

Movement (NAM) and the Group of 77 (G-77), now a 135 member organization of less developed countries (LDCs) interested in promoting economic cooperation and development.

Currently, the emphasis of the G-77 is to use what it describes as its "joint negotiating capacity" to represent the needs of the LDCs in the globalization process. The G-77's strategy. According to the declaration of its 2003 ministerial meeting, is the "strengthening of multi-lateral and emphasizing the need to work towards a key and decisive role of the United Nations in international economic policy-making and global economic development issues"

6. The successes of international organization is a sixth reason for their expansion. People and countries have learned that they can sometimes work together international and has created even more IGOs and NGOs to help address an ever greater manage transnational issues

Chapter three

The league of Nations

ww 1 had hardly begun when private group and prominent persons in both Europe and the united states began to plan for the post-war era. Nongovernmental groups such as the league enforce peace in the United states and the league of nations gre Britain were eager to develop more permanent Frameworks preventing future wars. Based on these plans, President woodro. Wilson of the united states was able to convince other government to create the league of nations to preserve and safegul international peace and security at the end of ww 1.

Structure of the League of Nations

The structure of the league can be explained in terms of its major organs:

Assembly: consisted of all members and each state had or vote. It met annually but special sessions could be convened when it was needed. It was a forum where members could discuss and deliberate upon matters of common concern.

Council: The council was designed to be a body on which the great power (the united states, Britain, France, Italy and Japan should have permanent seats whereas others were permanent members selected by the assembly).

Secretariat: consisted of an international civil service almost 600 expert officials and headed by a secretary general who played little or no political role. It was the administrative organ of the league, beside these organs, the league established various technical agencies, commissions, and advisory committees that looked after particular matters of international concern.

Evaluation of the League

The failure of the league can be attributed to three main weakness:

- 1- Constitutionally, the covenant of the league did not outlaw war as a tool of national policy, it only restricted the ability of the members to go to war. Structurally, the presence of some great

powers, and the absence of others made the league ineffective as a peacekeeper organization, the rate of withdrawal of state from membership reflected the progress of a fatal disease. Germany was admitted in 1926 and withdrew in 1933, and the soviet union was admitted in 1934 and expelled in 1939. Politically, the ability of the league to prevent war was depend upon the cooperation and good will of its members. When these states harmonized their differences and unified their wills, the league machinery proved effective; when the conflict of national goals were primary, league action was parlay zed.

Although the league of Nation failed to accomplish its political objectives, it nevertheless made great contributing towards the promotion of the intemational cooperation in the economic culture, technological and humanitarian field. Perhaps the league's greatest achievement was that of having been the forerunner of a more advance international organization the United Nation.