

Editor's note:

The following information on UNEF I is taken from: 'The Blue Helmets: A Review of United Nations Peacekeeping', Second Edition, 1990. Published by UNHQ. ISBN 92-1-100444-6, UN Sales # E.90.1.18

UNEF I

First United Nations Emergency Force

Authorization	General Assembly resolutions: 998(ES-1) of 4 November 1956 1000(ES-1) of 5 November 1956 1001(ES-1) of 7 November 1956 1125(XI) of 2 February 1957	Commanders	Lieutenant-General E. L. M. Burns (Canada) Nov. 1956 - Dec. 1959 Lieutenant-General P. S. Gyani (India) Dec. 1959 - Jan. 1964 Major-General Carlos F. Paiva Chaves (Brazil) Jan. 1964 - Aug. 1964 Colonel Lazar Musicki (Yugoslavia) (Acting) Aug. 1964 - Jan. 1965 Major-General Syseno Sarmiento (Brazil) Jan. 1965 - Jan. 1966 Major-General Indar J. Rikhye (India) Jan. 1966 - Jun. 1967
Function	To secure and to 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	Contributors	Duration
Location	First the Suez Canal sector and the Sinai peninsula. Later along the Armistices Demarcation Line in the Gaza area and the international frontier in the Sinai peninsula (on the Egyptian side)	Brazil 20 Jan. 1957 - 13 Jun. 1967 Canada 24 Nov. 1956 - 28 Feb. 1959 24 Nov. 1956 - 31 May 1957	Contribution
Headquarters	Gaza	Colombia 16 Nov. 1956 - 28 Oct. 1958 Denmark 15 Nov. 1956 - 9 Jun. 1967 Finland 11 Dec. 1956 - 5 Dec. 1957 India 20 Nov. 1956 - 13 Jun. 1967	Infantry Medical unit Signal, engineer, air transport, maintenance and movement control units Infantry Infantry Infantry Infantry, and supply, transport and signal units Infantry Infantry Medical Unit Infantry Infantry
Duration	November 1956 - June 1967	Indonesia 5 Jan. 1957 - 12 Sep. 1957 Norway 15 Nov. 1956 - 9 Jun. 1967 1 Mar. 1959 - 9 Jun. 1967 Sweden 21 Nov. 1956 - 9 Jun. 1957 Yugoslavia 17 Nov. 1956 - 11 Jun. 1967	Contribution
Maximum strength	6,073 (February 1957)	Voluntary contributions	Canada Nov. 1956 Italy Nov. 1956 Switzerland Nov. 1956 United States Nov. 1956
Strength at withdrawal	3,378 (June 1967)		Airlift Airlift, logistic support Airlift Airlift
Fatalities	64 (hostile action/accidents) 26 (other causes) 90		
Expenditures	From inception to end of mission: \$214,249,000 (The financial cost was considerably reduced by the absorption by the countries providing contingents of varying amounts of the expenses involved)		
Method of financing	Assessments in respect of a Special Account		

USSR PEACEKEEPING SEMINAR

From 22 to 24 May, 1990, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union and the United Nations Association of the Soviet Union, in consultation with the United Nations Secretariat, sponsored a seminar in Moscow entitled: "UN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS: EXPERIENCE AND PROSPECTS". Attended by fifty delegates from almost two dozen countries and organizations, the aim of the seminar was to discuss the role of UN Peacekeeping operations in ensuring universal security and stability. Mr. Rudolf Yanovsky, Rector of the Academy of Social Sciences (where the seminar was held), and Mr. Vladimir Labunov, Deputy Chairman of the USSR United Nations Association, welcomed the participants to this first meeting of its kind held in the Soviet Union.

The keynote address was delivered by Mr. Vladimir Petrovsky, a Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR. He began by hoping that the meeting, being held as it was in a new era of increased trust and faith in the abilities of the United Nations: "will add a new creative dimension to the dialogue about new tasks and the potential of the UN which is an effective instrument in the search for solutions to global problems." After a reminder that PERESTROIKA had changed the way the USSR looks at the rest of the world, Mr. Petrovsky turned to a discussion of how the UN and its peacekeeping mechanisms and technologies could be used in settling "inter-ethnic frictions and strife and arranging for dialogue between warring factions".

In addition to inter-ethnic strife, he listed other "enemies" which could be dealt with using UN peacekeeping personnel and techniques. Chief among these were "environmental catastrophes, social and economic instability, international drug trafficking and terrorism, and various threats of a humanitarian nature."

Mr. Petrovsky called for a crisis management procedure to be adopted by the UN which would identify sources of possible conflict. Once identified, the Secretary-General could dispatch

information-gathering teams, whose reports could be the basis of a negotiated solution. He also suggested that peacekeeping operations at sea should receive close scrutiny and mentioned that an experimental naval unit could be set up to test the validity of this technique. He closed his presentation by confirming that the USSR had started to pay its outstanding balance for peacekeeping operations which amounts to over \$200 million.

The following outline agenda will illustrate the wide and extensive range of topics discussed:

Formal opening of the seminar. Introductory Statements by the Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Vladimir Petrovsky, Rector of the Academy of Social Sciences Rudolf Yanovsky and People's Deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, Deputy Chairman of the USSR United Nations Association Vladimir Labunov.

Working Session 1: Role of the UN Peace-keeping Operations in Ensuring Global Security and Stability.

Chairman:
Mr. James Sutterlin
Professor, Yale University

Presentation:
Ambassador Olara A. Otunnu,
President, International Peace Academy (IPA)

Major-General (ret'd) Indar Jit Rikhye, Senior Fellow at IPA

Working Session 2: New Spheres of Application of the UN Peacekeeping Operations.

Chairman:
Mr. Walter Lichem, Deputy Director General for Political Affairs, Austrian Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Presentations:
Ambassador Philippe Kirsch,
Deputy Permanent Representative of Canada to the UN

Mr. Frederick Schiller, Head of Section, UN Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Sweden.

Mr. Alan James, Corresponding Member of the International Institute for Strategic Studies, London.

Mr. Olav Berstad, Senior Executive Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway.

Working Session 3: Legal Aspects of Conducting UN Operations.

Chairman:
Dr. Alan James, Professor, University of Keele.

Presentation:

H.E. Dr. C.-A. Fleischhauer, Under-Secretary-General, UN

Working Session 4: UN Peace-keeping Operations: the Role of the Permanent Members of the Security Council.

Presentations:

Mrs. Emiliya Krivchikova, Assistant Professor, Moscow Institute of International Relations

Mr. Robert Rosenstock, Legal Adviser, US, Mission to UN

Mr. Wang Xue Xian, Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, China

Working Session 5: Problems of Logistic Support and Financing of UN Operations

Chairman:
Mr. Alex Morrison, Executive Director, Canadian Institute of Strategic Studies.

Continued on page 8

ASSESSING PEACEKEEPING RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION

by Peter Jones

If research and publication on peacekeeping in and of themselves were capable of resolving conflicts, the world would long have been rid of war. Unfortunately, experience seems to indicate that understanding peacekeeping as a technique does not necessarily mean that all conflicts into which peacekeeping forces are deployed will automatically be resolved. Nor should it. Indeed, those who decry the 'failure' of peacekeeping because of the 'inability' of peacekeepers to 'solve' the problems which they confront have missed the point of peacekeeping.

At root, peacekeeping is not so much a conflict resolution technique one of 'conflict-interruption'. The pause in fighting created by peacekeepers with the consent of the protagonists is designed to allow the parties to the dispute an opportunity to resolve their differences through diplomatic means. Of course, if the parties lack the will to make the necessary political compromises, a solution to the underlying dispute is unlikely

to be achieved. It must be emphasized, however, that this is not the 'fault' of the peacekeeper.

In surveying the vast literature on peacekeeping, one is struck at the extent to which this apparently simple fact must constantly be 're-learned' by each succeeding generation of researchers. Indeed, the basic lessons of peacekeeping are remarkable for their permanence over the past forty years. Experience has shown that they are disregarded at the considerable peril of any troops which might be sent into a situation where the essential foundations for successful peacekeeping are not present. One has only to look at the tragic fate of the American contingent to the hastily organized Multinational Force which attempted to pacify the situation in Beirut in 1983, to gain an understanding of the dangers of sending peacekeepers into a situation when there is no peace to be kept, where they are not welcome and where they are perceived to have taken a 'side' in the dispute.

In assessing the value of any article or book on peacekeeping, then, it is crucial to always bear in mind that peacekeeping is a technique for interrupting conflict by placing a scrupulously objective party between protagonists with their consent. The military technique of peacekeeping must never be confused with the political process of peacemaking, which involves resolving the underlying causes of the dispute in the first place. This is usually done through diplomacy, but peacemaking can also be undertaken through the use of military force to impose a solution to a given problem, or at least resist aggression and restore the *status quo*. The Korean War is an example of the latter type of peacemaking. The extent to which an author is able to remember this distinction often lays the foundation for a useful or a misleading article or book.

Peter Jones is a Research Associate of IP:PIR