

The problem of distinguishing the UNEF troops from the troops of the several combatants was solved by providing them with a distinctive headdress of United Nations blue.

The first suggestion was a blue beret, and eventually these were issued, but in November none of this colour was to be had through commercial sources, and they had to be manufactured specially.

In the interim some one had the bright idea of taking the plastic liner of the American steel helmet and enamelling it UN blue.

It worked very well."

Lt. Gen. E.L.M. Burns, *Between Arab and Israeli*, 237. Toronto: Clarke, Irwin & Company Ltd., 1962

Peacekeeping missions would have to meet the following criteria if Canada was to get involved in them:

- a clear and enforceable mandate;
- agreement on a ceasefire among those fighting and agreement on Canadian participation;
- assurance that the operation would contribute to peace and lead to a political settlement;
- assurance that participation would not jeopardize other commitments;
- an agreed authority to support the operation and influence the disputants; and
- adequate funding and logistical support.

### Post-Cold War Experience

The end of the Cold War has changed peacekeeping in several important ways. First, there are fewer limits on where UN peacekeeping missions can be sent. Troops from the great powers can now be used, as has been the case in the former Yugoslavia, Somalia and Rwanda. New types of peacekeeping missions have been launched which go well beyond monitoring ceasefires. These operations have involved ensuring that humanitarian relief gets to those who need it, and have even included the use of military force. Regional organizations, mostly such bodies as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), have become involved in peacekeeping activities.

### An Agenda for Peace

The end of the Cold War did not mean the world was at peace. Old border clashes continue and new ethnically driven conflicts have erupted. There is now a concern that more and more countries will have nuclear weapons. Other global threats to peace and security such as population growth, drugs, environmental damage and disease have become more acute. Clearly, there is no shortage of work for the UN to do.

In response to a request from heads of state and government, UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali released a report in 1992 called *An Agenda for Peace*. This document sets out ways in which the UN can enhance world peace and security. It offers several ideas on how to reform the UN with the aim of giving it the necessary tools to do the job. It also identifies five methods of conflict resolution:

1. Preventive diplomacy, which aims to stop disputes before they start.
2. Peacemaking, which is diplomatic action to halt conflicts once they have started.
3. Peacekeeping, which means putting people in the field to keep warring parties apart.
4. Peace building, which involves putting structures in place to help keep the peace and stop wars from restarting.
5. Peace enforcement, which means enforcing peace through military action if necessary.

Most people agree that it is better to head off a fight before it starts than wait for the bullets to start flying and then try to clean up the mess. Being able to do this depends on early warning. That is why Mr. Boutros-Ghali has pushed for the UN's information-gathering abilities to be strengthened. Some have suggested the UN should be given access to