

5HD408

„Základní aspekty hospodářsko-politického vývoje po druhé světové válce.“

Materiál je doplňkovou didaktickou pomůckou k handoutu na dané téma. Je určen pro studijní a výukové účely, především k diskuzi v rámci semináře.



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MŠMT
MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ,
MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY

Organizace spojených národů: prvních čtyři roky existence

Powerpoint o jediném dokumentu vydaného v roce 1949 k čtyřletému výročí existence nově založené Organizace spojených národů je určen k prezentaci ve výuce (vybrané významné pasáže, nikoliv jen často citované o Železné oponě) a k samostudiu.

The United Nations: its first four years. Lake Success, New York 1949

United Nations Pocket Guides.

This is the second in a series of illustrated booklets designed to explain the work of world organisations to persons without specialized knowledge.

Here is the story of what the United Nations has done during its first four years, and an account of some of the work of several of its specialized agencies. It is by no means a complete summary but is only intended to give the reader some idea of how United Nations activities have expanded until now they touch nearly every phase of life.

Many of the ideas and most of the pictures in this booklet have

been taken from a 35mm. Film strip entitled The United Nations Reports, produced by the Departement of Public Information of the United Nations.

One of the first aims of the United Nations, written into the Charter, is „to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war“. It began its work four years ago at the close of a war whose cost in terms of sorrow and loss, devastation and ruin, cannot even be estimated.

More than 22 millions people, soldiers and civilians, were killed in that war. Their death meant broken homes and misery, and irreparable loss to the world of their talents and abilities. Great wars

begin with the smaller wars; hence, as will be seen in these pages, much of the work of the United Nations has centered on settlement of disputes between individual nations before greater catastrophes develop.

But purposes of the United Nations go beyond just stopping wars. To quote the Charter again, it was also created „to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights ... to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom“. In carrying out these aims and helping to free the world poverty, misery, ignorance and disease, many of the basic causes of war will disappear.

In these four years the United Nations has become the hub of world political, economic and social planning. Some of its achievements are described for you here. So far, 59 nations have taken part in its works.

The General Assembly, where all nations large and small have an equal voice, is the central organ of the UN. From the beginning it has helped to bring differences out into the open and has made countries explain and justify their policies. This fact, in addition to direct action such as initiating studies and sending out commissions, has made the Assembly „one of the strongest forces for peace for peace the world has ever seen“.

The Security Council, which is mainly concerned with settlement of disputes, has been active too. Mediation of the war in Palestine was one of the big issues with which it dealt over a period of fourteen months. It also sought solutions to disturbances in Greece, Indonesia, Kashmir, Korea and other trouble spots which threatened world peace. Its efforts either prevented or ended wars involving 500 million people.

Most of us know about the United Nations mainly from dramatic headlines on political issues. But the work of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) is equally important, though it gets less publicity.

Through regional economic commissions it is assisting the countries of Europe, of Latin America, of Asia and the Far East. By providing fellowships and technical assistance, it is extending the knowledge of more advanced nations to the less advanced.

One of the great documents of our time, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, was written by an ECOSOC commission and adopted by the General Assembly in December 1948. Another ECOSOC contribution was the International Convention for the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide, making mass destruction of human groups a crime under international law.

Also in the field of human rights two other conventions have been drafted, one on International Transmission of News and the Right of Correction, and the other on Freedom of Information. The first has been approved by the Assembly; the second awaits action.

Working with ECOSOC are separate organizations called specialized agencies, each dealing with a particular set of problems. One of the oldest of these, the International Labour Organisation, recently celebrated its 30th anniversary. ILO concerns itself with such problems as manpower, migration, industrial safety, and the improvement of labor standards.

Nearly a thousand fellowships were awarded by the United Nations and the specialized agencies during 1947–1948 to help men and women learn how to build up the economic and social services of their own countries.

Certainly one kind of social progress is improvement of health standards. Nations working through the World Health Organization (WHO), another specialized agency, have this as their aim. They encourage research and exchange of medical information. Together they have saved many lives by rushing supplies and equipment to various parts of the world to fight epidemics.

WHO has also helped Greece and other countries in their efforts to wipe out malaria. And it has sent out advisers, consultants and demonstration teams, provided training facilities and other services.

In China and the Far East the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) started campaigns to inoculate cattle against rinderpest, an animal disease which had been killing them off in great numbers. This was part of its program to conserve and increase world food supplies. It also sent missions to Poland, Greece, Thailand and Venezuela to give advice on how to grow and distribute more food.

Nations have been co-operating through the General

Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, preparing the way for an International Trade Organisation (ITO) to reduce barriers to world trade, and encourage the free flow of goods among nations.

Hundreds of millions of dollars have been loaned to various countries by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. This money goes toward such projects as developing hydroelectric power, improving agriculture, building steel mills, modernizing railroads and for similar productive uses.

During these four years, another specialized agency, the International Refugee Organization (IRO) was set up to care for

and reestablish an estimated 1,600,000 displaced persons and refugees left in war's wake. In 28 months IRO has helped over 700,000 people to return to their home, lands or find new homes in other countries. More than one million have received food, shelter, medical care and welfare services.

The United Nations International Childrens' Emergency Fund (UNICEF) jointly with other agencies has carried on a vast campaign in many countries to vaccinate children against tuberculosis with the new BCG serum. The Danish Red Cross, their Scandinavian associates and the World Health Organization have all participated international campaign.

Provision of food and other essentials for millions of children and expectant mothers in Europe and Asia was another phase of the work of UNICEF. Maybe you helped by contributing to the United Nations Appeal for Children (UNAC).

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has been discussing problems of international education, re-stocking damaged libraries, calling scientific conferences and conducting pilot projects.

Another concern of the United Nations is the welfare of people in dependent areas who do not yet govern themselves. Information

About people in most non-selfgoverning territories was received and examined by the General Assembly and its special committee these past four years.

Any non-self-governing territory may be placed under direct United Nations trusteeship by the nation which administers it, but so far only ten formes mandates of the League of nations have become Trust Territories. The Trusteeship Council received reports on the political, economic, social and educational development of the people of these territories, heard petitions, and sent out visiting missions.

Some progress was also made in the field of international law.

The UN International Law Commission set to work in April 1949 to write a Declaration on the Rights and Duties of States, to consider the principles applies in the Nuremburg Trials, and to discuss creation of an international criminal court. And the International Court of Justice handed down its first decision on the Corfu Channel Case.

All in all, the United Nations has made real progress toward world peace and stability during its first four years. But this picture of the American and Russian delegates shaking hands on the lifting of the Berlin blockade remind us that serious problems remain. At the same time it illustrates the UN's possibilities as a channel for negotiations.

There are some people who watch these sessions with doubt, some who fret at the slowness of mediation, and some who want to settle big power differences by other means. But ...

While the world recovers from yesterday's devastation, a new generation is growing up. Its chance to enjoy the abundance and security which are now possible rest with the United Nations. Those 59 flags flying side by side mean that the countries they represent are working together for an orderly, prosperous society.



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