Upper Silesia – rich w/ coal/industry, used to be German. Poland and Germany wanted. Versailles said they would vote who to be part of. In March 1921, they voted Germany, but Polish workers said they had been forced to vote that by employers. May = uprising, August = LoN problem now.

League said to divide. Germany got 2/3, but Poland got more resources. German-Polish co-operation commission established. Success! Helped that Germany still weak and Poland new state.

SUBSECTION 3 – CORFU (1923)

Corfu, Greece, 1923. 5 Italians murdered. Mussolini blamed Greeks and attacked/invaded Corfu. Against the covenant of the LoN, which Italy signed!

Greece bought it to LoN. Italy had perm seat in Council, and ally of GB/Fra. So, Council proposed Italy withdraw and Greece pay 50 million lire to Ita.

Solved peacefully but shows LoN weak dealing with majors – no evidence it was fault of Greek government, but Greece punished anyway.

SUBSECTION 4 – GREECE/BULGARIA (1925)

19 Oct 1925, border incidents between Greece/Bulgaria – 2 Greek border guards killed. Greece: ‘BULGARIA IS TOTALLY GONNA INVADE. INVADE FIRST.’

LoN condemns Greece, orders both stop military ops. Ordered withdrawal of troops in 60 hrs. Both agree to 29th Oct the incident was over. Council award for Bulgaria of 30 million lev as compensation for Greeks taking crops and cattle.

Success for LoN! Because no majors and both needed way out anyway (not enough resources for sustained war/conflict).

SECTION 4 – REFUGEES CRISIS/DRUGS

Refugees after WW1. Over 1 mil POWs, over 1 mil refugees because Russian Revolution, thousands living in wrong country because border changes.

Refugee commission of LoN = little funding, responsible for Europe/Middle-East.

Fridtjof Nansen = High Commissioner for Refugees. Main job = POWs, but a lot of refugee stuff happened at the time, eg Russia, but also Greeks/Bulgarians/Armenians.

SUBSECTION 1 – REPATRIATION/ RUSSIAN CIVIL WAR
Oversees international disputes. Advises UN/UN agencies/UN commissions on range of issues. When country goes to ICJ, must accept its decision. Do not have to go thru UN.

- Secretary-General elected every 5 years, face of UN. Tries to solve international disputes, brings threats to peace to SecCo attention. Deals with national govs, reps, and GenAssemb/EcosoCo. Independent, above national policies. Limited powers since actual UN decisions made in SecCo, not with Sec-Gen.

- There are dozens of subsidiary bodies, focusing on humanitarian/social/economic issues. Some do long-term stuff, others do short-term stuff. Don’t need to know them all.

- GenAssemb and EcosoCo are most main. Work with each other/SecCo/WTO (World Trade Organisation) + a bunch of other UN agencies.

**SUBSECTION 4 – FIXING WHAT WAS WRONG W/ THE LoN**

- UN made the UN peacekeeping forces, supplied by members armies as required. Wear blue helmets. Military Staff Committee (UNMSC) advises SecCo on where to deploy and what to do. Made defence of member states and projecting itself much easier than LoN.

- UN SecCo needs 9/15 to make decisions. If is issue of international security, just majority is fine if perm 5 vote for it. They have veto. Can block things against their interests.

- All major powers members of GenAssemb, SecCo. Slight problem as international political landscape changes.

**SECTION 2 – SECTIONS OF THE UN AND PROBLEMS**

**SUBSECTION 1 – THE SECURITY COUNCIL**

- A key problem with UN today is it doesn’t reflect the population/economics changes since 1945, examples being:

  - When the European empires collapsed, Fra and GB became significantly less powerful, yet were still on SecCo as perm,

  - new economic powers w/ large pops emerged, eg Brazil/India, but not on SecCo,

  - no Latin American/Afr/Middle East perm members on SecCo.

  - During cold war, co-operation between perm 5 became impossible. USSR and USA vetoed anything that was advantageous to the other at all. UN became limited. 1946-1991, USSR vetoed 114 times. USA 96. 13 peacekeeping operations from 1945-1985, 36 between 1988-2015. Suggests that co-operation easier post-Cold War.
Promotes disarmament of WMDs/landmines/chemical weapons.

Was tasked w/ Iraq in 1990s. Failure dealing w/ Iraq’s WMDs was factor in Second Gulf War, 2003.

**SUBSECTION 7 – FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION**

- FAO aims = eradicate hunger/food insecurity/malnutrition/poverty.
- Promotes sustainability.
- Annual list of low-income, food deficient countries, where it targets its work.

**SUBSECTION 8 – WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION**

- WHO works w/ all UN members.
- Works in lots of countries against infectious/non-infectious diseases.
- Delivers medicine/vaccine programmes.
- Monitors water/air/food quality.

**SUBSECTION 9 – UN INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN’S EMERGENCY FUND**

- UNICEF focuses on children
- Adopted the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989
- Works to raise awareness of/end dangers facing children, which it identifies as:
  - Violence, abuse, exploitation, disease, hunger, malnutrition, war, disaster

**SUBSECTION 10 – UN EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, & CULTURAL ORGANISATION**

- UNESCO works around world
- Focuses on moral/intellectual development programmes
- Promotes education for children
- Promotes scientific co-operation
- Supports heritage/cultural diversity
• Despite progress, setbacks too; 31 Mar 1989, fighting breaks out again. Until 26 Apr to bring under control. Part of problem – not enough UN troops when ceasefire began.

• UNHCR organised return of thousands; began Jun 1989 as part of prep for a Constituent Assembly which would create constitution for independent Namibia.

• Despite South African attempts to prevent Namibia elections, went ahead between 7-11 Nov w/ 97% turnout – elected SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma as president, Feb 1990. Namibia fully independent 21 Mar 1990.

• UNTAG significant bcs new kind of peacekeeping; helping w/ building a lasting democratic gov.
- train security forces.

- Not ‘new’ ideas, but post-Cold War, seemed right time to develop further, make UN more effective. 1992 also year that separate Department of Peacekeeping Operation (DPKO) created to manage UNs work w/ maintaining international peace/security.

SUBSECTION 3 – BUILDING PEACE

- How the UN built peace:

  - ‘Peace making’, getting fighters to agree through peaceful means,

  - ‘peace enforcement’, heavily armed forces involved; UN can become involved to impose SecCo resolutions,

  - ‘peacekeeping’, monitoring a truce w/ consent of involved so peace happens. Light military presence to protect all,

  - ‘humanitarian intervention’, tackling issues affecting QoL (eg famine/disease) + human rights abuses (violence, rape, etc),

  - ‘peace building’, preventing violence by developing politics/government, encouraging co-operation/building trust, addressing injustices.

- UN believed conflict came from inequality/lack of human rights respect. Long-term peace = tackling these issues

- 2 genocides in 1990s (Bosnia, Rwanda) highlighted UN failure. Secretary-General Kofi Annan challenged idea that sovereignty to be respected even if nation ignored own human rights

- 1998, made speech saying UN had right to intervene if governments committed human rights abuses on own people. 2000, discussed proposal again in special ‘Millennium Report’

- 2005 WorSum, these ‘Responsibility to Protect’ principles were agreed upon:

  - nations = responsible for protecting own from genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, etc,

  - international community gotta encourage/support each other to ensure that happens,

  - if country fails to protect peoples, international community must act.

SECTION 2 – THE FIRST GULF WAR
UN accused of weakness/corruption for being side-lined by USA and just unable to stop USA/GB

SecCo as divided as during Cold War

UN methods had harmed the people, arms inspection teams frustrated by Hussein, couldn’t act due to SecCo, unauthorised war broke out

Resolution 1483 established GB/USA as occupying powers, lifted sanctions, appointed Special Representative to oversee Iraq rebuilding

SECTION 4 – THE UN AND THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLICS

SUBSECTION 1 – BACKGROUND INFO

Identity wars are when people see themselves as an exclusive group of people and feel threatened by/superior to another group. Does not have to be national borders; ethnicity, culture, religion. One group often tries to use power over others, or makes others threatened. Us vs Them basically

Cold War ending w/ defeat of communism, nationalism spread through Eastern Europe

1990s, 6 republics of Yugoslavia created post-WW1, like to be independent as ethnic groups turned against each other. People saw selves not as Yugoslavian, but Serbian/Croatian/Bosnian/etc

1990, became clear Serbian president Slobodan Milosevic wanted to keep Yugoslavia together w/ dominant Serbia. 1991, Slovenia/Croatia/Macedonia declared independence

SUBSECTION 2 – BALKAN WARS – CROATIA/SLOVENIA

Yugoslav army sent to Slovenia but defeated in 10 days, so focused on Croatia w/ large number of Serbs

Macedonia ignored, not a lot of Serbs

EU held conference about restoring peace in Yugoslavia. UN supported it, Jan 1992 sent personnel to maintain ceasefire. Then agreed to creation of UNPROFOR (UN Protective Force) which was to:

support humanitarian work of other UN agencies,

monitor ceasefire/withdrawal of Yugoslav forces from Croatia,
• UNITAF enabled food and medicine
• The situation between Warlords was uneasy
• Violence had stopped where there were UN troops (which covered around 40% of Somalia)

UNOSOM II

UNOSOM 2 was created in May 1993, it continued the work begun by UNOSOM 1 and UNITAF by encouraging disarmament and reconciliation. Its main aims were to:
• restore peace, law and order
• help Somalians to rebuild their nation
General Aideed (the warlord) was against the idea of disarmament as it was weakening them, so they began to attack the UN. In the one of such attacks on June 5th 1993, 24 UN soldiers were killed. As expected the Security Council took measures, US special forces were involved and there was a reward 25000$ for Generals Aideeds capture.
The UN was unable to solve problems in Somalia despite over $2.5 million a day being spent on a war. In 1994 the Council agreed to withdraw troops from Somalia by 31 March 1995.

Why did the UN fail to find a solution in Somalia

Reason 1 - UNOSOM 1/UNITAF
• UNOSOM wasn’t “big” enough for the task
• Humanitarian efforts were not successful enough to establish long term peaceful conditions
Reason 2 - USA
• Its commitment decreased after UNOSOM 2
• Somalia was bad for the USA’s public opinion
• USA withdrew troops in March 1994
Reason 3 - UNOSOM 2
• Their main aims - peace enforcement and disarmament were completely against General Aideed’s views, which lead to conflict
• Cost of a mission was greater than the progress being made
Reason 4 - Somalia
• Lack of government, authority
• Competing Warlords

I’M BACK BUT CHANGING MY STYLE IN ORDER TO MIX WITH MY FRIEND

THE UN IN MOZAMBIQUE

CIVIL WAR

• Civil war in Mozambique not long after independence from Portugal, 1975
Government forces (led by Mozambican Liberation Front (MLF)) fought South African backed Mozambique Resistance Movement (RENAMO)

By 1991, when Mozambique had a severe drought, economy badly damaged and government under huge strain

Mozambique’s people tried to escape the war/hunger

**CIVIL WAR CONCLUSION**

Oct 1992, both sides in civil war exhausted and signed General Peace Agreement (GPA). Agreement included asking UN to send in peacekeeping force

**ONUMOZ AND MANDATE**

Dec 1992, SecCo created ONUMOZ, UN mission for Mozambique; wide-ranging mandate combined humanitarian/peacekeeping/politics, including,

- monitoring ceasefire
- separating/demobilising forces, including private militias
- monitoring withdrawal of foreign forces
- securing key transport routes
- providing security for UN/other international agencies
- protecting, coordinating, monitoring humanitarian assistance
- supporting/repatriating 1.3mil refugees
- resettling/restoring communities
- advising/organising/monitoring elections

Designed to deal w/ key threats to GPA, build long-term peace/stability. If drought/violence dealt w/, ONUMOZ could succeed, but if not:

- w/out humanitarian relief, conflict continue over resources
- w/out ceasefire/demobilising/disarming, humanitarian aid could not reach people
- w/out settling political situation, confidence in GPA lost
- w/out all of above, little chance of peaceful elections