IAPTC Newsletters
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From the IAPTC Secretariat... 

OUR FIRST EDITION

Welcome to the International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres Inaugural Newsletter. As discussed in April 1996, at the Second Annual Meeting in Pisa, the aim of the newsletter is to cover activities of interest to the membership. We hope that the Newsletter will increase the visibility of the Association to relevant international organizations, NGOs, academics and to the International community in general.

We have had an enthusiastic response to our call for submissions regarding courses, exhibitions and seminars. Many of these are listed in the current issue; others will be included in upcoming editions. In the meantime, if your organization is planning an event, or if there is an activity which you believe will be of interest to the membership, please forward the details to the Secretariat and we will place them in the Newsletter.

MEMBERSHIP IS GROWING

Interest in the IAPTC has been growing steadily since its founding at the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre in 1995. Evolving from a small core membership, we currently have 140 contacts in 46 countries and 11 international organizations. The publication of the Newsletter will certainly help to attract new members as we are anticipating a wide circulation. If you are aware of an organization which would like to receive regular copies of the Newsletter, please contact the Secretariat and we will add them to our mailing list.

SITE ENDORSED FOR IAPTC THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

The Secretariat is pleased to announce that the Institute for Peace and Conflict Studies at the Foundation for International Studies in Malta, has offered to hold the IAPTC Third Annual Meeting. This offer has been accepted and is much appreciated.

Project Officer, Christine Coleiro, is developing the substantive programme for the meeting. Once full details are available, we will include these in an upcoming edition of the Newsletter.

AN OVERVIEW OF THE IAPTC

Founded by the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre, which also acts as its Secretariat, the International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres (IAPTC) began operations in 1995. The group represents a collaboration of interested agencies and associated individuals focused on improving the effectiveness and efficiency of peacekeeping research, education and training.

Operating as an informal forum, the IAPTC provides and distributes information, facilitates refinement of the conceptual framework for peacekeeping, broadens contacts between and among various national and international organizations, and supports means to develop and refine common education programmes, formal curriculum and training programmes for peacekeeping operations.

Various initiatives are underway by the IAPTC. We are working towards an exchange of personnel, including teaching, administrative staff and students. Peacekeeping seminars are planned as well as the promotion of common training standards and guidelines.

Already, we have developed a website on the Internet which will be used for the exchange of information. Our quarterly IAPTC Newsletter is available to both the membership and other interested parties. For the ongoing Calendar of Events, members are encouraged to submit a listing and brief description of academic lectures, diplomatic conferences and exhibitions which they believe may be of interest to the Association. We have also asked that they include a general description of their organization which will serve to increase recognition of the IAPTC.

Inside This Issue

- Other Peacekeeping and International Relations Websites and Links
- Calendar of Upcoming Events; October - December 1996
- Showcase: The Austrian Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution's International Civilian Peacekeeping and Peace-building Training Programme
- The IAPTC Exchange Programme
PEACEKEEPING AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
WEBSITES AND LINKS

The IAPTC Internet Link will include a list of links to other related sites. These are useful for research purposes and provide members and other interested parties with an opportunity to broaden their contacts. If you are aware of any other websites or e-mail addresses, please feel free to contact the Secretariat and we will add these to our list.

Listed here are some sites which we will be adding electronically to our IAPTC Internet Link; http://www.ednpeacekeeping.nc.ca/iaptc.htm

Peacekeeping Materials
Canadian Peacekeeping
http://www.islandnet.com/duke/cpwa.htm
Center for Defense Information
http://www.edi.org
CDI bibliographies
http://www.edi.org/issues/pkbcite
Commission on Global Governance
http://www.ccg.ch
George Mason POPP
http://www.raleigh.unc.edu/cpha/peace/model.html
Peacekeeping '96
http://www.baxter.net/peacekeeping
Peacekeeping Veterans Page
http://www.islandnet.com/duke/cpwa.html
University of Minnesota
http://www.umn.edu/humanrts
International Peacekeeping News
http://www.cs/colorado.edu/dfax/ipn/

Institutes
Canadian Institute of Strategic Studies
http://www.ciss.ca
Univ. of Colorado
http://cs.colorado.edu/dfax/ipn/
CSIS
http://www.csis.org
CSL
http://www.carlslc.army.mil/usnet/css
Diplomatic History
http://www.wfu.wlu.edu/saramtal/historian.html
George Mason University
http://ralph.gmu.edu
Hoover
http://hoover.stanford.edu/
IAPTC
http://www.ednpeacekeeping.ns.ca/iaptc.htm
INSS
http://www.edu.inss/INSS
INSS (UK)
http://www.fsk.ethz.ch/d-reok/fsk/tiss/tiss.html
Jaffe Center
http://www.tau.ac.il/jcss
Lester B. Pearson Canadian International Peacekeeping Training Centre
http://www.ednpeacekeeping.ns.ca
New Zealand Centre of Strategic Studies
http://www/view/ac.nz/css/
Royal Commission
http://www.hmc.gov.uk
SIPRI
http://www.sipri.se/

Stimson Center
http://www.stimson.org/pub/stimson/index.htm
USIP
http://www.usip.org
Yale Univ UN Scholars
http://www.library.yale.edu/un/unhome.htm

US Military Sites
Bosnia Site
http://www.oip.dia.mil/bosnia
DIA
http://www.dia.mil/
Defense Link
http://www.dtic.mil/80/defsec/link/
PKI

Other US Government Sites
State Department
http://dosfx.lib.uc.edu/dosfx.html
OPDA-Rwanda
http://www.intac.com/pubservce/rwanda
USAID
http://www.info.usaid.gov
USUN

International Organizations
NATO
http://www.nato.int/
OAS
http://www.oas.org
UNDP
http://www.undp.org/undocs.html
UN Materials
http://www.yahoo.com/government/international_organizations
UNHCR
http://www.unhcr.org
UN Publications
http://www.un.org

Africa Sites
Africa Conferences
http://www.h-net.msu.edu/africa/papers/index.html
Africa Information Service
http://www.marekinc.com
Africa News Service
http://www.afnews.org/aas
Africa Publishers HP
http://www.apc.mediatech/publish/Africa
ASA Home Page
http://www.sas.edu/African_Study/Africa
MSU African Studies Center
http://www.egr.msu.edu/ISP/AfricanStudies/
PADIS (Addis Ababa)
http://www.sas.edu/African_Study/Padis/menu/PadisNews
South Africa Star/News
http://www.sas.com/africa/stars
South African Star/News
http://www.sas.com/africa/stars

The International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres

The IAPTC is an open and voluntary association of various centres, institutes and programmes which deal with peacekeeping, and peacekeeping research, education and training. The IAPTC constitutes a credible partner for international organizations either at the universal level or at the regional level. The establishment of a continuous and mutually beneficial relationship between the national centres and the international organizations remains a paramount goal of the Association. The relationship should be the channel to coordinate the needs of all in terms of teaching methods, programmes, timing, selection of trainers and of trainees.

Secretariat Directors: Alex Morrison and Stephanie Blair
Editorial Associate: Steven Layst

Please address all secretarial correspondence to:

International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres
C/O Pearson Peacekeeping Centre
PO Box 100, Cornwallis Park
Clementsport, Nova Scotia B1E 1E0
Canada

Tel: 902-638-8611, ext. 120
Fax: 902-638-3344
E-mail: IAPTC@cpp.ednpeacekeeping.ns.ca
WWW: http://www.ednpeacekeeping.ns.ca/iaptc.htm
SHOWCASE: THE AUSTRIAN CENTRE FOR PEACE AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION

The Austrian Study Center for Peace and Conflict Resolution (ASPR) was founded in September 1982 as an independent, non-profit and non-partisan organization. The ASPR aims to contribute to the promotion of peace and peaceful conflict resolution and to the dissemination of practical ideas for peace, including its developmental and environmental aspects. In order to carry out these tasks, the ASPR conducts and evaluates research in line with its objectives, engages in training and education in peace relevant subjects, conducts scientific courses, and operates a peace library. It also publishes several periodicals (Dialog, Friedensforum, Friedensbericht) dealing with peace issues. Several major conferences are organized each year, including a summer academy and a yearly international meeting of peace researchers on "The State of Peace". For these and other efforts, the ASPR was awarded the UN "Peace Messenger" status in 1987 and the UNESCO "Prize for Peace Education" in 1995.

To further advance its goals, ASPR instituted the European University Center for Peace Studies (EPU) in 1988. The EPU is an international, non-governmental organization with UNESCO status operating as a non-profit organization. Its members include universities, national UNESCO commissions and peace research institutes which support and promote the EPU in its efforts to provide a broad framework for international teaching and research activity. The EPU concentrates on university-level programs and courses in peace research and peace education that are mainly for postgraduate students who aspire to careers in, or are already working, in such fields as science, education, government, culture, economics and international management.

In cooperation with its sister institute EPU, the ASPR provides the infrastructure, staff support, and expertise for the International Civilian Peacekeeping and Peace-building Training Program (IPT).

The IPT is designed to address the growing need for civilian experts who are well prepared for peace-building activities like mediation, human rights protection and promotion and post-conflict reconstruction in deeply divided societies with protracted conflicts. Whichever field operation civilian personnel will be seconded to, all civilians who are interested in participating in peacekeeping and peace-building activities should receive general preparation and function-specific preparation.

The design of IPT is oriented in four fundamental ways: to the character of the conflicts the participants are to be trained for; the main functions the participants may fulfill during an operation; the organization the participants may be seconded to; and the personal needs, consciousness, and experiences of the participants.

The program aims at a transnational, transprofessional and transorganizational perspective. Faculty will be drawn from an international group of resource persons familiar with the UN, OSCE, EU and NGO activities in the realm of peacekeeping and peace-building. Apart from Austria, participants will come from many other countries with special emphasis on Central and Eastern Europe, the "Third World", and particular conflict regions. The language of instruction for IPT is English.

IPT Programs are approximately four weeks in length. Weeks 1 and 2 are known as the "Foundation Course". They provide background information and skills in areas labelled "Principal Civilian Strategies and Practices of Conflict Transformation", "Basic Requirements for Peace-builders", and "Major Functions of Peace-builders". Weeks 3 and 4 are the "Function Oriented Specialization Courses". They are divided into four categories: "Information Dissemination", "Post-conflict Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Repatriation", "Mediation and Confidence-building Among the Conflict Parties", and "Human Rights Protection and Promotion".

For further information or an application form, interested parties should contact:
Austrian Study Center for Peace and Conflict Resolution (ASPR)
A-7461 Stadtschachning/Burg, Austria
Telephone: +43-3355-2498
Facsimile: +43-3355-2662
E-mail: ipt@aspr.ac.at

THE IAPTC EXCHANGE PROGRAMME

At the Second Annual Meeting, it was envisioned that an exchange of personnel should be developed by the IAPTC. Such a programme will involve teaching, administrative staff and students. In order to meet this mandate, we are asking that IAPTC Members forward a listing of available staff and students, along with complete biographies and curriculum vitae, to the Secretariat.

With a comprehensive database of personnel, the Secretariat will be able to organize the foundation for an exchange programme. For example, teaching staff could be made available for lectures and seminars at other centres. For administrators and academic interns, periods of internship could be arranged bilaterally. Similarly, students attending one course at a particular centre might be able to participate in courses at other centres: again, arrangements could be negotiated bilaterally by various members.

This activity will encourage international contact, a sharing of ideas and experiences and foster a better understanding of the complexities and needs of peacekeeping operations. Along with personal information, we ask that details be sent regarding the types of accommodation and benefits available for participants; this will assist in providing a fuller representation of the exchange programme.
October - December 1996:

"The Future Development of the United Nations Military Observer Course: A working conference, conducted in English, designed to ensure that future military observers have identical standards of knowledge and skills.

21-24 October 1996
Location: German UN Training Centre at Hummellburg, Infantry School Rammelstraar, 31 97762 Hammelburg, Germany
Tel: 011 49 9732 8111 200 Fax: 011 49 9732 8111 222

"Development Conference 1996"
Open to anyone interested in the impact of global issues on national and local affairs. The event will be opened by Lord David Owen: its first plenary will be chaired by Cyril Townsend, MP. Position papers will be presented by experts on arms, debt, democracy & development, and development in a sustainable environment.
26 October 1996
Location: The Robbins Conference Centre Gibbon St., Drake Circus, Plymouth, England
For Programme Information, contact: Departments Geographical Sciences 01752, or Politics 233275 at the University of Plymouth, England
To register, contact: Irene Chamberlain 15 Salisbury Road, Plymouth, PL4 8QT
Tel: 01752 285640

"Anthropological Perspectives on the Roots of Conflict in the Eastern Mediterranean"
Of interest to scholars in the fields of anthropology, peace studies, social sciences, international relations and peacekeeping, as well as all practitioners in the field of peacekeeping and conflict management.
4-5 October 1996
Contact/Location: Christine Coleto, Institute for Peace and Conflict Studies Foundation for International Studies, University Building, University of Malta, St. Paul Street, Valletta V1207 Malta
Tel: 00356 2341212  
Fax: 00356 230551

"An Agenda for Preventive Diplomacy"
The intent of the conference is to arrive at a coherent conceptual understanding of preventive diplomacy. Sponsored by the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (in cooperation with OSCE, UNDP and the Macedonian Ministry of Foreign Affairs).
16-19 October 1996
Location: Hotel Continental, Skopje, Macedonia

"International Peacekeeping Conference"
To familiarize Australian and overseas personnel with the factors affecting national planning and participation in UN and multinational peace operations.
14-25 October 1996
Location: Australian Defence Force Peacekeeping Centre, RAAF Base, Williamtown NSW 2314, Australia
Tel: 011 61 49 660811 Fax: 011 61 49 646088

"In the Service of Peace: Military Operations in Modern Peacekeeping"
Intended to provide a broad understanding of effective military operations and staff procedures within the context of modern peacekeeping.
21 October - 1 November 1996
Location/Contact: The Registrar The Lester B. Pearson Canadian International Peacekeeping Training Centre Cornwallis Park, PO Box 100, Clementsport, Nova Scotia, Canada B0S 1E0 Telephone: 902-638-8611 Facsimile: 902-638-8588 Internet: registrar@pc.etnppeacekeeping.ns.ca

"The Humanitarian Challenge: Refugees and Displaced Persons" Intended to provide an in-depth understanding of the issue of refugees and displaced persons within the context of modern peacekeeping.
28 October - 2 November 1996
Location/Contact: The Registrar Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (see above)

"Graduate Student Conference" 25 October 1996
Sponsored by the Faculty of Graduate Studies, Green College, Faculty of Law and Institute of International Relations at the University of British Columbia. A forum for discussion on papers developed by graduate students and faculty.
Location: Green College, University of British Columbia
For further information, contact: Graduate Program, Faculty of Law University of British Columbia, 1852 East Mall, Vancouver BC, Canada V6T 1Z1
Tel: 604-224-7820 Fax: 604-822-8108 E-mail: jaycel@unixg.ubc.ca obitora@unixg.ubc.ca

Organized by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the United Nations Centre for Human Rights and UNHCR at the ILO International Training Centre in Turin, Italy. Working language for the course will be English. Other UN courses include:
(late Autumn 1996)
"First UN Training Course on Material Management for Logistic Personnel" Location - UN Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy
(Autumn 1996/Winter 1997)
"Third UN Peacekeeping Training Assistance Teams Seminar in Central/ South America"
"Fourth UN Peacekeeping Training Assistance Teams Seminar in Africa"
For further information, contact: Col. Peter Leenije, Dept. of Peacekeeping Operations, Training Unit UN Headquarters, New York, NY 10017 USA
Tel: 212-963-2199 Fax: 212-963-9061

"Conference on Religion, War, and Peace" 1-2 November 1996
This conference will explore the many ways in which religion impacts issues of war and peace philosophically, historically and in contemporary politics.
Location: Ripon College, Wisconsin, USA
For more information, contact: Prof. Martin F. Farrell, Professor of Politics and Government, Ripon College 300 Seward St., Box 248, Ripon, Wisconsin 54971, USA
Tel: 414-748-8197 E-mail: farrell@mac.rpcon.edu

"General Overview of Modern Peacekeeping"
Intended to provide a broad understanding of the elements, processes and issues of modern peacekeeping.
18-29 November 1996
Location/Contact: The Registrar Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (see above)

"Creating Common Ground: Peacekeeping Negotiation and Mediation" Intended to provide the necessary theoretical grounding and practical skills permitting effective negotiation.
25 November - 6 December 1996
Location/Contact: The Registrar Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (see above)

"The Art of the Possible: Administration and Logistics in Modern Peacekeeping" Intended to provide an understanding of the nature, processes, issues and perspectives of administration and logistics in modern peacekeeping.
2-13 December 1996
Location/Contact: The Registrar Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (see above)
From the IAPTC Secretariat...

IAPTC THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

The IAPTC Third Annual Meeting will be held Friday 25 - Saturday 26 April, 1997 at the Foundation for International Studies in Valletta, Malta. The theme for the meeting is “The Role of Regional and Sub-Regional Organizations in International Peacekeeping”. It was suggested by Ms. Coleiro and agreed by members on the premise that the changing context of peacekeeping operations must be catered for at a training level. Members should therefore be part of the general debate on the development of international peacekeeping, with its new emphasis on regional organizations.

The meeting agenda will consist of two workshops. The first session, entitled “Regional Organizations in Peacekeeping” will identify and summarize the responsibilities, functions and capabilities which regional and sub-regional organizations should possess to facilitate the effective organization.

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This activity will encourage international contact, a sharing of ideas and experiences and foster a better understanding of the complexities and needs of peacekeeping operations. Along with personal information, we ask that details be sent regarding the types of accommodation and benefits available for participants; this will assist in providing a fuller representation of the exchange programme.

Call for Newsletter Submissions

The response to the Upcoming Calendar of Events in the IAPTC Newsletter has been very positive. Members have commented that it is a useful guide for reviewing peacekeeping activities around the world. In order to continue the promotional function of the Newsletter, please forward to the IAPTC secretariat a listing of courses, conferences and exhibitions being sponsored by your organization or which you believe will be of interest to the membership and other parties. Please also include a general description of your organization which can be featured in the Newsletter. As always, your comments and suggestions about the publication are encouraged.

http://www.cdnppeacekeeping.ns.ca/iaptc.htm

Inside This Issue

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- Showcase: The Australian DefenceForce Peacekeeping Centre
- Calendar of Upcoming Events: January - April 1997
SHOWCASE: The Australian Defence Force Peacekeeping Centre

Introduction

Australia has a long and proud history of helping to keep peace in many of the world's trouble spots and, since the end of the Second World War, the Australian Defence Force (ADF) has contributed to some twenty-seven peace operations.

In 1992, the Australian Defence Department identified the changing nature of peace operations and acknowledged that there was a need to provide additional doctrine and training. Consequently, on 25 January 1993, a Peacekeeping Centre was established as part of the ADF Warfare Centre (ADFWC) at RAAF Base Williamtown, thirty-five kilometres north of Newcastle, New South Wales.

Function and Roles

The function of the Centre is to develop and manage peace operations doctrine and training. Its role is to act as a repository for peace operations expertise and experience; monitor international peace operations issues; assist ADF units and individuals train for peace operations; develop doctrine, procedures and tactics for peace operations; and represent the ADF on peace operations matters at seminars, conferences and related activities.

Organization

The Centre is headed by a Director and is manned by three other officers and three divisions: Analysis and Development; Doctrine; and Training.

Current Activities

The Centre's core business involves conducting two-week international peacekeeping seminars per year. The aim of the seminars is to familiarise selected personnel from within the Australian Defence Force, Department of Defence, other government and non-government agencies, with civilian and military personnel from regional nations, with the factors affecting participation in United Nations and multi-national peace operations.

Core business also involves presenting peace operations training packages to Australian single service staff colleges, senior Australian staff colleges and involvement in pre-deployment training of contingents or individuals participating in peace operations. In addition, invitations have been accepted to present tailored peace operations training packages to military staff colleges within the region and non-government organizations.

The Peacekeeping Centre has assisted the United Nations with the writing of a number of publications.

Australia's peace operations experience enables the ADF to contribute significantly to the ongoing debate and evolution of common peace operations doctrine.

For further information, please contact:

Director Peacekeeping
ADF Peacekeeping Centre
ADFWC
RAAF Base
Williamtown NSW 2314
Australia
Telephone: (049) 646081
International: +61-49-646081
Facsimile: (049) 646088
International: +61-49-646088
E-mail: <dfp@adfpco.adfwc.hqst.defence.gov.au>
WWW Homepage: <http://www.adfpeacekeeping.hqst.defence.gov.au>

Iaptc IAPTC

The International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres

The IAPTC is an open and voluntary association of various centres, institutions and programmes which deal with peacekeeping, and peacekeeping research, education and training. The IAPTC constitutes a credible partner for international organizations either at the universal level or at the regional level. The establishment of a continuous and mutually beneficial relationship between the national centres and the international organizations remains a paramount goal of the Association. The relationship should be the channel to coordinate the needs of all in terms of teaching methods, programmes, timing, selection of trainers and of trainees.

Secretariat Directors: Alex Morrison and Stephanie Blair
Editorial Associates: Steven Loyd and Danny Blancolin

Please address all secretarial correspondence to:

International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres
c/o Pearson Peacekeeping Centre
PO Box 100, Cornwallis Park
Clementsport, Nova Scotia B0S 1E0
Canada

Tel: 902-638-8611, ext. 120
Fax: 902-638-3344
E-mail: iaptc@pep.cdnpeacekeeping.ns.ca
WWW: http://www.cdnpeacekeeping.ns.ca/iaptc.htm

On page three, you will find information regarding some internet sites and links.

Volume 1, no. 1 of this Newsletter also featured site information. If you know of sites we have not listed, please send in the details to:

http://www.cdnpeacekeeping.ns.ca/iaptc.htm
International Fellowship of Reconciliation Nonviolence Education and Training Programme

The International Fellow of Reconciliation (IFOR) is a worldwide movement working for peace and justice through the strength of nonviolence and the healing power of reconciliation. Founded in 1919, it has branches, affiliates, and groups in over 50 countries. IFOR has consultative status with the United Nations and UNESCO.

In 1992, IFOR established the Nonviolence Education and Training Programme to support people who are searching for nonviolent solutions to conflict. The programme presents nonviolence as a series of techniques and a way of life. Working closely with local groups, IFOR's Nonviolence Program seeks to discover ways in which they can develop and sustain their own programs and activities. In the search for enduring peace and compassionate justice, reconciliation is always one of the goals sought.

IFOR's Nonviolence Programme includes:

1) training in active nonviolence tailored to specific circumstances, including assistance with follow-up strategies
2) building an international network of trainers and consultants
3) providing access to print and video materials with an emphasis on cross-cultural and interfaith issues
4) developing methods for evaluating training and organizational strategies
5) connecting with individuals and groups who are finding effective responses to violent conflict

IFOR's nonviolence training is value-based, grounded in personal courage, compassion, and responsibility. IFOR's Nonviolence Program encourages people to work together in a spirit of mutual respect to address oppression and conflict and to listen and learn from each other.

IFOR's Nonviolent Program can provide direct assistance or make referrals for the following topics:

- introduction to nonviolence
- group building and organizational skills
- leadership development
- analysis, strategy and campaign planning
- religious and spiritually-based resources
- using the cultural arts
- media and communication
- awareness and elimination of prejudice
- conflict intervention
- mediation and negotiation
- training of trainers

The Nonviolence Program works with all types of groups, from the grassroots to the institutional. The International network of IFOR branches and collaborating organizations enables the Nonviolence Program to provide long-term support, usually by people local to the area.

IFOR's Nonviolence Program has organized, supported, and sponsored organizations involved in the use of active nonviolence around the world...from South Africa to the Philippines, from Israel to Northern Ireland, throughout the Americas, in Europe, Africa and Asia. Recent training in active nonviolence include:

- in Zimbabwe, training with both police and students locked in conflict
- empowerment and leadership workshops in Zambia for youth and women
- in Rwandan refugee camps, assistance to people who have established centres for the study and practice of nonviolence
- facilitating the use of mediation in Zaire to address to address inter-tribal clashes
- co-founding the Balkan Peace Team and training their long-term volunteers for their work in support of human rights and peace activists

Address For more information, please contact:
IFOR
Spoorstraat 38
1815 BK Alkmaar
The Netherlands

Telephone: +31 72 512 3014
Facsimile: +31 72 515 1102
E-mail: <ifor@gn.apc.org>

Some IAPTC
Internet Links

Listed here are some sites which we will be adding electronically to our IAPTC Internet Link: http://www.cdnpeacekeeping.ns.ca/iaptc.htm

Institutes
Canadian Institute of Strategic Studies http://www.ciss.ca
Univ. of Colorado http://csf.colorado.edu/dfax/tpn/CSIS
http://www.csis.org/CSL
http://www.carlsie.army.mil/usacsi
http://www.wvu.ac.nz/css/Diplomatic History
http://www.wcf.ucsd.edu/saramtal/historian.html
George Mason University http://ralph.gmu.edu
Hoover http://hoover.stanford.edu/IAPTC
http://www.cdnpeacekeeping.ns.ca/iaptch.htm
INSS
http://www.ndu.edu/inss
INSS (UK)
http://www.fsk.ethz.ch/d-reok/fsk/inss/ijishome.html
Jaffee Center
http://www.tau.ac.il/jcss
Lester B. Pearson Canadian International Peacekeeping Training Centre
http://www.cdnpeacekeeping.ca
New Zealand Centre of Strategic Studies
http://www.vnsla.ac.nz/css/RoyalCommission
http://www.hmc.gov.uk/SIPRI
http://www.sipri.org/Simson Center
http://www.stimson.org/pub/stimson/index.htm
USIP
http://witloof.sjsu.edu/peace/usip.html
Yale Univ UN Scholars
http://www.library.yale.edu/un/unhome.htm
January - April 1997:

"UN Conference on Medical Support for Peacekeeping Operations" co-sponsored by the Government of Switzerland. The aim of the conference is to gather medical representatives from troop-contributing member-states in order to promote international medical support, standardization, pre-deployment training and inform logistic supporting systems of medical needs for UN peacekeeping operations. Early 1997 at Geneva, Switzerland. Contact: Col. Peter Locatelli, Dept. Of Peacekeeping Operations, Training Unit UN Headquarters, New York, NY 10017 USA Tel: 212-963-2186 Fax: 212-963-8061

"Military Observer Course/Peacekeeping Operations" 7-25 April 1997 Location: Austrian Training Centre for Peacekeeping Operations (see above)

"Military Police Course" 7 April - 8 May 1997 Location: Austrian Training Centre for Peacekeeping Operations (see above)

"Peacekeeping Management, Command and Staff Course" (CS9) 14 - 23 April 1997 Location: Austrian Training Centre for Peacekeeping Operations (see above)

"General Overview of Modern Peacekeeping" (CS0) 14 - 25 April 1997 Location/Contact: The Registrar Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (see above)

"Military Police Course - International Programme" 28 April - 5 May 1997 Location: Austrian Training Centre for Peacekeeping Operations (see above)

"Military Police Course - International Programme" 28 April - 5 May 1997 Location/Contact: The Registrar Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (see above)

"International Peacekeeping Operations" 7 - 28 March 1997 Location: Austrian Training Centre for Peacekeeping Operations Brunner Street, 234 Van-Swieten-Rasse 1210 Wien Vienna, Austria Telephone: 01 422 291 6 210 Facsimile: 01 422 291 6 768

"Military Observer Course/Peacekeeping Operations" 7 - 25 April 1997 Location: Austrian Training Centre for Peacekeeping Operations (see above)

"Military Police Course" 7 April - 8 May 1997 Location: Austrian Training Centre for Peacekeeping Operations (see above)

"Peacekeeping Management, Command and Staff Course" (CS9) 14 - 23 April 1997 Location: Austrian Training Centre for Peacekeeping Operations (see above)

"General Overview of Modern Peacekeeping" (CS0) 14 - 25 April 1997 Location/Contact: The Registrar Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (see above)

"Cooperation Interdisciplinaire: Le nouveau paradigme de la paix" (C11) Le but du cours est de fournir aux membres des diverses forces de maintien de la paix des connaissances nécessaire pour leur permettre de travailler efficacement dans le cadre du "Nouveau paradigme de la paix" 14 - 21 March 1997. Pour obtenir plus d'informations au sujet des cours. Le secrétariat général, Centre canadien international Lester B. Pearson pour la formation en matière de la paix parc Cornwallis, C.F.100, Clemensport, Nouvelle-Ecosse, Canada, 1001 E10 Telephone: 902- 638-8888 Internet: registre@ppc.cnppeacekeeping.na.

"Officers Course/Peacekeeping Operations" 7 -28 March 1997 Location: Austrian Training Centre for Peacekeeping Operations Brunner Street, 234 Van-Swieten-Rasse 1210 Wien Vienna, Austria Telephone: 01 422 291 6 210 Facsimile: 01 422 291 6 768

"6th Course for Legal Advisors in the Armed Forces" Intended to provide preparation and training for Legal Advisors. Participants are selected officers of all services, the Italian Red Cross Military Corps, and external participants upon request. March - April 1997 Location: Scuola di Guerra Dell'Esercito 155/F (Italian Army War College (SANIC)) and the Centro Studi la Diffusione del Diritto Umanitario del Conflitto Armato/Center for Studies and Dissemination of the Humanitarian Laws in Armed Conflicts 10053 Roma, Italy Telephone: 01 39 766 2051 ext.370 [Director] ext.418 [Secretary] Facsimile: 01 39 766 3095

"UN Observer Course & Staff Officer Course" Intended to provide basic knowledge and routines for officers assigned to UN peacekeeping missions as observers. The course will also familiarize officers with the staff duties at international headquarters of UN peacekeeping missions. Duration: 21 days Contact/Location: Colonel Joseph Kowalecz Chief of the Division for International Peacekeeping Missions Department of Foreign Military Affairs ul. Wroclawska 1, 05-905 Warszawa 69 Poland Telephone: 01 48 22 682140 Facsimile: 01 48 22 982140

"UN Logistics Course" Intended to provide officers a basic knowledge of logistics when assigned to UN peacekeeping forces headquarters. The course will also familiarize students with the tasks of logistics coordination in peacekeeping operations. Duration: 9 days Contact/Location: Colonel Joseph Kowalecz Department of Foreign Military Affairs, Poland (see above)

"Military Observers Other Than War Peace Operations" (APD J600) Intended to train personnel in the procedures, tactics and techniques used in MONITO with a focus on peace operations. The course is on staff planning aspects, not individual skills. Duration: 5 days Contact: CDI Vann Edelmann Telephone: 804-494-8340 Facsimile: 804-363-4048 or the Security Assistance Office (SAO) at the nearest US Embassy.

"Diplomatic-Counselor Staff Course" 10-17 MASN ID:B179501 Intended to introduce and teach theory and practice of military and civilian leadership in a constitutional nation-state, drawing on the traditional North and Latin America. Duration: 6 weeks Contact: the Security Assistance Office (SAO) at the nearest US Embassy.

"Joint Operations Course" 10-16 MASN ID:B111114 Intended to train field grade officers in joint operations, decision-making, and planning processes through formal lectures and small case-study analysis. Duration: 4 weeks Contact: the Security Assistance Office (SAO) at the nearest US Embassy.

"Resource Management Course" 0-17 MASN ID:B1166004 Intended to provide selected military and civilian leaders instruction in resource management techniques, concepts and procedures. Duration: 4 weeks Contact: the Security Assistance Office (SAO) at the nearest US Embassy.

"Civil Military Operations Course" 0-11 MASN ID:B173576 Intended to provide knowledge and training for the planning and conduct of civil-military operations. The course will prepare students to serve as advisor to field commanders on civil-military operations or to interface with the military on civil-military operations. Duration: 3 weeks Contact: the Security Assistance Office (SAO) at the nearest US Embassy.

"Peace Operations Course" 0-12 MASN ID:B128000 Intended to train military and civilian personnel in peace operations, tactics and procedures used in operations other than war. Duration: 5 weeks Contact: the Security Assistance Office (SAO) at the nearest US Embassy.

"Psychological Operations Course" 0-22 MASN ID:B1127122 Intended to provide basic psychological operations training to prepare students for a PSYOP assignment and to train officers to function as advisors to their commander in the use of PSYOP in support of military operations and national development plans. Duration: 8 weeks Contact: the Security Assistance Office (SAO) at the nearest US Embassy.

"Countermeasures Operations Course" 0-15 MASN ID:B1259000 Intended to provide training to soldiers in recognition, detection, and neutralization of minesfields and booby trap areas. Duration: 4 weeks Contact: the Security Assistance Office (SAO) at the nearest US Embassy.
From the IAPTC Secretariat...

THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE IAPTC

This year the meeting was divided into two workshops: one dealing with Regional Organizations in Peacekeeping, and the other concerned with United Nations Military Observers. A report will be featured in our next newsletter. In group photo above from left to right are: Ms Corrine Vella, Communications Officer; Ms Rachelle Balzan, Secretary Institute of International Affairs; Ms Ingrid Zenfal and Ms Christine Coleiro, Project Officer Institute of International Affairs.

INSIDE THIS ISSUE!

- Introduction to the Malta Peacekeeping Training Centre
- Disarmament: An International Issue for Peace and Development
- Calendar of Events: Events until 28th August 1997
- IAPTC Members' News: New Members

THE IAPTC EXCHANGE PROGRAMME

At the Second Annual Meeting, it was envisioned that an exchange of personnel should be developed by the IAPTC. Such a programme would involve teaching, administrative staff and students. In order to meet this mandate we are asking that IAPTC Members forward a listing of interested staff and students, along with complete biographies and curriculum vitae, to the Secretariat.

With a comprehensive database of personnel, the Secretariat will be able to organize the foundation for an exchange programme. For example, teaching staff could be made available for lectures and seminars at other centres. For administrators and academic interns, periods of internship could be arranged bilaterally. Similarly, students attending one course at a particular centre might be able to participate in courses at other centres; again, arrangements could be negotiated bilaterally by various members.

CALL FOR NEWSLETTER SUBMISSIONS

The response to the Upcoming Calendar of Events in the IAPTC Newsletter has been very positive. Members have commented that it is a useful guide for reviewing peacekeeping activities around the world. In order to continue the promotional function of the Newsletter, please forward to the IAPTC secretariat a listing of courses, conferences and exhibitions either sponsored by your organization or which you believe will be of interest to the membership and other parties. Please also include a general description of your organization which can be featured in the Newsletter. As always, your comments and suggestions about the publication are encouraged.

This activity will encourage international contact, a sharing of ideas and experiences and foster a better understanding of the complexities and needs of peacekeeping operations. Along with personal information, we ask that details be sent regarding the types of accommodation and benefits available for participants. This will assist in providing a fuller representation of the exchange programme.
INTRODUCTION
Consistent with its national commitment towards international peace and stability, Malaysia has been actively supporting the efforts of the United Nations. The Malaysian Armed Forces (MAF), as a major participant, has always maintained a proud tradition of excellence in all 17 missions in which it has participated. The MAF has served in 13 countries since the Congo in 1960. To enhance these achievements and further equip our peacekeepers, the idea of establishing this training centre was hence realized on 19 January 1996, when the Defence Minister of Malaysia officially declared the Peacekeeping Centre to be operational.

CHARTER
The Malaysian Peacekeeping Training Centre is managed by the Ministry of Defence and was established to provide personnel of the Armed Forces and other agencies with the necessary training and knowledge to permit them to function in a peacekeeping mission.

ROLES
To prepare personnel of the Armed Forces, Police, and Civil Service, including Non-Governmental Organizations, for operational duties in Peacekeeping missions.

OBJECTIVES
The objectives set are as follows:
- To promote peacekeeping efficiency and a balanced profile of professionalism to candidates selected for UN Peacekeeping missions.
- To provide better understanding of observer’s duties and the operational, logistics and administrative procedures of UN Peace Support Operations.

COURSES
- **UN Observer Course**: This is a four-week course offered for officers of the rank of Lt Col/ Major/Captain or equivalent which is primarily designed to train participants for UN Observer duties.
- **UN Staff Duties Course**: This is a two-week course organized alternately for officers and SNCO’s to conduct familiarize candidates in the different staff functions, UN procedures and administration.

METHODOLOGY
Subjects will be introduced through central presentations and lectures and, where necessary, will be followed by workshops and discussion. Seminar and forums are primarily designed for intermediate/senior level participation from the

For More Information on the Malaysian Peacekeeping Training Centre please contact:

Pusat Latihan Pengamanan Malaysia (Malaysian Peacekeeping Training Centre)
71150 SIRUSA, Port Dickson,
Negri Sembilan, Malaysia

**Telephone:**
Commandant: 06-6471268 (DL) 06-6471268 ext. 2406
Deputy Commandant: 06-6471266 ext. 2413
Admin Officer: 06-6471266 ext. 2406

**Facsimile:**
06-6474330/6475138

MATERIALS
The Centre is co-located with the Army Management Institute (AMDA) and shares most of its training facilities. Students attending courses at the Centre are accommodated at the hotels and beach resort in the vicinity. Some of the facilities available are: golf courses, swimming pool, squash/tennis courts, billiard/karaoke lounge, and sandy beach.
A new International Peace, Development and Conflict Studies Institute, the Ethiopian International Institute for Peace and Development (EIIPD), has become operational in the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa. A legal order of the Council of Ministers on the establishment of EIIPD was approved in February 1996. The government also has donated the necessary premises for the Institute in the centre of the capital. These were disclosed at an international donor briefing session held at the Hilton Hotel in Addis Ababa on 14 May 1996. Since then the Institute has launched several research projects and is preparing for its maiden training programme which will take place in the first quarter of 1997.

Opening the briefing session Ambassador Konji Seneviratne delivered a message on behalf of Foreign Minister Mr. Seyoum Mesfin on the goals, target groups and beneficiaries of the Institute. The meeting, which was attended by the resident representative of the UNDP, Dr. Aliyu Salihu, and the Ambassadors of various governments in Addis Ababa heard detailed briefings from Ato Mogus Tekle Mikael, Director General of Policy Research, Planning and Training at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Dr. Kinfie Abraham, a special political adviser to the Minister who has headed political, international consulting experts involved in the setting up of the Institute.

The EIIPD was established at the initiative of the government of Ethiopia however, it is autonomous in that it has complete academic and operational independence. Its mandate is to promote peace, democracy, and development through research, training, education, and think-tank, documentation.

At the briefing meeting the paramount strategic goals of EIIPD were described as those of:

a) Enhancing peace, democracy and development through research, training, education, and think-tank, documentation.

b) Disseminating research based information and capacity building aimed to improve competence.

c) Promoting stability, economic and social progress in Ethiopia and the Horn of Africa.

It was also disclosed that the goals which motivated the establishment of EIIPD were: the strategic location of Ethiopia in the Horn of Africa as a whole; and the current interdependence of the countries of the Horn and the short- and medium-and -long-term policy issues, needs and concerns of Ethiopia, and of the subregion, and to some extent Africa as a whole.

The long-term training and research objectives are aimed to permit pragmatic, empirically-oriented and flexible problem solving decisions. The Institute further aspires to be a regional centre of excellence on training; research think-tank in foreign affairs, peace and conflict studies, economic development and integration, as well as scores of other disciplines. It was also disclosed that its staff would be composed of international and national scholars of repute with an excellent track record of training and publishing.

The Ethiopian International Institute for Peace and Development (EIIPD)
PO Box 393, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Fax: 011 513884

International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres

The IAPTC is an open and voluntary association of various centres, institutions and programmes which deal with peacekeeping, and peacekeeping research, education and training. The IAPTC constitutes a credible forum for international organizations either at the universal level or at the regional level. The establishment of a continuous and mutually beneficial relationship between the national centres and the international organizations remains a paramount goal of the Association. The relationship should be the channel to coordinate the needs of all in terms of teaching methods, programmes, timing, selection of trainers and all training.

Secretary General, Alex Morrie; Editor, Stephanie Brier
Editorial Adviser: Danny Biancolini
Design and Layout: Kei Noll and Pamela Fenseth

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c/o Pearson Peacekeeping Centre
PO Box 100, Cornwalls Park, Clemensport,
Nova Scotia B0S 1E0, Canada.

Tel: 902-038-6611, ext. 120
Fax: 902-038-3344

E-mail: iapt@iaptc.com; www.peacekeeping.ns.ca
WWW: http://www.competepeacekeeping.ns.ca/apiptc.htm
UN Military Observer Course
Serial 4/97
29 June - 26 July 1997
Location/Contact: Malaysian Peacemaking Training Centre
71050 SIRUSA, Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia
Telephone: 06 - 6474844 (DL), 06 - 6471266 ext 2404
Facsimile: 06 - 6474430/6476136

Mission Case Study -Somalia-
17 - 21 August 1997
Location/Contact: Malaysian Peacemaking Training Centre
(see address above)

Creating Common Ground:
Peacemaking Negotiation and Mediation (C-02)
2 - 13 June 1997
Location/Contact: The Registrar
The Lester B. Pearson Peacemaking Training Centre
Cornwallis Park, PO Box 100 Clemenssport
Nova Scotia, Canada, B0S 1E0
Telephone: 902 638 8811
Facsimile: 902 638 8888
Internet: registrar@ppc.cdmpeacekeeping.ns.ca

The Humanitarian Challenge:
Refugees and Displaced Persons (C-04)
25 May - 6 June 1997
Location/Contact: The Registrar
Pearson Peacemaking Centre (see above)

The Hard Road Home:
Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (C-12)
16 - 27 June 1997
Location/Contact: Registrar
Pearson Peacemaking Centre (see above)

Finalizing UN Military Observer Training Programs
The purpose of the conference is to finalize the implementation plan for the UN-DPKO and the International Peacemaking Training Centres to implement a common core curriculum for education and training of UN Military Observers.
30 June - 2 July 1997
Location/Contact: Col Steve Riley/ Col Chess Harris
U.S. Army Peacemaking Institute (PKI)
Carlisle, PA
Col Steve Riley, 717 245 3750
Col Chess Harris, 703 996 2310

International Civilian Peacemaking and Peace-building Training Program at the Austrian Study Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution (ASPR)
Stadtchatting, Austria
Foundation course, September 28 - October 11, 1997
(Application deadline June 16, 1997)
Summer school on OSCE, July 21 - August 1, 1997
Organized by: the ASPR, Netherlands Helsinki Committee, and the Berghof-Research center for constructive Management, under the patronage of OSCE.
Telephone: 011 43 3355 2468
Facsimile: 011 43 3355 2552
E-mail: lpt@aspr.ac.at

Free and Equal:
Human Rights in Modern Peacemaking (C-25)
18 -29 August 1997
Location/Contact: Registrar
Pearson Peacemaking Centre (see above)
1998 has seen the celebration of the fourth anniversary of the International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres (IAPTC). The milestone was marked in Oslo, Norway from 7-9 May of this year at the fourth annual meeting of the association. Since its creation in July 1995, the IAPTC has seen its membership grow to include over 400 individual members from 76 countries, 20 peacekeeping training centres, 31 national missions to the United Nations, 17 universities, 11 NGOs and 19 multilateral organizations.

The mission of the IAPTC is to bring together like-minded organizations and individuals to exchange information on training, education and research methods and modalities in the area of peacekeeping writ large.

Just as this world in which we live is an ever changing world, so is it unthinkable that peacekeeping would not evolve as well. We have seen peacekeeping missions move from “classical peacekeeping” (simply put — country against country) to what we see today in for example, UN Missions in Haiti, Rwanda, Yugoslavia (again to simplify — intra-state disputes).

Although the style of peacekeeping has, for the most part, changed, the requirement for well trained individuals has remained constant. The best peacekeeper is a well-trained professional. For the military, this means a “general-purpose combat-trained soldier.” A well-trained soldier can assume peacekeeping duties with very little additional training. On the other hand, a civilian recruited and trained just for peacekeeping cannot carry out traditional military tasks without a long additional training period. It is the same with civilian peacekeepers: they must be professionally trained to accomplish a multitude of tasks. Professionals have a reservoir of strength on which to draw in emergencies. Others may not. Thus, we must continue to move into a complementary style of training for the “combat ready soldier” and the “humanitarian worker in general.”

As we can forecast from our experience to date, the international community, through the UN Security Council and other competent agencies, will continue to establish peacekeeping missions and will continue to call upon military forces to carry out its mandates. We also know that the civilian component of peacekeeping operations (however they are defined) will continue to grow. Therefore we must ensure that we train well for contemporary and future challenges. Civil/Military relations is a very broad and deep topic. It involves virtually all aspects of the mission: political, legal, cultural, humanitarian, human rights, the military, civilian police, democratization and so on and so on. Establishing the elements for a particular operation is but one part of the process. The proper educational methods must then be brought into play. All of the New Peacekeeping Partners must learn to work along side each other to create the peaceful, secure and stable environment which will encourage the parties to the dispute to end the conflict in a manner acceptable to all involved.

Organizations such as the International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres play a valuable role in modern peacekeeping training. When civilians and military personnel are educated together and share the experiences that each brings to the field, only good results can come from that exchange.

As the need for peacekeeping research, education and training grows and as more and more countries express willingness to serve in peacekeeping missions, the value of the IAPTC becomes more and more apparent. Until we live in a world in which it will not be necessary to establish more peacekeeping operations, we must be ever vigilant that we train those who “keep the peace” to the highest standards possible.

Christine Dodge
Co-Director of the IAPTC Secretariat

(previously printed in Peacekeeping and International Relations May 1998)
Congratulations to
Oliver MacDonald, Commandant
for UN Training School, UNTSI,
Kildare, Ireland
on his promotion to
Colonel

Participants in the Fourth Annual Meeting of the
International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres
8-9 May 1998
Oslo, Norway

Congratulations to
John Vise, UN Training School,
UNTSI on his promotion to
Brigadier General.

This Poem was presented during the Fourth Annual Meeting of the IAPTC in Oslo, Norway

Once NUPI and AFIC agreed to meet PPC,
Discuss CIMIC in PSOs, how deal with stubborn
NGOs.
Done deal, and viola ici - 4th Meeting of IAPTC!

Sundvolden, Norway - in a focus,
Brave Vikings had here their caucus,
In year two thousand and ten, dear friends,
you're welcome to Ukraine.

Though young and green - we'll keep in touch,
Torunn and Hilde, thanks so much,
God bless you, "Diakuyu", mercl,
and long live, IAPTC!
(Diakuyu - thank you in Ukrainian)

Andrei Spivak,
Ukrainian Peacekeeping Centre
Summary Report from the Fourth Annual Meeting of the IAPTC:
TRAINING FOR CIVIL-MILITARY COOPERATION IN PEACE OPERATIONS

Speaker: Thomas Weiss
Research professor and Director of Global Security Program, The Watson Institute, Brown University, USA.
"Civilian-Military Co-operation in Peace Operations: Conceptual and Practical Challenges:"

A key problem is that there exists no fixed and adjusted co-ordination centre for NGOs working in conflict areas. So far the complex UN system has not managed to act as a coordinator and provider of "collective identity" to new kinds of humanitarian involvement. At the core of this problem is an inability to use earlier engagements as learning devices. The result has been that the UN has engaged in conflicts as a split organization, without any co-ordination and co-operation between the various institutional components – resulting in "organizational overkill".

Speaker: Lt. Col. G.H. Hatzenbichler
CIMIC officer, SHRBRG
"Civil-Military Co-operation from a Military Viewpoint:"

Civil and military co-operation has grown in importance, especially within the last years of working in conflict areas. From the military point of view the role of civilian organizations has increased in importance and will continue to be so when more and more complex emergencies are needed. However, co-operation should be based upon an acceptance and mutual understanding of differences. Not only cultural clashes regarding structure and chain of commands, but an awareness regarding the limitations of military engagements are crucial to successful joint action.

Speaker: Meinrad Stueder

ICRC has a long tradition of involvement in conflict situations where its mandate, grounded in international law, is experienced primarily in a neutral manner to deal with the roots of the conflict and alleviate effects of the crises in humanitarian terms. Within this picture, military efforts constitute an important element in restoring law and order, and then later in co-operation with humanitarian agencies supporting civil reconstruction. However this co-operation should always be within the ICRC neutrality and independence-framework.

Speaker: Michael Elmqist
Chief of the MCD Unit, Disaster and Response Branch, The Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs "The Role of Humanitarian Organizations in Peace Operations"

UN engagement within humanitarian affairs (OCHA) fulfills three core functions, (i) policy development, (ii) advocacy of humanitarian issues and (iii) co-ordination of humanitarian emergency response. In response to changes in the conflict climate after the 1990s the integration between traditional military instruments and the OCHA has become more and more important. Armed humanitarian emergencies, wherein military components complement humanitarian agencies points how humanitarian crises might be solved in the future. In order to enhance co-operation between military and humanitarian organizations, five points are of great importance:

(i) Mutual respect,
(ii) knowledge of each others' capabilities, 
(iii) understanding of different cultures,
(iv) co-ordination of structure and facilities and 
(v) a neutral chairperson. In the end all military activities should be carried out with the understanding that humanitarian organizations were present before the conflict started, and the will remain in the theatre after the armed forces leaves.

Speaker: Trygve Tellefsen
Force Commander, The Multinational Force and Observers (MFO), Sinai, Egypt. "The Multinational Force and Observers - Case-study of Successful Co-Operation Through Effective Liaison:"

MFO was created as a replacement of the UN, and recognized by international law. Its prime mission is to report directly back to Israel and Egypt on activities taking place in the operational area.

Speaker: O. P. Rathor
Head of CIVPOL Unit, UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations, New York. "Training for Civilian Police for Complex Peace Operations"
The CIVPOL idea is an acknowledgment of the importance of the rule of law and the law enforcement element in post-conflict areas. At the present time, everything points at an increasing demand for further strengthening of the CIVPOL engagement as mandates and responsibilities in post-conflict areas get more and more complex.

However, the performance of CIVPOL units relies considerably upon a quality control in both recruitment procedures and training programs. This training should preferably take place in the theatre and in accordance with military components.

Speaker: Oliver MacDonald
School Commandant, UN Training School, Ireland.
“Military Training for Peace Support Operations”

Military training for peace support operations bases itself upon the question: “what can we learn from each other” Training for military operations in this respect stresses three main points. First, criteria for selection of suitable personnel involves: (i) military rank, (ii) knowledge of mission language, (iii) medically fitness and (iv) competent driver.

Second, it is important to enhance pre-deployment training. This includes: (i) general training, as introduction to the peacekeeping fundamentals, fitness and survival skills and knowledge on UN in field together with UN command and staff procedures. In addition: (ii) mission specific training with weight given to area studies and personal administration connects to pre-deployment training procedures.

The third training component focuses on post-mission training and aim to substantiate familiarization, briefing and updating with developments within the conflict area.

Speaker: Nicola Nuddi

The Scuola Superiore University has specialized in dealing with training of civilians entering as actors in peace operations. One of the important elements of the university’s training program is that it includes civilian participants from all over the world, and in this way stresses the need for a multinational civilian liaison in peace operations. Furthermore the program’s activity is an acceptance of the important contribution civilian and military co-operation make in the field of regional peacekeeping. In training, studies rely upon five basic components: (i) context (theoretical), (ii) activities (humanitarian assistance and electoral observation), (iii) personal profile (rules of conduct), (iv) conflict resolution and finally, (v) case studies.

Training is mainly mission-oriented in the sense that it always involve case studies and is based upon the idea that the awareness-building between actors in a peace-operation should take place before entering the conflict area.

Speaker: Karen Kenny
Co-director, The International Human Rights Trust, Nottingham, UK. “Human Rights Fieldwork: Time for Reappraisal”

Human-rights issues stand at the core of both preventive engagements and peacekeeping engagements in conflict areas, and promotion of human rights is on the basis of an acceptance that “today’s human rights violations are tomorrow’s conflict”. Still, today human rights issues have difficulties reaching the operational level of conduct in peace operations. Two developments might change this: first an attempt for an organizational reappraisal of human rights through the four sectoral activities of the UN, and second the appointment of a new UN High Commissioner for Human Rights.

Concluding remarks by Espen Barth Eide, NUP:

Civil and military co-operation in peace operations is still in a beginning phase, and there are struggles to comprehend each other’s conceptual and operational understanding of being in a conflict situation. During the 1990s there have been increased co-operation and co-ordination in a number of conflict situations. However, while experience shows that this co-operation has been fruitful, there are cases that show splits between the two parties. Especially the ‘clash of cultures’ between the military hierarchical and strictly disciplined structure, and the civilian horizontal ad hoc based chain of commands with almost numerous different tasks has represented an important source of problems. Thus, a closer co-operation relies upon these things:

(i) Civilian organizations need the military structure in their field works.

(ii) Military engagements need the civilian “area-knowledge” and adaptability to local requirements and needs.

(iii) Co-operation should be conditioned upon the phase of conflict and security environment.
THE ASEAN REGIONAL FORUM AND PEACEKEEPING TRAINING

In 1994, the inaugural Ministerial meeting of ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) foreign ministers was held in Bangkok, Thailand. The ARF is an informal grouping established to provide the nations of Asia Pacific with a forum in which to discuss regional security issues. Today, the ARF counts 21 members, comprising the nine members of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), ten ASEAN "dialogue partners" and two ASEAN "observers".

At their annual Ministerial meeting, four of which have now taken place, ARF foreign ministers guide the inter-sessional work program on confidence building and cooperative activities. Confidence building, focusing on transparency measures and exchanges, is at the heart of the ARF agenda. At their meeting in 1998, the ministers will review a list of new confidence building measures proposed for detailed study during the inter-sessional cycle, and they will also consider how best to handle inter-governmental discussions on maritime cooperation and preventive diplomacy. Working groups promote cooperative activities in disaster relief, peacekeeping, search and rescue, and arms control and disarmament.

Canada has been instrumental in establishing the practice of including both civilian and military participation in inter-sessional events. In 1997, the ARF accepted a U.S. proposal to add a third seat at the annual Ministerial meeting, which many delegations used to seat a senior defence official.

Experience and expertise in peacekeeping have provided a focus for Canadian participation in the ARF. In March 1995, Canada, Brunei, and the ASEAN-ISIS Malaysia co-hosted a pathbreaking peacekeeping seminar in the ARF region. Canada and Malaysia were then appointed co-chairs of an inter-sessional meeting on Peacekeeping Operations for the following cycle of ARF activities. Attention at the 1996 Kuala Lumpur meeting centered on peacekeeping training and cooperation with the UN in peacekeeping activities. Two activities were undertaken in an effort to strengthen the capacity of ARF members to assist the UN in discharging its mandate in this area:

- "Train the Trainers" workshop: Malaysia and Australia co-sponsored this workshop, which was convened in Kuala Lumpur, March 10-14, 1997. 76 participants representing 18 ARF members and the UN participated, drawn from the military, police, electoral commissions, foreign affairs and defense departments. The workshop reaffirmed the importance of integrating all components—military, police, civilian and other UN agencies—involved in UN peacekeeping operations. In 1998, the EU plans to host, in Ireland, a follow-up workshop on "Approaches to Training for Peacekeeping Operations".

- A technical de-mining course for peacekeepers: This seminar was hosted by New Zealand in Palmerston North, April 7-11. The programme included coverage of the practicalities (political, organizational, operational, training, personnel and technical) of a de-mining operation, and the lessons learned from experience in Cambodia, Laos and Mozambique.

The article in this issue of the IAPTC Newsletter represents an effort to publicize ARF cooperation in peacekeeping training. All ARF members were asked to submit a brief description of their domestic peacekeeping training activities for this article. The following text provides an overview of these activities in the ARF countries which responded. A second article will be prepared for publication if warranted by contributions from the remaining ARF countries.

AUSTRALIA

Australia remains firmly convinced that the training of military forces is, and should remain, a sovereign national issue. Participation in peace operations and the essential training required to conduct such operations successfully is an appropriate and logical adjunct to existing military training. Australia has found that successful peacekeepers have been military personnel who have been well trained for their primary role in the disciplines of combat, combat support and combat service support. The adaptation from combat soldier to peacekeeper usually occurs during pre-deployment training, which concentrates on awareness of the expected mission tasks, the background of the peace operation and any required changes to attitude: — instilling the ethos of peacekeeping and in particular, aspects of impartiality, transparency and appropriate use of force.

Australia military training for peace operations is essentially divided into two categories: career progression training and specific to task training. During career progression training, the emphasis of peace operations training is general interest lectures and an introduction to UN operations. Officer training is more comprehensive, with peace operations packages at each promotion level and during significant career courses, such as single service staff colleges at Major (Equivalent) level and then higher ranking staff courses and joint training.

This article has been provided by the Department of Foreign Affairs, Ottawa, ON, and has been posted on the IAPTC homepage.
Civilian police (CIVPOL) components of a peace operation have received considerable attention by the UN recently. The Australian Federal Police (AFP) has achieved an excellent reputation since May 1964, by providing contingents of high quality, well trained police officers. The Australian contingents have been very effective, due to the standard of training for their primary role and their adaptability to circumstance in the field. To assist the conduct of AFP operations in respect of UN deployments the AFP has:

- a dedicated UN policy and training cell in AFP headquarters;
- carefully selected each police officer for UN duty. These officers require certain criteria of experience, performance of duty and suitability for the type of UN mission;
- conducted specific pre-deployment training for each contingent; and
- worked closely with the Australian Defence Force (ADF) for a number of years and since 1993 more specifically with the ADF Peacekeeping Centre and the Deployment Forces Support Unit. Selected officers of the AFP have attended Seminars and training modules as both participants and lecturers.

Other Government Agencies and NGOs. The ADF has supported the training of civilian components and Government and Non-Government Organizations involved with modern peace operations. The training standards vary considerably, from highly motivated experts such as the Australian Electoral Commission staff and some notable, professional NGOs to the other end of the performance scale, where some smaller, well-meaning NGOs suffer from a lack of resources, experience and appropriate training. The ADF has found that an open cooperative approach has paid dividends with civilian organisations being invited to participate every year since 1993 in all ADF International Peacekeeping Seminars. To date, civilian attendance and participation has been excellent and in fact, a feature of these Seminars.

Other Aspects of Peace Operations Training. Another aspect of peace operations training, which is usually overlooked, is the tertiary level of academic training provided at Universities and Colleges and in particular, in the Peace Research and Strategic Studies Centres. Australia has numerous tertiary academic institutions which offer high quality courses, closely related to, or involving the study of, recent peace operations. Many of these same academic institutions also conduct important seminars and conferences on subjects directly related to the conduct of, or training for UN peace operations.

Australia's contribution to ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) peacekeeping training activities. Australia co-hosted with Malaysia an ARF Peacekeeping 'train the trainers' workshop held in Kuala Lumpur in March 1997. This workshop was held under the umbrella of the ARF Intersessional Meeting on Peacekeeping. The ARF Peacekeeping Centre worked with the Malaysian Ministry of Defence in developing the program and arrangements for the workshops. The Australian delegation to the workshop included representatives from the ADF, Australian Federal Police and the Australian Electoral Commission. The workshop was very successful with agreements reached on approaches for training military observers, police monitors, and military contingents. The results from the workshop have been informally fed into the development of UN Peacekeeping training guidelines (through the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) representative at the workshop).

CANADA

Canadian peacekeepers undergo peacekeeping training for three months immediately prior to deployment on peace operations. This training is mission-specific and concentrates on military tasks (such as escorting convoys or protecting VIPs), comprehensive briefings on rules of engagement, the legal rights and duties of Canadian Forces members in active service overseas, and sensitization to the unique cultural character of the region to which Canadians are being deployed.

The Canadian Forces also provide courses through the Peace Support Training Centre (PSTC). The PSTC offers two courses: the Basic Course and a course for Military Observers (UNMO Course). The basic course is a requirement for all personnel deploying on peace support missions and consists of training in mission specific knowledge and skills. Basic courses are conducted throughout the year with a new serial commencing approximately every two weeks. The UNMO course is conducted annually (during May/June), or as required to meet the operational need, and provides an advanced level of training in practical peace support skills and knowledge for military observers.

In addition to the peacekeeping training provided by the Canadian Forces, the Lester B. Pearson Canadian International Peacekeeping Training Centre offers Canadian and international groups the opportunity to examine specific peacekeeping issues, and to update their knowledge of the latest peacekeeping practices. The Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (PPC) serves the "New Peacekeeping Partnership" of military, government, and non-governmental agencies dealing with humanitarian assistance, refugees, and displaced persons; elections monitors and media; and civilian police personnel as they work together to improve the effectiveness of peacekeeping operations.
The PPC conducts standard courses which are two weeks in length and are attended by approximately thirty participants. The capstone activity of the Centre is the Peacekeeping Management, Command and Staff Course. The aim of this course is to develop an international multidisciplinary group of intermediate and senior personnel to fill the highest levels of peacekeeping command, managerial and staff appointments within their respective organizations. Over 500 participants from 50 nations have attended courses at the PPC.

For the 1998-99 ARF inter-sessional cycle, Canada and Japan plan to seek approval from ARF Ministers to sponsor jointly a week long course on peacekeeping training for ARF members to be conducted by the PPC at a venue in Japan.

CHINA

China's PKO Training

China values and supports the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (UNPKO) institutionalized by the UN Charter and has made its due contribution towards this end. Since 1990, China has in succession dispatched some 300 people as military observers (UNMOs) to six UN peacekeeping missions and an 800 person military engineering unit to join the UN Peacekeeping Operations in Cambodia (UNTAC). Recently, China agreed in principle to participate in the UN "Peacekeeping Standby Arrangement".

The Chinese Government has attached importance to the training of candidates for UN peacekeeping. A special group in charge of UN peacekeeping affairs was set up under the Ministry of National Defense of China (MND). MND opened its first UNMO candidates training workshop in 1990. In each workshop, there are approximately 50 officers with a training period of 3 to 4 months. Up to now, nearly 500 trainees have graduated from over 10 training classes. The courses provided in these workshops include basic facts of the United Nations, communication, driving, general knowledge on safety measures against landmines, biological and chemical weapons, as well as the study of the UN-issued Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs).

INDIA

Every year the Indian Army trains approximately 1150 personnel from nearly 35 countries in various aspects including training for peacekeeping operations. Last year, we conducted a regional workshop on peacekeeping, in India, in conjunction with the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations. The issue of peacekeeping has also been discussed prominently in the 5th Extended Service Group (ESG) meeting with US earlier this year.

The professional competence of Indian soldiers is well established. However, the demands of peacekeeping operations require the development of specific skills in a soldier which can only be built upon an efficient foundation. The Indian Army provides three types of training: Firstly, specific Mission oriented training of 4-6 months in relation to an impending task. Secondly, a sustained training of the troops earmarked for UN operations in the form of a standby brigade. Thirdly and finally, general awareness training in which all ranks of the Army are exposed to a short capsule of peacekeeping training irrespective of whether or not they are going on a Mission.

JAPAN

Japan's Peacekeeping Training Activities

Japan's peacekeeping training activities are divided mainly in two.

For electoral observers and civilian police officers, the Secretariat of the International Peace Cooperation Headquarters of the Prime Minister's Office is solely responsible for providing training courses. Courses focus on the basics of the legal framework (the International Peace Cooperation Law); the implementation plan and operating procedures of the mission for which they will be despatched; the situation in the area of assignment; medical and sanitary treatments; languages; safety measures for unexpected happenings; and driving skill for four wheel vehicles.

For military observers, headquarters staff officers, engineers, transport and other support units, the Secretariat provides training courses on the Law; implementation plans and operational procedures; the situation in the area of assignment and languages (other than English). The Defence Agency is responsible for training on the basis of peacekeeping operations and the mission of their assignment (staff officers only); operating equipment according to duties (communication, transportation of supplies, vehicles, etc.); contingency drills; language (English); etc.

The Japanese Government also considers international cooperation in the field of peacekeeping training quite important both in improving its own capabilities and in promoting exchanges of personnel. The Government has assigned to date over one hundred military and civilian personnel to participate in various peacekeeping training courses or seminars held in Australia, Austria, Brunei, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, India, Ireland, Malaysia, Norway, Poland, Singapore, Sweden, UK and US. For its part, Japan organized several seminars on UN peacekeeping operations and invited specialists from over twenty counties and NGOS.

Visit the Department of Foreign Affairs website at: http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca
The ASEAN Regional Forum Regional Workshop - Contingent Training, the Malaysian Experience:

Malaysia co-hosted the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) trainers workshop, held in Kuala Lumpur, with Canada on 11 March 1997. The workshop, attended by 18 ARF participating countries, was aimed at addressing the whole spectrum of training requirements for a UN peacekeeping mission inclusive of the military, the civilian component and the police. For this purpose, the Malaysian delegation presented its paper on the Malaysian Army's system approach to contingent training.

The presentation highlighted the various collective training activities which a Malaysian Contingent would have to undergo prior to its deployment to any UN peacekeeping mission. The training standards are focused on the individual role to working as a team and comprise three main elements - combat, combat support and the service support. This training is to prepare the contingent so that it would be able to carry out its tasks as a battle group and to improve interoperability. Besides the traditional combat training, the collective training is complemented with non-traditional military skills to enable soldiers to work closely together with the other components of the peacekeeping mission i.e. the civilian police, non-governmental organisations and other civilian agencies. Also taken into account are lessons learnt from the various UN peacekeeping missions such as those in Cambodia, Somalia and Bosnia-Herzegovina and the training guidelines established by the UN Training Unit of the DPKO.

From the Malaysian experience, the predeployment contingent training and acclimatization of the troops is not merely a necessity but has proved to be very valuable taking into consideration the different challenges and varying multidimensional nature of UN peacekeeping operations.

NEW ZEALAND

Training for Peace Support Operations: the NZ Experience

It is widely acknowledged that the complexity and multidimensional nature of recent peacekeeping operations places increasing demands on both uniformed and civilian personnel deployed on these operations. The current environment for peacekeeping operations is dangerous and stressful for all individuals participating in field operations. It is therefore our responsibility as commanders to prepare our personnel as best we can for their mission. This applies whether they are deployed as an individual observer to a remote Angolan minefield or as a member of a national contingent to the former Republic of Yugoslavia.
The NZ experience of the training requirements for peacekeeping operations has been based on our participation in some 30 missions, mostly all under UN authority. From this involvement comes our strong view that the key for effective peacekeeping is sound individual and collective soldier skills. That basis is augmented by specific to mission training. In our experience the skills required for peace support operations exist within our current capabilities. When a new mission does arise, any special to mission training should ideally be determined following a theatre reconnaissance (if possible), and in consultation with UN HQ and any likely partners. The training should of course take place immediately prior to deployment. If deploying with partner nations assigned to the mission, it should include the appropriate command and staff practice as well as tactical level activities such as manning of checkpoints and dealing with local civilians.

Following deployment, we have found it useful for the team responsible for training the replacement contingents to visit the mission to update and modify the pre-deployment training package as necessary to reflect the actual experience of the first contingent.

An important aspect of mission training in our experience concerns host nation culture and customs. Although the specific tasks of peacekeepers may be many, they have a common purpose: the boosting of confidence within the host nation in order to give peace the best chance to flourish. To help this process we have found it valuable to establish a warm relationship between the contingent and the local military and civilian population. This requires a willingness to understand and respect local customs and values. The extremely short notice deployment of New Zealand Defence Force personnel to Bougainville as members of the Truce Monitoring Group allowed little time for training. Personnel deployed within five days of concentration. The lack of mission specific training in this instance was offset by careful selection of personnel.

THE PHILIPPINES

Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) Peacekeeping Training Activities

Generally, the nature and characteristics of peacekeeping operations are studied as part of the career courses of the AFP officers.

For specific deployments, the recommended members of the AFP contingent following a thorough screening undergo a UN Peacekeeping Orientation course at the General Headquarters. The duration of the Course varies, with a minimum training period of one month. The Course includes the following modules: (1) background to UN Peacekeeping; (2) weapons training and familiarity with weapons, vehicles and equipment; (3) general military areas; (4) UN operating techniques; (5) safety measures and precaution; and (6) specialized training. The topics are infused with case studies and practical exercises.

The first module provides an introduction to the United Nations' mandate and mission to conduct peacekeeping operations, the development of a military strategy for PKOs, and on administrative matters which pertain to the mission.

The second module deals with military proficiency and accepted levels of competency in all issued individual and crew-served weapons. This portion also familiarizes contingent members with the weapons systems used in the area of operations. In addition, mine awareness training, other forms of warfare, and field exercises including battle practice are incorporated.

The third module focuses on general military training, such as physical training, map reading, communications, first aid and health awareness.

The fourth module involves techniques in observation posts, checkpoints, road-blocks, searches, patrolling, investigations, negotiations, liaison, use of force and leadership.

The fifth module concerns safety measures and precautions on shelters, equipment, individual and troop movements and non-operational safety measures.

Finally, the pre-deployment orientation concerns the specific skills of driving, helicopter training, staff training on UN procedures and reports, search techniques, media relations, psychological training and of international humanitarian law.

CONCLUSION

Many common themes run through the domestic training of peacekeepers in ARF countries. Important issues raised in the contributions by ARF members include the importance of general military training in providing well trained soldiers for peacekeeping duty; the importance of mission specific pre-deployment training including knowledge not only of the situation on the ground but also of the culture of the parties to the conflict; the role of civilian police and other non-military groups in modern peacekeeping; and the importance of international dialogue and cooperation in the training of peacekeepers. These common themes represent some of many areas in which ARF members seek to cooperate and develop their domestic peacekeeping training while seeking to assist the UN in discharging its evolving peacekeeping mandate.
The Newsletter of the Crisis Environments Training Initiative (CETI)
Vol. 1, No. 3, 10 June 1998

1 TRAINING IN HEALTH CARE IN EMERGENCIES:
Executive Summary from a Review by Marion Birch for the International Health Exchange, May, 1998. A full copy of this report including extensive annexes is available from: International Health Exchange, 8-10 Dryden Street, London WC2E 9NA, price £2.50

The skills perceived as necessary to work in health care in emergencies have multiplied over the last 15 years as have the courses designed to teach them. This brief review of short course training aims to identify gaps in both the provision of training courses and the accessibility of training course information.

Methodology
Defining both health and emergency in their broadest sense, information was collected on a range of courses and interviews carried out with trainers, providers, evaluators and users of training.

The following information was collated and analysed: course providers, subject areas covered, location, duration, language of instruction, cost.

During the process of collecting information for the study certain issues came to light regarding the accessibility and comparability of course information.

Findings
The following represent the main findings of the report in terms of both trends in the provision of courses and course information and in terms of the perceptions of those involved in training provision:

- very little training is provided in countries affected by disasters/emergencies;
- concentration of training courses in particular geographical areas to the detriment of many other parts of the world;
- language of instruction of training courses is dominated by European languages, particularly English and French;
- there is a trend towards increasingly intense and expensive single courses which try to cover all aspects;
- whilst there was a common commitment to staff quality, some agencies appeared to view the cost-effectiveness of training in relation to their particular organisation rather than into a common human resource pool;
- information about courses is not easily accessible; information about courses is not easily comparable

Recommendations
- it is recommended that courses include participants from different agencies and with varied levels of experience to enhance future coordination and ensure that training is rooted in reality;
- more training should be provided in countries affected by emergencies, though this should be preceded by careful;
- evaluation of context specific training needs;
- well developed distance learning modules would help to fill gaps in terms of location and language of training courses;
- a modular training format - which includes an introductory course and additional more specialised modules is recommended as this allows participants to access training according to their available time and financial circumstances;
- the development of tailor-made, country specific modules that can be assembled at short notice would be valuable to enhance agency briefings;
- a centralised database of courses - which should be available both in internet and paper formats - would improve access to course information and provide a unified network for developing standardisation of information as well as a network for the development and evaluation of future training initiatives;
- given the rising cost of courses, it is recommended that information about scholarships should be included in any database.

II Announcements of Up-coming Training Events from the HATI Calendar

Further information on training events mentioned here can be found on the Humanitarian Assistance Training Inventory (HATI) at: http://www.reliefweb.int/resources/training

1 Environmental Health: (Water supply, treatment, emergency distribution systems); 25 to 28 July in Anglian Water, Rutland, UK; Organized by RedR; For personnel of humanitarian agencies world-wide; Open registration.

2 International Civilian Peace-keeping and Peace-building Training Program : (International Organizations, Human Rights, Conflict Transformation, mediation, election assistance, humanitarian aid); 28 July to 11 August Stadtchailing/Burg, Austria; Organized by the Austrian Study Center for Peace and Conflict Resolution; Open registration.
3 1999 International Summer School (As previously announced in Vol. 1, No. 2) (International Refugee Law, Management of Humanitarian Assistance, Migration, Refugees); 12 to 30 July in Oxford, UK; Organized by the University of Oxford, Refugee Studies Programme; For experienced managers, administrators and field workers involved in programmes of assistance and/or policy-making in the humanitarian field. Representatives of governments, inter-governmental, non-governmental organisations and donors organisations are welcome to apply; Open registration.

4 International Course in Scientific and Technological Policies for the Amazon: rehabilitation of degraded areas; August 1998 in Brazil; Organized by UNU in cooperation with the Universidade Federal do Pará; For students from Brazil and other Amazonian countries including Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela.

5 The International System of Human Rights Protection: 3 to 8 August in Turin, Italy; Organized by the International Peace and Security Training Cluster (IPSTC) UN Staff College; For Government and NGO officials active in human rights as well as representatives of employers and workers organisations.

III Purpose of the Newsletter

This newsletter is intended as a communications link for trainers involved in humanitarian assistance, managers of relief programs and concerned academics. It should raise awareness of ongoing training activities and the availability of new resources as well as encourage creative thinking in the training enterprise. The first newsletters will be delivered directly to a broad list of addresses compiled from relevant organizations. A list-serve software for open subscription will be set up in the coming months.

Dear Editor:

Ukrainian Peacekeepers Veterans Association congratulates You with the 50th Anniversary of UN Peacekeeping Operations and creation of the UN Military Observers Corps.

We would like to establish close contacts with your organisation. We have close contacts with peacekeepers from different countries and CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF VETERANS IN UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING.

On 30 Apr 98 our representative visited HQ SPIA in Lion, France to have a meeting with the President of SPIA/FNAME Mr. L. Attar-Bayrou. We would like to ask You to put our links in your website (http://boitchun.ukrpack.net/upva/index.html).

We have our representative in Saint-Petersburg, Russia: LtCol (r) V. V. Ivanov (former UNMO officer in UNPROFOR), 2-4-(812)-311-72-22; 311-73-23; t/fax 238-12-33(home).

We are members of World Wide Peacekeeping Veterans Networks, (http://members.cunet.at/voeb/). We work in close co-operations with MOD, National Security Council, Government, Parliament (parliamentarians), Administration of President of Ukraine.

We also have interest to organize Special Tourist Program for military-civilians in visiting UKRAINE with tourist aim(KIEV, LVIV, ODESSA, SEVASTOPOL).

Sincerely Yours

Yuriy Donskoj
President UPVA

Call for Papers!!
The Secretariat is looking for submissions of articles, papers, schedules, upcoming events all pertaining to the world of Peacekeeping. Send all information to us by fax: 902-638-3344 or preferably e-mail: <iaptc@ppc.cdnipeacekeeping.ns.ca>

Pictured at the 4th Annual Meeting are (left) LtCol Pekka Hamukkala, Finland; (centre) Alex Morrison, Canada; and (right) LtCol Adolf Turek, Czech Republic. All three attended the inaugural meeting of the IAPTC held in Canada July 1995.
Dear Editor:
On behalf of the Russian Veterans Association of United Nations Peacekeeping I would like to inform you that on June 24, 1998 Steering Committee of the Association (RAUNP) held its second meeting in Moscow. This event gave a real start to our activities.

Most active members of the Association and members of the Steering Committee:

Col. (ret.) Belik Nikolaj - (first UNMO in the former USSR, In 1973) - the President of the Association

Lt.Col (ret.) Ermolajev Mikhail (UNTSO, UNIKOM, UNPROFOR - DRSMO, UNPF DSMO Sector South) - Research fellow of the Institute of the USA and Canada - the General Secretary of the Association.
Tel. - 7-095-412-24-10 (home)

Lt.Col. (ret) Tarusin Victor (UNPROFOR - TL Sector Bilharz Sep 94 - Mar 95, UNPF DSMO Sector Dubrovnik Mar - Sep 95, UNPF UNMO HQ CMIN Sep 95 - Jan 96, UNTAES UNMO HQ COO Jan 96 - Mar 96), LUKOIL oil company, Head of resources department - Executive Secretary of the Association Tel. 7-095-248-65-87 (office); 7-095-960-08-63 (mobile); 7-095-956-60-31 (fax); e-mail: tarusin@hotmail.com

We, retired officers of the Russian Armed Forces, of different age and experience, taken part in various UN peacekeeping operations, are eager to contribute to the international veterans movement and to serve for the benefit of peace and settlement of international conflicts in different parts of the world. We believe that our experience is a real asset for present peacekeeping activities of the UN.

At the meeting of Steering Committee we discussed the results of the visit of our representative Lt.Col. Nikolenko A. (Director of International UNMO Courses) to Canada and his meeting with you and other officials. We believe that the project of the International Peacekeeping Veterans Association presented in the letter of 08/06/98 submitted to you by Mr. Nikolenko is a very interesting one in the context of the recent developments in the world, in particular due to the permanent tension in the Balkan region. It could help to coordinate efforts of different national UN Veterans organization in sharing their experience and contributing experienced and well-trained personnel to current peacekeeping missions all over the world. We would be very pleased to know your experienced opinion on this matter.

Now we are looking for various official and unofficial contacts to similar UN veterans organizations to become a full value member of the international community of the fellow-peacekeepers veterans. We have already established communication to our Ukrainian colleagues from UPVA. Each of us has personnel contacts to UNMOs in many different countries, and we will make our best to promote the idea of the International Peacekeeping Veterans Association through out the world.

We would be grateful to you if you make our addresses available to your partners in Canada and in other countries, putting them on your web site. We are also planning to create our web site in the nearest future.

Victor Tarusin
Executive Secretary of UN Peacekeeping

Dear Editor:
We are very pleased to inform you that the UN DPKO Training Unit has launched the Peacekeeping Training Courses Database on the web.

Every Member State will be informed very shortly. For your personal information you can reach this database through our UN Home Page on the Internet.

The URL is:
http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/training/list1.htm

One important feature of this database is the ease of finding out the spectrum of peacekeeping training courses that are being conducted by the Member States and those that may be available for international participation. This is achieved by providing two ways of exploring the database: By Member States and by Types of peacekeeping training courses.

Kindly forward your updates and additional information to us at the Training Unit’s address:

UN DPKO Training Unit
801 UN Plaza, 2nd Floor
New York, NY 10017 - USA
Phone: (1) 212 963 1255
Fax: (1) 212 963 9061

Or via the Internet mail at:
Training Unit Peace-Keeping@un.org

Jean-Pierre Dubeeck, Lt.Col. Department of Peacekeeping Operations
UNHQ, New York
CETI, the Crisis Environments Training Initiative, proudly presents HATI, the Humanitarian Assistance Training Inventory, a website currently containing descriptions of over 120 training courses and materials on topics relevant to humanitarian assistance from over 20 international organizations, which can be accessed at the following locations: http://www.reliefweb.int/resource/training http://156.106.192.130/dha_ol/

Organizations offering humanitarian assistance training on a non-commercial basis are invited to participate in the site by sending information according to the categories mentioned below. Please forward this message to interested parties, as appropriate.

Background
This site has its origins in ideas generated within the Disaster Management Training Program (DMTP), inter-agency meetings on ECOSOC Resolution 95/56 and meetings of the Complex Emergencies Training Initiative (CETI - later re-named Crisis Environments Training Initiative). The site was first launched on ReliefWeb and DHA Online in March of last year. The original site was constructed by InterWorks of Madison, Wisconsin, USA, under contract with the DMTP/CETI Unit of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA). The new site has been able to incorporate some of the ideas generated at that time for an expanded site, and has profited from contributions made by many individuals and organizations, particularly RedR. The new site architecture was constructed largely through assistance from the Field Coordination Support Unit (FCSU) of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA, formerly DHA) with assistance from the staff of ReliefWeb and OCHA Online. Responsibility for the current site remains with the CETI secretariat.

Future
This site is intended as an open forum for information exchange. Plans for expansion include: downloadable training materials, e-mail newsletter on humanitarian assistance training, a roster of trainers, and provision of information to field locations unable to reach the Internet. The purpose is to improve access to the highest quality resources available for humanitarian assistance training.

Organizations represented on the site are invited to review their entries for accuracy and completeness. Organizations wishing to be represented on HATI are requested to send information to CETI in the following categories:

1. Name of Organization
2. Background Information on the Organization
3. Title (specify Training Activity or Training Material)
4. Description: (of Training Activity or Training Material)
5. Intended Audience
6. Availability
   If Training Material: order information
   If Training Activity, please provide the following:
   Date
   Location
   Comments on Availability
7. Languages
8. Additional Comments (if any)
9. Contact Information
   Name
   Address
   Tel/Fax/E-mail
10. Web Site Address for hotlink

We look forward to hearing from you.

With best regards,

Jon Ebersole & Stefan Schmidt
Crisis Environments Training Initiative
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Palais des Nations, P.S.1040
E-mail: ceti@unicef.org
CH-1211 Geneva 10
Switzerland

IAPTC
Fifth Annual Meeting to be held at the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre

The proposed date for the 1999 IAPTC Annual Meeting is 21-26 June. This will allow for travel dates of 21 & 26 June leaving four days for meeting. The first day would be set aside for special committee meetings and the following three days for the Annual Meeting.

We are asking for submissions for a "theme" for the meeting. If you have any ideas, special requests or projects you would like to see addressed, please contact the secretariat as soon as possible.
International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres

The IAPTIC Internet Link will include a list of links to other related sites. These are useful for research purposes and provide members and other interested parties with an opportunity to broaden their contacts. If you are aware of any other websites or e-mail addresses, please contact the Secretariat and we will add these to our list.

Listed here are some sites which we will be adding electronically to our IAPTIC Internet Link:

IAPTIC Website
http://www.cdp.peacekeeping.ac/iatptc.html

Peacekeeping Materials Canadian Peacekeeping:
http://www.islandnet.com/duke/cpva.html

Center for Defense Information: http://www.cdi.org

CDI bibliographies: http://www.cdi.org/issues/pkcls

Commission on Global Governance: http://www.gggich

George Mason POPP:
http://www.ralph.gmu.edu/cfipa/peace/model.html

Peacekeeping '96: http://www.baxter.net/peacekeeping

Peacekeeping Veterans Page:
http://www.islandnet.com/duke/cpva.html

University of Minnesota: http://www.umn.edu/humanrts

International Peacekeeping News:
http://www.cisl.colorado.edu/ifax/ifn/

Institutes

Canadian Institute of Strategic Studies: http://www.ciss.ca

CSIS: http://www.csis.org

CSL: http://www.carlisle.army.mil/csuas/e/

CSS: http://www.vuw.ac.nz/css/

Diplomatic History:
http://www.wcuw.usm.edu/saramati/history.html

George Mason University:
http://ralph.gmu.edu

Hoover: http://hoover.stanford.edu/IAPTIC

http://www.cdp.peacekeeping.ac/iatptc.html

INSS: http://www.ndu.edu/inss

INSS (UK): http://www.sfs.kcl.ac.uk/ics

Leslee B. Pearson Canadian
International Peacekeeping Training Centre:
http://www.cdp.peacekeeping.ac.ca

New Zealand Centre of Strategic Studies:
http://www.vuw.ac.nz/css/

Royal Commission: http://www.hmg.gov.uk

SIPRI: http://www.sipri.se

Stimson Center: http://www.stimson.org/pubs/stimson/index.htm

USIP: http://usipofasu.edu/peace/usip.html

Yale UniV UN Scholars
http://www.library.yale.edu/un/vahome.html

US Military Sites

Bosnia Site
http://www.dtic.dla.mil/bosnia

DIA: http://www.dia.mil


Other US Government Sites

State Department: http://dofstate.lib.uiuc.edu/dofstate.html

OFDA-Rwanda: http://www.intlactiv.com/pubservicewanda

USAID: http://www.info.usaid.gov


International Organizations

NATO: http://www.nato.int/

OAS: http://www.oas.org


UN Materials:
http://www.yahoo.com/government/internationalorganizations

UNHCR: http://www.un.org/unchr

UN Publications: http://www.un.org

OSCE: http://www.osce.org

CIDA: http://coda.cida.gc.ca/

African Sites

Africa Conferences:
http://www.h-net.msu.edu/africa/papers/index.html

Africa Information Service: http://www.marekncn.com

Africa News Service: http://www.afrenews.org

Africa Publishers HP: http://wvw.apmediaathcraft/publish/ASA Home Page:
http://www.sas.edu/AfricanStudies/HomePage

MSU African Studies Center:
http://www.msu.edu/AfricanStudies

PADIS (Adolis Abaas):
http://www.sas.edu/AfricanStudies/Padis/menu/padnews

South Africa Star/Time:
http://www.salnews.net

Veteran Associations

Australian Blue Helmet Assn: http://members.eunet.at/vcoeb/

Swedish Assn: http://home.6.siw.net.se/~w-63824/

Peacekeepers Homepage (Canada) http://peacekeeper.kos.net

Canadian Veterans Assn: http://www.anlinfo.com/~duke/cpva.html

Norway Veteran Net: http://home.sol.no/-fgalileoveteranett/index2.html

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IAPTC ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
SECRETARIAT REPORT
SATURDAY, 9 MAY 1998

General: Over the past year, the IAPTC secretariat has been engaged in a number of activities arising from last year's meeting and with items concerning the 1998 gathering.

Membership: The membership has increased dramatically in the past year, to over 360 members from 76 countries. As knowledge of the IAPTC spreads, and as new peacekeeping training centres are established, we may look to this trend continuing. The secretariat will continue to expand its efforts to increase awareness of the IAPTC.

Future Meetings: At the 3rd Annual Meeting in Pisa "It was noted with satisfaction that offers to host the IAPTC Annual Meeting have been made and it was accepted that the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI) will host the 4th Annual Meeting, in 1998, the Lester B. Pearson Canadian International Peacekeeping Training Centre will host the 5th Annual Meeting, in 1999 and that the 6th Annual Meeting in 2000 will be in South Africa."

Military Committee Meeting: From 30 June to 2 July, the US Army Peacekeeping Institute hosted a meeting of an IAPTC Committee composed of Military Peacekeeping Training Centre Commanders to deal with the subject of UNMO training. The working group was able to agree on a paper entitled "United Nations Guidelines for the Training of Military Observers" which has been forwarded to UNDPKO by the IAPTC Secretariat. Thanks to Colonel Pekka Hannukkala, Colonel Chris Harris, and Colonel John Otto for their organization and guidance. Colonel Hannukkala agreed to act as "custodian" for future development of the paper. Members of the committee agreed to send additional comments to him.

Reminder of guidelines for establishment of committees:
- Committees can be established on any topic within the IAPTC mandate, or by functional groupings;
- Themes chosen should be specific in objective and scope and should be action product oriented;
- Except when agreed otherwise by members of a committee, each shall be open to all IAPTC members;
- Each is to have a custodian to guide its affairs;
- The IAPTC Secretariat is to be kept informed of developments.

IAPTC Website: It has been expanded to include copies of all five IAPTC Newsletters to date, as well as reports and announcements of the third and fourth annual meetings. We are still building on our links to other peacekeeping training centres, and would invite all interested parties to send their URL addresses to us. A recent addition to the page has been an article entitled "The ASEAN Regional Forum and Peacekeeping Training", written by representatives of a number of ASEAN nations. It examines the various peacekeeping training practices of those nations. We hope this sort of collaborative research may continue in the future. The Web page will soon undergo revisions and enhancements to make it more appealing.

IAPTC Newsletter: With the completion of the fifth issue, Christine Dodge becomes newsletter editor. Submissions are most welcome, whether in the form of articles, features concerning your own centre, or announcements of upcoming courses/activities. Please forward to the editor.

Professional Database: Progress has been achieved in compiling a database of persons who are knowledgeable in various aspects of peacekeeping and who may be interested in being guest speakers, researchers, Directing Staff, etc. at other institutions. The membership has, in the past, indicated a desire to establish a formal exchange programme between centres. If members still support this project, we would ask that electronic copies of resumes be sent to the secretariat.

Secretariat Matters: Secretariat Co-Director, Stephanie A. Blair left the full-time employ of the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre at the end of June 1997. I am sure this meeting would like to extend its appreciation for her efforts in the establishment of the IAPTC and for serving as Secretariat Co-Director from 1995. Christine Dodge has been acting Secretariat Co-Director since 1 July 1997. The Secretariat members have been heartened and encouraged by the support received from members for various phases of the IAPTC programmes and interests. Please continue to send your comments and suggestions.

Appreciation: Our sincere thanks to the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI) especially Espen Barth Eide, Torunn Tryggestad, and Hilde Harket; and the Armed Forces International Centre-Norway (AFIC-N) especially Colonel Jan Erik Wilhelmsen for their excellent work in organizing the programme and co-hosting the meeting.

Conclusion: The Pearson Peacekeeping Centre looks forward to continuing to serve the IAPTC by providing the Secretariat.
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
SATURDAY, 9 MAY 1998

DRAFT SUMMARY RECORD:

1. The Secretariat report was given and accepted as read.

2. A memo will be sent out to members by September to ask for proposals on a theme for the 1999 meeting.

3. A one page, printable from the homepage, fact sheet about the IAPTC will be created and made available on the internet.

4. The members felt that the IAPTC had reached a stage in its development which required "Articles of Association" and an Executive Committee. The later would consist of a President, two Vice- Presidents and the Secretariat Directors. In accordance with the wishes of the members, the President will be the head of the organization responsible for the upcoming meeting while the Vice-President would represent the organizations which had hosted the previous meeting and which will hold the meeting in two years' time. Accordingly, the president for 1998-99 will be Alex Morrisson (Canada), with the vice-presidents being Espen Barth Eide (Norway) and (South Africa - the host for year 2000).

5. The draft composition of "articles of association" will be drawn up by the Executive Committee and submitted for agreement to next year's meeting.

6. The IAPTC homepage will be updated by the secretariat as soon as possible.

7. Those who organize IAPTC committees are asked to keep the Secretariat informed of establishment, composition, membership and other pertinent matters.

PROFESSIONAL DATA BASE
Let us add you to our evergrowing list!

Name:

Address:

Telephone: ________________________ Fascimile:

Electronic Mail:

Profession/Rank:

Field of Specialization:

Current Employment:

Highlights of Curriculum Vitae:

__________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________
The success of the 4th Annual International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres that was held in Oslo in May of 1998 shows the commitment of countries dedicated to training and education to "alleviate human suffering".

As we enter into 1999 and begin the plans for the 5th Annual meeting for the IAPTC, we have found a fitting theme that calls for our attention, that of Human Rights.

The 30 articles as they are listed in the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights" adopted by the United Nations of 10 December 1948 spell out the spectrum of ideals in which each individual should be able to live. Ideal is a key word. As we are all aware there are many people around the world who are deprived of basic human rights.

Peacekeeping research, education and training encompass issues ranging from inter-personal conflict resolution to post-war reconstruction and development. The over-arching "peacekeeping umbrella" that covers these issues allows us to incorporate the many topics such as human rights, into course curriculum.

It is not enough merely to celebrate anniversaries for agencies and organizations like that of the United Nations High Commission for Human Rights during 1998 as they celebrated 50 years of education and training dedicated to teaching about human rights. This is an admirable milestone, however; the true fulfillment of the Charter would be where such advocacy and education is not required.

In his book We Wish To Inform You That Tomorrow We Will Be Killed With Our Families, Philip Gourevitch talks about the United Nations using the term "genocide" for the first time in its history (referring to Rwanda). What does this mean - that there have been no abuses before or since that time? Certainly not - what it does say is that the situation in Rwanda was such that the circumstance gave substance to the definition. It does not take away from what is happening in Sierra Leone, China, Afghanistan, Sudan, and countless other countries. When we read quotes like: "If there is one thing sure in this world, it is certainly this: that it will not happen to us a second time" - Primo Levi, 1958 Survival in Auschwitz, we wonder what went wrong. What happened to these people to make them turn against their families, friends and neighbours to kill them in such a vicious manner? This is something with which the world will struggle with for years to come.

In the meantime, we have to focus on supporting and promoting the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and what it stands for. We cannot solve all of the world's problems, but if we can alleviate the suffering for some, we have accomplished a great deal.

Christine Dodge
Secretariat Co-Director
for IAPTC

5th Annual Meeting of the
IAPTC
21-26 June 1999
Pearson Peacekeeping Centre
Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, Canada

Mon 21 June - arrival and registration
Tue 22 June - Special committee meetings
Wed - Fri 23-25 June - Annual Meeting
Fri 25 June - Annual General Meeting
Sat 26 June - departure

Charges: $150 Cdn per day, which covers the cost of the Annual Meeting, meals and accommodations and transportation to and from the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre. If you have any ideas for the agenda, please let us know.

Register by email:
<dneysmit@ppc.cdnpeacekeeping.ns.ca> or
fax: (902) 638-3344.
NEW HUMANITARIAN CHARTER UNVEILED BY NGOs, in an effort to establish universal standards of humanitarian aid, at events in London and Washington DC, on Dec. 3. The Charter represents two years of NGO collaboration (SPHERE) under the Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response (Geneva).

FRENCH NGOs REGISTER CONCERN ABOUT FIXED STANDARDS, relying on the new SPHERE humanitarian Standards, some French relief groups expressed concern that “pre-set standards will never replace real professionalism which requires...vision, intuition, adaptability, imagination and flexibility.”

WEAPONS-OF-MASS-DESTRUCTION-FREE ZONE CALLED FOR by SIPRI: just hours before allied bombing of Iraq yesterday, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute reported that to achieve long-term peace, the entire Middle East region needs to create a zone free of weapons of mass destruction.

MAOIST KHMER ROUGE SURRENDERS, MERGES WITH CAMBODIAN MILITARY. The last 8 military commanders of the Khmer Rouge agreed to end decades of fighting after talks at a temple along the Thai border. Earlier this year fighting by the Khmer Rouge had displaced 15,000.

AZERBAIJAN TESTS RELIEF-TO-DEVELOPMENT PARADIGM, noted NGOs attending a Dec. 9 workshop at the Carnegie Endowment for Peace (Wash-DC). Organized by Relief International, the roundtable found that donor and Azeri Government policies inhibit durable solutions for IDPs; consequently, tensions with Armenia remain high and aid is inefficiently spent. Education programs are particularly under-funded. NGOs claimed.

UN RELEASES FIRST-EVER GLOBAL HUMANITARIAN APPEAL: This week the UN Humanitarian Coordination published a single appeal, for $1.3 billion, to cover the 1999 needs of countries suffering complex emergencies.

EU CREATES TASK FORCE FOR REFUGEE CRISES, Foreign ministers of the EU this week announced a new task force to coordinate action on refugees and illegal immigrants.

UN PROPOSES $1 BILLION IN INCENTIVES TO BURMA, in an effort to encourage the military dictatorship to begin steps toward democracy. The plan was proposed to the military junta by UN special envoy Alvaro de Soto in Nov. and since been hotly contested. The original proposal arose from informal meetings in southern England between five ambassadors to Burma, de Soto, and World Bank officials. The principle would be to give incremental rewards to the military for each positive step they take.

NEW VACCINES RECEIVE $100 MILLION DONATION FOR FIELD TESTING. Bill Gates (Microsoft) gave $100m to PACT to promote hepatitis B, hemophilus influenza B, and rotavirus vaccines.

RED CROSS HIGHLIGHTS HEALTH PROGRAMS AGAINST CHILD ILLNESS. The American Red Cross hosted a 2-day workshop this Fall that proposed the application of the “integrated management of childhood illness,” as a core strategy in its international aid.

PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY TO RECEIVE UP TO $4 BILLION, over 5 years, agreed donors in Wash(DC) conference as confidence-building measure to shore up Yitzhak Rabin peace accord.

US LIFTS ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST INDIA & PAKISTAN, announced by President Clinton in early December.

Hiring: LANDMINE FIELD RESEARCHERS Sought, by the Vietnam Veterans Association of America, for “level one” surveys that prioritize areas for landmine action in 10 nations.

Book Release: THE MYTH OF GLOBAL CHAOS, 1998 by Yahya Sadowski, argues against the doomsday trends that have been promoted by chaos theorists like Robert Kaplan. Sadowski disputes that globalization increases conflict and state collapse. Sadowski writes, “the great majority of the conflicts in the world today are not clashes of civilizations, but fratricides that pit old neighbors, often from similar or identical cultures, against each other. Most ethnic conflicts are... recent and rational quarrels over the distribution of resources. On balance, globalization seems to often promote prosperity, political legitimacy and even greater intercultural understanding.” (Brookings Inst. Press).

The Humanitarian Times

The mission of The Humanitarian Times is to share news, knowledge and experience on subjects that span the broad spectrum of humanitarian action, among humanitarian workers in all corners of the globe. The Humanitarian Times is an independent not-for-profit publication sent free-of-charge to humanitarian aid professionals in over 100 countries.

To Unsubscribe or Subscribe email HTEditor@compuserve.com
INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN TO BAN LANDMINES

Over the week of December 1-5, activists from the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL) met in Canada, Ottawa, to observe the first anniversary of the Ottawa treaty banning landmines, and to develop an international system to monitor the treaty.

The year since the Ottawa signing has been one of great achievement, but also reverses. On the positive side, 133 governments have signed the treaty and 57 of these have ratified. Even skeptics, like Russia and the United States, are coming around. The treaty will come into force on March 1, 1999. But much work still needs to be done to enforce the treaty, to help provide the right kind of assistance to mine victims, and to destroy the mines in the ground. There is even some evidence of slippage by signatories, notably Angola.

With this in mind, the ICBL has established an international network of civil society monitors. Called the Landmine Monitor, this will check on adherence to the Ottawa treaty and press those governments that have yet to join. It will also look at how money is being spent and the appropriateness of assistance to victims. Contact points and email addresses can be found at the end of this issue.

The Landmine Monitor is a far cry from conventional verification. But the international campaign against landmines would not have succeeded by respecting convention -- a point that was recognized by the Norwegian Nobel Committee when it awarded the ICBL the 1997 Nobel peace prize. The ICBL is a unique network of over 1,200 groups around the world. It is this "bottom up" approach -- this contact with communities -- that pushed governments into agreeing to a ban. It will require the same engagement from communities and ordinary people to hold them to the commitment. The Advocacy Project was asked to help promote the Ottawa meeting. This special issue of our letter On the Record summarizes some of the key issues to emerge at Ottawa. It is not an ICBL publication, and does not represent ICBL policy. Nonetheless, we strongly urge subscribers to endorse the call for a ban, and check out the ICBL web site at <www.icbl.org>.

HIGHLIGHTS:

THE GOOD NEWS:

Stockpiles destroyed: Between 10 and 11 million stockpiled landmines have been destroyed since the signature of the Ottawa mine ban treaty.

Non-signatories coming around: The United States, Russia, Israel, India, the Ukraine and China are among the major governments which have yet to sign the treaty. But even they are coming around. The United States has pledged to sign by the year 2006; Russia has stopped production of blast mines; Israel has suspended production and exports; India has pledged support for the treaty eventually; the Ukraine has agreed to destroy its entire stockpile, with assistance from Canada, and China has announced a pledge to the UN trust fund for mine victims.

Non-state support: The Taliban of Afghanistan, and the provisional authorities of Somaliland have formally announced support for the treaty. The Taliban has declared mines "Anti-Islamic."

Casualties decrease in Cambodia: 105 persons were reported injured or killed a month in Cambodia in 1997, down from 220 in 1996.

Mine clearance gathers pace in Afghanistan: 150 hectares of highly contaminated land has been cleared in 6 years.

THE BAD NEWS:

Slippage by treaty signatories. Since June, 60 people were reported killed or harmed by mines in the Angolan province of Mexico alone. Angola is a signatory of the mine ban treaty and Angolan forces were seen laying mines around Mexico's provincial capital, Luena. UNITA rebels are also using mines on major roads.

Palestine: Mines have been reported in territory handed over to the Palestinians by Israel.

Guinea Bissau: Stockpiled mines help to trigger a civil war in Guinea Bissau.

Albanian chaos: Albanian military mines its own arms depots, loses deminers.

Drug barons reported to be mining poppy fields in Brazil, Colombia, and Bolivia.

Kosovo: UN mine assessment team refused permission to visit Kosovo by the Serbian authorities; four deaths from mines reported in Kosovo since August.

Peacekeepers: Six Russian CIS peacekeepers were wounded by mines in Abkhazia, Georgia during the week of November 30, December 5; 79 CIS peacekeepers have been killed and 121 wounded in the last five years.
Chechnya: 3,000 amputees isolated, denied international aid because of kidnapping fears.

Hurricane Mitch: Reports of Nicaraguans and Hondurans being injured by mines displaced by floods.

VICTIMS
Victims explore lawsuits against companies: 300,000 victims require long-term assistance and reintegration. The Landmine Survivors Network (LSN) explores possible lawsuits against companies that manufactured mines.

MONEY FOR MINE CLEARANCE
Despite pledges, funding is not reaching the deminers. The Mines Advisory Group has pulled out of Brumal, and was close to suspending demining in northwest Cambodia, Laos, and Northern Iraq -- all for a lack of funds. The European Union has cut funds for demining.

MONITORING
Landmine monitoring takes shape. Having triggered a network of 1,200 groups to adopt the mine ban treaty, the ICBL engages civil society to make it work.

EVENTS
An ICBL delegation met for 30 minutes with Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chretien on Thursday, December 3. The anniversary was celebrated in at least 10 countries around the world, ranging from the United States to Sri Lanka. Nobel co-laureate Jody Williams, and the five core organizations that coordinate the ICBL, met with the Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chretien in Ottawa. The core organizations are: Handicap International, Norwegian People’s Aid, Human Rights Watch, the Kenyan Campaign, and Mines Action Canada.

The Landmine Monitor needs researchers for the following countries. Contact the Monitor with your proposals, and please pass the word around as widely as possible. Funding is available to carry out the research, which must be conducted in January-February 1999. Please contact Mary Wareham at Human Rights Watch:

Africa -- Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central Africa Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo Brazzaville, Cote D’Ivoire, DR Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea, Madagascar, Mauritius, Sao Tome e Principe, Seychelles, Togo
The Americas -- Belize, Caribbean Countries, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Suriname, Venezuela
Asia-Pacific -- Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippine, Singapore, Sri Lanka
Europe/ Central Asia -- Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Macedonia, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Middle East -- Bahrain, Iraq, Israel, Palestine, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Syria, UAE, Qatar.

To find out more about the landmine monitoring, or to become involved, contact one of the following:

Mary Wareham at Human Rights Watch (core group). 1522 K Street, NW, 8910, Washington, DC 20005. USA; 202/371-6502; email: <wareham@hrw.org>

Anne Capelle, Handicap International. Rue de Spaarstraat 67, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium; 322/286-50-59; email: <anne.capelle@handicap.be>

Mereso Agina, Kenyan Coalition Against Landmines. PO Box 57217, Nairobi, Kenya; 254-2-222-095; email: <mereso@kenyalocaline.co.ke>

Celina Tuttle or Paul Hamann, Mines Action Canada. 145 Sperce Street, Ottawa, Ont., K1R 0P1, Canada; 613/234-6755; email: <ccppcello@web.net>; <pmaham@web.net>; website: <www.minesactioncanada.com>

Christian Ruge, Norwegian People’s Aid. PO Box 8844, Youngstorget, NO-0028, Oslo, Norway; 47-2203-77-00; email: <chrpinpaoid.no>

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INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PEACEKEEPING TRAINING CENTRES

A credible partner for international organizations

Secretarial Directors:
Alex Morrison
and Christine Dodge

Please address all correspondence to:
International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres
c/o Pearson Peacekeeping Centre
PO Box 100, Cornwall Park Clementsport, Nova Scotia B0S 1E0, Canada

tel: 902-639-6611, ext. 118
fax: 902-639-3344
email: ipptc@ppc.odpeacekeeping.ns.ca
Dear Editor:
December 19, 1998

Please find below an appeal by Serbia’s Alternative Academic Education Network (AAEN), which has been established in response to Serbia’s repressive university law, passed in May of 1998. As a preface, the number of academics who have refused to sign new contracts at Belgrade University (one of four in Serbia - the others are located in Novi Sad, Krusevac, and Nis) is estimated by Prof. Branka Prpa of the Institute for Contemporary History at Belgrade University to be upwards of 200 when including assistant professors and teaching assistants.

The Balkan Action Council is part of the Serbian Academic Freedom working group, a coalition of NGOs and academic organizations which aims to assist the AAEN and Serbian academics in general in building ties with western academic institutions. Those of you interested in assisting please contact us so we can coordinate and best direct our efforts. We also encourage you to contact the AAEN directly at their coordinates in the communique below.

Many thanks,
Kurt Bassuener Balkan Action Council

December 14, 1998

Dear Editor:
The Republic of Serbia passed a new repressive law on University in May, 1998. This law abolished the autonomy of the University, which has a 160-year tradition. In implementation of the law, the Serbian government made it impossible for university professors to influence the managing and election of academic staff. Since the passing of the new university law, a fierce repression of the university professors who do not want to give up their right to free academic thought has been going on. These professors refused to sign illegal and superfluous employment contracts, which were supposed to be an expression of acceptance of this unconstitutional and repressive law, as well as support for the politics of the Serbian regime. Up until now around fifty professors have been fired from the University, and its been estimated that the number of fired professors will increase to a hundred by the year’s end.

Facing the further degradation of the higher education, university professors in Serbia and activists of NGO academic projects decided to establish Alternative Academic Educational Network (AAEN). AAEN is a non-government, non-profit, educational and research association committed to the organization of alternative, parallel multidisciplinary programs, primarily in the disciplines which have been neglected or removed from the university curricula for political reasons. In the education of students, as well as in scientific work and research, professors and associates of the AAEN are fighting to preserve critical thinking and the independence of free academic thought. That is why we address you with a plea to support the work of AAEN and the professors who lost their positions, and who are repressed by the regime on daily basis. You can support our association in several ways by:

1. Writing references and appealing to different foundations and grant agencies to support our program.
2. Sending copies of your books and textbooks, which are unavailable to our professors due to their difficult financial situation.
3. Making a donation for subscription to scientific journals.
4. Taking part as visiting a professor in our programs.
5. Inviting professors from Yugoslavia for sabbaticals at your universities.
6. Notifying your professional organizations about difficult position of the Belgrade University professors due to enforcement of the new law on universities.

Sincerely,
BALKAN ACTION COUNCIL
P.O. BOX 27392
WASHINGTON, DC 20038-7392
Tel: (202) 737-7720
Fax: (202) 737-7721
e-mail: bac@balkanaction.org

Dear Editor:
As requested on page 14 of your Newsletter Vol I, N°6 of the International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres (August/September 1998), I may ask you to add in your list the official website of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC):
website: http://www.icrc.org (English-French-Spanish)
Therein you will find general informations about ICRC's activities around the world to help victims of war as well as specific activities to national armed & security forces regarding knowledge & respect of the Law of Armed Conflict or International Humanitarian Law.

Best regards,
Gilles Leuba
Division for Relations with Armed and Security Forces
ICRC HQ - Geneva - Switzerland
military.gva@icrc.org
"What's Next in Kosovo?"

by James R. Hooper, Executive Director of the Balkan Action Council (previously published on Saturday, December 5, 1998 in Illyria newspaper in New York City.)

A moment of truth is fast approaching in Kosovo. The pace of U.S. activity to draft a political agreement between the Kosovo Albanians and the Serbs is gaining momentum. In the next several weeks, a few Kosovo Albanian leaders will make fateful decisions about Kosovo's future that will affect regional stability in the Balkans and the course of NATO's involvement in Kosovo and Serbia.

It is important to understand the proposed agreement that is taking form and the process that has shaped it. American mediation is the product of two key assumptions that are, rightly or wrongly, shared by Washington policymakers and most NATO governments. First, Washington regards Serbia as the most powerful state in the Balkans and treats Milosevic as a repugnant though indispensable-security partner whose cooperation in Bosnia is still essential. Second, Washington believes that the prerequisite for a political settlement in Kosovo was the Serb defeat of the Kosovo Liberation Army. The international community had decided to view the KLA, and not Serbia, as the primary destabilizing force in the region. This emboldened Milosevic to ignore repeated U.S. and NATO threats during eight months of brutal conflict. His war against the Kosovo Albanian people has yet to trigger a NATO military response.

It is useful to keep in mind that Milosevic respects NATO's military power, but has contempt for the political resolve of Washington and the alliance. He concluded a deal with American mediators because he received major concessions from them enabling him to maintain his control of Kosovo. In particular, despite the demand in U.N. Security Council Resolution 1199 that Serbia withdraw all forces involved with civilian repression in Kosovo, Milosevic obtained approval to maintain nearly 20,000 such forces there. U.S. negotiators also traded away Milosevic's accountability for war crimes behind a smoke screen of "cooperation" with the investigations of the U.N. War Crimes Tribunal.

Predictably, in neither case has Milosevic complied with his commitments, which were supposed to be subject to NATO intervention. Everything—everything—that has transpired since February 28 of 1998, when the fighting began, has been the result of the unwillingness of Washington to enforce the 1992 "Christmas warning" that helped keep the peace in Kosovo for over five years. Stripped of its public relations spin, this is the backdrop to the political talks underway.

The U.S. has been mediating between Belgrade and Pristina to draft a three-year interim agreement for Kosovo that is avowedly intended to lay the foundation for final status negotiations. The draft agreement that is emerging, however, reflects the propensity of the U.S., when dealing with Milosevic, to pressure the weak while treating the strong with kid gloves, thereby rewarding bad behavior. Washington consistently promotes the U.S. draft as "autonomy plus," a purportedly better deal than the autonomy status enjoyed by the Kosovo Albanians from 1974-1989 based on the 1974 constitution. It is nothing of the sort.

By accepting Milosevic's demand for a Belgrade veto over any changes in the agreement after the three-year "interim" period, U.S. diplomats in effect are offering Pristina a thinly disguised final status deal. The deal would grant the diminishing Kosovo Serb minority a veto over legislation, ensuring gridlock in the Kosovo parliament. The Serbs would also have a veto over the operations of the Kosovo Ministry of Interior and the police apparatus. That is why mediators are focusing their efforts on municipal affairs, attempting to persuade the Kosovo Albanians that they can recover powers through local governance that they will be giving up at the province level.

Mediators are also actively raising expectations about the role of the international community in the implementation and verification of the terms of any agreement. Kosovo Verification Mission (KVM) chief William Walker, an able and experienced diplomat, will have far less authority than granted to the High Representative for Bosnia. The Ombudsman and other internationally-staffed positions envisaged under the draft agreement seem impressive to the casual reader of the draft text, but lack the power to compel Serbian compliance. They amount to little more than window dressing to provide false assurance to the Kosovo Albanians that effective international support will overcome predictable Serbian noncompliance.

A durable interim agreement short of Kosovo's independence, however, is both possible and essential for regional stability. The first step in this direction must be for Pristina to determine the level of Washington's follow through and resolve in dealing with Belgrade before signing anything. A balance of power is, after all, the basis for any deal with Milosevic, and the Kosovo Albanians must evaluate what they can legitimately expect from Washington prior to sealing their fate on paper. The most appropriate means of ascertaining the level of political commitment in Washington is to stipulate that the Kosovo Albanians will agree to nothing until the U.S. has obtained Belgrade's compliance with Serb force level commitments in Kosovo.
and acceptance of the jurisdiction of The Hague tribunal in Serbia and the FRY.

Once these reasonable conditions are met, Kosovo Albanians should insist that an interim agreement be based upon the following three principles: return of the rights and privileges they enjoyed under their autonomy status prior to 1989; a referendum in Kosovo to resolve final status issues after a three-year interim period; and the signature of the U.S. as the agreement's guarantor.

Securing the rights and privileges of autonomy based on the 1974 constitution-minus Kosovo's seat on a collective presidency that no longer exists-and a U.S. commitment of guarantor power status are crucial. The Kosovo Albanians need to provide themselves and NATO with an alternative in case Milosevic's implementation measures fall short of his commitments. This is a reasonable precaution, since Milosevic has failed to comply fully and substantially with virtually every agreement he has entered into. Realistically, it makes no sense for Washington to assume that Milosevic will implement democratic and human rights procedures in Kosovo that he withholds from the rest of Serbia. With the U.S. acting as the guarantor of autonomy, however, the prospects for implementation by Belgrade are markedly improved. And if Milosevic balks at following through, the U.S. and NATO will have the option of implementing autonomy for Kosovo unilaterally.

Unilateral implementation of an interim agreement would be impossible if it were based on the U.S.-brokered draft which, whatever its prosed advantages, precludes the Kosovo Albanians from exercising their parliamentary democratic rights and recovering control of the province's vital police system. Post-1989-level autonomy, on the other hand, could be implemented with NATO's backing and U.S. leadership. Insistence on a referendum after three years would eliminate Belgrade's veto over Kosovo's final status. It would also enable a democratic government in Serbia if one were to emerge-an opportunity to seek mutually acceptable arrangements with Kosovo that cannot be envisaged in the present political circumstances.

These principles could lead to a democratic Kosovo that is a keystone of regional democracy, stability and economic progress. But the ethnic Albanians will be in no position to demand such terms unless they unite to make that goal a reality. They need consensus on a single leader or leadership team and agreement on a few overarching principles to guide their diplomacy. There is no substitute, however, for the appointment of a respected official Kosovo Albanian spokesman, who is not aligned with a particular faction, to convey official views and decisions to the public.

It is not easy to deal with a superpower; ethnic Albanians need to display more unity of leadership and democratic purpose if they wish to be taken seriously by the U.S. Above all, they need to understand that, even in their present weakened position, they have significant negotiating leverage. The U.S. can be priced loose from its embrace of Milosevic if the Kosovo Albanians act wisely and with greater unity.

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Letters to the Editor: Continued

Dear Editor:

At the request of ReliefWeb, I am circulating this announcement regarding their 1998 User Survey.

Specifically, we would appreciate learning whether you have found the Humanitarian Assistance Training Inventory (HAT), at http://www.reliefweb.int/resource/training/index.html to be useful. The results from this survey will be useful in deciding whether to continue to maintain this site will be maintained and perhaps expanded.

With best regards,

Jon Ebersole

ReliefWeb 1998 User Survey

In order to understand better our users' information requirements, the ReliefWeb project is currently conducting its 1998 User Survey. Please take a few moments to send us your comments as they will help us serve you better.

The survey can be reached by following a link on the ReliefWeb home page: http://www.reliefweb.int

Please forward this message on to anyone else in your organization who may be a regular or occasional user.

Additional comments may be sent at any time to: comments@reliefweb.int

Thank you

The ReliefWeb team

Fellow peacekeepers:

This is to inform that commencing December 4, 1998 the Argentine Peace Operations Training Centre has a new Director, Colonel Fernando ISTURIZ is being replaced by Colonel MARIO NAKAGAMA.

Thank you

Visit our Web Site:
http://www.cdrpeacekeeping.ns.ca/saptc.htm
Dear Friends:

I received an email today from a colleague at US Southern Command informing me that the US military's joint doctrine for Civil-Military Operations (Joint Pub 3-57 "Joint Doctrine for Civil-Military") is being solicited for inclusion in the doctrine. The first draft of the document is located on the U.S. Army Peacekeeping Institute's website at:

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Dear friends,

The Training Unit of DPKO (UN HQ) launched on our Internet Homepage, a new database entitled: "Database on Peacekeeping Training and Initiatives in Africa"

This database is intended to serve as a focal point for information on peacekeeping training and initiatives in Africa. It is a part of the United Nations ongoing efforts at strengthening the peacekeeping training capacity in Africa.

We invite you to take a look and give us your feedback. You will notice that it is a start. We would have liked to have more information. As such, we will very much appreciate your updates to help us maintain the usefulness of this database, in the spirit of contributing to peace and peacekeeping, through the sharing information on peacekeeping training and initiatives in Africa.

This database can be viewed from our Training Unit's Homepage at URL: http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/training/

index.htm

With our best wishes and regards,

LT Col. John LEE Boon Guan

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LT Col. John LEE Boon Guan
International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres

The IAPTC Internet Link will include a list of links to other related sites. These are useful for research purposes and provide members and other interested parties with an opportunity to broaden their contacts. If you are aware of any other websites or e-mail addresses, please contact the Secretariat and we will add these to our list.

Other US Government Sites
- State Department: http://dsstaf.lib.uvic.ca/dsstaf.html
- OFDA-Rwanda: http://www.intreb.com/pubservice/rwanda

International Organizations
- NATO: http://www.nato.int/
- OAS: http://www.oas.org
- UN Materials: http://www.yahoo.com/government/international_organizations
- UNHCR: http://www.unhcr.org/unhcr
- UN Publications: http://www.un.org
- OSCE: http://www.osce.org
- ICRC: http://www.icrc.org
- International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) website: http://www.icrc.org

African Sites
- Africa Information Service: http://www.mwnews.com
- Africa News Service: http://www.afnews.org
- MSU African Studies Center: http://www.egr.msu.edu/ISP/AfricanStudies
- South Africa Star/Times: http://www.sabinet.press.net

Veterans' Associations
- Austrian Blue Helmet Assn: http://members.eunet.at/voeb/
- Swedish Assn: http://home.elqui.net/~w-63824/
- Peacekeepers Homepage (Canada): http://peacekeeper.kos.net/
- Canadian Veterans Assn: http://www.anlbe.com/~duke/ipvs.html
- Norwegian Veteran Net: http://home.soi.no/~galalve/veteran.net/ index2.html

Institutes
- Canadian Institute of Strategic Studies: http://www.ciss.ca
- Univ. of Colorado: http://csf.colorado.edu/dpa/gpv
- CSIS: http://www.csis.org
- CSIS: http://www.carlisle.army.mil/usacl
- CSIS: http://www.wustl.edu/ceese
- Diplomatic History: http://www.wustl.edu/ceese/diplomahist.html
- George Mason University: http://mason.gmu.edu
- Hoover: http://www Hoover. stanford.edu
- IAPTC: http://www. cdp.peacekeeping.nl/ iaptc.html
- INSS: http://www.ndu.edu/inss
- INSS (E.J.): http://www.ndu.edu/dcnf/africa/INSS/home.html
- Jaffa Center: http://www.bac.ac.il/jaffa
- Lester B. Pearson Canadian International Peacekeeping Training Centre: http://www.cppc.peacekeeping.ca
- New Zealand Centre of Strategic Studies: http://www.nzcss.org.nz
- Royal Commission: http://www.hkm.gov.uk
- SIPRI: http://www.sipri.se
- Stimson Center: http://www.stimson.org/pub/stimson/index.htm
- USIP: http://www.usip.org/usip.html
- Yale Univ. UN Scholars: http://www.library.yale.edu/uninewhome.htm
- US Military Sites
  - Bosnia Site: http://www.dtic.mil/bosnia
  - DIA: http://www.dia.mil
  - Defense Link: http://www.dtic.mil/d1m/dl/del.html
  - PKI: http://carlisle.army.mil/usacs/pki
From: BALKANS WATCH
The Balkan Action Council
Tuesday, December 22, 1998
A Weekly Review of Current Events
Volume 1.21
by: Kurt Bassuner

KOSOVO FIGHTING. The past week was the bloodiest in Kosovo since the October 13 Holbrooke-Milosevic deal. Serbian forces initiated a harsh crackdown after last week's massacre in Pec that left six Serbian youths were killed and 13 wounded. The Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) was accused by Serbian authorities of the attack, which was condemned by visiting U.S. envoy Richard Holbrooke as "appalling beyond words."

KLA spokesman Adem Demaci denied responsibility. The killings, which followed a Serbian ambush of a KLA unit on the Albanian border in which 36 KLA fighters were killed, have significantly raised tensions. The reaction of Serbian security forces to the murders has been severe. Heavy fighting has been reported in Podujevo, in northeastern Kosovo, following the killing of a Serbian policeman. A Serbian convoy was attacked on the Pristina-Pec road on Sunday, six KLA fighters were reportedly captured. The mayor of Kosovo Polje, following the murder of his deputy, told a crowd on Sunday "We'll demand the return of the police and the undertaking of all possible actions to ensure our safety, notwithstanding the international community's views."

Belgrade also accused the West of supporting KLA "terrorists." Gladjane, near Pec, was the site of serious fighting and Serb shelling late last week, with two KLA fighters reportedly killed and 34 captured. The city of Pec itself is reported to be under a virtual state of siege, with house to house searches one city quarter at a time, and police beatings of Kosovo Albanian men. The KLA appears to continue its buildup, both in Kosovo itself and neighboring Albania. The OSCE mission head in Tirana said Monday that "The north (of Albania) is still a staging ground for the war, and the KLA are very busy. This is a much more disciplined lot" than the "romantic, rag-tag KLA" that emerged earlier this year. Some western diplomats have voiced increasing frustration at the "uncooperative" KLA's unwillingness to accept the U.S.-drafted interim peace proposals.

KOSOVO MEDIA CRACKDOWN. The Serbian government shut down one of Kosovo's main Albanian-language newspapers on Thursday under the strictures of the new media law. Bujku, a daily, was refused the use of state-owned printing offices. The paper, along with Koha Ditore and Zeri, received warnings from the Information Ministry that it had violated the law. The latter papers, though not closed, were threatened with closure should they continue what the government claims are incitements to ethnic hatred. In the words of the Information Ministry, Koha Ditore and Zeri were "stirring up terrorism and calling for the violent overthrow of the constitutional order." Until recently, the Albanian-language newspapers in Kosovo were less fettered than their counterparts in Serbia proper. Meanwhile, the Serbian government removed the editor of Ekonomika Politika (Economic Politics), a paper advocating liberal economic policies which was nationalized last month. The current editor, Milos Markovic, predicted most of the paper's staff would reject the new arrangement, closing the paper.

EXTRACTION FORCE. The extraction force based in Macedonia is now at roughly two-thirds' projected strength, with some 1,200 of 1,800 troops having deployed in Macedonia, where the force is to remain on standby should the Kosovo Verification Mission require rescue. However, the force is apparently insufficient for anything more than retrieving individual verifiers or small groups in trouble. The force, though approved by NATO, was formed without U.S. participation through the European security and defense initiative. Should the force need to pursue incursion into hostile territory, it will need robust back up from NATO. "If it came to a full extraction (of KVM verifiers) or an operation in a hostile environment, then we would require a lot more forces than are planned right now," said a NATO spokesman last Tuesday. William Walker, head of the KVM, had his unarmed bodyguards physically threatened by an intoxicated Serbian policeman and two colleagues on Saturday. Walker is prohibited from selecting armed bodyguards by local Serbian authorities. Walker now says he questions his safety and that of the other KVM verifiers.

STUDENT MARCH. Members of the Serbian student movement OTPOR ("Resistance") marched from Belgrade to the Vojvodina provincial capital, Novi Sad, some 45 miles away, where one of Serbia's three other universities is located. A crowd of more than one thousand welcomed the Thursday march, which involved 73 students from the University of Belgrade. An OTPOR cell in Novi Sad is now active. Last Tuesday, four OTPOR members were arrested in Belgrade without charges. According to the students, three were beaten before being released and the fourth, Srdja Popovic, was charged with cocaine possession.

MONTENEGRO. A Montenegrin parliamentary delegation visited the U.S. last week to draw attention to the current precarious position of the republic. Deputy Prime Minister Dragisa Burzan of the Democratic Party of Socialists told a U.S. Institute of Peace forum on Friday that Montenegro wanted to avoid conflict with Serbia for fear of sparking deep divisions in Montenegro society. 36 percent of the electorate voted for ex-president Momir Bulatovic, who lost in last year's presidential elections to Milo Djukanovic. However, he told questioners that should there be a Serbian attempt at a putsch in Montenegro, the republic's special police, which number some 8,000, plus regular police "could repel it." Montenegrins fear that federal
BOSNIA. The Peace Implementation Council, consisting of more than 40 countries, met in Madrid on December 15-16 to discuss the progress of Dayton implementation. The conference was in general agreement that High Representative Carlos Westendorp's position required the powers granted at last year's Bonn session, where he was invested with wide-ranging authority to impose solutions when entity or state-level institutions were not willing or able to resolve issues. Nikola Poplasen, President of the Bosnian Serb entity and head of its ultra-nationalist Serbian Radical Party, was almost alone in his dissent. The final report from the conference outlined general goals, such as shifting more responsibility onto the entities and state institutions for economic reform and privatization. But the report was criticized for containing contradictory messages. The report was not a solution, but a call for further debate and discussion. The two-year time frame was established for broadly defined objectives like refugee return, independent judicial bodies, and multiethnic cohabitation. It seemed to contradict messages for even the broadest range of donor nations, especially when aid funds were concerned. “International assistance can hardly be kept at the current high levels much longer,” said NATO Secretary-General Javier Solana. There was a recognition that SFOR would have to remain in Bosnia for the foreseeable future. The disappointing rate of return of refugees, especially to areas where they would not be in the ethnic majority, was seen as a clear failure. Senator Frank Launtenberg has criticized the wanting of a bar on aid to Serbia and the Bosnian Serb entity. Noting that they had not handled any indicted war criminals to the U.N. War Crimes Tribunal, Lautenberg called it “an unnecessary waiver.”

CROATIA. On Saturday, Croatian President Franjo Tudjman rejected criticism from U.S. Ambassador William Montgomery in relation to comments he had made earlier in the week that international NGOs, independent media, and human rights organizations were “spying” on Croatia. Tudjman also said, “We shall not allow anyone to treat us like a colony or some SFOR commander to send troops to Croatian territory,” adding before his military audience on February 17. It was the first time that the government had made such a statement. The government also said that it had rejected a proposal for the appointment of a special envoy to the United States. It was the first time that the government had made such a statement. The government also said that it had rejected a proposal for the appointment of a special envoy to the United States.

For information regarding PPC courses, contact:
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Canada B0S 1E0
Telephone: (902) 638-8011 ext. 109
Facsimile: (902) 638-8088
E-mail: registrar@ppc.cilnpeacekeeping.ns.ca
Internet: http://www.cilnpeacekeeping.ns.ca
# QUOTES OF THE WEEK

"Refugee return to minority areas are our priority for the coming months, for the coming two years... We must not allow ethnic cleansing to be rewarded."

- High Representative Carlos Westendorp, addressing the Bosnian Peace Implementation Council (BBC, 12/16/98).

"I saw a tired and demoralized population and a human rights catastrophe that is still unfolding. There is a strong pattern of contempt by the Milosevic regime for human rights and international law. Without respect for human rights, democracy and the rule of law, Serbia and the Federal Republic can only continue as pariahs throughout Europe."

- USA Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights Harold Koh, during a visit to Serbia (Reuters 12/18/98).

"I thought I was safe back in Germany. I didn't expect any problem when I went back... They turned me away and now we are locked-up in this hell. Nobody will tell us what will be happening next. They don't listen to me."

- Ebi Piveci, a Kosovo Albanian refugee now at a temporary shelter in Gyor, Hungary after leaving Germany to get his family out of Kosovo (London Sunday Times 12/20/98).
The Pearson Peacekeeping Centre from 22-25 June 1999 hosted the 5th Annual Meeting of the International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres. Members from 29 countries of the world came together to participate in the exchange of ideas and to learn from each other. The theme of this meeting was Human Rights. As the Geneva Conventions celebrates 50 years in existence, it was very fitting that the this was the focus for this year.

Peacekeeping research, education and training encompass issues ranging from interpersonal conflict resolution to post-war reconstruction and development. The over-arching "peacekeeping umbrella" that covers these issues allows us to incorporate the many topics such as human rights, into course curriculum.

In the light of the recent and ongoing experiences in Kosovo, we could be looking at a permanent change in the role of the military from mainly security and defence, with periodic assistance to civilian organizations, to that of a very significant and major player in all aspects of humanitarian assistance.

One might say that the military has become a quasi-humanitarian organization. Its members now find themselves having to deal with the flow of hundreds of thousands of refugees, organizing transportation, food and shelter and carrying out other tasks while concurrently having to carry out the traditional role of defending borders.

To be exact, calling this humanitarian assistance "a new role for the military" is not quite true. Peacekeeping forces have been involved in this type of assistance with many missions in the recent and not-so-recent past. We look to Bosnia as one example. During a speech last November to the Annual Meeting of the North Atlantic Assembly, Supreme Allied Commander Europe, General Wesley Clark said the military portion of the Dayton Agreement has been fulfilled and now it is time to focus on how the military might help in a more substantive manner with the civilian aspects of the agreement. He repeated those thoughts to the United States House of Representatives Armed Forces committee just a few months ago.

We see the effectiveness of the emerging role of the military working on an ever-increasing day-to-day basis with the vast number of civilian organizations in theatre. The military is rightly noted for its enormous and efficient planning and operational capabilities. As we continue to watch the situation in Kosovo, we will be able to witness, once again, this close relationship between the military and civilians. We will be able to assess its effectiveness and determine its long-term viability. We must remember that civilian humanitarian aid organizations with varying roles and of varying sizes will be in theatre before the military arrives and will be there when the military leaves. Close cooperation is essential.

This developing civil-military cooperation has an organizational structure that is quite unique. At one end there are the operational and tactical aspects of the mission. Although these are mainly military terms, civilians understand them to be areas where the actual "hands-on work" gets done. This is correct. The other end of the spectrum could be called civil-military relations (as opposed to cooperation). The players are the same (military and civilians), but subjects with which they deal are at the higher operational and strategic level of matters dealing with the mission.

In an ideal world, this relationship and cooperation would happen automatically and without any noticeable change between "switching gears." The years that led up to the end of the Cold War saw military training to be that of a strictly defensive and war-gaming nature. Soldiers were mainly preparing for war and only war - not the piecing back together the broken "collateral damage," as they are doing in Kosovo and Serbia.

Former United Nations Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld said that "peacekeeping is not a job for soldiers, but soldiers are the only ones who can do it." If this is true, and events of recent history tell us it is, the need for the military is still great - however, all military peacekeepers recognize the need to focus more on the humanitarian aspects of the mission.

A hope for the future of peacekeeping is that it will be based on the foundation of close cooperation and cordial relations between the military and civilians so that the only way to tell them apart would be the difference in "uniforms."
Haitian Rights Group Urges Caution on Road to Elections in Haiti

Although Haitian President Rene Preval formed a new government and appointed a new central election board (CEP) to lead Haiti to parliamentary and local elections aimed at ending a two-year political crisis, the threat to democracy, the rule of law and the protection of human rights in Haiti remains serious. The new appointments have not fundamentally changed any of the steps President Preval has taken over the last several months to concentrate political power in the executive and remove opposition from the legislature and local elected officials.

Therefore the National Coalition for Haitian Rights (NCHR) urges the international community—particularly the United States, the United Nations, the Organization of American States, the European Union, France and Canada—to move with caution as the new Haitian government seeks to obtain assistance for elections and normalize the flow of development aid. Assistance to the government for institutional and economic reform should be placed and remain on hold until democratic institutions—the parliament and elected local officials—have been restored. And election aid should be made conditional on the fulfillment of a clear set of tasks designed to assure open and fair voting with a high turnout and the participation of all political parties.

Background

When President Preval effectively closed the Haitian parliament and replaced elected mayors and local councils with presidential appointees as of January 11, Haiti’s government broke the bonds of constitutional legitimacy which had held throughout a two-year old political standoff between parties and individuals vying for control of the state. The President proceeded to rule by decree, concentrating executive and legislative power in his office and reducing institutional sources of opposition. NCHR condemned this unconstitutional and anti-democratic abuse of power by the executive and called for the immediate restoration of the parliament and the development of a plan to guarantee full and fair parliamentary and local elections in 1999 and the presidential election in 2000.

Throughout the two-year crisis, NCHR has urged Haitian political leaders and parties to resolve personal and political differences through democratic, not authoritarian, means. The development and maintenance of functioning democratic institutions—particularly a vigorous parliament, elected local officials, and a credible judicial system to check executive abuse of power—is essential to assure the protection of the human rights of Haitian citizens.

Consequently, the recent moves away from democratic governance have posed the most serious human rights challenge to Haitian institutions since the then-President Aristide’s return at the end of 1994.

While the appointment of a new government and an electoral board are small steps forward, NCHR emphasizes that the new cabinet and election board are constitutionally questionable, appointed (and thus removable) by a president ruling by decree. If these developments are to lead to a resolution, rather than a deepening of the present crisis, Haitian political and civil societies and members of the international community must work together to bring about new elections with all due speed.

1. President Preval, Prime Minister Alexis, the new cabinet of ministers and the Espace de Concertacion and other political parties must work with existing members of the legislature to restore a functioning parliament immediately. It will take several months to organize serious elections and the most effective way to ensure that they are organized fully and fairly is to provide for oversight by a representative legislative body.
2. The new government must establish a modest work agenda for the transition period leading up to elections. That agenda should be limited to: a. Reestablishing functioning bureaucracies in each of the ministries, most of which have been effectively inoperative during the two-year crisis; b. Working to restore a climate of security in the country; and c. Supporting the efforts of the CEP to organize elections.

The CEP must focus its efforts on building an elections administration staffed by highly qualified employees whose integrity and professional skills are above reproach. The CEP’s goal must be to avoid the fate of the elections in 1995 and 1997, which were terribly disorganized and marked by widespread fraud, and seek to replicate the success of Haiti’s first successful democratic election in 1990. The new electoral board should also broaden its representation at the regional and local levels to incorporate representatives from across the spectrum of political parties.

A non-governmental elections oversight commission should be established consisting of representatives from human rights and other civil society organizations to serve as an independent source of information on the performance of the electoral board from the beginning of its work. It makes no sense to organize and deploy domestic and international monitors at the time elections take place if the organization of the elections is deeply flawed from the very beginning.

International donors—particularly the United States, the European Union, France, Canada and the United Nations—should freeze all non-humanitarian and non-civil society aid to the Haitian government until the crisis is fully resolved, full and fair elections take place and democratic institutions are restored. The new government should be viewed as transitional only—it has no constitutional legitimacy to
The International Human Rights Trust in association with
The Humanitarianism and War Project Human Rights in
Humanitarian Action:
An Independent Policy Research Initiative of Interest to
the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
and Related UN Agencies

The aim of the research is to examine the nature and extent
to which human rights are integrated into the work of selected
UN agencies and departments. It will provide an illustrative
inventory and analysis of human rights in the current work
of a sample of the main operational UN actors: UNICEF,
HCR, UNDP and WFP. In addition, as they are frequently
elements of the emergency context and key actors
themselves, the research will also explore the nature and
to extent of human rights approaches in the work of DPA,
DPKO and OCHA as well as in the relationships among
them. The current and potential roles of OHCHR in
supporting the integration of human rights system-wide will
be explored by examining the interaction between that Office
and the seven actors identified.

Research will include consultations with officials in the
headquarters of each of these agencies to identify the
approaches being taken to integrating human rights in their
work concerning three component elements: policy;
operations; and support functions. In each case, creative
and interactive field-level examples will be particularly
sought.

The research builds on an OHCHR report prepared for
ECOSOC in July 1998 which offers a preliminary assessment
of the state of integrating human rights within the UN system.
The work will provide an assessment which is more
evaluative, if more selective, than how human rights are
currently reflected in some activities of that system. It will
also frame a more specific agenda for action which may be
considered by the OHCHR and others concerned.

This a collaborative effort between the International
Human Rights Trust and the Humanitarianism and War
Project, independent undertakings based in Dublin (Ireland)
and based at the Thomas J. Watson Jr. Institute for
International Studies Brown University (Rhode Island, USA),
respectively. The High Commissioner for Human Rights has
expressed interest in its outcome.

Consultations will take place in New York, Geneva and
Rome during March-September. The report will be published
as part of the Watson Institute’s Occasional Paper series in
October 1999, shared with the agencies consulted and a
wider family of interested organisations, and placed in the
public domain by the Trust and the Project.

Author and principal researcher: Karen Kenny
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Impact of the Eight-Year Sanctions War on the People of Iraq

Russia Seeks End To Iraq Sanctions
(5/14/99)

"UNITED NATIONS (AP) — In a new round of negotiations to draft a new U.N. policy for Baghdad, Russia, China and France suggested Wednesday that the Security Council suspend sanctions on Iraq once a new arms monitoring system is in place. The United States immediately rejected the proposal and said it would instead consider an alternative draft resolution submitted Tuesday by Britain and the Netherlands which calls for foreign investment in Iraq's oil sector after U.N. arms inspections resume."

The following are quotes from UN Reports:

"The increase in mortality reported in public hospitals for children under five years of age (an excess of some 40,000 deaths yearly compared with 1989) is mainly due to diarrhea, pneumonia and malnutrition. In those over five years of age, the increase (an excess of some 50,000 deaths yearly compared with 1989) is associated with heart disease, hypertension, diabetes, cancer, liver or kidney diseases. Approximately 250 people die every day in Iraq due to the effect of the sanctions. UNICEF, April 1998"

"The Oil-for-Food plan has not yet resulted in adequate protection of Iraq's children from malnutrition/disease. Those children spared from death continue to remain deprived of essentials rights addressed in the Convention of Rights of the Child." UNICEF, April 1998

Seven years after the imposition of the blockade on the people of Iraq, more than 1.2 million people, including 750,000 children below the age of five, have died because of the scarcity of food and medicine. *Verified by the UN, June 1997

"32 percent of children under five, some 960,000 children are chronically malnourished — a rise of 72 percent since 1991. Almost one quarter (23%) are underweight — twice as high as the levels found in neighboring Jordan or Turkey." UNICEF, November 1997

"There is no sign of any improvement since Security Council Resolution 986/117 ["Oil for Food"] came into force." UNICEF, November 1997

"One out of every four Iraqi infants is malnourished. * Chronic malnutrition among children under five has reached 27.5%. After a child reaches two or three years of age, chronic malnutrition is difficult to reverse and damage on the child's development is likely to be permanent." UNICEF and World Food Programme (WFP), May 1997

"Iraq's health system is close to collapse because medicines and other life-saving supplies scheduled for importation under the 'oil-for-food' deal have not arrived. * Government drug warehouses and pharmacies have few stocks of medicines and medical supplies. The consequences of this situation are causing a near-breakdown of the health care system, which is reeling under the pressure of being deprived of medicine, other basic supplies and spare parts." World Health Organizations (WHO), February 1997

"4,500 children under the age of five are dying each month from hunger and disease. * The situation is disastrous for children. Many are living on the very margin of survival." UNICEF, October 1996

"Since the onset of sanctions, there has been a six-fold increase in the mortality rate for children under five and the majority of the country's population has been on a semi-starvation diet." WHO, March 1996

"More than one million Iraqis have died — 567,000 of them children as a direct consequence of economic sanctions. As many as 12% of the children surveyed in Baghdad are wasted, 28% stunted and 29% underweight." UN FAO, December 1995.

"Famine threatens four million people in sanctions-hit Iraq — one fifth of the population — following a poor grain harvest...The human situation is deteriorating. Living conditions are precarious and are at pre-famine levels for at least four million people. * The deterioration in nutritional status of children is reflected in the significant increase of child mortality, which has risen nearly fivefold since 1990." UN FAO, September 1995

"Alarming food shortages are causing irreparable damage to an entire generation of Iraqi children." UN FAO and WFP, September 1995

"Sanctions are inhibiting the importation of spare parts, chemicals, reagents, and the means of transportation required to provide water and sanitation services to the civilian population of Iraq. * What has become increasingly clear is that no significant movement towards food security can be achieved so long as the embargo remains in place. All vital contributors to food availability — agricultural production, importation of foodstuffs, economic stability and income generation, are dependent on Iraq's ability to purchase and import those items vital to the survival of the civilian population." UNICEF, 1995

Submitted by: Cathy Case

Visit our Web Site: http://www.cdrpeacekeeping.ns.ca/acute.htm
21 May 1999
The Hague Appeal for Peace Program
International Humanitarian and Human
Rights Law and Institutions
Session Report

Development of Training for
Human Rights and
International Humanitarian
Law within Complex
Emergencies, Including
Peacemaking, Peacebuilding
and Peacekeeping

Summary and Main Recommendations

The session examined the current training issues within complex emergencies for the civilian, military and civilian police organizations. In particular, the questions were raised concerning what training is required, what organizations should be targeted, how and when. Also, what implementation and coordinating mechanisms are required.

In the opening remarks the panelists described, in general, the responsibilities of the two principal organizations (ICRC and UNHCHR) that in an emergency operation work in partnership with various civilian and military components and to what extent IHL and HR are applicable as well as mechanisms for implementations of these two interconnected sets of laws. Examples were given of well coordinated military training in IHL and HR, but experiences from actual HR observer missions also indicated that substantive gaps exist in the content of training regarding HR. The presentations and following discussions emphasized the requirement for improved training and establishment of an institutional training structure. The need for mission personnel to learn and understand the mandate of the actual mission was emphasized as well as the need for awareness of local cultural particularities and of operational partners in the mission area. From the small group discussion summaries it also became obvious that the distinction between HR and IHL has to be explained, and that there is a great deal of misunderstanding in regard to the applications of the two areas of law. The value of drawing upon specialized field knowledge to ensure that e.g. HR workers were aided by knowing applicable laws, local culture, language etc. was stressed. After the initial remarks and in order to maximize the debate, the audience was split into three groups. Minutes of this discussion are to be found under para 3.

Synopsis

After the session the expert panelists analyzed the various issues previously discussed and agreed upon the following:

• Training has to be further developed and institutionalized not only for personnel involved in emergency operations but also to a certain extent should be expanded to selected elements from the conflicting parties and the local/affected population. The two main concerned organizations (ICRC and UNHCHR) have the major responsibilities to ensure the coherence of the content of such a training. In order to facilitate training ICRC and UNHCHR should encourage existing and future regional/national centers to form a coalition with one organization as a lead organization and as such serve as a focal point in implementing such regional training programs. Since HR and IHL have different manners of implementation it is necessary that ICRC and UNHCHR assist in identifying the principal target groups within complex emergency operations. In response to this need it might be necessary to reach out to concerned Governments and UN organs and more distinctly explain how to apply HR and IHL principles in different situations.

• Involvement in complex emergencies requires pre-arrival training but in-country training should be seen as a necessary complement. Such a training will also take into account local circumstances. In regard to pre-arrival training military and civilian police institutions organizations should make appropriate use of the existing training structure and expertise within the UN system (e.g. Department of Peacekeeping Operations) which in coordination with ICRC and UNHCHR should play a leadership role in developing training programs for HR and IHL within complex emergencies. Human rights officers likely to be involved in complex emergencies may as well benefit from such a training program but might preferably relay more on existing regional HR organizations. The possible use of course instructions through distance learning should be examined. In-country training for peacekeeping forces and other similar missions should include, under the head of the mission, an (HL/HR Component to ensure skills in the different applications of the two areas of laws as well as full adherence to given mandates. The component should be divided in two sections, one dealing with IHL and the other with HR although noting the links between the two fields. Such a component and particularly its HR section may later through training, education and information contribute to building the structures of concerned society respectful of HR and to preventing violations.

• The contents of training may be further elaborated.

Existing documentation used in training is good although the question of effective dissemination and implementation is of general concern.

• In addition the following points ought to be addressed in order to improve training:
  • Maintain and exercise impartiality in IHL and HR
  • Improved skills for civilian personnel in addressing complex emergencies in regard to

Continued on page 6
understanding/knowledge of the actual situation, mandate, the need for impartiality, security and skills in practicalities when working in the field.

- Training should encompass elements such as code of conduct, rules of engagement (military forces) and how to identify co-operating partners.
- Training in various methods and techniques of investigation as well as methodological skill in e.g. interviewing should be more emphasized. This training should also include strategies and steps for protecting witnesses.
- Development of a model for monitoring technique such as ways and means to observe and report violations of IHL and HR.
- For HR officers improved awareness and skills in economic, social and cultural rights are needed. Since military personnel by the nature of their mission are more concerned with IHL, they sometimes lack the understanding of its adherence to HR. Should be better accentuated.
- The existing reporting system within emergency operations was discussed. It was a common understanding that existing channels, when properly used, work reasonably well but there is room for improvement. Such an improvement should include an awareness that violations of HR or IHL should only be reported through appropriate channels and that a strict impartiality should be observed in order to ensure the objectivity of the report.

Discussions

After the introduction, the audience was split into three working groups and the conclusions of each group were presented in the plenary. In general the following points were made:

- The need for field staff to understand HR and the IHL rules applicable to the terriritories in which they are working.
- The need for training for HR officers, civilian police, and civilians working in operations.
- Weaknesses in existing training programs including a lack of in-service training and skill-building for working within complex emergencies, as well as substantive gaps in training content for HR workers in the field.
- Cases in which inexperienced HR workers and civilian police did not adequately protect witnesses.
- The need for training to include not only military and police expertise but input from other component organizations as well.
- Concern was expressed about giving legitimacy to rebel forces. When dealing with non-state parties (de facto forces — DFF) peacekeepers may wish to persuade that it is in the long term interest of DFF leaders to use international rules for HR and IHL as a guide for appropriate conduct and cooperation of their forces, even if these rules may not always strictly apply to non-state actors. At the same time it is important to make sure that the international peacekeeping force does not act in a way that may change the legal status of a local de facto ruling force.
- The lack of coordination and burden sharing between civilian organizations and military was a concern among the audience. Civilians and military have different culture but it is important to work for partnership and joint training. Proposal for a better structure and integration.
- Having different organizations and different interpretations of the overall mandate is a challenge. From the audience it was stressed the importance to ensure unity through effective coordination in operations in which various organizations are deployed in tandem. Therefore, definition of mandates and functions as well as an integrated HR and IHL training is a need in peacekeeping preparations. Likewise important is that such a training should include awareness of the conflict, local culture, language, etc.
- Use of local people from the actual area where HR workers were aided by knowing applicable laws, culture, language, etc. is a key to ensure that there is no bias or perception of bias as a result relying on advice from one local group.
- With its small budget how can ICRC be a guardian of IHL, as it claims to be, asked one audience member. Burden sharing with existing intergovernmental HR organizations and NGOs is on the agenda.
- Prevention is important part of the HR work.

Plan of Action

The structure and development of serious proposals are, at this stage, not possible. Too many unknown factors exist. Capacities and willingness of existing organizations must be further examined. Costs and other necessary resources required to be estimated and identified. Political and administrative sensitiveness are other unforeseen factors. However, after consultation with several panel members, the session chair suggests the following plan of action to build on the discussions conducted during the Hague workshop.

It is proposed that a working group should be established with representation from ICRC (Legal Division), UNCHR (OHCHR), UN (LO and DPKO) and NGOs (Coalition for an International Criminal Court).

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"Human Agony in Sudan Can’t Be Ignored"

The ongoing catastrophe in Sudan stands as the greatest humanitarian crisis in the world today. There are no exceptions. An amplifying paraphrase needn’t be added. Sudan, geographically largest of African nations, bears this ghastly distinction with terrible clarity.

Numbers tell only part of the story, but they are sufficient for the moment. A carefully assembled set of data from the United States’ Committee for Refugees shows that almost two million human beings have perished in the most recent phase of Sudan’s ongoing civil war. As many as five million refugees have been created, making the refugee problem alone the greatest of its kind in the world.

At the height of last summer’s famine, Doctors Without Borders estimates that well over two million more human beings, mainly children, were at risk of starvation. The catastrophe continues: famine, epidemic disease, human enslavement, and scorched earth warfare remain defining features of the landscape in the south, where civil war has been so devastatingly concentrated.

Within Washington, all who care about Sudan know that the key decisions about what sort of priority to give this crisis long ago left the desk of Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Susan Rice. Certainly she, the Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, and Samuel Berger of the National Security Council, should have spoken out forcefully by now.

But only the President can make of Sudan something other than the “invisible war.” Sadly, as in the case of the Rwandan genocide, Clinton seems determined to put the most compelling of human issues into an unyielding political calculus. Basking in the dubious glow of “Balkan victory,” he seems content to allow American foreign policy priorities to be determined solely by ethnic familiarity and economic importance.

Africa, cursed in the main with the greatest form of poverty, geopolitical incoherence, is also burdened by the fact that there are too many faces that look too unlike Kosovars.

Certainly President Clinton has had his opportunities to speak out. Last February, well before the outbreak of hostilities in Kosovo, he had the perfect occasion on which to highlight Sudan’s agony in his much-touted foreign policy address in San Francisco. What did we hear? Nothing.

This is not surprising, given the misconceived US cruise-missile attack President Clinton ordered a year ago on the Al Shifa pharmaceutical factory in Khartoum, capital of Sudan. All evidence now suggests that this was an egregious intelligence error. And rather than admit that this spasm of foreign “policy,” supposedly directed at Khartoum’s support for world terrorism, was misguided, President Clinton and his advisors have silently stone-walled, and thereby concealed the fact they have ended whatever chances the US had of playing a central role in the tempestuous peace process.

But peace, a just peace, is the only hope for this torn nation. Because of President Clinton’s silence on Sudan, Americans remain disturbingly unaware of both the vast dimensions of this human disaster and the urgent needs of the peace process. Though we as a country have heard much about Serbian depredations in Kosovo, we have yet to hear from the White House anything that brings appropriate attention to a humanitarian crisis that dwarfs in all measurable ways the suffering in all the recent Balkan conflicts.

The only question that remains, then, is whether Americans will speak out against such brutal callousness. If we know the scale of suffering in Sudan, and if we know that this suffering will end only with a just peace, how can we accept the President’s legacy of silence?

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August 12, 1999
Marked the 50th Anniversary
of Geneva Conventions

The Geneva Conventions, which established International Humanitarian Law (IHL) to protect civilians and prisoners of war in times of conflict. The Conventions and protocols remain a central organizing idea for related initiatives, such as the landmine ban, the Superfluous Injury and Unnecessary Suffering Initiative (SIRUS), and emerging efforts to address the changing form of conflict as mercenaries, small arms, and weapons of mass destruction proliferate. According to the Geneva Conventions:

"Attacks must be made solely against military targets. Parties to a conflict must distinguish between civilians and combatants, and civilians may not be attacked. Weapons and methods of warfare likely to cause unnecessary loss or excessive suffering, or severe or long-term damage to the environment may not be used."
Secretariat Report to the 5th Annual Meeting of the International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres

General
Over the past year, the IAPTC secretariat has been involved in a number of activities arising from last year's meeting and the organization of the 5th Annual Meeting hosted by the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre.

Membership
As knowledge of the IAPTC spreads, and new organizations are created that deal with peacekeeping (in all aspects) we have added a number of new members to the existing membership. The current membership is 429 from 77 countries.

Future Meetings
During the 4th Annual Meeting held in Oslo, Norway and hosted by the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NIPI), it was decided that the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre (PPC) would host the 5th Annual Meeting in Nova Scotia, Canada and that the 6th Annual Meeting will be hosted by ACCORD and held in South Africa in the year 2000.

IAPTC Website
As was promised at last year's meeting, the webpage has been updated and made more "user friendly" and contains the latest issue of the Newsletter. Any comments or suggestions are most welcome.

Professional Data Base
Progress has been achieved in compiling a database of persons who are knowledgeable in various aspects of peacekeeping and who may be interested in being guest speakers, directing staff, researchers, etc. at other organizations. Interested people who have not already become part of the database are encouraged to do so.

Newsletter
The secretariat has the goal of publishing the newsletter three times per year. The latest issue was in January of this year. Christine Dodge has assumed responsibility as the editor. Anyone with contributions is asked to send them to the secretariat via fax or email.

Secretariat Matters
Alex Morrison and Christine Dodge continue to act as the secretariat for the IAPTC. Acknowledging the size of the secretariat we have enjoyed success with various projects. We were very pleased to find out that the IAPTC has become known around the world through the Partnership for Peace Information Management System (PIMS). There will be a briefing from this organization during this annual meeting and the various organizations will be presented with new methods for the exchange of information.

With the ever-changing roles of today's peacekeeping missions, the role of the IAPTC has the potential to make a substantial contribution. For example, the International Civilian Police Training Guide presented to the IATPC meeting by Colonel Mike Drzadic from National Defence University in Washington, DC presents a new opportunity for IAPTC.

5th Annual Meeting of the International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres
22-25 June 1999
Pearson Peacekeeping Centre, Nova Scotia, Canada
Summary Record of the
5th Annual General Meeting, 25 June 1999

The 5th Annual General meeting of the International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres was held Friday, 25 June 1999. The meeting was called to order by Christine Dodge, Secretariat Co-Director.

The agenda was adopted as presented and the items were discussed in the order listed.

Item two: The secretariat report — it was read and accepted.

Item three: The 6th Annual Conference in 2000. A presentation by Kwizi Mngqibisa from ACCORD, South Africa, was given and accepted in principle. The theme will be “Regional Cooperation and Partnerships for Peacekeeping Training.” The dates are 12-16 June 2000. It was generally agreed that more time be allotted for the Military Committee and other functional committees to meet prior to the Annual Conference.

Item four: Membership committee. The desire to increase the membership of the IAPTC was raised and it was agreed that instead of creating a committee for this function, each member would attempt to secure new members.

Item five: Other functional committees. The Military Committee is the only committee that has been formed as part of the IAPTC. There were no suggestions that there is a need for any further committees to be established. If there is interest, please notify the Secretariat. The issue of membership fees was mentioned. At this particular time there is no established fee for membership to the IAPTC. It was agreed that the matter would placed on the agenda for the 2000 AGM.

Item six: Professional database and its viability. In past meetings it was asked of the secretariat to create this database for the purpose of compiling a list of persons who are knowledgeable in various aspects of peacekeeping and who would be interested in being guest speakers, directing staff or researchers with other organizations. Very few people have registered for the database. It was decided to put the project on hold but to make use of the existing mailing list for such information as may be required.

Item seven: Publications. Colonel Mike Dziendzi of National Defense University, Washington, DC, presented the IAPTC with a document entitled International Civilian Police Training Guide. It has been compiled from several individual and conference sources and is now ready for distribution. It was agreed that this would be the first publication of the IAPTC. It will be made available at no cost via the IAPTC homepage as a version that can be printed and reproduced locally. The Canadian Peacekeeping Press (the publishing arm of the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre) has agreed to publish a version that will be available at a small cost for those who wish to have a booklet style hard copy for training and reference purposes.

Item eight: UNDPKO certification. In a short presentation Colonel Derick, from UNDPKO outlined a proposal in which peacekeeping training centres that wish to participate in training projects with UNDPKO would agree to meet certain standards that would be recognized by the United Nations. He will work with the IAPTC on refinement of the idea and implementation. There will be an outline of this proposal in the next issue of the IAPTC Newsletter.

Item nine: Articles of Association. It was agreed during last years meeting that the IAPTC needed to have Articles of Association. A draft set was circulated to members and agreed at this meeting. The Articles of Association will also be available from the IAPTC homepage.

Item ten: 7th Annual Conference for the year 2001. There was a suggestion that Malaysia might host. Colonel Derick stated that he would contact the Malaysian.

Dr. Kamel Abu-Jaber, President of the Jordan Institute of Diplomacy offered to host the meeting in 2002 in Amman.

With no other business being raised, the meeting was adjourned by thanking all who attended and participated.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
PEACEKEEPING TRAINING CENTRES

Dedicated to the
Achievement of Excellence

Secretariat Directors:
Alex Morrison and Christine Dodge

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On June 5, 1999, in the house of the officers of the Ukrainian army, a solemn assembly was held titled the 'Day of Journalism'. Taking part in the meeting was the Minister of Defence of the Ukraine General of Army Oleksandr Kuzmuk, the Head of Administration Ministry of Defence General Tkachov, Press Department Chief of the Ministry of Defence Colonel Nagorianski, and other chiefs of information agencies, newspapers and magazines of the Ministry of Defence. The Minister of Defence, General Army O. Kuzmuk, was informed of the position of the Ministry of Defence on reforming the army and on activities concerning the observance of international agreements and conventions. The co-ordinator of the Ukrainian Campaign to Ban Landmines, Yuri Donskoy, informed the Minister of Defence of the activities by the Ukrainian Peacekeepers Association together with the Ukrainian and International Campaign to Ban Landmines and presented all participants at the meeting with the first Report of the Landmine Monitor. Yuri Donskoy also personally presented the Minister with the first Report of the Landmine Monitor. In response, the Minister of Defence thanked Mr. Yuri Donskoy for the participation of the UPVA in the Campaign and said that it was very important to have new development which is favourable for the Ukrainian Armed Forces partnership program and to foster communication with foreign organisations such as the ICBL.

Submitted by:
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Some Caucasian History, Records and Resources

The Caucasus mountains are the highest in Europe. This region has a very ancient history and some consider it holy ground. Armenia was the first Christian country. Georgia's Orthodox tradition predates Kievan Christianity — which existed until the Mongol hordes sacked Kiev in the 14th century. The Muscovy traditions are much younger developing only after the Mongol Yoke in the 15-16th centuries.

Between the Black Sea and Caspian Sea, the Caucasian lands have had stable populations from time immemorial similar in numbers to the Nile Delta. Chechen historians have stories for instance about the voyage of the Argonauts from Greece.

According to recent Chechen guests in Canada they have Celtic roots (from Stone Age Europe) and their name in their own language means "Children of Noah." They are familiar with the Epic of Gilgamesh on which the Biblical story is based. According to the legend, Gilgamesh went on a long journey to find the wise and venerable Utnapishtim (Noah). There may be linkages with the ancient Hurrian people.

There are several resources about this historic region if currently overshadowed by the most recent Russian assault and its many grievous consequences. Russians have on several occasions in the last 200 years stolen and otherwise destroyed the cultural artefacts and libraries of the Chechen people.

A small inventory of books, papers and documents are available on request. Several people in Canada have visited the region, written reports, etc.

The Chechnya List is available both for email subscription: send - subscribe chechnya Name Surname to - listserv@pgs.ca

or it is WWW readable and searchable at http://www.pgs.ca/archives/chechnya.html

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International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres

The IA$PTC Internet Link will include a list of links to other related sites. These are useful for research purposes and provide members and other interested parties with an opportunity to broaden their contacts. If you are aware of any other websites or e-mail addresses, please contact the Secretariat and we will add them to our list.

Listed here are some sites which we will be adding electronically to our IA$PTC Internet Link:

IAP$TC Website:
http://www.cdnpeacekeeping.nsc.ca/ia$ptc.htm
Peacekeeping Materials, Canadian Peacekeeping:
http://www.islan$einet.com/edu/cpva/itm
Center for Defense Information:
http://www.ndc.org
CD$I bibliographies:
http://www.cdi.org/issues/pkde
Commission on Global Governance:
http://www.cgg/cn
George Mason POPP:
http://www.rahph.gmu.edu/cdp/poppe$e/model.html
Peacekeeping '96:
http://www.baxter.net/peacekeeping
Peacekeeping Veterans Page:
http://www.islan$einet.com/edu/cpva.htm
University of Minnesota:
http://www.umn.edu/humanr
International Peacekeeping News:
http://www.cs.colorado.edu/dfax/lnw/

Institutes

Canadian Institute of Strategic Studies:
http://www.ciss.ca
Univ of Colorado:
http://csf.colorado.edu/dfax/lnw/
CSIS:
http://www.csis.org/
CSL:
http://www.carlsie.army.mil/usasel/
CSS:
http://www.vuw.ac.nz/css/
Diplomatic History:
http://www.word.ucd.edu/saramtal/historian.html
George Mason University:
http://www.gmu.edu
Hoover:
http://hoover.stanford.edu/
IA$PTC:
http://www.cdnpeacekeeping.nsc.ca/ia$ptc.htm
IN$I:
http://www.ndu.edu/lin$e
IN$I (UK):
http://www.fsk.ethz.ch/d-reok/fsk/iss/issihome.html
Jaffe Center:
http://www.tau.ac.il/ji$es
Lester B. Pearson Canadian International Peacekeeping Training Centre:
http://www.cdnpeacekeeping.nsc.ca
New Zealand Centre of Strategic Studies:
http://www.vn/$oc.nz/ocs/
SIPRI:
http://www.sipri.se
Stimson Center:
http://www.stimson.org/pub/stimson/index.htm
US$P:
http://willof.sju.edu/peace/us$p.htm
Yale Un$e Un$n Scholars:
http://www.library.yale.edu/unv/unihome.htm

US Military Sites

Bosnia Site:
http://www.ctlc.dia.mil/bosna
DIA:
http://www.dia.mil/
Defensa Link:
http://www.ctlc.dia.mil/30/defenselink/
P$K:
http://carlistse-www.army.mil/usasc/cpva/p$k/

Other US Government Sites

State Department:
http://dsfan.lib.ucr.edu/dsfan.html
OFDA-Rwanda:
http://www.intac.com/pubservice/rwanda
USAI$I:
http://www.info.usaid.gov
USUN:

International Organizations

NATO:
http://www.nato.int/
QAS:
http://www.oas.org
UNDP:
http://www.undp.org/unidos.html
UN Materials:
http://www.yahoo.com/government/International Organizations
UNHCR:
http://www.unhcr.org/unhcr
UN Publications:
http://www.un.org
OSCE:
http://www.osce.org
CID$I:
http://dodi-cdia.gc.ca/
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) website:
http://www.icrc.org

African Sites

Africa Conferences:
http://www.h-net.msu.edu/africa/papers/index.html
Africa Information Service:
http://www.marxinc.com
Africa News Service:
http://www.zfnnews.org/ans
Africa Publishers HP:
http://www.apc.mediatech/publish/
ASA Home Page:
http://www.sas.edu/African Studies/Home Page/ASA
MSU African Studies Center:
http://www.egr.msu.edu/13SF/AFICanStudies/
PADIS (Ardis Ababa):
http://www.sas.edu/African Studies/Padis/menu padnews
South Africa Star/Time$es:
http://www.satimes.press.net/

Veterans' Associations

Austrian Blue Helmet Assn:
http://members.eunet.at/vaeb/
Swedish Assn:
http://home6.equinet.se/~w-03624/
Peacekeepers Homepage (Canada):
http://peacekeeperkos.net/
Canadian Veterans Assn:
http://www.antibe.com/~duke/cpva.htm
Norway Veteran Net$:
http://home.sol.no/~fjalg/fo/veteranet/index2.html
Articles of Association
The International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres

Drafted for consideration at the 5th Annual Meeting held at the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre, Cornwallis Park, Nova Scotia 23-25 June 1999

I. Name and Purpose

A. The International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres is an open and voluntary association of individuals, centres, institutions and programmes dealing with peacekeeping research, education and training.

B. The IAPTC promotes better understanding of peacekeeping, its goals, objectives and of the methods used in training for peacekeeping operations of all types. It will broaden contacts between and among various international organizations, peacekeeping training centres and institutions, Universities and other interested groups, thus leading to more effective peacekeeping.

II. Membership

A. Membership is open to individuals, agencies and organizations engaged in peacekeeping research, education and training.

III. Meeting of Association Members

A. Resolutions of the Annual General Meeting and any special meeting of the members of the Association shall constitute the expression of the will of the members and shall establish policies to be implemented by the Executive Committee, and the Secretariat Directors.

B. The membership of the Association shall hold an Annual General Meeting at the time of the Annual Conference. All action at the Annual General Meeting shall be by majority of those present and eligible, except in the case of amendments to the By-laws, which will be subject to the provisions of Article VII.

IV. Nominations and Elections

A. At the Annual General Meeting, members will choose a President-elect who will be the lead official of the two-year hence hosting organization.

V. Committees of the Association

The implementation of the Association’s programme, in accordance with the decisions of the Annual General Meeting, shall be the responsibility of the Executive Committee, such other committees and working groups that the Executive Committee shall deem necessary or appropriate to carry out its responsibilities.

A. The responsibilities of the Executive Committee shall be:

1. To recommend to the Annual General Meeting themes for future meetings;

2. To keep members of the Association fully informed of programme activities;

3. To oversee the operations of the Secretariat Directors and the implementation of the Association’s programme and budget;

E. The Secretariat Directors shall be responsible for the continuing operation of the IAPTC under the guidance of the Executive Committee.
4. To appoint those committees and working groups that are necessary to implement the Association’s programme and to receive their reports as requested by the Executive Committee; and

5. To advance the status and membership of the IAPTC

VI. The Secretariat

A. The Secretariat will be headed by the Secretariat Directors.

VII. Host Organization Responsibility

The organization hosting the Annual Conference shall be responsible for all aspects of the meeting and shall follow the theme set out at an Annual General Meeting.

VIII. Amendments

Amendments to these Articles of Association may be proposed by the Executive Committee or by 25 members on petition. Proposed amendments shall be presented to the next Annual General Meeting of the membership and shall be adopted if approved by two-thirds of the members present and voting. On recommendation of the Executive Committee, amendments may be submitted to all members by mailed ballot after discussion at the Annual General Meeting and be adopted if approved by two-thirds of the membership.

IX. Procedures

The Annual General Meeting shall follow procedures in accordance with the normal practices of parliamentary bodies.

X. Termination

In case of termination, the assets and obligations of the Association shall be dealt with in accordance with specific arrangements agreed with funding sources and the general provisions followed under law by the host institution.

The Lester B. Pearson
Canadian International Peacekeeping
Training Centre

Courses offered

C-01 INTERDISCIPLINARY COOPERATION:
The New Peacekeeping Partnership in Action
C-02 CREATING COMMON GROUND:
Peacekeeping Negotiation and Mediation
C-03 MYTHS AND REALITY:
The Legal Framework of Peacekeeping
C-04 THE HUMANITARIAN CHALLENGE:
Refugees and Displaced Persons
C-06 LIVE, MOVE, AND WORK:
Engineering and Technology in Peacekeeping
C-11 COOPERATION INTERDISCIPLINAIRE:
Le nouveau partenariat du maintien de la paix en action
C-12 THE HARD ROAD HOME:
Dismounting, Demobilization and Reintegration
C-16 'AS PASS ON THE SEAS...'
The Maritime Dimension of Peacekeeping
C-25 FREE AND EQUAL:
Human Rights in Modern Peacekeeping
C-26 LIBRES ET ÉGAUX:
Les droits de la personne et le maintien de la paix
C-46 TO SECURE THE PEACE:
Civil-Military Operations in Modern Peacekeeping
CX-77 THE CHANGING FACE OF PEACEKEEPING:
Modern Peace and Security Operations
CX-77 LE MAINTIEN DE LA PAIX,
UN CONCEPT EN ÉVOLUTION
C-99 ISSUES IN MODERN PEACEKEEPING:
The Advanced Courses
E-66 ELDERSHOSTEL:
Introduction to Modern Peacekeeping

For information regarding PPC courses, contact:

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Fax/phone: (902) 656-8686
E-mail: registrar@ppc.cdnpeacekeeping.ns.ca
Internet: http://www.cdnpeacekeeping.ns.ca
Action Centre La Faim Book, “The Geopolitics of Hunger”
“Using Hunger As a Weapon” (1999, Paris, http://www.pif-lib.com; or email info@pif-lib.org), reviews 11 country cases where hunger and death result from long-term armed conflict, trade sanctions and political standoffs. The international NGO, Action Against Hunger, draws together staff analyses on the social, political and historical dynamics of food crises in program areas including Sierra Leone, Iraq, Rwanda, Burundi, Sudan, Somalia, N. Korea, Afghanistan and Burma. ACF pinpoints the varying roadblocks to humanitarian aid. For example, in Burundi, the government authorities limit expatriate movement, civilian access to food and the maintenance of 24-hour nutrition rehabilitation centers. In Sudan, ACF was forced to leave by the rebel faction (SPLA) for researching the protracted malnutrition among the population who were taxed and forcibly recruited by the rebels; ACF also notes the disorganization of food aid in Sudan: “and is mused for political purposes,” “a significant proportion of aid and medicine goes straight to the soldiers.” In North Korea, as well, food resources are channeled to the govt and the military. In what ACF calls “extortion diplomacy” food aid donors bail out the financially bankrupt North Korean government. “As long as charitable organizations do not adopt a common line of conduct by refusing to play the regime’s game, the regime will play off rivalries — rivalries between NGOs and donors alike — so as to continue to receive aid, despite the often obscure use of food and medicine from the international community.”

Global Food Insecurity and “The Doubtful Green Revolution”
“Food for All for the 20th Century” by Gordon Conway (1998, Ithaca NY: Cornell Univ Press) offers one of the best, comprehensive and balanced explanations of food security trends worldwide, with a focus on food access by the poor. An excellent text for graduate courses in agriculture, rural development, and international nutrition. Based on crop genetic research supported by Rockefeller Foundation (of which Conway is now President) and the Ford Foundation, rice, wheat and maize Crop yields have trended upwards in much of Asia and Latin America. “The impact of the Green Revolution on hunger has been uneven. Among the urban poor the incidence and severity of under-nutrition have declined, particularly in China, and also among the rural poor who live in Green Revolution lands of East and South Asia, West Asia, North Africa and Latin America. In Sub-Saharan Africa both the proportion and numbers of undernourished has risen.” Blending text and graphs, Conway shows the growth of irrigated agriculture, threats to land quality (e.g. salting), the control of pests, the flow of nutrients in the farm system, and compares production and trade trends of different food groups.

In a later chapter he explains how humanitarian thinking about the dynamics of famine has evolved in recent decades. “The emphasis on access to food, rather than food production, produced a sea change in thinking about food security. Research in famine situations has revealed the complex ways in which people respond to adversity.” Conway argues that lack of local credit constrains most farmers and advocates local, self-managed credit groups. Conway concludes in calling for support for the International Agricultural Research Centers, and in the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR).

Practical Steps to Save Lives of the Malnourished are summarized, culling decades of field research, in the World Health Organization manual “Management of Severe Malnutrition: a Manual for Physicians and Other Sr Health Workers” (1999 Geneva: WHO), largely based on the work of Dr. Michael Golden of Aberdeen Scotland. The manual provides critical information that many clinicians trained in previous decades do not understand, including the fluid and electrolyte needs in severe malnutrition specifies modified oral rehydration solution to give to severely malnourished children, who are deficient in potassium and have abnormally high levels of sodium. It emphasizes the importance of frequent feeding and warmth throughout the night to mitigate against hypoglycemia and hypothermia. It explains the transition from initial feeding with frequent (every two hours) 75 kilocalorie per kilogram (child weight) per day mix to less frequent (four hourly) 100 kcal/kg mix. In early treatment, children respond to higher than previously-thought intake of minerals and electrolytes, whereas high protein intake is harmful. Guidance is also given on use of vitamin A, antibiotics, nase-gastric feeding and on management in refugee settings. The full text is available (in adobe format, or download) from: http://www.who.int/nut/Management.pdf.

“Feeding the 10 Billion: Plants and Population Growth” (LT Evans 1998 Cambridge Univ Press) takes a most unique looks at the population/food race, by charting it over the millennia, for example when the human population was only a few million persons 8,000 years ago, and into the recent past, as the human population surpassed first three billion, then four, then five, and how the world’s overall food production has kept pace. The author asks essential questions that have to do with whether or not the world will be able to continue to expand food production. Noting that over 90% of increases in food output during the last 30 years are accounted for by constant increase in yield (output per land under cultivation), the author suggests that there is still room for greater yield improvements in developing countries. Also, “as the key to higher yields and greater cropping intensity in developing countries, the further extension of irrigation is essential, but likely to be limited.”
August 1999 ICRC President Cornelio Sommerurg gave the following interview with The Humanitarian Times:

Q: What have the Geneva Conventions achieved in recent decades?

CS: "It is very difficult to assess the successes of the Geneva Conventions or of International Humanitarian Law since its failures are easily highlighted and publicized. It is an unfortunate fact that the successes of the Geneva Conventions are by definition invisible since no major event can back them up. The ICRC believes however that each time one of its delegates has access to a detainee somewhere in the world it is because the Geneva Conventions opened the way; and the ICRC assists and hopefully protects over 200,000 detainees each year. One can argue the same for family reunions and for all forms of medical and food assistance given again to hundreds of thousands of people each year. Finally, there is less and less distinction made by States from the perspective of International Humanitarian Law on the distinction between internal and international conflict."

Q: What additional treaties or conventions does ICRC view as needed?

CS: "Your question is a complex one because it suggests many different things. But essentially, the ICRC does not think that there is any need, today, for any revision to the Geneva Conventions and its Additional Protocols I and II of 1977. Indeed these treaties, ratified respectively by 188, 154 and 147 States contain the necessary humanitarian provisions to cover all conflict situations. There is not a violation committed today that is not specifically banned in the Geneva Conventions and the Protocols; there is no geographical or political montage that escapes their scope. The main problem lies in implementation. In this respect it is most regrettable that the United States of America stands out as the most glaring absence on the list of States having endorsed the two Additional Protocols (the USA is however signatory to the Geneva Conventions), we believe this is an absence that must be resolved as a matter of haste."

Q: How is ICRC changing as an institution?

CS: "I do not think that the identity of the ICRC, if you mean by that the institution's attachment to its fundamental principles of neutrality, impartiality, humanity and universality has changed. We do not think that the interest of the victims of today's and tomorrow's conflicts would be served by any departure from those principles. Instead, we have tried, over the past years, to find ways to better implement those principles in the field. This means taking into consideration the cultural differences, or should I say wealth, found on our planet and realizing that these cultural differences are in fact vital communication tools which we must absorb in order to continue our work. The key to the ICRC activities and successes, remains persuasion through dialogue. In that sense I believe we have become a richer, culturally speaking, organization."

"After (murders of ICRC staff in) Burundi and Novy Atagi (Chechnya), the ICRC had to review its security procedures and increase measures to safeguard the institution and its staff against any recurrence of such tragedies. But I want to make it perfectly clear that the ICRC was not rash in its decision to continue work in both those areas, it did not consciously decide to play a risky game with the lives of its delegates; the ICRC like the rest of the world was tragically confronted with a set of crimes devised by still unknown assailants though they knew they were striking a blow against humanity."

"The ICRC welcomes the creation of the International Criminal Court, though imperfect perhaps, as a step in the right direction, which is: no impunity for those responsible for war crimes, genocide and crimes against humanity, no matter how "big" or how "small" they are. More important though, the ICRC believes it is up to each State, each army, each authority, each fighter and for that matter each individual to do what is necessary to prevent and if needed, to alleviate, the suffering of others. It is in this sense that the ICRC, together with the City of Geneva and the Swiss Confederation, was proud to have presented to the world the Solemn Appeal of the 12th of August 1999, on the day of the fiftieth Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions: an attempt to rekindle and expand the humanitarian spirit that, in 1949 and before that in 1864, led to what is today the most comprehensive and universal treaty against acts of barbarism."

In honor of the 50th Anniversary, the new ICRC "People on War" project shares victims' own experiences: www.onwar.org. ICRC, which is a treaty-based international organization, exists outside the UN system. ICRC is the most active agency delivering aid and protection in the worst warzones, often well before the UN is able to come in. ICRC was the largest organization, by far, delivering famine aid all across Somalia during 1992, in the immediate aftermath of genocide in June 1994 in Rwanda, and more recently this past Spring in Kosovo.

DEBATE ON HUMANITARIAN POLICY, ACTION and LAW APPEARS in newly re-formatted "The International Review of the Red Cross," a quarterly journal published since 1869 by the ICRC. It now is meant for a larger audience.

Contact: review.eva@icrc.org
Upcoming Conference

SWISS FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
PRE-MISSION TRAINING COURSE
FOR HUMAN RIGHTS FIELD OFFICERS
FACT SHEET

The Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs has launched a new human rights program which provides an initial eight-day international "Pre-Mission Training Course for Human Rights Field Officers."

QUALIFICATIONS: Participants are expected to have already acquired a solid knowledge of the most important human rights instruments and systems, including the UN, Council of Europe, OSCE, African and Inter-American Systems. They should have an academic background, preferably in fields such as law, political or social sciences, history, or journalism. They are required to have five years' professional experience, of which at least two years should be in non-OECD countries, as well as be fluent in English. Participants from non-OECD countries are given priority, and their course participation is fully sponsored by the Swiss government.

SELECTION: One of the characteristics of the course is its elaborate selection process. Both Swiss and non-Swiss candidates must submit a self-evaluation in English and undergo a personal interview and a human rights multiple-choice test. Non-Swiss candidates have to write a letter of motivation as well as provide two letters of recommendation; Swiss applicants (only) must attend an assessment centre-like recruitment day.

PROGRAM: The program covers the whole range of human rights instruments and describes different human rights mandates. It also contextualizes international human rights law, and provides training in such skills as monitoring, gathering information, documenting human rights violations, interviewing witnesses and victims, conducting prison visits, writing reports, and observing demonstrations and trials. It goes into the question of maintaining contacts and negotiating with political players such as local authorities, NGOs, non-state entities, as well as giving an overview of the tools for technical co-operation and capacity building, and related subjects such as cultural sensitivity, gender issues, security, radio communication, mine awareness. Finally, the program also includes a visit to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Palais des Nations in Geneva, where the UN human rights machinery is working.

LOCATION AND TRAINERS: The course takes place outside Geneva. The trainers and resource persons are mostly staff members of relevant international organizations and human rights NGOs located in Geneva. These include the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, the UNHCR, the ICRC, the Graduate Institute of International Studies, the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining, the International Service for Human Rights and the Association for the Prevention of Torture. Mr. William O'Neill, an experienced human rights expert, who has held leading positions in human rights field missions both as trainer and facilitator during the whole program.

METODOLOGY: The course is interactive and uses such learning techniques as group work and role plays. It includes a simulation day, during which the trained skills have to be applied to a simulated fact-finding mission in the field.

HISTORY: The first of these essentially practice-oriented courses was held in the week 21-28 March 1999 and involved 30 participants, 15 Swiss and 15 nationals of countries in the Far East, Asia, East and West Europe, Africa as well as North and South America. The average age of the Swiss participants was 44, that of the non-Swiss participants was 36, resulting in an overall average age of 40. There were six Swiss and five non-Swiss women participants, giving a total of 11 female and 19 male participants.

FUTURE: The next course is planned for the end of October/beginning of November 1999 and another one for spring 2000.

INFORMATION: Check also our web-site: www.eda.admin.ch/aussenpolitik/menschenrechte/training.html or send your questions to one of the following e-mail addresses: j.schmidt@geop.ch or georg.steiner@eda.admin.ch

Dear Members:

During the 5th Annual Meeting of the IAPTC, a briefing was given that outlined the idea of certification of institutions by the United Nations. A detailed questionnaire will be circulated to all organizations in the upcoming weeks. This is one more example of the power that the IAPTC is developing as an institution. Your support on this new initiative will ensure the continued growth and recognition of the IAPTC within the national and international communities.

Sincerely,
Secretariat Director