RECENT THREATS OF PEACE AND PEACEMAKING TOOLS TO FIGHT WITH THREATS

ASGHAR HATAMI\textsuperscript{a1}, SEYED MOHAMMADREZA MOUSAVI\textsuperscript{b} AND SEYED ALIREZA AZIZ MOUSAVI\textsuperscript{c}

\textsuperscript{a} M.A Graduate student in political science Islamic Azad University Zanjan Branch
\textsuperscript{b} Young Researchers and EliteClub, Zanjan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Zanjan, Iran
\textsuperscript{c} M.A graduate at Imam Hossein (AS) Comprehensive University

ABSTRACT

The recent international changes such as the danger of terrorist attacks, precautionary war of the U.S.A to protect its world domination, and the spread of weapons of mass destruction are considered threats for peace and the weakening tolls to establish peace. Regarding all these problems, the United Nations as the most legitimate system for global development of the big strategy to deal with all these problems would remain to provide response with the urgent conditions. The following items should be met for all who are looking forward for the enforcement of peacemaking weapons and the operations of the UN: 1. Encouragement of political leaders and civic societies to respect the limitations of the international rights for the usage of violence by the governments and nongovernmental players. 2. Advancement in the ability of the UN for the peaceful operations especially to establish the professional police to help the new security issues. In this research it has been attempted to respond the question as: What mechanism would be applied to enforce the peaceful operations according to the recent threats of international peace? It seems that using tools and systems like the UN, the enforcement of international rights, The UN police, prosecution and detention of international criminal would help improve the peacemaking operations.

KEYWORDS: Peace threats, peacemaking tools, the United Nations, the UN police

People who are looking for peacemaking tools would consider the recent changes which are the threats to the peacemaking tolls as dangers. These changes are as:

1. New terrorist threats like September 11 incidents
2. The U.S refusal to implement the international laws, multilateral cooperation, precautionary war, and its global dominance in the recent years as the national security strategy of the U.S
3. The mentioned threats in relation to the spread of mass destruction (Bush, 2002).

A QUESTION HERE ARISES AS

How can peacemaking tools be used to enforce the international peace?

However, each problem is new and they all would be considered as the unprecedented and complicated political challenges for the multilateral diplomacy, international rights, and the UN. Martial challenges which have less tendency to the negotiations would most possibly make the destabilizing results.

First it should be mentioned that terrorism and organized terrorism has increased people vulnerability for the sudden destruction. This vulnerability has been caused the exacerbation of the widespread fear as well as resulting to the anxiety between people. There is no doubt that the traditional attempts to avoid the widespread violence have not been successful in the new fields. The feelings of distrust have been increased all over the world in a way that negotiations would not be able to decrease the violence between enemies, the tendency of the governments to suppress people, and to increase the support for human rights. According to this, the responsibility of the security council of the UN to keep the peace and the security would be the most difficult one. The second complicated factor of the Security Council is the tendency of the US to use the pre-emptive force as well as pre-emptive wars not only against the terrorism but also for keeping the U.S. global dominance. When this strategy has been implemented by the U.S. authorities, this made the multilateral and limitative international regulation face the new challenge as the threat for destruction and the achievements of the past diplomacies. The third destabilizing factor is the tendency of the governments
and nongovernmental players (terrorists, militia, and guerrilla movement) to obtain nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons as well as their production abilities (horizontal development, the spread of nuclear weapons). In addition, the U.S.A tendency as well as other big powers to the development of advanced nuclear weapons through penetration to the ground and rotating the earth (vertical development) shows how technological power is always dangerous for martial production. As a result, those who are looking for horizontal and vertical development of these weapons would often cause the destabilization and security problems. Therefore, each party is trying to keep its security through demanding more weapons to destroy the fear from the enemy and this would result in the suspicion and losing the security for all. However, each of these factors would cause to make it difficult to use peacemaking weapons by the UN but this organization would be considered as the most legitimate organization to implement its abilities and deal with this issue. First, this organization can reduce terrorism, unilateral usage of martial force, and development of mass destruction weapons through approbation of clear laws, systemizing the required actions, international cooperation, and implementation of the laws. Second, the UN is one of the best systems to investigate the usage of violence by the governments of nongovernmental players and it would issue orders to give instructions for usage of violence by the governments. Third, its charter would be and has been effective against the spread of nuclear weapons and mass destruction ones. Although the responsibility of the UN for dealing with three main problems as the security ones is not enough this organization should cooperate in issues like internal violence, genocide, or crimes against humanity. It would be beneficial as against the killing of civilians and would be in favor of human rights. In case the UN members would consider their responsibilities seriously and cooperate with each other, the global strategy would be implemented for attacking terrorism and their reasons, the limitation in martial forces and the spread of nuclear weapons, as well as mass destructions (Bush, 2002). In this regard, the Security Council would need to enforce the abilities of the UN to respond the urgent conditions and the war conditions. Since the U.S.A is not agree with the attempts of the UN for enforcement of controlling the mass destruction weapons as well as the advancement in the UN ability to create and keep the peace then to make the UN as the most effective organization to deal with three major problems would be something difficult. As a result, many countries would reach this point of view that they should attempt for the instructions establish by the UN Security Council to make a better condition for the UN for the following operations and to reduce the weapons and targets for the usage of violence. This way may cause the US and other powerful governments to support it. These actions can increase the security in the war-torn society while the background and the experiences show that no achievement has been reach through helping other governments in the usage of peacemaking tools given by the UN to deal with major and minor security problems. In the UN organizations in which political support has been established enough to increase the human security the spread of non-martial police role would be promising. Therefore, the main purpose of this article is to encourage governments to this approach that the spread of non-martial police may save the lives of thousands people and their effective presence can also deal with issues related to the big strategy which has been already mentioned. In case this would be in favor of the security interests of the U.S. and global peace it would cause the U.S. to cooperate more in the peacemaking goals (Edward, 2002:10). The strategic goal of the UN shows that those people who are looking for the increase in effectiveness of the UN and the peacemaking operations should:

- Help political leaders and people to clarify and respect the limitations of the international laws in the usage for violence by the governments and nongovernmental players
- Increase the abilities of the UN organization to establish non-martial police in various fields in which human safety is being threatened through war, terrorism, or other violence. In this article it has been analyzed that there would be need to establish acceptable and implementable methods which can be used by governments and nongovernmental players in which war and violence cannot be considered as the political tools. In the next step, there is an analysis showing there is a need to increase the peacemaking abilities of the UN to keep the societies safe which are not able by their own to keep their safety while events such as genocide and crime against humanity are considered as the threats. This
analysis deals with the potential performance of the permanent non-martial police and finally the methods increase the UN abilities to deal with and help other bigger security and geostrategic issues and problems.

CREATING LIMITATION TO USE VIOLENCE

In the early years of century 21 two terrible and horrific incidents happened as the internal terroristic operations as well as the U.S. tendency to the violation of the international laws to establish a martial attack in another country. These two incidents decrease the weakening of the old norms and their effects on the human behavior. Bush’s government and others argue that the presence of organized terrorism which has not been considered in the UN charter is the justification of the U.S. for any violation from international laws. Although the justification of the US for the unilateral usage of the violence is undisputed other governments and nongovernmental players may decide to have a unilateral attack to others. This policy is because of their fears (Donnelly, 2003). The U.S.A has failed in the UN approaches through the attack to Iraq in 2003. This attack was not authorized without any permission by the Security Council. The U.S.A has questioned all main approaches of the century 20 mentioning that war is not an acceptable tool in the international communication except those cases in which an armed attack happens to one of the UN members and in this condition Security Council would take required actions to keep the peace and international security (article 51, the UN charter).

In this regard, Washington was not only following a legal indictment against Iraq because of crime against the human but also it did not get permission from the Security Council for its implementations. When a country like Iraq is not following the required statements of the UN it also would not create a right for another country to start war to implement the statement. The Security Council is responsible to implement this statement and it should be done by the presence of the UN inspectors. The action has been taken by Washington to start a war and destroy an external government has created a background. Although Bush’s government call this a precautionary war (New York Times, editors, 2003) but the attack by the U.S. to Iraq was not such attack and it may be a worse attack while the UN inspectors were there and were searching for mass destruction weapons. Consequently, the martial attack of the U.S. was first a precautionary one with the aim of destroying the cruel leader which has been caused the fear to the American authorities. In case a precautionary war would be started against a country this war should be considered as an aggressive war. This is an concrete example of behaviors against the law. The U.S.A has violated this law directly that the aggressive war is not accepted and has mentioned that they would take this law for granted in case of its new security strategy to threaten the players and to attack to those ones. The new security strategy of the U.S.A not only confirms the precautionary war as a tool against the terroristic threats but also approves the usage of the martial forces against any challenge to become the world domination (Langille, 2002). Accordingly, it can be understood that the scope of creation of Neo Imperialism in which the U.S.A claims it has a global role is to determine standards, threats, and implement the violence for justice. This is a scope would bring sovereignty to the U.S as well as difficult conditions for those countries want to challenge the internal and external behaviors standards of the U.S.A. Bush’s government has been established based on the global dominance keeping, neglecting other societies’ rights, as well as ignoring the role of the UN and international laws which bring limitations to the U.S. It seems the lack of geostrategic competitor for the U.S.A is a proper justification for its unilateralism and rejecting the diplomatic multilateral cooperation as well as the violation of international laws and finally the confirmation of its ambitions. Following the legitimate war as the political tools in centuries 19 and 20, new conservatives as well as the Bush’s government was trying to overthrow the enemies through the precautionary war and it caused the fail for the attempts of the previous generation of citizens and authorities in century 20 to establish a law that violence cannot be accepted except those cases of self defense or with permission of the Security Council. After the fall of the Soviet Union as a power competed the U.S. the new conservatives chose unilateral war and considered it as the proper decision because they could easily choose it without any problem. This made extreme political leader think that whenever they feel they are in danger and would be destroyed by the opposed forces and when there would be no peaceful
solution they can use the violence (Ikenberry, 2002, 44). One of the shocking facts of Bush’s government in creating the precautionary war was that its actions was shameless to ignore the general international rights in cases such as part 3 and part 4 of the article 2 in the charter. In these cases it has been requested from the governments to resolve their problems with each other without any war. According to part 3 of article 2 it is required for all governments to resolve their international problems through peaceful tools and just based on this way there would be no danger for the peace and international security. Part 4 of article 2 mentions that governments should avoid using threats and violence in their international communications because the UN charter is the better law in this regard (article 20 of the UN law). Article 51 indicates that war except the case of self-defense is prohibited. U.S. authorities instead of respecting to the international laws announced that the martial attack to Iraq even without the UN permission is inevitable. Some scientists disagree that the charter of the UN has remained as a requirement. As an example Micheal Glennon argues that governments don’t limit themselves to the governing laws of the charter for the usage of force and violence. These laws are no more valid for them and the legal and illegal terms have been stopped for this purpose. In their opinion the U.S. has obtained the required authorities to attack Iraq not with the permission of the UN but because there was not any international law to stop them. As a result it is obvious under such condition it would do such illegal thing (Glennon, 2003:24). Micheal Glennon and those who are agree with him understand that these laws may remain as the requirements although violation of human rights by the U.S. and other may weaken this scope but these laws have been weakened not have been destroyed.

Although the civil society and many politicians put the U.S. authorities under pressure because they ignored the international laws and they could not justify their illegal actions but as the general thing to make the U.S. to follow international norms in their political affairs it would be difficult thing. The U.S. failure in the following of the peaceful norms has been increased in a way that they consider the non allowed attacks to other countries. This would cause the weakening of the security of governments and would decrease the international instability for a long term. The Bush’s government purpose for the global domination through unilateralism and precautionary war has increased the international security. Additionally, it would cause other governments to get close to illegitimate policies with the title of fighting with terrorism like Russia in Chechnya, Israel in the west bank or other places. The U.S.A has presented an invaluable background by claiming that some people or countries may attack the U.S. or other west countries. International society should present new approaches to avoid the weakening of other governments and non-governmental players. The principle number 51 should be implemented for the serious limitations of using legitimate forces (Chopra, 1996). The U.N can be effective in this regard and can be considered as an agency for law enforcement. This organization should make serious attempts for law enforcement as mentioned in parts 2 and 4 of article 2 as well as principle 51 as the required presumption for international communications instead of supporting the precautionary attacks. In case the U.S. is trying for its benefits the U.N should avoid by making agreement between other countries. In order to enforce the pleasant peaceful attempts, the major educational attempts should be made. Accordingly, the U.N should make sure that the education and study of this field not only has been considered in educational courses of social sciences but also in jobs, medical sciences, engineering, media, religion, and other governmental services (Alger, 2000,10). The most influence would be about the awareness of peace norms to avoid the irregular violence and attack. The Security Council should encourage all schools around the world to assist this council for establishing the peace and safety. According to this fact that the aim of all countries for the approbation of national charter is to keep peace and safety, to make sure limitative regulations should be revised regarding the new threats and illegal access to the weapons. However, the charter, norms, and the international regulations of offensive attacks as well as violence against the civilians should be enforced and implemented. While considering terrorist, the limitation for governments to use the unilateral martial forces should be considered through systemizing the trustable cooperation all over the world from the local to global levels, spying services as well as international police against the respective agents and their supporters. In order to disparage the terroristic operations, it is required for all governments to avoid
using political violence which may seem that governments are following that policy of violence. Consequently, terrorists would take counteraction to justify people. In order to limit the political usage of communal violence, the normative consensus of not using the violence should be established because war would always be blamed as the political tool and would also be so expensive even for the super powers (Alger, 1995). The norms against war which have been established before 202 and governments had tried for this purpose would also remain as the precautionary politics. If the article 2, part 4 as well as article 51 allow the spread of martial attacks against the threatening governments and terrorists but the logics of the charter and its traditional limitations as the war for the last option would remain as before.

DOCTRINE OF PRE-EMPTIVE DEFENSE

The legitimate pre-emptive defense has found its place after the attacks of September 11 in the doctrine of west countries. These countries are trying to accept this doctrine based on their military and financial powers. This type of defense is clearly opposed to the article 51 of the charter which presents the legitimate defense. The doctrine of the pre-emptive defense would consider the defense legitimate in especially cases. According to the pre-emptive doctrine the armed response to the imminent attacks is considered legitimate. It should also be noted that the pre-emptive defense is completely different from the precautionary one and this difference is completely obvious and can be observed in the report of 2005, March 21 which has been prepared by the UN. In this report which has been studied and explained in the next chapters there is a difference between the legitimate precautionary defense which is against the imminent attack and the legitimate pre-emptive defense which is against the imminent attack.

KINDS OF THE LEGITIMATE PRE-EMPTIVE DEFENSES

A. First situation: legitimate pre-emptive defense

The first situation is that there is convincing evidence not based on the danger or potential threat but also according to the imminent attack. Therefore, there would be an attack and in this situation a government can refer to the legitimate pre-emptive defense.

In the report in 2004 December 2 the general secretary suggests that the article 51 in the charter of the UN should be revised and be interpreted in a way that its determined limits would be spread. This advancement should include the preventive actions against the imminent threats. In comparison to the report in 2005, March 25 in which the general secretary in article 124 states that the article 51 protects the right of dependent countries for their defenses against the armed attacks and covers the imminent threads. Lawyers have accepted that this article would cover the imminent attack and the attack has been done. The general secretary also claims that where these threats are not only imminent but also potential, the charter would give authority to the Security Council to use the martial forces for the purpose of protection for keeping peace and international security (1991, page 142). The logic of all tendencies of pre-emptive defense is that in the time of missiles and nuclear weapons, the methods of recognition and discovery would be considered pointless and self-destroying if this assumption would be accepted that in case a country which is aware of the destructive effects of the devices and weapons should wait for an attack. In Mac Dogal’s opinion which is one of this doctrine fans the imposition of a passive standby to countries against an imminent attack is not correct (Jan, 1996). On the contrary, the lawyers against this scope have emphasized that:

The international regulation has not predicted the usage of the pre-emptive defense in its specific concept. Article 51 has cancelled all the governing rights and there is no place for another type of legitimate defense. It also should be mentioned that before the charter the legitimate defense was not so regulated-based. As an example the fans of the legitimate pre-emptive defense have referred to the Caroline case and believe that the regulations of the charter specifically article 51 has not done any harm to the legitimate defense. As Branli mentioned, if there is any common law the common law at the time of codification should be considered not the one refers to 1842 (M. Alipour, 2000, page 25).

In case of these referring it should be mentioned that the supporters of this defense would take action for argument because there is not any regulation in case of attacking to a suspicious country for imminent attack and some lawyers consider their logics as the broad interpretation of article 51. This
question should be answered that when the broad interpretation can be mentioned. The text of article 51 is so crystal clear that there is no suspicion for the usage as well as there is no misunderstanding. The broad interpretation can be applied where the word or phrase has a general concept and this cannot be referred to article 51 (United Nations, 2000).

**B. Second situation- Legitimate pre-emptive defense**

The second situation is the one in which one government has been attacked and there are some clear and obvious evidences that there would be another attack by the enemy. In this situation there is no need for the victim government to wait for another attack and can take action for the legitimate pre-emptive defense. In this situation of defense, the legitimate defense should be done after a logical period of time passing the initial attack and the defense specification should be proportionate with the following attacks. In case there are not enough convincing evidences for the following attacks, using armed forces would be illegal (Savari, 2003, page 31). After the attacks of September 11, the U.S. and England have taken actions against Afghanistan. They announced that the attacks of September 11 were some parts of attacks have been started since 1993 against the U.S. They also claimed that these people are trying to have more attacks.

The United Nations and after that the Security Council have taken action to issue statements showing that they would do something serious against terrorism. These statements which have sentenced terrorism were the bed for the theory of war against terrorism and the world has to be quite against the U.S. The Security Council has dealt with the peace and international security among these statements but in some cases as the plane crash of American Pun (statement, 748) it has considered some issues like refunding the offenders, and international responsibility of Libya, etc.

These affairs have provided the situation for the spread of concept legitimate defense (Firozi, 1987, page 8). The events of September 11 were suck shocks in a way that it will take years for other countries to notice the adverse consequences of the U.S. against themselves while the real winners are the American theorists.

The study of statements 1989 and 1994 would be considered in another time but it can be mentioned here why the Security Council has not used its authorities related to chapter seven. The Security Council could organize an enforcement operation according to the aggressive operations of Al Qaeda supported by Taliban by the U.S. and other interested countries against the terrorism. However, the Security Council issued the permission for attacking to Afghanistan through issuing the statement 1994 and the legitimate defense plan of other countries. The action which has been taken by the Security Council can be supported in a way that the decision making system of this Council has such problems that cannot be planned simply through the seven chapter of the charter. The answer to the question is completely clear because no country had veto right for this statement otherwise that country would be considered as the terrorist supporters. The Council preferred to show its authoritarianism as the unlimited legislator and based on an unlimited competency doctrine and it was not important to it that one regulation in article 51 of the charter would have such destiny. On the other hand, famous lawyers as Antonio Cassese consider this issue difficult to claim this way and would not study such issue. This also shows the importance of any express in this regard (Cassese, 2003, page 363).

It should be considered that the immediate law has been created or not. In this case there is no need for repetition in the international laws but also the spiritual element would be enough. In case of the pre-emptive defense as mentioned before the element as law has been created. By the supporters’ opinion of this doctrine the spiritual element has been created after the attacks of September 11 and in case of its physical element (which is not required) the repetition of the procedure as the law should not be created. Therefore, the immediate law in case of attacks to Afghanistan has not been created.

**THE ENFORCEMENT OF PEACEKEEPING FORCES OF THE UN**

After the approbation and confirmation of serious limitations for using the martial forces by the governments, usage of violence against the civilians and crime against the human by the governments and non-governmental players it is a good reason to deal with this issue that the international society should enforce the abilities of the UN to implement these peace norms and human rights. Although the spread of
marital forces of the Security Council has been impossible from the political aspect and has been more than the UN capacity but wherever it has been required to keep international peace and to implement small or big operations the UN had a major role in this regard (Johonsen, 2000). There is nothing more important than implementing a law after the violence inside a country and most countries are not able to achieve this alone.

Without any other help the result would be bad events or deaths. Even with other helps to have an agreement for the ceasefire it would be faced the failure otherwise, all groups focus on the establishment of social justice and creating peace. In order to do this, the UN should create an accepted culture by which people regardless of the time would obey them without using any violence. In case this regulation would be applied for the purpose of safety and to support human rights, people would accept that unconditionally. In case of peacekeeping operations it should be noted that recently the host societies have felt the need for the more effective implementation of the mentioned laws in the critical situations through using more civilian police. When civilian police is in access through blue-colored caps of the UN as in Cambodia, or multinational forces in Bosnia, or martial forces in Iraq in 2003 and 2004, they would act on their own way. The civilian police can keep the law for the local safety of the civilians and can make those refugees return to their homes. Schools can be opened again and peace can be kept as well even more effective (John, 1996: 11).

Regarding the civilian police it should be note that in case the UN has the required sources to take actions, they would take widespread critical and crucial actions. This is a successful peacemaking process in which the efforts of the international society should enhance the ability of the UN to keep peace through civilian police. In the next chapter the reasons would be explained.

**REASONS TO USE CIVILIAN UN POLICE**

**Usage and learning the past experiences**

The past experience of the UN civilian police shows how the UN could help implement the law locally and effectively as well as how it could suggest approaches to advance an acceptable and compatible culture to implement the international norms. In Cyprus using 35 local civilian polices and employing 370 international civilian polices, for the first time the UN showed that the educated civilian police can have a major role in the peacekeeping operations via reduction of violence between nations and enemy groups. From that time the UN has established more civilian polices for peacekeeping operations. Other example are the operations in Namibia (1500 civilian polices), Cambodia (3600), Angola (345), Haiti (900), Mozambique (1000), Somalia (155), Bosnia (2057), Kosovo (4162), Sierra Leon (60), Western Sahara (31), and Timor Leste (1439). In recent years, as an example the UN civilian police in Namibia have monitored the performance of the South Africa Police in case of Human rights, neutralizing the incidents, and forcing the local police to hold a successful election (Lederach, 1995, 7-8). The UN civilian police also have monitored the political conferences, enrolment of voters, voting stands, and watching the ballots, and they also could return 58,000 refugees to their homes through cooperating with the supreme commissioners. The civilian police in the transitive and autonomous states have not only to monitor but also have to control and lead the Cambodia government. However, this experience without enough education, not having coordination, and lack of preparation for these forces for the complicated mission all caused the operation to fail although it has successful achievements. The UN civilian police was suffering from the relationship and cooperation between officers from different nations, lack of education in international fields, lack of experience in team working, and lack of enough equipment (Doyle, 1995, 48). Although the general secretary of the UN has considered for their ambitious missions to make sure that law and order are being implemented for the human rights purposes but the UN has an effective role on the Police education in case of human rights and the police responsibility for unifying four parts of Cambodia. Sometimes the UN efforts has been successful to educate the police in Cambodia, develop the concepts of human rights, as well as good relationship with the citizens and this caused the UN facilitate its monitoring on the human rights. This also helped reduce the threats to the governments. The experience of the UN police in Somalia shows that the unachieved potential is related to the difference between the implementation method of the police and civilian police. One study done by the international
academy shows that the governing attitude in the task group of the UN and the continuation of the second operation of the UN in Somali caused the severe irregularity. These two factors caused the operations as well as the UN to be invalid. After that, the martial forces left the place even without reaching the success. After several years of seven ethnic wars which have been completely armed the police in Somali has been established locally and it was a success in some parts of Somali. One of the UN successes in Somali was that this organization made people active in the local society to control and reconstruct the local police. This approach has been possible through the presence of external martial forces of the UN. The above-mentioned examples show that the efforts of the UN civilian police have been successful while the martial operations have been failed. The ability of the UN police has been approved to create law and order and to cooperate with the local leaders to solve the UN problems for peacemaking and safety cases. The UN experts seriously believe in the advancement of usage in the civil police, legal experts, and human right experts to enforce their regulation to avoid any war and attack (Cooley, 1999).

**Establishment of legal government**

The first requirement for the UN civilian police is to help establish a legal regulation for the societies suffered from violence. This not only helps local people to reconstruct but also to avoid the terroristic groups. To establish a ceasefire would be possible through paying attention to the previous violence and unfair relationship between enemies as well as the respect and fair relationship to human rights. To be successful in peacemaking operations the main purpose is to make societies suffered from the violence move forward to the legal ones in which the majority or minority of people have been suppressed, government should act based on its responsibility, and people should trust the police and legal operations. This way they would be able to support and protect their interests. In order to be successful in such legal societies, the UN requires developing the civilian police in collaboration with local people in the host society. One strategic peacemaking plan by the UN to reach the short term and long term purposes leading to the advancement in justice, amendment of law enforcement, and criminal processes would have major effects on the effects of the peacekeeping and removing the martial forces (Saed, 2004, page 13).

**Cooperation of local executive police**

In addition, a general and strategic peacemaking plan has been developed and the UN requires the civilian police to help war-torn society to improve the situation. The previous executive experience of the UN as an impartial party with nonprofessional civilian police shows that whenever the local police is not adequate or not enough for keeping the internal security or to support the international norms of peace they can be used. To do this, the UN police may do patrol operation. They should preferably do it through cooperation with local police or local police should be established again. As an example in the former Yugoslavia the UN police implemented the common patrol operations in cooperation with the local police and the capacity of the UN increased considerably to inspect the human rights and to reduce the cases against the human rights. However, this success showed what other useful things could be done in Bosnia (Sharifian, 2006, page 43).

**Education of local police**

In order to implement the executive responsibilities directly and to do common patrol with the local police in the war-torn societies the personnel of the UN should do them. The roles of management, education to help for organization, employment, education and establishment of local police should be done through the coordination and consultancy of local citizens and governmental authorities (Dwan, 2002, 125-126).

The personnel of the UN should deal with the education, police inspection, and equipping and also should act in a way that accepts all complaints and recommendation. The educators of the UN police also require inspecting the local police performance to make sure their performance is as pleasant as the UN police. The aim of establishing the police in a foreign country is to reach finally a good education for the local police. Education by the UN police can be resulted in the important communications with the local authorities and citizens to encourage societies and governments to have an agreement for the UN police. The education of local police by the UN can make sure that the UN
operations helped implement justice and human rights (Gordon, 2002, 46-60).

Inspecting the international offenses

In order to implement the fundamental principles in case of war-torn societies, the UN civilian police are required to inspect the violation from the international regulations against peace, war crimes, and crime against humanity. The organized terrorism is a crime against the humanity and should be inspected. The UN police deal with the gathering information and doing required searches for chasing international criminals, helping the real-searching commissions, and international courts. Since there is no limitative statute for chasing the worst international crimes like genocide and crime against humanity it is required that the UN continually gather and archive information to help remove crimes in the future, do real searching, and chase the criminals (Pakdaman, 2008, page 47).

Arresting the criminals and preventing the crime

The widespread capabilities of the UN police are required in case to implement the international injunction for people who have committed serious crimes or terrorists issued by the international or temporary courts like in Yugoslavia and Ruanda. The UN needs the serious efforts for judging the accuser in the international indictment. The failure to do this would decrease the authority of the international criminal court. Even when a country rejects the need for the international help of the UN the UN police can play an important role from a distant way. These actions by the international society especially by the UN police can help gather information for the legal chasing of criminals. Since people know that the UN police do serious searches to chase the criminals they may not commit the crime. The UN police should be ready to help arrest the criminals wherever they commit the international crime. Even when they cannot arrest the wanted people they should put them under multilateral sanctions internationally. These actions would be in favor all war-torn people. The entrance of the UN police to a war-torn society can help present positive motivations like social stability and the merge of several ethnics even better than the police in that country (Mostafa and Taherkhani, 2011, page 301).

The presence of the UN police would be possible through governmental authorities (as it happened after the genocide in Ruanda) and by all parties in a local war (Cambodia) as well as their leaders (Somalia).

In some cases that citizens have violated from the human rights they may want the presence of the UN police (like Kosovo). In such cases the suppresser government would hardly accept the UN inspection to show them as the non-guilty one. In some other cases the Security Council may issue the order for the UN police to be present even without that country’s acceptance because those governments may have tendency to commit the crime (Gordenker, 2003: 284).

OPPOSITION TO THE RECENT PEACE THREATS

The permanent UN police can reduce the consequences of three recent threats resulting from the big strategy i.e. terrorism, usage of violence by the governments unilaterally, and the spread of mass destruction weapons through reducing the violence internally and internationally. The UN police can do its international investigations and can arrest those who are involved in the terroristic operations through the help of all countries. The trustable ability of the UN police makes other countries see fewer requirements for unilateral military operations which may threat other countries. Additionally, the UN civilian police can help the defeated governments and war-torn ones to establish a legal government and this would not let the terroristic groups to increase the violence. In case the efforts of the UN help to such societies to implement the internal regulations those countries are not required to oppose to the terrorism or ignore the article 51 of the charter. Considering this point that the great ability of the UN police to implement the regulations help other countries find the usage of the violence by themselves through the governments or non-governmental players as an illegitimate principle (Falk, 2003). In case the UN civilian police can reduce the occurrence of terrorism through reduction in the number of defeated countries which are places for terroristic groups, investigation of terroristic groups, and the usage of violence for international violation, they would help reduce the danger and threat of using mass destruction weapons (Bozrgmehri, 2008, page 90). The improvement in the implementation of international regulations would lead to the reduction in political conflicts, murder in the war-torn societies, and
reduction in the number of political extremists. If this happens terrorists would not be able to reach their approaches. The implementation of international regulations by the civilian police would reduce the need for air strikes in countries in which it seems there are places for terrorism and international criminals. If the multilateral international efforts can be systemized in the UN police this makes sure for other countries that international anti-terrorist actions can be successful and policies of the U.S. would not help for the global domination (Farghdan, 2010, page 23). The emphasize by the U.S. as the world dominant would make other countries make efforts gain more mass destruction weapons as one of preventative ways against the U.S. If norms against the preventative wars would be enforced the need for the mass destruction weapons and supporting terrorism in those countries would be less.

CONCLUSION

In case the peacemaking tools are improved and would be applied as some part of the big strategy of the UN against the violence the evidences show that peace would conquer. On the other hand, if the international society would fail against terrorism and its reason the scope of peace and safety would be weak. As of now, we have been facing big security problems and have been losing unused chances to enforce international regulations and the UN against the war.

In order to enforce the peacemaking tools and peace we should:

1. Make effort to clarify and respect the international limitative regulations of the governments and non-governmental player for usage of the violence

2. Make effort to increase the capability of the UN to implement the regulations wherever it is possible especially by establishing the civilian police against terrorism and mass destruction weapons. The civilian police may be corrupted in case there would not be inspection. However, in case it is established carefully it can create the useful cooperation between the UN and people need the peace and safety. This would establish executive cooperation for the UN by its tools because the highest purpose of the UN is to respect to people’s lives. This approach considered two major responsibility of the UN to keep peace and limiting it. The critical capabilities are recognized through helping the peace in internal contention, developing an acceptable culture, enforcement of international regulations prohibiting terrorism, limiting the unilateral usage of violence, and making countries not be involved in the spread of mass destruction weapons.

REFERENCES

Antonio cases, 1991 (A), international laws in non-united world, Kalantarian Morteza, The office of international laws of Islamic republic of Iran

Antonio cases, 2003 (B), The terroristic attack to the world trade center and disruption of some determined issues of international law, Kesmati Zahra, Terrorism, negotiation and law, sociology, history, Alireza Tayeb, Ney publication

Bozorgmehri Majid, Opposition against terrorism in the UN, An analysis of terrorism definition and its ways to oppose in the convection of “Journal of political and international approach”, winter 2008

Richard Goldsten, “evaluation of the UN bureau to investigate the war crimes in the former Yugoslavia and Ruanda, Pakdaman Reza, political-economics, summer 2008

Saed nader, the process of disarmament and control of equipments in the international laws of the charter, journal of law faculty and political sciences, number 65, fall 2004

Savari Hasan, nuclear weapons, meeting of violence and international human right, Law searches journal, number 4, 2003

Sharifian jamshid, The Un and humanitarian intervention, Journal of foreign politics, year 20, number 4, winter 2006

Farghdan Ali Asghar, Police and military forces from the UN point of view, Journal of trim and train, number 25, 2010

Fayouzi reza, disputes of the US and Nicaragua in the international bureau of justice, number 8, spring and

Alipour Mohammad, Farideh, legitimate defense in international laws, office of political and international studies, Tehran, 1379, page 25
Mosfa Nasrin and Taherkhani Setare, general assembly of the UN and opposition to terrorism, Politics journal, period 41, number 3, fall 2011


