

SUMMARY OF UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCES BY COUNTRIES

Serial	COUNTRIES	MISSIONS								
		UNTSO	UNMOGIP	UNFICYP	UNDOF	UNIFIL	UNIIMOG	UNAVEM	UNOCA	TOTAL
1	ALGERIA							6		6
2	ARGENTINA	4					1	6	29	40
3	AUSTRALIA	13		a)26			15			28
4	AUSTRIA	14		410	533		17			974
5	BANGLADESH						16			16
6	BELGIUM	2	2							4
7	BRAZIL							6	21	27
8	CANADA	19		573	226		14		175	1007
9	CHILE	4	3							7
10	CHINA	5								5
11	CONGO							6		6
12	COLOMBIA								12	12
13	CZECHOSLOVAKIA							6		6
14	DENMARK	11	4	351			12			378
15	ECUADOR								21	21
16	FIJI					720				720
17	FINLAND	21	5	7	409	542	15			999
18	FRANCE	24				524	15			548
19	GERMANY, FR								d)14	14
20	GHANA					891	15			906
21	HUNGARY						15			15
22	INDIA						15	6	21	42
23	INDONESIA						16			16
24	IRELAND	20		8		740	b)26 14		31	839
25	ITALY	8	8			52	12			80
26	JORDAN							6		6
27	KENYA						15			15
28	MALAYSIA						15			15
29	NEPAL					851				851
30	NETHERLANDS	16								16
31	NEW ZEALAND	4					c)26			30
32	NIGERIA						16			16
33	NORWAY	17	3			876	15	6		919
34	POLAND				155		12			167
35	SENEGAL						12			12
36	SPAIN							6	58	64
37	SWEDEN	35	8	a)18 8		638	14		21	724
38	SWITZERLAND	5								5
39	TURKEY						15			15
40	USSR	35								35
41	UNITED KINGDOM			769						769
42	UNITED STATES	31								31
43	URUGUAY		1				12			13
44	VENEZUELA								23	23
45	YUGOSLAVIA						11	4		15
46	ZAMBIA						10			10
	TOTAL	288	36	2126	1323	5834	376	58	426	10467

(a) Civilian Police - 44 (b) Military Police - 26 (c) Air Force Personnel - 26
(d) Civilian medical and air personnel - 14

Note: UNTSO - UN Truce Supervision Organization • UNMOGIP - UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan • UNFICYP - UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus • UNDOF - UN Disengagement Observer Force • UNIFIL - UN Interim Force in Lebanon • UNIIMOG - UN Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group • UNAVEM - UN Angola Verification Mission • ONUCA - UN Observer Group in Central America

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International perspectives. --

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► INTERNATIONAL ADVISORY BOARD

The International Advisory Board will consist of a small number of individuals who have made a significant contribution to the practice and understanding of peacekeeping. Although the composition of the IAB is not yet complete, we are gratified that the following have consented to serve as members:

Mr. W. H. Baxter, President of Baxter Publishing will serve as Chairman of the IAB.

-Mr. Marrack Goulding, Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, UNHQ, New York

Mr. Mark Hong, Minister Counsellor and Deputy Permanent Representative of Singapore to the United Nations.

Professor Alan James, Department of International Relations, University of Keele, Staffordshire, England.

General Tadgh O'Neill - Former Chief of the General Staff of Ireland

Major-General (ret'd) Ingdar Jit Rikhye, Founding President and now Senior Fellow of the International Peace Academy.

Alex Morrison, Editor IP:PIR, Executive Director, Canadian Institute of Strategic Studies.

The IAB will meet once or twice per year to review progress and to formulate general and specific recommendations for the future of **International Perspectives: Peacekeeping and International Relations**.

► MESSAGES OF WELCOME

► FROM MR. MARRACK GOULDING Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, UN Headquarters, New York.

I am pleased to learn that the Canadian Institute of Strategic Studies has decided to launch a new publication, **International Perspectives: Peacekeeping and International Relations**. I welcome this initiative, which brings the resources and expertise of a prestigious institution to bear on a field which has not always been well served by informed public discussion. In providing a forum for the exchange of information concerning international peacekeeping, IP:PIR should fill a need that has existed for some time.

It is my hope that its pages will serve as a platform for the expression of information, opinion and analysis of all facets of peacekeeping, as well as provide an opportunity for practitioners and academic experts to benefit from each other's insights.

It is particularly appropriate that this publication should come from a country which for over 40 years has made such an important contribution to both the theory and the practice of peacekeeping. There are over 1,000 Canadian soldiers, men and women, currently in service in United Nations peacekeeping operations around the globe. I wish all those associated with the **International Perspectives: Peacekeeping and International Relations** the very best as they embark upon this most worthwhile endeavor.

► FROM DON MACNAMARA President, The Canadian Institute of Strategic Studies

The CISS is pleased indeed to co-operate with Baxter Publishing in the establishment of **International Perspectives: Peacekeeping and International Relations**. The strategic implications of conflict resolution techniques are becoming more and more apparent as the world enters a new phase of international relationships.

We have every hope that IP:PIR will become a forum for a wide, deep and international exchange on all aspects of the subject of peacekeeping.

The men and women of all peacekeeping forces deserve the support of all of us. IP:PIR is a very appropriate way to express that support.

► FROM GENERAL AJGD de CHASTELAIN

Chief of the Defence Staff, Ottawa

I am pleased to have this opportunity to acknowledge and welcome the publication of this first issue of **International Perspectives: Peacekeeping and International Relations**. I believe this publication will fill a long-standing need to help Canadians, and others, better understand the challenges and opportunities of peacekeeping. Canada was instrumental in the birth of peacekeeping as we know it and I am confident that we will continue to be actively engaged in exploring new methods to ensure that both peacekeeping and peacemaking are responsive to the challenges that lie ahead. To all those involved in the production of this publication, I wish the best of luck. To the readers, I am sure you will be pleased with the various perspectives on the concepts, the uses and the developments of peacekeeping which this publication will contain.

THE MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE OF THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL

In recent months there has been much comment and speculation on the possibility that the Military Staff Committee (MSC) might have an enhanced role to play in view of the new positive atmosphere of cooperation in the United Nations in general and in the Security Council in particular.

For reference, here are the applicable articles of the UN Charter dealing with the MSC:

Chapter VII - ACTION WITH RESPECT TO THREATS TO THE PEACE, BREACHES OF THE PEACE, AND ACTS OF AGGRESSION; Article 43 -

1. All Members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.

3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and Members or between the Security Council and groups of Members and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

Article 45 -

In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures, Members shall hold immediately available national air-force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The section and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action shall be determined, within the limits laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in Article 43, by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee

Article 46 -

Plans for the application of armed force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 47 -

1. There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.

2. The Military Staff Committee shall consist of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any Member of the United Nations

not permanently represented on the Committee shall be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee's responsibilities requires the participation of that Member in its work.

3. The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be worked out subsequently.

4. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional sub-committees.

MILITARY ADVISORS ON PEACEKEEPING ON STAFF OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Some countries have military advisors on the staff of their Permanent Missions to the United Nations and working within the UN Secretariat itself. We would like to hear from the countries concerned about the usefulness of these personnel, their duties and responsibilities, when the country began the arrangement and how long it is likely to continue.

It is also known that there are military peacekeeping advisors attached to other international organizations such as the OAU, the OAS, etc. Our readers would be interested in details of those as well.

Please drop us a line and brief us on your country's activities.

SOME REFLECTIONS ON:

UNEF I

Editor's note:

Each Issue of International Perspectives: Peacekeeping and International Relations will carry some personal thoughts on a particular peacekeeping mission. Please send us yours.

UNEF I - A Military Memory, by Colonel John Gardam

It was mid-winter 1960 when the Reconnaissance Squadron of the Fort Garry Horse (a Canadian armoured regiment) left Camp Petawawa, Ontario, for Egypt. What made this particular squadron unique is that it was formed from three armoured regiments: Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians), the 8th Canadian Hussars (Princess Louise's) and Fort Garry Horse, each regiment supplying one reconnaissance troop. The squadron never trained together and at no time did all personnel gather together, not even for a photograph. The three reconnaissance troops lived in the two International Camps and rotated with the Base Camp Troop every week. The regular routine was two

weeks on patrol and one week at rest and maintenance. The one hundred and seven all ranks were made up of Second World War, and Korean Conflict Veterans plus a large percentage of brand new soldiers, the latter 18 and 19 years old.

It was the transition of the young men to hardened reconnaissance soldiers that was the biggest surprise and pleasure for me. They were full of enthusiasm and good health and quickly surfaced as dependable skillful young men. Life for them was exciting and they entered into all the dangers and challenges with that zest reserved for youth. They worked with loaded weapons, a communication system monitored by Israeli and United Arab Republic soldiers, and a dangerous desert terrain well laced with anti-tank and personnel mines; and they dealt efficiently and effectively with all problems.

The Fort Garry Squadron was fortunate, there were no fatalities, all came home. The Squadron held no final parade. The troops came in from the desert,

packed and flew home in Royal Canadian Air Force North Stars. They were posted to all corners of Canada, never to serve together again as a unit.

It was extremely gratifying for me to see how well they adapted to the peacekeeping role with very little supervision. They revelled in the sights and sounds of a strange country and they matured far quicker than they would have done at home. They were a gallant group of friends who did well when they were called upon and they were never found wanting. Four of the Troopers went on to become Regimental Sergeants-Major of their regiments.

Colonel John Gardam was the Battle Captain and second-in-command of the FGH Recce Squadron. He retired from the Regular Force in 1984 and is now the Director of the Department of National Defence Project overseeing the erection in Ottawa of a monument to Canada's participation in peacekeeping. Colonel Gardam is also the author of three books and many articles.

Birthpangs of UNEF I - A Political Flashback by Geoffrey Murray

Rarely has an autumn passed since 1956 that I have not recalled the Suez crisis. Events at UN Headquarters provided the political backdrop for the birth of the first United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF I), a Canadian idea which evolved, in closest cooperation with many other UN member states and the UN Secretariat, into a reality on the ground, in the teeth of sharp international tension and across a tortuous political terrain. UNEF I constituted a new kind of UN presence for peacekeeping that became a model for future use, in subsequent situations of strategic significance in the emerging third world. We Canadians serving External Affairs, in Ottawa, New York and other posts abroad, were broadly united in our assessment of what had to be done in the UN General Assembly and in the Middle East to dampen down the leaping flames of brushfire war, to restore calm generally in the region, to reunite nations sharply split by the crisis - in NATO, in the Commonwealth and in the UN itself. We were particularly concerned about the rift in relationships among our allies of longstand-

ing - Britain, France and the United States.

Our situation in New York was challenging but not hopeless. Many UN members shared Canada's concern that the Assembly had to work constructively for means to complement and underwrite its firm call upon the warring parties to effect a ceasefire and withdrawal. In those years, Canadian foreign policy was clear: cooperation with like-minded states to ensure that collective security worked effectively in pursuit of peaceful solutions. We were led by an experienced Secretary of State for External Affairs, Lester B. Pearson, who was one of the architects of that policy and an inspired improviser in seeing that it was implemented. Throughout the Suez affair, a solid core of Assembly members looked for leadership and initiatives, around which they could rally. They found both at the Canada desk: in Pearson and the UNEF idea he launched in the wee hours of November 1-2, 1956.

It took long hours and weeks and eventually months of intense political and military collaboration to get the UNEF fully effective but it began to happen much more quickly than anybody

involved could have imagined. It required imaginative planning, military ingenuity and diplomatic skill, on the part of a closely-knit team of UN players. Most of the big names of that era - Dag Hammarskjöld above all - had significant involvement. There was also a host of nameless, faceless ones who beavered ceaselessly off-stage. We had the satisfaction of knowing that the UN had not only survived a long ordeal but emerged stronger than ever, both as an effective organization for international action and in the esteem of anxious peoples everywhere. Peacekeeping had taken new shape and meaning, for the military professionals making it work in the Middle East and for their civilian and military counterparts, at UN Headquarters and in national capitals. Canadians generally shared that satisfaction.

Geoffrey Murray recently retired from a long and distinguished career in the Canadian Foreign Service. From 1955-58, he was Senior Counsellor at the Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations and was Mr. Pearson's New York advisor on the Suez affair.

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 Brazil 20 Jan. 1957 - 13 Jun. 1967 Canada 24 Nov. 1956 - 28 Feb. 1959 24 Nov. 1956 - 31 May 1957
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)	Contribution	Infantry Medical unit Signal, engineer, air transport, maintenance and movement control units
Headquarters	Gaza	Infantry	Infantry Infantry Infantry Infantry, and supply, transport and signal units
Duration	November 1956 - June 1967	Infantry	Infantry Infantry Infantry Medical Unit Infantry
Maximum strength	6,073 (February 1957)	Voluntary contributions	Duration Canada Nov. 1956 Italy Nov. 1956 Switzerland Nov. 1956 United States Nov. 1956
Strength at withdrawal	3,378 (June 1967)	Contribution	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:

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.

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.

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

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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

MULTINATIONAL FORCE AND OBSERVERS, SINAI

The Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty of March 1979 included detailed security arrangements which would be verified through the stationing of a UN peacekeeping force in the treaty area. The security-measures specified limitations on personnel, armament, and equipment which may be stationed in each of four zones established by the treaty.

In May 1981, the UN Security Council President indicated that the UN was not able to provide a peacekeeping force. Consequently, Egypt and Israel agreed to create a separate organization.

On 3 August, 1981, the two Governments signed a Protocol establishing the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO).

Present Situation:

The protocol provides for an independent international organization headed by a Director General, who is appointed by the two parties for a four year term.

Responsibilities within the MFO are shared among four units: MFO Headquarters in Rome, Force Headquarters in the Sinai, and the offices of the Director General's representatives in Cairo and Tel Aviv. Countries contributing to the MFO are: Canada, Columbia, Fiji, France, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States, and Uruguay.

National contingents range in size from 3 to 549 men and women. The total military strength of the Force is about 2,300. The civilian component consists of approximately 230 expatriates and 500 locally hired civilians. The United States, Fiji, Columbia, and Italy provide units that perform the actual observer/verification mission. Canada, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and Uruguay provide support units and staff personnel to the MFO.

Under the protocol, the MFO must employ its best efforts to prevent any vio-

lation of the security measures set forth in the Treaty of Peace. The specific functions of the MFO are listed as follows in the Treaty of Peace and the Protocol:

- a) Operation of checkpoints, reconnaissance patrols, and observation posts.
- b) Periodic verification is carried out not less than twice a month unless otherwise agreed by the Parties.
- c) Additional verification is to be conducted within 48 hours after the receipt of a request from either Party.
- d) Ensuring the freedom of navigation through the Strait of Tiran.

Sources: MFO Press Office, and National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa

Continued from page 7

Presentations:

Mr. Behrooz Sadry, Director, Field Operations, Office of General Services, UN Secretariat.

Colonel Donald Ethell, Director of Peacekeeping Operations, Canadian Department of National Defence.

Mr. Rob Holland, Head of Political Section, UN Department, Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

Working Session 6: National Experience in Military and Civilian Personnel Training for the UN Operations.

Chairman:
Major-General (ret'd) Indar Jit Rikhye, Senior Fellow, International Peace Academy

Presentations:

Mr. Freidrich Hessel, Ministry of Defence, Austria.

Mr. Carl Jacob Ask, Head of UN Department, Ministry of Defence, Sweden

Mr. Vladimir Smeral, Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Czechoslovakia

Mr. Yukio Takasu, Director, UN Policy Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan

Mr. Jerzy Zaleski, Expert, Department of International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Poland

Working Session 7: Summary and Conclusions

Presentations:

Dr. James B. Sutterlin,
Mr. Walther Lichem,
Dr. Alan James,
Mr. Alex Morrison,
Maj-Gen (ret'd) Indar J. Rikhye

It is hoped that a follow-on meeting will be able to be held in Canada in the spring or early summer of 1991. It is envisaged that the conference will result in the publication of a book and a video film. Please pass the word about this planned activity. If you have suggestions for topics and speakers, please send them to Alex Morrison at the Canadian Institute of Strategic Studies, 1 St. Clair Avenue West, Suite 1202, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M4V 1K6. Telephone (416) 964-6632, Fax (416) 964-5833.

► **BOOKS**

1. 'The Blue Helmets: A Review of United Nations Peacekeeping', New York, UNHQ, 1990 Second Edition. ISBN 92-1-100444-6, UN Sales # E.90.I.18. This excellent, maturely written work has 470pp including organization charts of all UN peacekeeping forces and maps of deployment areas. A basic reference.

2. 'The United Nations and Peacekeeping: Results, Limitations and Prospects', Edited by Indar Jit Rikhye and Kjell Skjelsbaek, London, 1990. Published by MacMillan in association with the International Peace Academy, ISBN 0-333-52456-X. Rikhye was the founding President of the International Peace Academy (IPA) and had been Chief of Staff UNEF I and Commander UNEF II. Skjelsbaek was for many years the Acting Director of the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI) where he is now a Research Fellow. The IPA and NUPI co-sponsored a workshop in Norway 12-14 December 1988 and the book bears the title of the workshop. Included are an introduction and eleven chapters.

3. 'Peacekeeping: The Annotated Bibliography' by Peter Jones, Kingston, Ontario, 1989. Published by Ronald P. Frye & Company. ISBN # 0-919742-150. Peter Jones now works with the Department of External Affairs Ottawa and is a PhD Candidate at Kings College, London, England. The bibliography emphasizes works on the Canadian experience in peacekeeping.

4. 'Nordic UN Stand-by Forces', published by NORSTEDTS Tryckeri Stockholm. Identification # M 7749-103011. The aim of this book, as confirmed by the Ministers of Defence and Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden, is 'to give basic facts and information concerning Nordic UN Stand-by Forces and the Nordic military UN co-operation, to be a handbook for the training of officers appointed to UN duty or when preparing for participation in a UN mission. The handbook describes within the framework of a fictitious mission the process of launching a peacekeeping mission, maintaining it and closing it up.'

5. 'A Life in Peace and War' by Brian Urquhart, New York, Harper & Row, 1987. ISBN 0-06-015840-9. The autobiography of the long-time former UN Under-

Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs responsible for the conduct of peacekeeping operations.

6. 'Ralph Bunche: The Man and His Times', Edited by Benjamin Rivlin, New York, Holms & Meier, 1990. ISBN # 0-8419-1145-2. A collection in honour of the former UN Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize.

► **PERIODICALS**

1. 'Canadian Defence Quarterly', Vol 19, No 1, Summer 1989, Toronto, Ontario. This issue of the CDQ is devoted to peacekeeping.

2. 'Towards Peace in Cambodia', Part of United Nations Forcus series. UN reference # DPI/1091 - September 1990. A good outline of the Cambodian situation.

3. 'International Organizations and Law' A Program Paper of the Ford Foundation, New York, 1990, ISBN # 0-916584-43-7. 'After reviewing the Foundation's longstanding interest in strengthening international organizations and international law, the paper describes three areas of future grant making: promoting research and policy analysis; helping institutions improve their capacity to provide research and training in international organizations and law; and encouraging the general public, particularly in the United States, to take a greater interest in international organizations and public international law.'

► **COMMERCIAL VENTURES**

1. LRS TRIMARK Ltd., of Toronto and Ottawa, is a multi-faceted firm operating in the fields of media and mass communications, education and training, and applied research. The company has provided services to government at all levels in Canada, as well as to educational institutions, the media, business, social service and numerous non-governmental organizations, both in Canada and abroad. Since its inception, education and training, video and film production have been a central element of the firm's business.

LRS TRIMARK has produced a large number of video and print programs for

the Canadian Department of National Defence on the subject of peacekeeping. These include cross-cultural orientation packages designed specifically for Canadian Forces on the Golan Heights, in Cyprus, and in the Sinai. A series of five more general videos for use by all peacekeeping personnel, regardless of the region in which they are serving, is currently in production. Areas covered by the series are: Cross-cultural/United Nations information; Staff Officer training; Military Observer training; the UNDOF force; and the UN-FICYP force. LRS has also produced training packages for DND's Civilian Employment Equity program, as well as a recruitment program.

LRS clients include among others: Department of National Defence; Agriculture Canada; Multiculturalism Canada; Secretary of State; Ontario Human Rights Commission; India and Northern Affairs Canada; Department of External Affairs; Employment and Immigration Canada; Justice Canada; Energy, Mines and Resources; The Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police; Peel Regional Police; Memorial Foundation (New York); Ontario Provincial Police; Solicitor General of Ontario.

2. STORNOWAY PRODUCTIONS, created in 1983 to continue the Canadian tradition of documentary production by covering key social and political issues around the world. Stornoway Productions has acquired a unique international reputation.

Stornoway's four hour series on the effect of Perestroika on Soviet client states in the Third World, *End of an Empire*, has been broadcast in Europe, the United States, Canada and the Soviet Union.

A current production on the growing importance of UN peacekeeping forces, *Caught in the Crossfire*, has been pre-sold to Japan, Canada, Austria, the US, Sweden, Czechoslovakia and Finland.

This two-hour series, being produced by Stornoway Productions with CBC, PBS, Fukisankei and ORF, investigates the history and techniques of peacekeeping, the U.N.'s global authority while exploring policy options for the future.

The programs are intended to raise many interesting and important questions concerning: i) International consensus and the enforcement of collective security. ii) The present U.N. structure. iii) Sub-national combatants including minorities, liberation armies, and terrorists. iv) A standing, elite U.N. Peacekeeping force. v) Conducting relief or humanitarian aid operations.

THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

(POPULARLY KNOWN AS THE COMMITTEE OF 34)

From the 'United Nations Handbook, 1990', published by the New Zealand Ministry of External Relations and Trade, July, 1990. Distributed by New House Publishing, PO Box 33-376, Auckland, New Zealand, ISBN 0110-1951.

'By resolution 2006 (XIX) of 1965, the Assembly authorized its President to establish a Special Committee of Peacekeeping Operations. The Committee was asked to undertake a comprehensive review of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects.

After receiving a number of inconclusive reports from the Special Committee, the Assembly, by resolution 2308 (XXII) of 1967, requested it to undertake a study on matters related to facilities, services and personnel which member states might provide for UN peacekeeping operations. By resolutions adopted by successive Assemblies, the Committee has been urged to expedite its work with a view to fulfilling its mandate. The

Committee resumed meeting in 1988 for the first time since 1983.

By resolution 44/49 of 1989, the Assembly decided that the Special Committee should accept the participation of other member states as observers, in its meetings and those of its working groups. As of 10 May 1990 observers number 16.

The 34 members of the Committee are:

Africa:

Algeria, Ethiopia, Mauritania, Nigeria (Chair), Sierra Leone, and Egypt (Rapporteur);

Asian States:

Afghanistan, India, Japan (Vice-Chair), Pakistan, Thailand, China, and Iraq;

East European States:

(Vice-Chair), Hungary, Romania, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia, and Poland;

Latin American and Caribbean States: Argentina (Vice-Chair), El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, and Venezuela;

West European and Other States:

Australia, Canada (Vice-Chair), France, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Austria, Denmark, Italy, Spain, U.S.A., and Germany.

FUTURE ISSUES WILL FEATURE

1. A Letters to the Editor column.
2. A Column entitled: "From the Field", which will contain views and opinions from peacekeepers in the field, from government officials, from members of the United Nations secretariat, and from members of the general public.
3. Please send us your contribution.

► FROM THE PUBLISHER

Continued from page 1

Here, a good deal has been done, but there must be no let-up. We, in the western democracies, have enjoyed an unprecedented in history period of peace, but the Third World has been and is being torn by wars as never before, wars that could well grow to frightening proportions unless everything was done by the more fortunate of this world to bring them to an end or at least hold them within limits. International peacekeeping, wherever possible under the United Nations banner, is thus a necessity. It should be used even more often and more effectively than it has been done up to now. This will require a lot of effort, but also a lot of thought and consequent planning on how best to do it. We in Canada have a proud tradition of peacekeeping to uphold, but this also puts on us the obligation not to let up, to press on keeping the peace, in our interest and in that of mankind.

This newsletter will be devoted to reporting on and examining what is being done — and what more might be done — in the field of world-wide peacekeeping.

► ABOUT THE EDITOR

Alex Morrison, MSC, CD, MA was appointed Executive Director of the CISS in June of 1989 after a distinguished career as a military officer and as a diplomat.

Prior to coming to the CISS, he was Minister-Counsellor at the Canadian Mission to the United Nations where he served from 1983 to 1989 with responsibility for matters concerning peacekeeping, international security, arms control and disarmament.

In addition, he was a member of the Security Council delegation (1989), Rapporteur-General of the 1987 International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, President of the International Year of Peace Pledging Conference, Vice-President of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, and represented Canada on the Ad Hoc

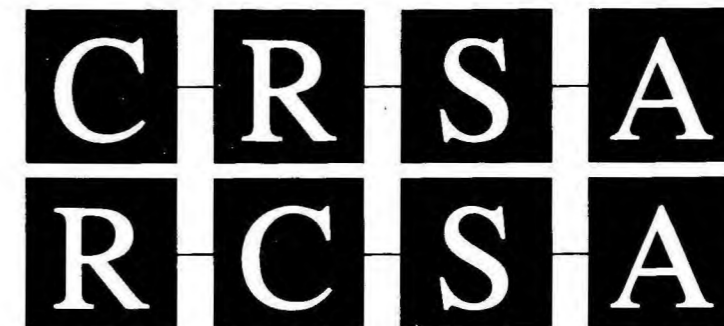
Committee on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace. During the 43rd session of the General Assembly, he was chairman of the Barton Group — a twenty western nation arms control body.

Mr. Morrison is a graduate of Mount Allison University (BA), Royal Military College of Canada (MA), and Canadian Land Forces Command and Staff College. He was a faculty member of the Canadian Forces College and has taught at the post-graduate level at Columbia University, New York, and at the undergraduate level at Glendon College of York University, at York University (main), and The Royal Military College of Canada. He has lectured widely to university and public interest groups in Canada, the United States, Singapore, and Costa Rica. He is an advisor on peacekeeping to many governments and commercial organizations.

He is the author of "The Voice of Defence: The History of the Conference of Defence Associations"; Editor of: "Nuclear Strategy in the 90s: Deterrence, Defence, and Disarmament"; "The Canadian Strategic Forecast: 1990"; "International Security in a Changing Global Order"; and of "The Canadian Strategic Forecast: 1991". He is a former Associate Editor of the Canadian Defence Quarterly, a frequent contributor to newspapers and magazines and is featured regularly on national and international radio and TV.

During his military career he served in Canada, Cyprus, USA, and the Federal Republic of Germany.

On November 15th, 1989, he was decorated with the Meritorious Service Cross by the Governor-General in recognition of his work on behalf of Canada at the United Nations.



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La Revue canadienne de Sociologie et d'Anthropologie

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Wallace Clement

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Douglas E. Baer and Ronald D. Lambert

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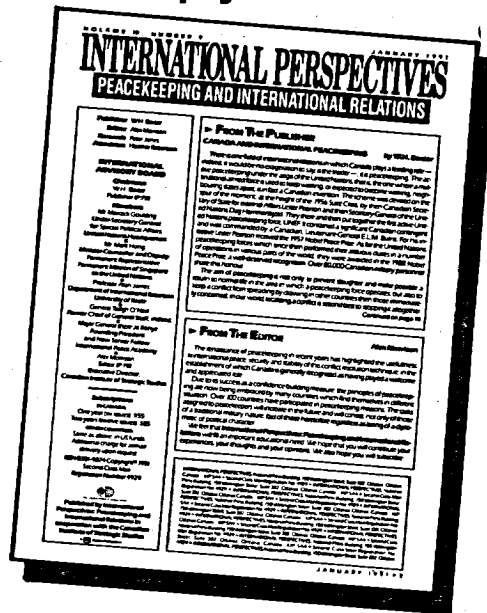
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Seymour Martin Lipset

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