

History of United Nations Peacekeeping Operations During the Cold War: 1945 to 1987



COURSE AUTHOR

Professor Sunil V. Ram

SERIES EDITOR

Harvey J. Langholtz, Ph.D.



Peace Operations Training Institute®

Study peace and humanitarian relief any place, any time

History of United Nations Peacekeeping Operations During the Cold War: 1945 to 1987



*Cover photo: UN Photo #122816 by John Isaac.
A Swedish soldier at an observation post in the
town of Srifa, Southern Lebanon. 10 April 1978.*

COURSE AUTHOR

Professor Sunil V. Ram

SERIES EDITOR

Harvey J. Langholtz, Ph.D.



Peace Operations Training Institute®

Study peace and humanitarian relief any place, any time

© 2018 Peace Operations Training Institute. All rights reserved.

Peace Operations Training Institute
1309 Jamestown Road, Suite 202
Williamsburg, VA 23185 USA
www.peaceopstraining.org

First edition: 1997 by F. T. Liu

Second edition: 2006 by Sunil Ram

The material contained herein does not necessarily reflect the views of the Peace Operations Training Institute (POTI), the Course Author(s), or any United Nations organs or affiliated organizations. The Peace Operations Training Institute is an international not-for-profit NGO registered as a 501(c)(3) with the Internal Revenue Service of the United States of America. The Peace Operations Training Institute is a separate legal entity from the United Nations. Although every effort has been made to verify the contents of this course, the Peace Operations Training Institute and the Course Author(s) disclaim any and all responsibility for facts and opinions contained in the text, which have been assimilated largely from open media and other independent sources. This course was written to be a pedagogical and teaching document, consistent with existing UN policy and doctrine, but this course does not establish or promulgate doctrine. Only officially vetted and approved UN documents may establish or promulgate UN policy or doctrine. Information with diametrically opposing views is sometimes provided on given topics, in order to stimulate scholarly interest, and is in keeping with the norms of pure and free academic pursuit.

Versions of this course offered in other languages may differ slightly from the primary English master copy. Translators make every effort to retain the integrity of the material.

History of United Nations Peacekeeping Operations During the Cold War: 1945 to 1987

Table of Contents

Foreword.....	xii
Method of Study.....	xiii
Lesson 1 The Genesis of Peacekeeping.....	14
Section 1.1 Genesis of UN Peacekeeping Operations.....	15
Section 1.2 UN Collective Security System.....	16
Section 1.3 The Korean Crisis and Its Aftermath.....	18
Section 1.4 Increasing the Role of the General Assembly.....	19
Section 1.5 Summary.....	20
Lesson 2 The Arab-Israeli Conflict.....	24
Section 2.1 The First UN Military Observer Mission	25
Section 2.2 Background on the First UN Peacekeeping Operation.....	26
Section 2.3 Major Contribution of Ralph Bunche.....	26
Section 2.4 Mandate of UNTSO.....	27
Section 2.5 Responsibilities of the Parties Involved.....	28
Section 2.6 The Second Truce.....	28
Section 2.7 The General Armistice Agreements.....	31
Section 2.8 Observation Operations Between 1967 and 1973.....	36

Section 2.9	The 1973 War (Yom Kippur War).....	36
Section 2.10	UNTSO After 1973	37
Section 2.11	Multinational Force and Observers (MFO).....	39
Section 2.12	Impact of UNTSO on Other Early Military Observer Missions.....	39
Lesson 3	The First UN Emergency Force (UNEF I).....	44
Section 3.1	Differences Between Military Observer Missions and Peacekeeping Missions.....	45
Section 3.2	Background on the Suez Canal Crisis.....	46
Section 3.3	UN Peace Initiatives for the Suez Canal Crisis.....	47
Section 3.4	The UN Emergency Force (UNEF).....	47
Section 3.5	Principles Upon Which UNEF was Based.....	47
Section 3.7	The Early Phase of UNEF	49
Section 3.8	The Status of the Force Agreement	50
Section 3.9	UNEF's Composition.....	50
Section 3.10	The Weaknesses and Strengths of UNEF.....	53
Section 3.11	The Egyptian-Israeli War and the Withdrawal of UNEF	54
Section 3.12	Consequences of the Withdrawal of UNEF.....	55
Lesson 4	UN Operation in the Congo (ONUC).....	58
Section 4.1	Background on the UN Operation in the Congo.....	59
Section 4.2	The Post-Independence Crisis (1960–61).....	60
Section 4.3	The Withdrawal of Belgian Forces.....	62
Section 4.4	The Constitutional Crisis.....	63
Section 4.5	The Secession of Katanga.....	67
Section 4.6	Fighting Between Katangan and ONUC Forces.....	67

Section 4.7	The Re-establishment of the Central Government.....	69
Section 4.8	Personnel and Logistics Issues.....	70
Section 4.9	Lack of Intelligence Gathering Capability.....	70
Section 4.10	The Outcome of the ONUC Mission	70
Section 4.11	Effects of ONUC on the United Nations.....	71
Section 4.12	The Role of ONUC in the Evolution of UN Peacekeeping Operations.....	71
Lesson 5	The Financial Crisis of the Early 1960s.....	74
Section 5.1	What Precipitated the Financial Crisis at the United Nations.....	75
Section 5.2	The Financial Background of UNEF and ONUC.....	76
Section 5.3	Steps Taken by the UN to Resolve Its Financial Crisis.....	76
Section 5.4	The Stand Taken by the United States Regarding Article 19.....	77
Section 5.5	The Report of the Special Committee and Resolution of the Financial Crisis.....	78
Section 5.6	Impact of the Financial Crisis.....	78
Lesson 6	UNTEA, UNYOM, and DOMREP.....	82
Section 6.2	Establishment of UNSF.....	85
Section 6.3	Establishment of UNTEA.....	86
Section 6.4	Indonesia Takes Over.....	87
Section 6.5	UNTEA's Impact	88
Section 6.6	Background on UNYOM.....	88
Section 6.7	Establishment of UNYOM.....	89
Section 6.8	Organization of UNYOM.....	90
Section 6.9	Operations and Termination	91
Section 6.11	The Inter-American Peace Force.....	92
Section 6.12	Role of DOMREP.....	92
Section 6.13	DOMREP's Impact	93

Lesson 7	UNOGIL and UNMOGIP	96
Section 7.1	Background on UNOGIL	97
Section 7.2	Deployment of UNOGIL	98
Section 7.3	Role of UNOGIL	98
Section 7.4	Presence of US Military Forces in Lebanon	99
Section 7.5	Events in Jordan	100
Section 7.6	General Assembly Emergency Session	100
Section 7.7	Termination of UNOGIL	101
Section 7.8	Background on UNMOGIP	102
Section 7.9	Role of UNMOGIP	103
Section 7.10	Establishment of UNIPOM	105
Section 7.11	The Tashkent Agreement	106
Section 7.12	The Continuation of UNMOGIP	106
Section 7.13	The 1999 Kargil Conflict	107
Section 7.14	Ongoing Issues	109
Lesson 8	UNEF II and UNDOF	112
Section 8.1	Background on the Six-Day War of 1967	113
Section 8.2	The October 1973 War and the UN's Response	114
Section 8.3	Establishment of UNEF II	116
Section 8.4	Composition and Strength of UNEF II	117
Section 8.5	Mission Mandate Renewals	118
Section 8.6	UNEF Command and the Status of the Force	118
Section 8.7	Phases of UNEF II	119
Section 8.8	Significance and Innovations of UNEF II	122
Section 8.9	Background on UNDOF	123

Section 8.10	Establishment of UNDOF.....	123
Section 8.11	Organization of UNDOF.....	124
Section 8.12	Force Modernization.....	125
Section 8.13	The Area of Separation	126
Section 8.14	Role and Activities of UNDOF.....	126
Lesson 9	UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP).....	130
Section 9.1	Background on UNFICYP.....	131
Section 9.2	Establishment and Organization of UNFICYP.....	133
Section 9.3	Guiding Principles for UNFICYP.....	135
Section 9.4	Liaison Arrangements and Freedom of Movement.....	136
Section 9.5	Ceasefire Supervision and Normalization Efforts.....	137
Section 9.6	The 1967 Crisis.....	139
Section 9.7	Arms Imports.....	139
Section 9.8	Force Reductions Between 1965-1974.....	140
Section 9.9	The 1974 Coup d'état.....	140
Section 9.10	The 1974 de facto Ceasefire.....	142
Section 9.11	Secretary-General's Good Offices Mission.....	143
Section 9.12	The Financial Problems and Subsequent Restructuring of UNFICYP.....	144
Section 9.13	UNFICYP to the End of 2005.....	145
Lesson 10	UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNFIL).....	148
Section 10.1	Background and Establishment of UNIFIL.....	149
Section 10.2	Organization of UNIFIL to April 1982.....	151
Section 10.3	Ceasefire and Israeli Withdrawal.....	152
Section 10.4	The Imperfect Buffer Zone.....	153

Section 10.5	Limited Lebanese Government Control Over Southern Lebanon.....	154
Section 10.6	The 1982 Israeli Invasion of Lebanon.....	154
Section 10.7	Withdrawal of the IDF.....	156
Section 10.8	The Force Mobile Reserve (FMR).....	157
Section 10.9	Landmine and UXO Clearance.....	158
Section 10.10	Role of UNIFIL from 1985 to April 2000.....	158
Section 10.11	The Israeli Withdrawal from Lebanon.....	159
Section 10.12	UNIFIL from July 2000 to January 2006.....	160
Section 10.13	UNIFIL’s Deficiencies and Shortcomings.....	163
Section 10.14	The Aftermath of UNIFIL’s Failure.....	164
Lesson 11	Summary and Conclusions.....	168
Section 11.1	Summary.....	169
Section 11.2	Evaluating the Performance of UN Peacekeeping During the Cold War.....	171
Section 11.3	General Criticisms of Peacekeeping.....	172
Section 11.4	Conclusion.....	173

Appendices

Appendix A: List of Acronyms.....	176
Appendix B: Past Peacekeeping Missions.....	179
Appendix C: Current Peacekeeping Missions.....	180
About the Author: Professor Sunil V. Ram.....	181
About the Author: Mr. F. T. Liu.....	182
Instructions for the End-of-Course Examination.....	183

Foreword

Given the resurgence of peacekeeping in the early 21st Century, it is relevant to deepen the knowledge and understanding of United Nations peacekeeping missions in the context of their origins and evolution. With the expanding size, scope, and complexity of United Nations peacekeeping and peace enforcement operations in the immediate post-Cold War era, it is highly pertinent to review how peacekeeping was conducted during the Cold War, as these missions were fundamentally different to the way operations are conducted today. This review is even more relevant as a number of key Cold War missions are still ongoing as of 2006, three of which (the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force–UNDOF; the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon–UNIFIL; and the United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation–UNTSO) were directly in the path of the 2006 Israeli invasion of Lebanon. One other Cold War mission, the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), was at the periphery of unfolding events in the region. Peacekeeping obviously did not occur in a vacuum and, thus, non-UN and UN-related activities that went on during the Cold War must also be considered in relation to actual UN peacekeeping operations to gain a full understanding of events.

It is important to gain a conceptual foundation and background in the history of UN Peacekeeping Operations by reviewing the historical, political, and diplomatic background that contributed to the evolution of peacekeeping operations in a general chronological order. Therefore, this course package begins with the genesis of peacekeeping and moves on to the Korean War. From there, the first Arab-Israeli war is discussed, in which the first true UN peacekeeping and observer missions were established. The course then goes on to discuss the missions in the late 1950s in Egypt and Congo (1960) and the resulting financial crisis they created that nearly led to the collapse of the UN. Subsequent lessons discuss the smaller missions conducted in Asia, the Middle East, and the Caribbean. The course then refocuses on the Arab-Israeli conflict in the 1967 War, then stepping back briefly in time to 1964 and the inception of the mission in Cyprus. The course then returns to the Arab-Israeli conflict in Lebanon, which is the final mission of the Cold War era and offers a summary and conclusion of the effectiveness of peacekeeping during the first 45 years of peacekeeping. Overall, the study guide will familiarise the student with the significance of individual UN Peacekeeping Missions and the overall evolution and functioning of United Nations Peacekeeping Operations during the Cold War.

At the time of this writing, some of the missions were still ongoing. However, lessons have been written in the past tense, as mission mandates could be terminated by the time this course comes to print. I hope that the student will find this updated and enhanced course informative and interesting and that the knowledge gained will be of use in dealing with issues that face peacekeepers throughout the world.

Professor Sunil V. Ram

July 2006

Method of Study

This self-paced course aims to give students flexibility in their approach to learning. The following steps are meant to provide motivation and guidance about some possible strategies and minimum expectations for completing this course successfully:

- Before you begin studying, first browse through the entire course. Notice the lesson and section titles to get an overall idea of what will be involved as you proceed.
 - The material is meant to be relevant and practical. Instead of memorizing individual details, strive to understand concepts and overall perspectives in regard to the United Nations system.
 - Set personal guidelines and benchmarks regarding how you want to schedule your time.
 - Study the lesson content and the learning objectives. At the beginning of each lesson, orient yourself to the main points. If possible, read the material twice to ensure maximum understanding and retention, and let time elapse between readings.
 - At the end of each lesson, take the End-of-Lesson Quiz. Clarify any missed questions by rereading the appropriate sections, and focus on retaining the correct information.
 - After you complete all of the lessons, prepare for the End-of-Course Examination by taking time to review the main points of each lesson. Then, when ready, log into your online student classroom and take the End-of-Course Examination in one sitting.
- » ***Access your online classroom at***
<www.peaceopstraining.org/users/user_login>
from virtually anywhere in the world.
- Your exam will be scored electronically. If you achieve a passing grade of 75 per cent or higher on the exam, you will be awarded a Certificate of Completion. If you score below 75 per cent, you will be given one opportunity to take a second version of the End-of-Course Examination.
 - A note about language: This course uses English spelling according to the standards of the Oxford English Dictionary (United Kingdom) and the United Nations Editorial Manual.

Key Features of Your Online Classroom »

- Access to all of your courses;
- A secure testing environment in which to complete your training;
- Access to additional training resources, including multimedia course supplements;
- The ability to download your Certificate of Completion for any completed course; and
- Forums where you can discuss relevant topics with the POTI community.

LESSON

1

The Genesis of Peacekeeping



UN Photo #143819 by Ryan Brown.

It has been argued by some historians that the origins of peacekeeping go as far back as the Delian League of ancient Greece in the fifth century, BCE.

In this lesson »

- Section 1.1 Genesis of UN Peacekeeping Operations
- Section 1.2 UN Collective Security System
- Section 1.3 The Korean Crisis and Its Aftermath
- Section 1.4 Increasing the Role of the General Assembly
- Section 1.5 Summary

Lesson Objectives »

- Explain the original UN system of collective security as outlined in Chapters VI and VII of the Charter.
- Understand the impact of superpower rivalry in the evolution of peacekeeping operations.
- Explain what overall steps are taken to establish a mission, as well as the chain of responsibilities related to each step.
- Identify and explain the early predecessor of peacekeeping operations, namely, the UN intervention in Korea and how it impacted UN policy towards international peacekeeping.



The Earl of Halifax, Ambassador to the United States; member of the Delegation from the United Kingdom, signing the United Nations Charter at a ceremony held at the Veterans' War Memorial Building. 26 June 1945. UN Photo #235962 by Yould.

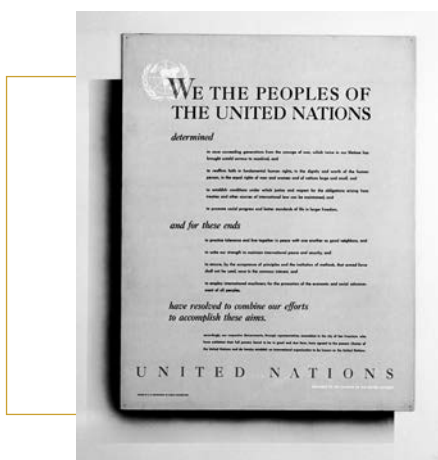
Section 1.1 Genesis of UN Peacekeeping Operations

It has been argued by some historians that the origins of peacekeeping go as far back as the Delian League of ancient Greece in the fifth century, BCE. But, like the Delian League, on closer examination, these examples of “proto” peacekeeping were ordinary alliances that had little to do with ethical issues surrounding peace. From a western perspective, the closest example from history that first tried to personify what we see today as peacekeeping was initiated by the early medieval Catholic Church through its initiatives (the Peace of God and Truce of God) in the late tenth century to try and limit the spread of war. However, these ideas and some early attempts at arms control (i.e., the Second Lateran Council of 1139) were also initiated to allow the fury of interstate war in Europe to be directed at the Muslim-dominated Middle East.

A new and radical idea was offered in 1623 by Emeric Crucé. He argued that all the leaders of the world, including all those outside of traditional Europe, should be included in an alliance that tried to resolve international disputes through mediation at a world council held in a neutral location. Over the next few centuries, more substantive European attempts were made to peace-orientated agreements included the Peace of Westphalia in 1648, Utrecht in 1713, Paris in 1763, and in the wake of the Napoleonic Wars the Concert of Europe in 1815-18. There were other attempts, but the first truly substantial system came into being after the horrors of World War I (1914-18). The League of Nations was the child of American President Woodrow Wilson, and it was an attempt at collective diplomacy and peace enforcement. It ultimately failed, but after the Second World War, the United Nations Organization (UNO) became the mechanism to implement collective diplomacy and peace.

The founders of the United Nations had not foreseen the possibility of engaging in peacekeeping operations (PKOs); thus, PKOs are not mentioned at all in the original UN Charter. Peacekeeping operations are essentially a practical mechanism used by the United Nations to contain international conflicts and to facilitate their settlement by peaceful means. However, tensions between the United States (US) and the Soviet Union (USSR) emerged after World War II and significantly affected the operation of the UN. This was known as the Cold War. What we now call peacekeeping came about out of necessity and was essentially an improvisation to respond to the growing tensions between the superpowers (the US and the USSR).

Under Article 25 of the Charter, Member States of the UN have agreed to “accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council”.¹ Therefore, under the Charter, the Security Council has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. Because of the increasing disagreement between the two superpowers, the original collective security system, which was based on peace enforcement by the Security Council and consensus by major powers, became unworkable. This led to the conception of PKOs. Early peacekeeping was a response to inter-state conflict, and ideally, it was conceived as a non-violent use of military force to preserve peace between warring state actors. Peacekeeping fell between Chapter VI and VII of the UN Charter, and in the future, it would be casually referred to as “Chapter VI ½ operations.”



View the UN Charter online >>

To read the entire founding document of the United Nations and to reference the articles mentioned in this lesson, access the Charter online at [<www.un.org/en/documents/charter/>](http://www.un.org/en/documents/charter/).

UN Photo #101834 by United Nations.

Section 1.2 UN Collective Security System

The original system devised by the United Nations to ensure the maintenance of international peace and security is outlined in Chapters VI and VII of the UN Charter. It was intended to provide a collective security system for Member Nations. Briefly, the original system was meant to function in the following manner:

1) United Nations, Charter of the United Nations, 26 June 1945. Available from: <http://www.un.org/en/sections/un-charter/un-charter-full-text/>.

CHAPTER VI: PEACEFUL RESOLUTION

When a dispute arises between two governments, the parties concerned are obligated under Chapter VI of the Charter to seek a solution by peaceful means, mainly by:

- (a) Negotiation**
- (b) Conciliation**
- (c) Mediation**
- (d) Arbitration**
- (e) Peaceful settlement**
- (f) Resort to regional agencies or arrangements.**

CHAPTER VII: ENFORCEMENT MEASURES

If the peaceful means fail and the dispute escalates into an armed conflict, then Chapter VII comes into play. Chapter VII constitutes the core of the UN Collective Security System. It provides that in the case of:

- (a) A threat to the peace**
- (b) A breach of the peace**
- (c) An act of aggression**

the Security Council may take enforcement measures to restore the situation. These enforcement measures are essentially:

- (a) Arms embargoes**
- (b) Economic sanctions and, in the last resort,**
- (c) The use of force.**

Plans for the use of force must be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the UN Military Staff Committee.

The five major powers, which played a key role in the creation of the United Nations, are Permanent Members of the Security Council, and each is endowed with the right of veto. These nations are China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (now Russia), the United Kingdom, and the United States. The same major powers also make up the Military Staff Committee. Thus, the Charter provisions on the collective use of force can be applied effectively only with their consent and with their continued cooperation. However, the Cold War broke out shortly after the establishment of the United Nations, and these conditions could not be met because the relations among the major powers, and especially between the two superpowers (the US and USSR), became marred by mistrust and disagreement. This lack of cooperation resulted in the Security Council resorting to other means by which to preserve peace and stability. Thus, the mediation, conciliation, good offices of the Secretary-General, and ultimately peacekeeping became these other means during the Cold War. US President Franklin D. Roosevelt had envisioned the Permanent Members of the Security Council as a team of "world policemen"; however, this never came to be. Instead, as peacekeeping evolved, peacekeeping troops were drawn on a voluntary basis from the Member States.

Peacekeeping began with unarmed observers and then evolved into missions that had both armed peacekeepers and unarmed military observers. The classical model of Cold War peacekeeping evolved over the 1950s; at this time, consent from the protagonists was required for peacekeeping intervention, impartiality was required from the deployed UN forces, and UN forces were only to resort to the use of arms in self-defence. There was only one instance during the Cold War in which the collective use of force was initiated under the Charter: the Korean Crisis in 1950.

Section 1.3 The Korean Crisis and Its Aftermath

The Charter provisions on the collective use of force in Korea were invoked in a roundabout way, occurring at the outset of the Korean crisis. When the North Korean army invaded South Korea in June 1950, the United States immediately brought the matter before the Security Council and proposed a series of draft resolutions.²³⁴

It asked the Council to:

- a. Determine that the armed attack by North Korea was a breach of the peace.
- b. Call upon North Korea to withdraw its forces forthwith to the 38th parallel.
- c. Request Member States to provide military assistance to South Korea and make their military units available to a unified command under the United States.
- d. Authorize the unified command to fly the United Nations flag.

These draft resolutions did not mention Chapter VII of the Charter.

At the time, the Soviet Union was boycotting the Security Council because of the question of the representation of China at the UN. In the absence of the Soviet Union, the United States draft resolutions were adopted and provided the basis to establish the United Nations Forces in Korea. When the Soviet Union realized the consequences of its boycott, it resumed its seat in the Security Council at the beginning of August 1950; after it returned, the Council could no longer take any action on the Korean crisis.

The UN Forces in Korea were not a peacekeeping operation in the way that a PKO is normally defined because:

- The forces there were not directed by the Secretary-General.

- They used force.

Nor was it considered an enforcement operation under Chapter VII of the Charter, because:

- It was not under the control of the Security Council.
- The Council's enabling resolutions had not specifically invoked that Chapter.



A sign in Sariwon, Republic of Korea. 1 October 1950. UN Photo #187859 by Grant McLean.

2) UN Security Council, "Resolution 82 (1950)", S/RES/82 (1950), 25 June 1950.

3) UN Security Council, "Resolution 83 (1950)", S/RES/83 (1950), 27 June 1950.

4) UN Security Council, "Resolution 84 (1950)", S/RES/84 (1950), 7 July 1950.

It was a unique case made possible by the astonishing decision of the Soviet Union to stay away from the Security Council for six crucial weeks. The Soviet Union had boycotted the Security Council because the anti-communist government of Taiwan occupied the permanent Security Council seat held by China, instead of the mainland communist government. Why the Soviet Union waited that long to return to its seat on the Security Council remains one of the unresolved mysteries of the United Nations history.

Five men of the Army of the Republic of Korea, pose for the photographer with the UN flag and Korean Regimental banners. 1 June 1952. UN Photo #188470 by JD.



Section 1.4 Increasing the Role of the General Assembly

The repercussions of the Korean crisis led to a re-evaluation of the UN's role in peacekeeping. It was undoubtedly the Korean experience that prompted the United States to seek to enhance the role of the General Assembly to maintain international peace and security. At the 1950 session of the General Assembly, the US proposed a draft resolution to empower the Assembly to deal with matters in this field on an emergency basis. It proposed that if the Security Council failed to act because of the lack of unanimity among its Permanent Members, the General Assembly could then vote to act. Despite the strong objection of the Soviet Union, the Assembly adopted this proposal, known as the "Uniting for Peace Resolution," on 3 November 1950.



A general view of the fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly. 20 September 1999. UN Photo # 31534 by Susan Markisz.

Section 1.5 Summary

The Korean crisis and its aftermath highlighted the fact that the Charter provisions on the collective use of force, which were based solely on the agreement between the five superpowers on the Security Council, were not applicable. It highlighted the need for an alternative mechanism to restore peace in case of an outbreak of armed conflict. The United Nations peacekeeping operations were conceived and developed as this alternative mechanism. As further reading will show, PKOs were developed progressively and pragmatically, thanks to the vision and efforts of the successive Secretaries-General and other prominent internationalists, such as Ralph Bunche, Lester B. Pearson, and Brian Urquhart.



Helmet and flak jackets of the members of the 1 parachute battalion of the South African contingent of the United Nations Peacekeeping Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC). 14 February 2008. UN Photo #185325.

United Nations Peacekeeping Operations Chain of Command

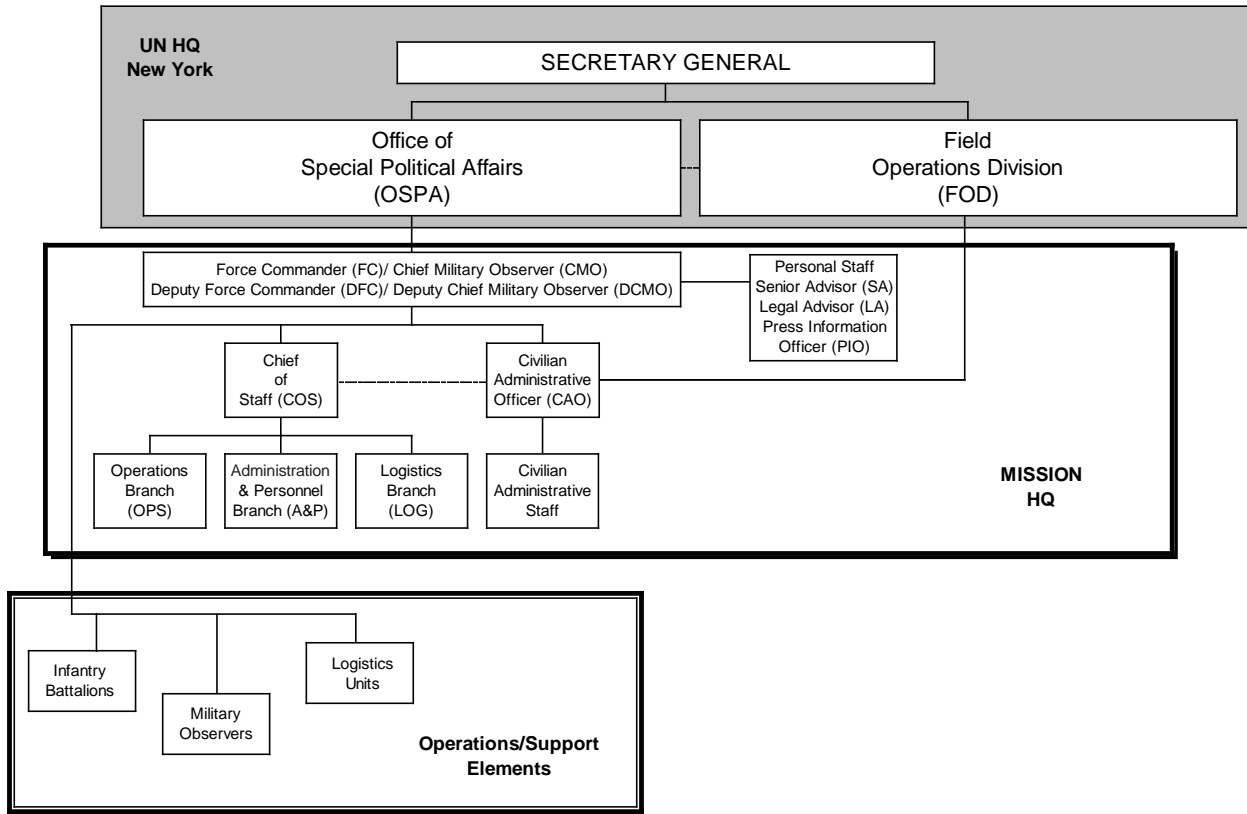


Figure 1.1: "United Nations Peacekeeping Operations Chain of Command" by Sunil Ram.

End-of-Lesson Quiz »

1. **On a day-to-day basis, peacekeeping operations are directed by who?**
 - A. The General Assembly
 - B. The Secretary-General
 - C. Solely by the Commander of Operations
 - D. The Security Council

2. **The founders of the United Nations had not foreseen the possibility of engaging in what?**
 - A. Peacekeeping operations (PKOs)
 - B. Conventional warfare
 - C. Development
 - D. Reconstruction

3. **When a dispute arises between two governments, which one of the following statements is true according to the UN Charter?**
 - A. Parties are not obligated to seek a resolution through any means
 - B. The Secretary-General establishes guidelines for its resolution under instructions from the General Assembly
 - C. The Security Council may invoke sanctions to induce parties to seek a peaceful resolution, and may invoke the use of force as a last resort
 - D. The UN Charter does not address disputes that arise between two governments

4. **Peacekeeping operations of the UN are outlined in _____.**
 - A. Chapter VI of the original Charter
 - B. Chapter VII of the original Charter
 - C. Chapters VI and VII of the original Charter
 - D. Not mentioned at all in the original Charter

5. **What does Chapter VII of the UN Charter constitute?**
 - A. The core of the UN Collective Security System
 - B. The secondary role of the Security Council
 - C. The primary rules of disengagement for the UN system
 - D. The operating rules for the General Assembly

6. **Military personnel who serve on UN peacekeeping operations _____.**
 - A. Are provided only by the five members of the Security Council
 - B. Always are conscripts who have been drafted by their nation
 - C. Are permanent employees of the United Nations
 - D. Are provided by Member States on a voluntary basis

7. **Why were the US draft resolutions, that were the basis of the establishment of the United Nations Forces in Korea, adopted by the Security Council?**
 - A. There was full support from all the Permanent Members of the Security Council
 - B. The US was able to pressure all the members of the Security Council to support the resolutions
 - C. At the time, the USSR was boycotting the Security Council because of the question of the representation of China at the UN
 - D. There was no clear understanding of the implications of the resolutions

8. **Why was Korea not considered an enforcement operation under Chapter VII of the Charter?**
 - A. It was not under the control of the Security Council
 - B. It did not have the full agreement of the Security Council
 - C. It was outside of the scope of the UN Charter as a whole
 - D. The Secretary-General did not endorse the mission

Answer Key provided on the next page.

End-of-Lesson Quiz »

9. The Korean experience prompted the United States to do what?

- A. Retrench its foreign policy and not support the UN
- B. Enhance the role of the General Assembly to maintain international peace and security
- C. Change the way vetoes worked in the Security Council
- D. Modify the role of the Security Council in maintaining international peace

10. The Korean crisis highlighted the need for the United Nations to devise what?

- A. An alternative mechanism to restore peace in case of an outbreak of armed conflict
- B. A standing military force
- C. A re-evaluation of superpower rivalry in the Security Council
- D. A reduced role for Permanent Members in the Security Council

Answer Key »

- 1. B
- 2. A
- 3. C
- 4. D
- 5. A
- 6. D
- 7. C
- 8. A
- 9. B
- 10. A

Appendix A: List of Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
ABAKO	Association des Bakongo
ADL	Armistice Demarcation Line
ANC	Armée Nationale Congolaise
AO	Area of Operation
AOR	Area of Responsibility
APC	Armoured Personnel Carrier
CBM	Confidence-Building Measure
CIVPOL	Civilian Police
COS	Chief of Staff
DCC	Demining Coordination Cell
DMZ	Demilitarised Zone
FC	Force Commander
FMR	Force Mobile Reserve
HQ	Headquarters
IAPF	Inter-American Peace Force
ICC	International Criminal Court
ICJ	International Court of Justice
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDF	Israeli Defence Forces
ILMAC	Israeli-Lebanon Mixed Armistice Commission
IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action
LNA	Lebanese National Army
LOC	Line of Control
MAC	Mixed Armistice Commission
MACC	Mine Action Coordination Centre
MFO	Multinational Force and Observers
MFR	Mobile Force Reserve
MIB	Military Information Branch
MNC	Mouvement National Congolais

MNF	Multinational Force
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
NCO	Non-Commissioned Officer
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OAS	Organisation of American States
ODD	Observer Group Damascus
OGB	Observer Group Beirut
OGE	Observer Group Egypt
OGG	Observer Group Golan
OGL	Observer Group Lebanon
OGSC	Observer Group Sinai-Cairo
OP	Observation Post
PFLP-GC	Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine General Command
PFR	Permanent Force Reserve
PKO	Peacekeeping Operation
PLO	Palestinian Liberation Organisation
POW	Prisoner of War
SBA	Sovereign Base Area
SLA	South Lebanon Army
SOFA	Status of Force Agreement
SRSG	Special Representative of the Secretary-General
TCC	Troop-Contributing Country
UMHK	Union Minière du Haut Katanga
UNCI	UN Commission for Indonesia
UNCIP	UN Commission for India and Pakistan
UNDP	UN Development Programme
UNDPKO	UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations
UNGOC	UN Good Offices Commission
UNHCR	UN High Commissioner for Refugees
UNHQ	UN Headquarters

UNICEF	UN Children's Fund
UNLOB	UN Liaison Office in Beirut
UNLOCA	UN Liaison Office in Cairo
UNMO	UN Military Observer
UNSCOP	UN Special Committee on Palestine
UXO	Unexploded Ordinance

Appendix B: Past Peacekeeping Missions

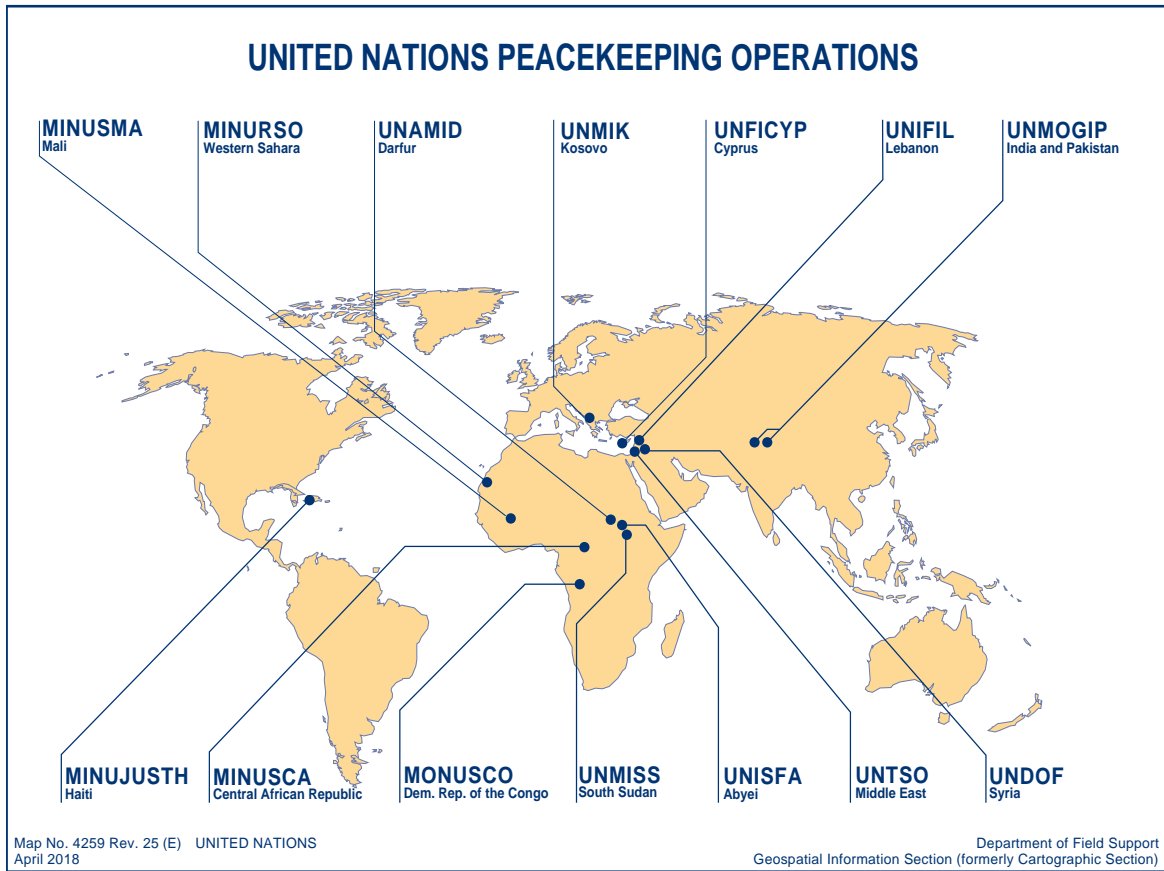


Left to Right: UN Photo #145285 by Yutaka Nagata; UN Photo #137362 by JG; UN Photo #145152; UN Photo #64265 by Milton Grant.

For information about past peacekeeping missions, visit the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations' resource page:

[<https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/past-peacekeeping-operations> .](https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/past-peacekeeping-operations)

Appendix C: Current Peacekeeping Missions



UN Peacekeeping Map from the UN Cartographic Section, April 2018: <www.un.org/Depts/Cartographic/map/dpko/P_K_O.pdf>.

- » ***Looking for statistics or other data about peacekeeping around the world today? Visit the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations' resource page for the most up-to-date information about current peacekeeping operations and other UN missions: <www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/resources/>.***

About the Author: Professor Sunil V. Ram

Originally from the UK, Professor Ram resides in Toronto, Canada. He presently teaches Military History and Land Warfare to the US Armed Forces at American Military University, in West Virginia. He is also the Contributing Editor of SITREP, the private defence journal of the Royal Canadian Military Institute. He has served in the Canadian Forces (CF) as both a soldier and officer between 1980 and 1999. Professor Ram is also one of Canada's acknowledged experts in the fields of peacekeeping, military affairs, and the Middle East. He has over a decade worth of experience as a military advisor with the Saudi Royal Family, including involvement in the 1991 Gulf War and the Yemeni conflict in the 1990s.

Professor Ram has won a number of awards over the years, including the UN Global Citizen Award, which was presented to him in 1995 by the UN, the UNAC, and the Canadian Committee for the 50th Anniversary of the UN for the furthering of world peace through public awareness of peacekeeping. He is an active member of a number of prestigious Canadian think tanks and organizations, the most important being The Royal Canadian Military Institute, where he sits on the Defence Studies Committee.

Professor Ram has also published and presented numerous articles and books over the years and has contributed occasional columns on military affairs for Canada's national newspaper, the Globe and Mail. Professor Ram has also dedicated his time to a number of private, non-NGO supported development projects in Africa that have directly helped local populations in numerous ways. These include work in the DRC and Somalia.

About the Author: F.T. Liu

Mr. F. T. Liu was a graduate of the Institute of Political Science of Paris and the faculty of Sciences (mathematics) of the University of Paris. He joined the United Nations Secretariat at the beginning of 1949, where he worked for 37 years until December 1986. During most of this period, he was assigned to the Office of Special Political Affairs, where he played an important role in the organization and development of United Nations peacekeeping operations. In addition to his regular assignments at United Nations Headquarters, he took part in many United Nations peacekeeping and political missions overseas, particularly in the 1960s. From 1970 to 1986, Mr. Liu worked mainly at UN Headquarters. As Director, and later Assistant Secretary-General, for Special Political Affairs, he assisted the Secretary-General in managing and supervising UN peacekeeping operations and related peacekeeping missions.

Following his retirement from the United Nations, Mr. Liu taught as a visiting professor at the University of Nice in France. Throughout the final years of his life, F.T. Liu remained active through his writing, teaching, and association with the International Peace Academy, of which he acted as Senior Advisor. In 2001, he died in New York at the age of 81.

Instructions for the End-of-Course Examination

Format and Material

The End-of-Course Examination is a multiple-choice exam that is accessed from the Online Classroom. Most exams have 50 questions. Each question gives the student four choices (A, B, C, and D), and only one is the correct answer. The exam covers material from all lessons of the course and may also include information found in the annexes and appendices. Video content will not be tested.

- » ***Access the exam from your Online Classroom by visiting <www.peaceopstraining.org/users/courses/> and clicking the title to this course. Once you arrive at the course page, click the red “Start Exam” button.***

Time Limit

There is no time limit for the exam. This allows the student to read and study the questions carefully and to consult the course text. Furthermore, if the student cannot complete the exam in one sitting, he or she may save the exam and come back to it without being graded. The “Save” button is located at the bottom of the exam, next to the “Submit my answers” button. Clicking on the “Submit my answers” button will end the exam.

Passing Grade

To pass the exam, a score of 75 per cent or better is required. An electronic Certificate of Completion will be awarded to those who have passed the exam. A score of less than 75 per cent is a failing grade, and students who have received a failing grade will be provided with a second, alternate version of the exam, which may also be completed without a time limit. Students who pass the second exam will be awarded a Certificate of Completion.

Continue your POTI training experience »

- Visit <www.peaceopstraining.org/courses/> for a list of all current courses.
- If a particular category of study interests you, such as Human Rights, Logistics, or Military Studies, consider the POST Certificate programme available in six areas of specialization. See the requirements at <www.peaceopstraining.org/specialized-training-certificates/>.
- Stay connected with POTI by visiting our community page and engaging with other students through social media and sharing photos from your mission. Visit <www.peaceopstraining.org/community> for more. Once you pass your exam, see your name featured on the Honour Roll as well.