

NATIONAL SECURITY DIRECTIVE 74

MEMORANDUM FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT  
THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET  
THE CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE PRESIDENT  
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR NATIONAL  
SECURITY AFFAIRS  
DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE  
CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF  
DIRECTOR OF THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT

SUBJECT: Peacekeeping and Emergency Humanitarian Relief  
Policy (U)

This directive provides guidance for U.S. support of United Nations peacekeeping and emergency humanitarian relief activities. (U)

**GENERAL POLICY**

1.  (C)

2.  (C)

3. 

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
Declassify on: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Partially Declassified/Released on 6-8-92  
under provisions of E.O. 12958  
by D. Van Tassel, National Security Council

F89-191

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4. Authority: The United States policy on the UN's mobilizing national forces is that they should be made available only after the request of the United Nations Security Council and with the approval of the states providing them. United Nations member states must retain the final decision on the use of their troops. (C)

#### **FORCES, EQUIPMENT, AND DIRECT SUPPORT**

5. Forces: The United States should urge nations to provide military units for possible peacekeeping operations and humanitarian relief. These forces should be available on short notice. U.S. forces will emphasize training of its combat, engineering and logistical units for the full range of peacekeeping and humanitarian relief. The United States will work with the United Nations on how best we could employ our lift, logistics, communications, and intelligence capabilities to support peacekeeping. (C)

In order that UN peacekeeping operations may be better planned and more rapidly assembled, the United States supports the proposal that member states advise the Secretary General of their available capabilities. The United States will provide the United Nations with information on what we believe are our potentially unique contributions (e.g., strategic lift, logistics support, communications, medical). (C)

6. Equipment: Effective multinational action requires interoperability of both equipment and communications. Member states traditionally equip their own units that are seconded to a UN peacekeeping force. Some states, however, might be willing to provide personnel but are unable to supply them with some of the equipment needed for interoperability. Toward the end of enlarging the pool of countries that can participate in UN peacekeeping forces, the United States should propose that member states provide the United Nations on a regularly updated basis with information about the equipment they would in principle be willing to provide to equip other nations' contingents, subject to case-by-case national review. The United States should state its willingness to provide such information and should prepare a submission. (C)

7. Humanitarian Relief: The United States should urge member states to designate stockpiles of resources necessary to meet humanitarian emergencies, including famines, floods, and civil disturbances. The United States should explore with the United Nations and member states the enhancement of the combined civilian and military emergency humanitarian relief capability of the United Nations. The United States should urge the United

[REDACTED]

(C)

8.

[REDACTED]

(C)

**OPERATIONS, PLANNING, AND TRAINING**

9.

[REDACTED]

(C)

10.

[REDACTED]

(C)

**IMPLEMENTATION**

11

[REDACTED]

(C)

12.

[REDACTED]



(C)

13. An interagency report on implementation of this directive should be submitted by the Working Group to the Deputies Committee in 30 days and again in 60 days. (U)

*R. Bush*

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