The beginning of 1950s witnessed an era whereby both the United States and United Nations deeply involved in promotion of international peace and security as an agenda of post-Cold War besides ensuring to expedite the process of decolonization and thus big or small nations to have equal rights in international affairs with a particular emphasis on the right of self-determination and assertion of newly independent nations. The task, however, had been difficult yet, the United States and United Nations authorities resolutely carried out the set objectives to a successful conclusion by venturing into two major intractable cases like the Korean and Congo crises in 1950s and 1960s. The two crises have taken as a test case in the thesis to arrive at exact and accurate results as was anticipated by the United States and United Nations.

The clash of interests of the United States and former Soviet Union was over the US
controlled South-Korea and Soviet Union controlled North-Korea indicating in fact the ideological warfare which ultimately resulted on June 25, 1950. The Congo case was more complex as it got formal independence on June 30, 1960 but the political control was still in the hands of Belgians. The United States under the aegis of United Nations could able to defuse tensions both in Korean peninsula and Congo and eventually restored the confidence of member states in the Charter of the United Nations.

Seven chapters, four appendices, select bibliography and analytical methodology constitute as an important segment of the thesis. Chapter I deals with the historical background of the US-Korean relations. The official diplomatic and commercial relations have been traced back to the signing of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce on May 22, 1882. Initially, American government showed only a causal interest in Korea. The United States, however, became increasingly involved in the affairs of the Korea following the termination of world war
I. The United States and its allies fought the North Korean and Chinese communists and preserved the Republic of Korea.

Chapter II examines the role of the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of the Charter with reference to collective security.

Chapter III highlights the United States strategy during the Korean crisis. Strategies kept changing and finally USA decided to intervene militarily to prevent communists takeover of peninsula and administration reversed early policy decisions that accorded low priority to Korea in its defence calculations.

Chapter IV analyses the historical background of the Congo crisis including the Belgian colonialism and the factors leading to independence.

Chapter V attempts to explain the involvement of United States in Congo crisis, which
ultimately resulted in granting independence to Congo. The role of super-powers during the crisis are adequately dealt.

In Chapter VI the position of the United States taken in the United Nations are fully discussed and the circumstances concerning the post independence turmoil and the role of Eisenhower administration are presented. The Kennedy administration and its anti-colonial bent is further assessed.

Chapter VII draws the conclusion of the thesis which adequately focussed the joint roles of the United States and United Nations in preservation of international peace and security not only for the Korean and Congo people but for the entire humanity as well.