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World War, Need for UN & Peace Treaties

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ABSTRACT

The present paper deals with the concept of world wars and the international laws prevalent within the country. Public international law, as traditionally defined, is the law governing relations between nation states. Foreign law is simply the national law (also known as domestic or municipal law) of another country.

Private international law is a confusing term in that it refers to the national law(s) governing the cross-border interactions of private (non-state) parties, rather than international law. The question that often arises in such instances is “which country’s law applies?”. Private international law is, therefore, sometimes referred to as conflicts of laws, although the parties can select the law which governs their transaction by contract. A number of private international law topics are covered by treaty (i.e. family law, estates and trusts, litigation). Since treaties are characteristic of the public international law system, the idea that a treaty would apply to a private international law issue can be confusing as well. Often the aim of such treaties is to harmonize national laws. The sources of public international law are enumerated under Article 38 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, which is appended to the Charter of the United Nations. Those sources are, as follows: treaties, custom, general principles and case law and scholarly commentary as a subsidiary means for determining the rules of law. Treaties, custom and general principles are primary sources of law in the public international legal system.

Keywords: World war, Need for UN & Peace treaties.

I. THE WORLD WAR I

Convinced that Austria-Hungary was readying for war, the Serbian government ordered the Serbian army to mobilize and appealed to Russia for assistance. On July 28, Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia, and the tenuous peace between Europe’s great powers quickly collapsed. Within a week, Russia, Belgium, France, Great Britain and Serbia had lined up against Austria, Hungary and Germany, and World War I had begun.

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II. THE WESTERN FRONT

According to an aggressive military strategy known as the Schlieffen Plan (named for its mastermind, German Field Marshal Alfred von Schlieffen), Germany began fighting World War I on two fronts, invading France through neutral Belgium in the west and confronting Russia in the east.

On August 4, 1914, German troops crossed the border into Belgium. In the first battle of World War I, the Germans assaulted the heavily fortified city of Liege, using the most powerful weapons in their arsenal—enormous siege cannons—to capture the city by August 15. The Germans left death and destruction in their wake as they advanced through Belgium toward France, shooting civilians and executing a Belgian priest they had accused of inciting civilian resistance.

III. FIRST BATTLE OF THE MARNE

In the First Battle of the Marne, fought from September 6-9, 1914, French and British forces confronted the invading Germany army, which had by then penetrated deep into northeastern France, within 30 miles of Paris. The Allied troops checked the German advance and mounted a successful counterattack, driving the Germans back to north of the Aisne River.

The defeat meant the end of German plans for a quick victory in France. Both sides dug into trenches, and the Western Front was the setting for a hellish war of attrition that would last more than three years. Particularly long and costly battles in this campaign were fought at Verdun (February-December 1916) and the Battle of the Somme (July-November 1916). German and French troops suffered close to a million casualties in the Battle of Verdun alone.

IV. THE EASTERN FRONT

On the Eastern Front of World War I, Russian forces invaded the German-held regions of East Prussia and Poland, but were stopped short by German and Austrian forces at the Battle of Tannenberg in late August 1914. Despite that victory, Russia's assault had forced Germany to move two corps from the Western Front to the Eastern, contributing to the German loss in the Battle of the Marne. Combined with the fierce Allied resistance in France, the ability of Russia's huge war machine to mobilize relatively quickly in the east ensured a longer, more grueling conflict instead of the quick victory Germany had hoped to win under the "*Schlieffen Plan*".

V. RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

From 1914 to 1916, Russia's army mounted several offensives on World War I's Eastern Front, but was unable to break through German lines. Defeat on the battlefield, combined with economic instability and the scarcity of food and other essentials, led to mounting discontent among the bulk of Russia's population, especially the poverty-stricken workers and peasants. This increased hostility was directed toward the imperial regime of Czar Nicholas II and his unpopular German-born wife, Alexandra. Russia's simmering instability exploded in the Russian Revolution of 1917, spearheaded by Vladimir Lenin and the Bolsheviks, which ended czarist rule and brought a halt to Russian participation in World War I. Russia reached an armistice with the Central Powers in early December 1917, freeing German troops to face the remaining Allies on the Western Front.

VI. AMERICA AND WORLD WAR I

At the outbreak of fighting in 1914, the United States remained on the sidelines of World War I, adopting the policy of neutrality favored by President Woodrow Wilson while continuing to engage in commerce and shipping with European countries on both sides of the conflict.

Neutrality, however, was increasing difficult to maintain in the face of Germany's unchecked submarine aggression against neutral ships, including those carrying passengers. In 1915, Germany declared the waters surrounding the British Isles to be a war zone, and German U-boats sunk several commercial and passenger vessels, including some U.S. ships.

Widespread protest over the sinking by U-boat of the British ocean liner Lusitania—traveling from New York to Liverpool, England with hundreds of American passengers on-board—in May 1915 helped turn the tide of American public opinion against Germany. In February 1917, Congress passed a \$250 million arms appropriations bill intended to make the United States ready for war.

Germany sunk four more U.S. merchant ships the following month, and on April 2 Woodrow Wilson appeared before Congress and called for a declaration of war against Germany.

VII. LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The predecessor of the United Nations was the League of Nations founded Woodrow Wilson, established in 1919, after World War I, under the Treaty of Versailles “to promote international cooperation and to achieve peace and security.” Despite some early successes, the League of Nations was not able to prevent World War II.

As of 20 April 1946, the League of Nations ceased to exist, having handed over all of its assets to the United Nations, and having granted the new UN Secretariat full control of its Library and archives.

VIII. EARLIER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND BODIES

In 1865, States first established international organizations to cooperate on specific matters. The International Telecommunication Union was founded in 1865 as the International Telegraph Union, and the Universal Postal Union was established in 1874. Both are now United Nations specialized agencies.

In 1899, the International Peace Conference was held in The Hague to elaborate instruments for settling crises peacefully, preventing wars and codifying rules of warfare. It adopted the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes and established the Permanent Court of Arbitration, which began work in 1902.

IX. WORLD WAR II

In spite of the League of Nations that was created with a motto to maintain peace and harmony among nations. The Second World War or the WWII wasn't prevented. As a result the League of Nations was abolished in 1946.

In late August 1939, Hitler and Soviet leader Joseph Stalin signed the German-Soviet Nonaggression Pact, which incited a frenzy of worry in London and Paris. Hitler had long planned an invasion of Poland, a nation to which Great Britain and France had guaranteed military support if it were attacked by Germany. The pact with Stalin meant that Hitler would not face a war on two fronts once he invaded Poland, and would have Soviet assistance in conquering and dividing the nation itself. On September 1, 1939, Hitler invaded Poland from the west; two days later, France and Britain declared war on Germany, beginning World War II.

On September 17, Soviet troops invaded Poland from the east. Under attack from both sides, Poland fell quickly, and by early 1940 Germany and the Soviet Union had divided control over the nation, according to a secret protocol appended to the Nonaggression Pact. Stalin's forces then moved to occupy the Baltic States (Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania) and defeated a resistant Finland in the Russo-Finish War. During the six months following the invasion of Poland, the lack of action on the part of Germany and the Allies in the west led to talk in the news media of a "phony war."

To pave the way for an amphibious invasion (dubbed Operation Sea Lion), German planes

bombed Britain extensively beginning in September 1940 until May 1941, known as the Blitz, including night raids on London and other industrial centers that caused heavy civilian casualties and damage. The Royal Air Force (RAF) eventually defeated the Luftwaffe (German Air Force) in the Battle of Britain, and Hitler postponed his plans to invade. With Britain's defensive resources pushed to the limit, Prime Minister Winston Churchill began receiving crucial aid from the U.S. under the Lend-Lease Act, passed by Congress in early 1941.

On June 22, 1941, Hitler ordered the invasion of the Soviet Union, codenamed Operation Barbarossa. Though Soviet tanks and aircraft greatly outnumbered the Germans', Russian aviation technology was largely obsolete, and the impact of the surprise invasion helped Germans get within 200 miles of Moscow by mid-July. Arguments between Hitler and his commanders delayed the next German advance until October, when it was stalled by a Soviet counteroffensive and the onset of harsh winter weather.

World War II exposed a glaring paradox within the United States Armed Forces. Although more than 1 million African Americans served in the war to defeat Nazism and fascism, they did so in segregated units. The same discriminatory Jim Crow policies that were rampant in American society were reinforced by the U.S. military. Black servicemen rarely saw combat and were largely relegated to labor and supply units that were commanded by white officers.

X. USA AND USSR CONFLICT (COLD WAR)

The cold war was nothing but an ideological dispute between USA and the Western Europe on one hand supporting capitalism and USSR or Soviet Union alongwith the Eastern Europe countries supporting communism. Both USA and USSR did nothing but they kept on preparing for the war however both countries were aware that if war occurred then both countries would incur such huge amount of loss that they won't be able to recover from it. So they decided to keep it a cold war . World was divided into two parts one supported capitalism . Both the countries feared from war started preparing for the war by making allies to strengthen their arms and economic support alongwith territories from where they could launch attack on each other and they could spy on each other.

XI. CREATION OF UNO

The end of WWII saw a worldwide destruction and also felt the need for an effectively working International Organization which could regulate and resolve the disputes peacefully in the world through peaceful treaties and Conventions. Hence UNO was created on 24 October 1945 by the Charter of UN and Statute of International Court Of Justice (ICJ). At the beginning there were only 51 founding members . At present there are 193 member states with 2 observer states

(A) MOTTO OF THE UN

The motto of the UN is staying committed to maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations and promoting social progress, better living standards and human rights.

(B) ORGANS OF UNO**1. General Assembly**

The General Assembly is the main deliberative organ of the United Nations. It is composed of representatives from all Member States, each of which has one vote.

2. Security Council

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.

3. Economic and Social Council

A founding UN Charter body established in 1946, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) is the place where the world's economic, social and environmental challenges are discussed and debated, and policy recommendations issued. Read more about ECOSOC [here](#).

4. Trusteeship Council

The Trusteeship Council was established to provide international supervision for 11 Trust Territories and to make sure that adequate steps were taken to prepare the Territories for selfgovernment or independence.

5. International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. The Court is charged with settling legal disputes between States and giving advisory opinions to the United

Nations and its specialized agencies. Justice Dalveer Bhandari is the Indian Judge in International Courts of Justice.

6. Secretariat

The UN Secretariat, consisting of staff representing all nationalities working in duty stations all over the world, carries out the day to day work of the Organization. The Secretariat services the other principal organs of the United Nations and administers the programmes and policies established by them.

XII. TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS IN THE INTERNATIONAL ARENA

(A) Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (1918)

The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was a separate peace treaty signed on March 3, 1918, between the new Bolshevik government of Russia and the Central Powers, that ended Russia's participation in World War I. The treaty was signed at German-controlled BrestLitovsk, after two months of negotiations.

(B) Treaty of Versailles (1919)

At the Paris Peace Conference in 1919, Allied leaders stated their desire to build a post-war world that would safeguard itself against future conflicts of such devastating scale. Some hopeful participants had even begun calling World War I “the War to End All Wars.” But the Treaty of Versailles, signed on June 28, 1919, would not achieve that lofty goal.

Saddled with war guilt, heavy reparations and denied entrance into the League of Nations, Germany felt tricked into signing the treaty, having believed any peace would be a “peace without victory,” as put forward by President Wilson in his famous Fourteen Points speech of January 1918.

As the years passed, hatred of the Versailles treaty and its authors settled into a smoldering resentment in Germany that would, two decades later, be counted among the causes of World War II.

(C) Saint laine treaty (1919)

The treaty officially registered the breakup of the Habsburg empire, recognizing the independence of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes (Yugoslavia) and ceding eastern Galicia, Trento, southern Tirol, Trieste, and Istria.

(D) Treaty of Neuilly-sur-Seine (1919)

The **Treaty of Neuilly-sur-Seine** (French: *Traité de Neuilly-sur-Seine*) required Bulgaria to cede various territories, after Bulgaria had been one of the Central Powers defeated in World War I. The treaty was signed on 27 November 1919 at Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

(E) Treaty of Trianon (1920)

The Treaty of Trianon was concluded at Versailles between the Allies and Hungary, which lost two-thirds of the land it controlled as part of the Austro-Hungarian empire. It meant that 3 million ethnic Hungarians found themselves living outside their country, most of them in Romania.

(F) Two with Turkey

Treaties signed with Turkey led to the dissolution of the once-mighty Ottoman Empire and defined most of the borders of modern-day Turkey. The first was signed at Sevres, in France, on August 10, 1920. Its terms led to Turkey's war of independence and a conflict with Greece, and was superseded by the Lausanne treaty on July 24, 1923, that ended the conflict.

Signed for the Allies by Britain, France and Italy, the treaties saw the country lose its Arab possessions, with Britain receiving a mandate for Palestine and Mesopotamia, and France awarded one for Lebanon and Syria. Almost 1.3 million ethnic Greeks were forced to leave Asia Minor and about 500,000 Turks left Greece.

XIII. INTERNATIONAL PEACE KEEPING MISSIONS

UN Peacekeeping helps countries navigate the difficult path from conflict to peace. We have unique strengths, including legitimacy, burden sharing, and an ability to deploy troops and police from around the world, integrating them with civilian peacekeepers to address a range of mandates set by the UN Security Council and General Assembly.

(A) UNTSO United Nations Truce Supervision Organization May 1948

Set up in May 1948, **UNTSO** was the first ever peacekeeping operation established by the United Nations. ... The ability of UNTSO's military observers to deploy almost immediately after the Security Council has authorized a new mission, has been a significant factor in the success of those operations.

(B) UNMOGIP United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan January 1949

The first group of United Nations military observers arrived in the mission area on 24 January of 1949 to supervise the ceasefire between India and Pakistan in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. These observers, under the command of the Military Adviser appointed by the UN Secretary-General, formed the nucleus of the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP).

Following renewed hostilities of 1971, UNMOGIP has remained in the area to observe developments pertaining to the strict observance of the ceasefire of 17 December 1971 and report thereon to the Secretary-General

(C) UNEF I First United Nations Emergency Force November 1956 June 1967

UNEF I was established to secure and supervise the cessation of hostilities, including the

withdrawal of the armed forces of France, Israel and the United Kingdom from Egyptian territory and, after the withdrawal, to serve as a buffer between the Egyptian and Israeli forces

(D) UNOGIL United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon June 1958 December 1958

UNOGIL was set up by Security Council resolution 128 (1958) of 11 June 1958, which decided to “dispatch urgently an observation group to proceed to Lebanon so as to ensure that there is no illegal infiltration of personnel or supply of arms or other matériel across the Lebanese borders”.

(E) ONUC United Nations Operation in the Congo (July 1960 June 1964)

The United Nations Operation in the Congo (Opération des Nations Unies au Congo, or ONUC), which took place in the Republic of the Congo from July 1960 until June 1964, marked a milestone in the history of United Nations peacekeeping in terms of the responsibilities it had to assume, the size of its area of operation

(F) UNSMIS United Nations Supervision Mission in Syria April 2012 August 2012

Established by United Nations Security Council resolution 2043 PDF Document of 21 April 2012, initially for a 90-day period, to monitor a cessation of armed violence in all its forms by all parties and to monitor and support the full implementation of the Joint Special Envoy’s six-point plan to end the conflict in Syria. After initial relative lull, hostilities in Syria resumed and on 15 June 2012, UNSMIS had to suspend its activities owing to an intensification of armed violence across the country. On 20 July 2012, the Security Council extended the mission for 30 days and said that any further extension could be possible only “in the event that the Secretary-General reports and the Security Council confirms the cessation of the use of heavy weapons and a reduction in the level of violence sufficient by all sides” to allow the UNSMIS monitors to implement their mandate. As those conditions were not met, UNSMIS mandate came to an end at midnight on 19 August 2012.

(G) MINUSMA United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization

The United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali is a United Nations peacekeeping mission in Mali. MINUSMA was established on 25 April 2013 by United Nations Security Council Resolution 2100 to stabilise the country after the Tuareg rebellion of 2012.

(H) MINUJUSTH United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (October 2017)

The United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH) completed its mandate on 15 October 2019, putting an end to 15 consecutive years of peacekeeping

operations in the country. The United Nations family will continue supporting Haiti with a new configuration, through the 19 agencies, funds and programmes present in the country and the United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH), established by the Security Council resolution 2476 (2019).
