

cease-fire, the Secretary-General set up the United Nations India-Pakistan Observer Mission (UNIPOM) on the western front. The functions of UNIPOM closely paralleled those of UNMOGIP — observation of the cease-fire lines and the supervision of troop withdrawal. Following the instrumental role played by the Soviet Government in the mediation of the dispute (Tashkent Agreement of 1966) both sides withdrew their forces along the western border and thereupon UNIPOM was disbanded, however, UNMOGIP continues to this day. UNMOGIP also played a key role supervising the cease-fire after the Indo-Pakistan war of 1971.

From 1967 to 1972 no new UN peacekeeping missions were created. This period of relative calm was shattered by the Yom Kippur War in October of 1973. The gravity of the situation provided sufficient incentive for the Security Council to pass three resolutions requesting a cease-fire, the dispatch of observers to that cease-fire, and the establishment of the United Nations Emergency Force II (UNEF II). The first 600 peacekeeping troops to form UNEF II were serving in UNFICYP. This temporary transfer of forces facilitated the UN's prompt response in getting a force on the ground quickly.

Vested with interpository functions, the UNEF II was mandated to supervise the implementation and maintenance of the cease-fire, the withdrawal of Egyptian and Israeli troops to their forward positions as of October 22nd cease-fire lines, and the latter's subsequent withdrawal beyond the Mitla and Giddi passes in the Sinai. The subsequently established buffer zones were controlled by the UN forces. In 1976 it was joined by the US-Sinai Field Mission which provided technical surveillance of the Sinai passes until 1979 when UNEF II was terminated.

A similarly mandated peacekeeping force, the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) was concurrently authorized to control a neutral zone between Israel and Syria in the Golan Heights and to supervise compliance within limited armaments zones on either side. The usefulness of the UNDOF mission was underscored when, amidst growing tension, both sides requested it to inspect each other's limited armaments zone to ascertain whether either party was secretly mobilizing its forces. These inspections were instrumental in calming tensions between them. However, because the underlying dispute has not been resolved between both countries, UNDOF remains in operation today.

In 1978 a Palestinian commando raid into Israel prompted an Israeli invasion into southern Lebanon. The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was mandated to confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces, help the Lebanese Government re-establish its effective authority in the region, and restore international peace and security. Met with resistance by various factions, UNIFIL's task has been a complex and sensitive one.

NON-UN SPONSORED PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

Large-scale peacekeeping operations have also taken place outside of the official framework of the United

Nations. One such multinational operation was the International Commission for Supervision and Control (ICSC) which was created in 1954 at an International Conference in Geneva in order to supervise the cease-fire in Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam. The ICSC was composed of contingents from India, Canada and Poland. Among duties of the commission were: control, observation and inspection of the implementation of provisions concerning the cessation of hostilities; the control of French and North Vietnamese troop movements through the regroupment zones; and the release of prisoners of war and civilian internees.

The programme functioned with reasonable effectiveness until February 1965 when both the North Vietnamese and South Vietnamese began to impose severe restrictions on the commission's central responsibilities. The result was that its effectiveness withered to the point of irrelevance. In January 1973 it was formally replaced by the International Commission for Control and Supervision (ICCS).

The ICCS fared even worse than its predecessor. The American — North Vietnamese Agreement and Protocols of 1973 charged it with the enforcement of a cease-fire throughout Vietnam, the dismantlement of the American military infrastructure in South Vietnam and the neighboring countries, and the repatriation of captured military and civilian personnel on both sides.

Within six months of the agreed cease-fire, 18,000 "incidents" were reported in South Vietnam and the number killed on both sides reached 72,000. A main contribution of this Commission was that it witnessed the withdrawal of the American troops and supervised the exchange of prisoners before its disbandment in 1975.

Another non-UN sponsored peacekeeping mission was conducted by the Commonwealth Monitoring Force in Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) in 1979. The Commonwealth force's function was to supervise a cease-fire agreement and monitor elections. The Monitoring Force was distinguished by its ability to allay suspicions, build mutual confidence, and persuade both the Rhodesian Security Forces and the Patriotic Front guerrillas to avoid actions which might lead to breaches of the cease-fire.

In August of 1981 a non-UN multinational force was set up in the Sinai in the Middle East. The force initially consisted of units from the United States, Columbia, France, Fiji, Italy, and the Netherlands, and eventually was joined by five other countries. The force was

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OPERATION	FROM-TO	LOCATION	PARTICIPATION AT THE HEIGHT OF THE CONFLICT	
			TOTAL FORCES	CANADIAN FORCES
ICSC	1954-1969	Cambodia		
	1954-1973	Vietnam	400	150
	1954-1974	Laos		
ICCS	1973	South Vietnam	1,100	248
MNF Beirut	1983-1984	Beirut	not available	0