

Through his "Problem of Order," Thomas Hobbes explains the main reason why an organization cannot be completely unified, coherent, and successful. All humans are individuals with self-interests, and yet all humans are a part of one community or another, whether or not it is voluntary. If these self-oriented individuals are consolidated in a community, the community will eventually break apart because people are governed by their self-interests and not by the greater good of the community. To solve this issue of the Problem of Order, at least one of the three "solutions" must be used. They are: 1. Providing incentives to "do the right thing," 2. Instituting punishments for doing the "wrong thing," and 3. Bringing about a values transformation in which the person is persuaded to do what the community defines because they too believe that it's the "right thing to do."

As the UN is an organization and a community of nations, and countries can be considered the equivalent of "people" with self-interests, the problem of order, naturally, exists. But unlike a society where there is a government to rule over the people, there is not one "world government" that governs the UN (though such a world government has been introduced as a potential "solution" to the problem of world order). As such, though the UN is a body designed to create unity between nations and collaborate to institute peace and goodwill, as well as to help with natural disasters in the world and prevent war, this "goodwill" is not often done simply for good will, but done [or not done] out of the countries' self-interests.

This corruption carries out into all of the branches of the UN. In *Mountains Beyond Mountains*, by Tracy Kidder, Dr. Paul Farmer, a part of the NGO Partners In Health, travels to Haiti to treat citizens with tuberculosis (TB) and drug resistant tuberculosis. There, he witnesses the results of many tiers of the problem of order, primarily resulting from the decisions of the World Health Organization (WHO), the UN's branch for public health.

The WHO had instituted the Directly Observed Treatment, Short-Course (DOTS) program globally to treat patients with TB. The DOTS manual stated: "In settings of resource constraint, it is necessary for rational resource allocation to prioritise TB treatment categories according to the cost-effectiveness of treatment of each category." The DOTS program, however, had proven to be ineffective and even harmful for patients in poor countries without access to the correct drugs and equipment. It often caused resistance to not only one, but multiple TB treatment drugs, resulting in multiple drug resistant (MDR) TB, generally leading to death. However, as the manual itself states, the WHO at the time did not revise the DOTS system because it was the most *cost-effective*. Even within the bodies of the UN, there are "self"-interests that are put above the common good of the people. The UN advocated the DOTS program because it could treat a majority of TB patients, and therefore bring success to the WHO's initiatives and funding projects. The WHO did not initially revise the DOTS program even with the knowledge of a high failure percentage in poorer countries, and essentially put a price on human life by continuing to enforce the DOTS program despite clear evidence of its dangers.

The question then, becomes whether the health of the majority is the ultimate goal of the community, or if everyone's health, including the weaker members, is the goal of the goal of the community. To say that the majority is the goal suggests that some lives are more valuable than others, and that not everyone in the community is valued or needed. Though it is theoretically impossible to actually cure everyone with TB, the WHO chose the majority when they should have chosen the latter. It made this decision because of its own self-interest, and the result was a devaluation of human life.