

HIS311- Feb 9, 2016

UN PEACEKEEPING 1945-1964



In search of peace in the world...



“Of all our dreams today there is none more important – or so hard to realize – than that of peace in the world. May we never lose our faith in it or our resolve to do everything that can be done to convert it one day into reality.”

- Lester B. Pearson (1957)

AGENDA: UNPKO & Canada

- The UN Charter
- Understanding the UNPKO
- Canada & #UNPKO
- Some fundamental questions to consider...
- Post-WWII order & pursuit of peace
- Key UNPKO missions
- **RECAP & Exam Prep**

The UN Charter & peacekeeping

- The UN Charter was established to “**save succeeding generations from the scourge of war**” and one of its main purposes is to **maintain international peace and security**.
- Peacekeeping, although not explicitly provided for in the Charter, has evolved into one of the **main tools used by the United Nations** to achieve this purpose.

The UN Charter & Peacekeeping

Authors of the UN Charter wanted a mechanism to enforce peace & security:

- [Chapter VI](#): “Pacific Settlement of Disputes”
- [Chapter VII](#): “Action with Respect to the Peace, Breaches of the Peace and Acts of Aggression”
(invoked when authorizing the deployment of UNPKO into volatile post-conflict settings where the State is unable to maintain security and public order.)
- [Chapter VIII](#) of the Charter provides for the **involvement of regional arrangements and agencies** in the maintenance of international peace and security provided such activities are consistent with the purposes and principles outlined in Chapter I of the Charter.

#UNPKO in a nutshell *EXAM



- Remember the **Cold War** paradigm: not intended to resolve conflicts but a “**confidence building measure**”
- Primarily focused on stationing **blue-helmet troops** in the immediate aftermath of a ceasefire to constrain or deter any new outbreak of hostilities and help implement the agreement negotiated between the parties to the conflict
- First began with observer missions in **Palestine & Kashmir in 1948.**
- **Total of 71 UNPKO missions since 1948**
- Pearson: “The UN should not only bring about ceasefire but make arrangements for long-term viability of peace...”

Who decides?



The [Security Council](#) has primary responsibility, under the [United Nations Charter](#), for the maintenance of international peace and security.

- Whether **there is a ceasefire in place** and the parties have committed themselves to a peace process intended to reach a political settlement;
- Whether **a clear political goal exists** and whether it can be reflected in the mandate;
- Whether **a precise mandate for a UN operation** can be formulated;
- Whether **the safety and security of UN personnel can be reasonably ensured**, including in particular whether reasonable guarantees can be obtained from the main parties or factions regarding the safety and security of UN personnel.
- The Security Council [establishes a peacekeeping operation](#) by adopting a Security Council resolution. **The resolution sets out that mission's mandate and size.**

Basic Guiding Principles of #UNPKO

1. Consent of the parties;
2. Impartiality;
3. Non-use of force except in self-defence and defence of the mandate.



+ unique strengths of #UNPKO

- legitimacy
- burden sharing
- an ability to deploy and sustain troops and police from around the globe & integrating them with civilian peacekeepers to advance multidimensional mandates.



Evolution of #UNPKO

- Over the years, the range of tasks assigned to UN peacekeeping operations has expanded significantly in response to shifting patterns of conflict and to best address threats to international peace and security.
- More than 3,326 UN peacekeepers from some 120 countries have died while serving under the UN flag.

UN: PEACE & Security

- Peace enforcement
 - Peace building
 - Peace observation
 - Humanitarian assistance
 - Conflict prevention and mediation
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- operations facilitate the political process, protect civilians, assist in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants; support the organization of elections, protect and promote human rights and assist in restoring the rule of law.
 - UN peacekeeping operations may use force to defend themselves, their mandate, and civilians, particularly in situations where the State is unable to provide security and maintain public order.



Broad mandates of #UNPKO

Each mission is different but...

- Deploy to prevent the outbreak of conflict or the spill-over of conflict across borders;
- Stabilize conflict situations after a ceasefire, to create an environment for the parties to reach a lasting peace agreement;
- Assist in implementing comprehensive peace agreements;
- Lead states or territories through a transition to stable government, based on democratic principles, good governance and economic development.

Broad mandates of #UNPKO

Depending on the specific set of challenges...may also engage in:

- Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants;
- Mine action;
- Security sector reform and other rule of law-related activities;
- Protection and promotion of human rights;
- Electoral assistance;
- Support for the restoration and extension of State authority;
- Promotion of social and economic recovery and development.

Dag Hammarskjöld & UNPKO

- Dag Hammarskjöld, United Nations Secretary-General (1953-1961)
- Appointed in April 53 in the context of the Korean War, UN divided btw East vs West, Soviet Union boycotting the UNSC over China
- Firm believer in the UN's role as an international peacekeeping body, power of diplomacy & protecting interest of less powerful nations
- UN's relevance in adapting to new challenges & worked closely with Pearson on the Suez Crisis & UNEF





Peacekeeping: in our national DNA?



UN Peacekeeping & Canada *EXAM

- Canada's geostrategic realities & outstanding record in peacekeeping operations => influence
- raison d'être for our military?
- myth of the "blue helmet" nation?
- endorsement by English- & French- Canada
- "embedded in our genetic code as a nation"
- "an aura of independence and the satisfaction of serving higher interests than those pursued by the US or even the West" – J. Granatstein
- "a nation that speaks on the international scene with great moral authority." – PM Jean Chrétien

Questions to consider... *EXAM

- 1) How important is peacekeeping in Canadian political culture & its history of external relations?
- 2) In examining Canadian external relations in the 20th century, is it fair to call Canada a “blue helmet nation” or is peacekeeping a “giant national myth”?
- 3) To what extent was our involvement in the UNPKO influenced by the Cold War and our relationship with the United States?

Post-WWII: A new world order?

- The Birth of the United Nations & NATO
 - East vs West (**COLD WAR CONTEXT** important)
 - The Bretton Woods system & Marshall Plan
 - Rise of nationalism & **de-colonization (N-S)**
 - Shattered Western Europe & reconstruction
 - Spread of communism & fear/paranoia
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- Domestic public opinion
 - Canada as the “Middle Power” & Functionalism *
 - Canada-U.S. relations
 - The role of perception in Canadian foreign policy

VIDEO: A brief history of #UNPKO



Canada & the UNPKO *EXAM

- Canada participated in **twelve peacekeeping operations between 1945 and 1970**
- Canada's belief in the relevance and importance of the United Nations
- Recall: **involvement on the Korean peninsula & Indochina** from previous lectures
- Canadian public opinion & self-perception about its role on the international stage
- Our role as a Western ally, through the UNPKO & NATO in the Cold War context

UN Truce Supervisory Organization (UNTSO)

- UN helped establish the state of Israel in 1948
- Attack from the Arab neighbours & Israel's expansion...
- Mandates of UNTSO military observers: monitor ceasefires, supervise armistice agreements, prevent isolated incidents from escalating and assist other UN peacekeeping operations in the region to fulfill their respective mandates.
- UN stepped in to broker an armistice

UNTSO Facts and Figures

Current (30 June 2015)

- 142 military observers
- 89 international civilian personnel*
- 146 local civilian staff*

Fatalities (50 total)

- 18 troops
 - 18 military observers
 - 8 international civilian
 - 6 local civilian
-
- **Appropriations for biennium 2014 - 2015: \$74,291,900**

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

- In India and Pakistan since **January 1949**
Strength: 115 total, including:
- **Uniformed personnel: 43**
 - Military observers: 43
- **Civilian personnel: 72**
 - International civilians: 25
 - Local civilians: 47
- **Fatalities: 11**
- Canada only sent 4 army officers!



UN Operation in the Congo (ONUC)

- In July 1960: appeal to the UN for a crisis in Congo after it received independence from Belgium
- Diefenbaker initially hesitant to intervene
- Appeared like a civil war... little sense to place white Canadian troops, many of whom were French-speaking, to fight Congolese
- Canada only sent signallers and communications units for English/French (dispatched 500 peacekeepers to act as links between UNHQ and ONUC detachments)



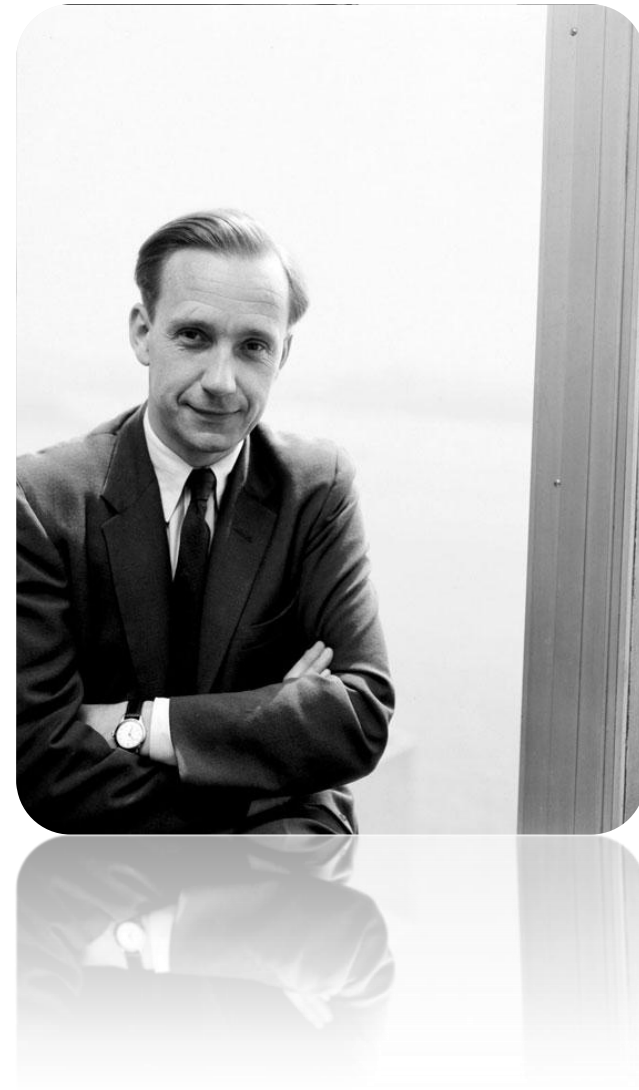
UN Operation in the Congo (ONUC)

- **1960: First large-scale mission having nearly 20,000 military personnel at its peak. (lasted four years)**
- Both military and civilian elements to fashion a new African state & Almost bankrupted the UN
- Demonstrated the risks involved in trying to bring stability to war-torn regions
- 250 UN personnel died while serving on that mission, including the Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld.

Brian Urquhart on the #ONUC

“We had gone into the Congo at a time of anarchy and collapse to secure the territorial integrity of that country and to help its newly independent government to take over responsibilities for which it had no preparation whatsoever. Our presence had also prevented the East-West struggle for the Congo...”

- Sir Brian Urquhart, former Under-Secretary General of the United Nations



United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)

- Independence from the UK in **August 1960** that ensured a large role in the government for the Turkish minority.
- In **Dec 1963: violence erupted after unsuccessful efforts to alter the constitution to favour the Greek-Cypriot majority**
- The UN took up the issue in mid-February 1964; consultation began to create a force
- **Turkey threatened to invade Cyprus if the Greek Cypriots continued attacks on Turks**
- Brits called Canada for help; PM Pearson initially reluctant but NATO/Commonwealth and UN all at risk
- Canada sent 2600 active peace keepers

United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)

- In Cyprus since **March 1964**
Strength: 1,094 total, including:
 - Uniformed personnel: 943
 - Troops: 879
 - Police: 64
 - Civilian personnel: 151
 - International civilians: 37
 - Local civilians: 114
 - **Fatalities: 183**



Past peacekeeping operations

History of missions:

<http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/operations/past.shtml>

Database of member states & contributions:

http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/operations/global_contribution.shtml

#UNPKO: Africa

- [United Nations Angola Verification Mission I \(UNAVEM I\)](#)
- [United Nations Angola Verification Mission II \(UNAVEM II\)](#)
- [United Nations Angola Verification Mission III \(UNAVEM III\)](#)
- [United Nations Aouzou Strip Observer Group \(UNASOG\)](#)
- [United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda \(UNAMIR\)](#)
- [United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea \(UNMEE\)](#)
- [United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone \(UNAMSIL\)](#)
- [United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic \(MINURCA\)](#)
- [United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad \(MINURCAT\)](#)
- [United Nations Observer Mission in Angola \(MONUA\)](#)
- [United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia \(UNOMIL\)](#)
- [United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone \(UNOMSIL\)](#)
- [United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda \(UNOMUR\)](#)
- [United Nations Operation in Burundi \(ONUB\)](#)
- [United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire \(MINUCI\)](#)
- [United Nations Operation in Mozambique \(ONUMOZ\)](#)
- [United Nations Operation in Somalia I \(UNOSOM I\)](#)
- [United Nations Operation in Somalia II \(UNOSOM II\)](#)
- [UN Mission in the Sudan \(UNMIS\)](#)
- [United Nations Operation in the Congo \(ONUC\)](#)
- [United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo \(MONUC\)](#)
- [United Nations Transition Assistance Group \(UNTAG\)](#)

#UNPKO: Americas (8)

- Mission of the Representative of the Secretary-General in the Dominican Republic (DOMREP)
- United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH)
- United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH)
- United Nations Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA)
- United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL)
- United Nations Support Mission in Haiti (UNSMIH)
- United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti (UNTMIH)
- United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala (MINUGUA)

#UNPKO: Asia and the Pacific (9)

- United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia (UNAMIC)
- United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan (UNGOMAP)
- United Nations India-Pakistan Observation Mission (UNIPOM)
- United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT)
- United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISSET)
- United Nations Security Force in West New Guinea (UNSF)
- United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET)
- United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC)
- UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT)

#UNPKO: Europe (8)

- United Nations Civilian Police Support Group (UNPSG)
- United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO)
- United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH)
- United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP)
- United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG)
- United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP)
- United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR)
- United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (UNTAES)

#UNPKO: Middle East (7)

- United Nations Emergency Force I (UNEF I)
- United Nations Emergency Force II (UNEF II)
- United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG)
- United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM)
- United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon (UNOGIL)
- United Nations Yemen Observation Mission (UNYOM)
- UN Supervision Mission in Syria (UNSMIS)

Meet: Gen. Roméo Dallaire



#UNPKO today >>>

As of Mar '15, the UNPKO in the field consisted of:

- 93,743 serving [troops and military](#) observers
- 13,122 [police](#) personnel;
- 5,277 international civilian personnel (31 December 2014);
- 11,678 local civilian staff (31 December 2014);
- 1,846 UN Volunteers.

ATM: **16 peacekeeping operations** led by the UN [Department of Peacekeeping Operations](#).

RECAP & EXAM Prep

1. Canadian involvement with peacekeeping must be seen beyond the blue helmet mythology: many different interpretations!
2. The Cold War, the NATO, the UN & PKO
3. Rise of ethnic nationalism & limits of #UNPKO mandate
4. The role of leadership *Lester B. Pearson?
5. The #UNPKO & Canadian identity/external relations >> In our “national interest”?