UN Security Council: “We Cannot Afford to Fail”
Learning in Retirement, Carleton University
Dr. Marcel Jesenský, Spring 2019 – Session II
Carving out its own niche (1957-1967)

1959
the Congo
Adjustment
the Six Days War
The Security Council

Secretary-General

Dag Hammarskjöld

Article 99

New Members

1955 - 1960
Non-Permanent members (6)

Latin America (2), Africa – Asia (1)
The Commonwealth (1)
Western Europe (1), Eastern Europe (1)
AGENDA ITEM 16

Election of three non-permanent members of the Security Council (concluded)*

2. The President (translated from Spanish): Delegations will recall that we have already taken ten ballots in order to elect a non-permanent member to fill the remaining vacancy on the Security Council.

3. Because of the unlikelihood that further balloting would solve the problem and in order to facilitate the task of the General Assembly, the heads of the two delegations directly concerned, that is to say, Czechoslovakia and Malaysia, have informed me that, in consequence of various consultations between the delegations, they are prepared to come to an informal agreement under which each of the two countries would occupy the seat in turn. At the request of these delegations, I have decided to submit the matter to the General Assembly.

4. If the Assembly accepts this arrangement, Czechoslovakia will be the only candidate for election at this time, but its seat on the Security Council will fall vacant on 31 December 1964. In the election to fill the vacancy for the remainder of the two-year term, Malaysia will be the only candidate for the period from 1 January to 31 December 1965.
Permanent members (P-5), the veto

Non-Permanent members (10), 2 years
Africa - Asia: 5, Latin America: 2,
Western Europe:2, Eastern Europe:1
The Congo Crisis (1960)

The Belgian Congo

Africa and S-G Dag Hammarskjöld/UN

The Cold War

30 June 1960
Lumumba, Kasavubu, Tshombe, Mobutu

10-11 July, B, Katanga, *Union Minière du Haut Katanga*
Opération des Nations Unies au Congo

14 Jul 1960, S/RES/143 (1960)
UN troops (the Belgians) (Katanga?)

ONUC (30 countries, up to 19,828 troops)

ANC’s (Armée Nationale Congolaise)


Congo, UN, US, Soviet Union, Africans
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Infantry Forces</th>
<th>Supporting Forces (including staff, air and administrative personnel)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>As of 21 April 1961</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>284</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceylon</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>2470</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federation of Malaya</td>
<td>980</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>1642</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>3252</td>
<td>764</td>
<td>3916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>1135</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>646</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>671</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>128</td>
<td></td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>1671</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>111</td>
<td></td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>15696</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2245</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Infantry and/or supporting units contributed to the United Nations Force in the Congo were withdrawn at varying stages by various countries during the period November 1960- April 1961, as follows: by Mali, in November 1960; by Yugoslavia, in December 1960; by Burma and Guinea, in January 1961; by the United Arab Republic, in February 1961; by Morocco, in March 1961; and by Indonesia and Sudan, in April 1961.
1960

vacuum of authority

President Kasavubu, Premier Lumumba (5 Sept.)

Col. Mobutu’s coup (14 Sept.)

UN troops against Lumumba

17-19 Sept 1960 - (ES – IV)

The “troika”

US, UN, colonial powers vs. Lumumba (the Soviet Union)
Fateful Year (1961)

18 January, Lumumba assassinated
withdrawals from the ONUC

15 February: use of force

13 September, Operation Morthor

17 September, Hammarskjöld’s flight

5 December, fighting in Katanga
Return of Katanga (1962-63)

SG U Thant: political solution, cease-fire

December 1962 - Jan 1963, UN under attack

January 1963, Katanga’s secession over

30 June 1964, UN troops withdrew

Hammarskjöld’s 1961 Nobel Peace Prize
World Public Opinion

The Bay of Pigs (1961)

Adlai Stevenson (US)

Missile Crisis (1962)

U Thant

The Dominican Republic (1965)

S/6325
The Six-Day War (5 - 10 June 1967) (the Third Arab-Israeli War)

May 1967 (UNEF)

Egypt and Israel, talks/preparations for war

5 June: Israel attacked Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Iraq
6-10 June: cease-fire resolutions (e.g. S/RES/233 (1967))
9 June: the Golan Heights

10 June: Israel-Syria cease-fire
Resolution 242 (1967)

of 22 November 1967

The Security Council,

Expressing its continuing concern with the grave situation in the Middle East,

Emphasizing the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war and the need to work for a just and lasting peace in which every State in the area can live in security,

Emphasizing further that all Member States in their acceptance of the Charter of the United Nations have undertaken a commitment to act in accordance with Article 2 of the Charter,

1. Affirms that the fulfilment of Charter principles requires the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East which should include the application of both the following principles:

   (i) Withdrawal of Israel armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict;

   (ii) Termination of all claims or states of belligerency and respect for and acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every State in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force;
“Land for Peace”
22 Nov 1967: SC resolution 242

“just and lasting peace in the Middle East”

Withdrawal/Recognition
a Special Representative of the SG

the Sinai, the West Bank, the Arab section of Jerusalem,
the Golan Heights

which comes first? (withdrawal or recognition)
the occupied [Palestinian] territories
The Jarring Mission (1968-1971)

Gunnar Jarring (Sweden)
conflicting perceptions of the UN

Israel (face-to-face bilaterally, recognition) (procedural role)
Jordan, Egypt (no direct contacts, withdrawal) (go-between)

the Big Four, the Rogers plan

the Jarring initiative (comprehensive peace proposal S/10403)
(Sadat accepted, PM Golda Meir rejected)