of the Security Council, by a majority of the signatory States and entered into force. Since October 24 in the international calendar is called the Day of the UN [4, 196].

Reference:

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4. V. Shkunaev, the United Nations in the modern world.1976.