


Canada in the Post-War World

SS11

Focus Questions

- What was the Cold War, and what was Canada's role in it?
- Why was globalization of the economy an issue by the end of the 20th century?
- What were Canada's post-war relations with the US and with the developing world?
- How did Canada's involvement in UN peacekeeping, NORAD, and NATO affect the way Canadians saw themselves as a nation?

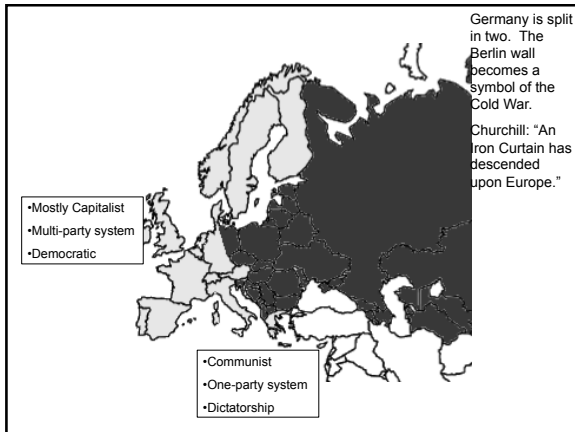
Eurasia=Europe and Asia













The Cold War...brrrrrr

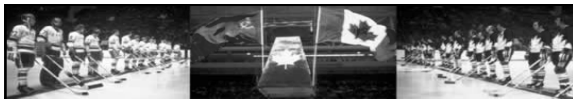
After World War Two, the world is broken into two main groups.

Lead by

- 1. The Soviet Union**
- 2. The United States**

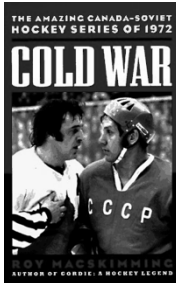
The Cold War Begins

- End of WW2
- A divided Europe in ruins
- Totalitarian vs. Democracy
- Communism vs. Capitalism
- Formation of the United Nations
- Truman Doctrine
- Marshall Plan
- Warsaw Pact, NATO, Berlin Airlift



Canada and the Cold War

- Caught in the Middle
– USSR on top, USA underneath...main missile and bomber route. “Wrong place at the wrong time.”
- Definitely with the US and NATO



NATO

- Video: “Seeing Red”
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8o6LUPKCuK>

Canada is in the middle

Igor Gouzenko

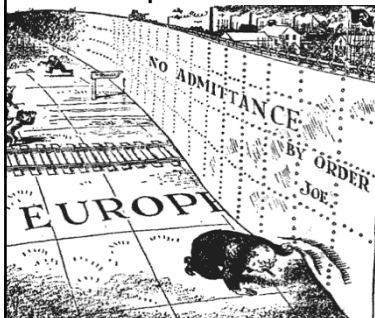
- Russian clerk from Soviet Embassy delivers files to Canada proving the existence of a Soviet spy ring in Canada.
- Gouzenko and family are given asylum and new IDs in Ontario.

What is the Cold War?

- Period lasting from 1945 - 1989.
- Characterized by tension and hostility between the Communist Soviet Union and its allies and the Capitalist and democratic United States and its allies.



Europe – EAST AND WEST

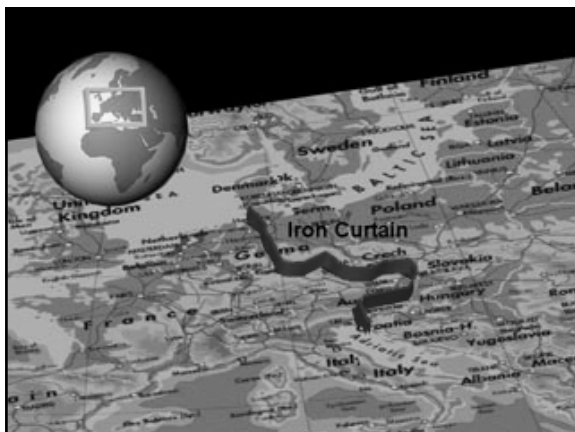


- Separated by the “Iron Curtain”
– Coined by Churchill to describe the break between East and West

Churchill’s Iron Curtain Speech (1946)

- “From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the Continent. Behind that line lie all the capitals of the ancient states of Central and Eastern Europe. Warsaw, Berlin, Prague, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest and Sofia, all these famous cities and the populations around them lie in what I must call the Soviet sphere, and all are subject in one form or another, not only to Soviet influence but to a very high and, in many cases, increasing measure of control from Moscow.”

• excerpt





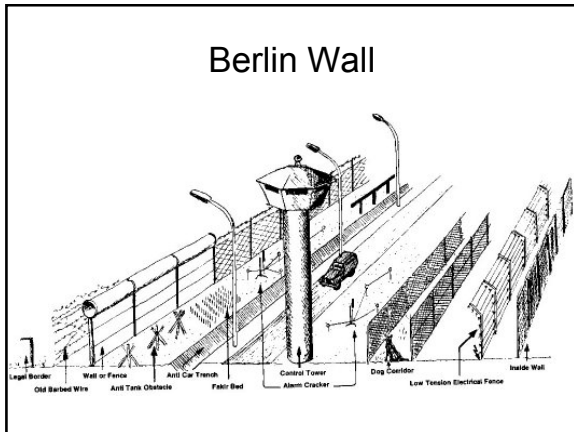


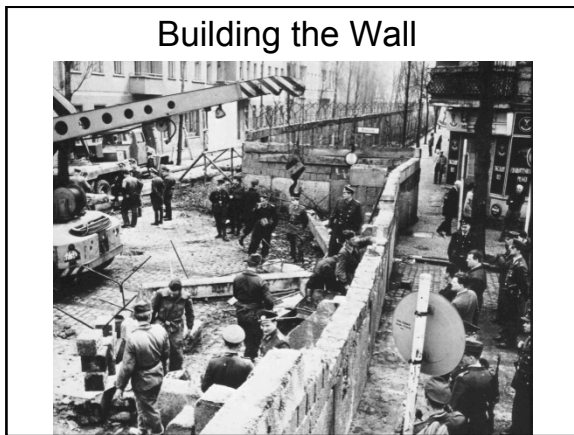
Berlin Wall and Airlift 1948

- Many were fleeing Soviet Berlin.
- Soviets decide to put up a wall to keep people in.

- In 1948 the Soviets blockade all the ground links to West Berlin

- Berlin Airlift (April 1948-May 1949)
 - All supplies needed are ferried in to Berlin through air corridors from the West. Stalin eventually gives up.









Berlin Wall

- Video: "Walled in!" German's inner border
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OwQsTzGkbiY>

NATO and Warsaw Pact

- WEST – NATO (1949)
 - Military Alliance (sound familiar?)
 - North Atlantic Treaty Organization
 - Led by the United States
- EAST – Warsaw Pact (1955)
 - Military Alliance, response to NATO threat
 - Led by Soviet Russia

Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan, 1947

- **Truman Doctrine:** US would tolerate Soviet expansion to its 1947 limits (principle of coexistence) but would resist any further encroachment (principle of containment)
- **Marshall Plan:** Economic aid to rebuild European economies. An instrument to aid non-communist states (economic imperialism?)

Hmm.....Anyone remember the causes of WW1?

Quick Mini Assignment: Create a Venn Diagram comparing WW1 causes to the Cold War situation (be prepared to share)
What do you find is similar? different?

Causes of WW1 and Cold War

1. Militarism
 - Nuclear Arms Race...even worse
2. Alliances
 - NATO and Warsaw Pact
3. Imperialism
 - Spheres of influence
4. Nationalism
 - Economic system instead of nations?

Sounds like trouble...

North American Defence

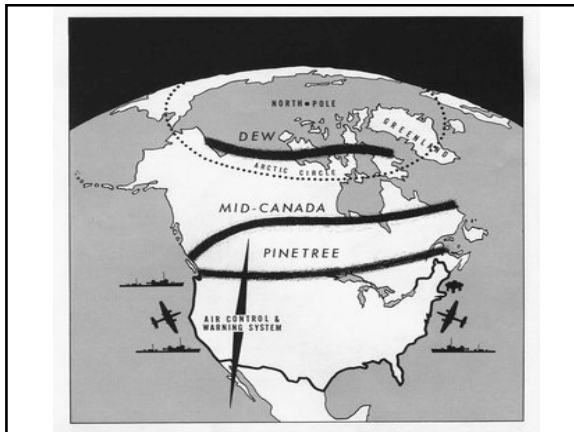
- NORAD – North American Air Defence Agreement (1957)
 - Headquarters is buried in Cheyenne Mountain, Colorado.
 - Centrally controlled and coordinated defense of North American Air Space
 - Fighter forces
 - Missile bases
 - Air defense radar

Canada and NORAD

- Protection from Soviet Air Attack (bombers initially then missiles)
- US built three lines of radar stations across Canada (built between 1950-57)
 - The Pinetree Line
 - The Mid-Canada Line
 - Dew Line (in the artic) - Distant Early Warning Line

NORAD

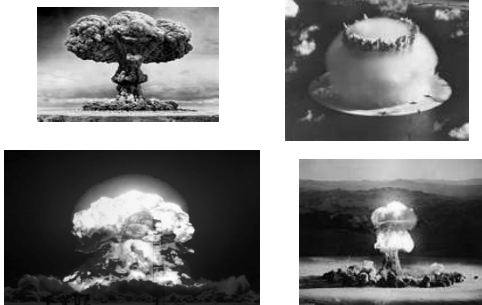
- Video: The Shadow of Nuclear War
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LsXTk_ymNmU



DEW Controversy

- Many Canadians felt this defence system compromised our independence

MAD (Mutually Assured Destruction)



MAD

- Nuclear parity (equality) = less likely that one country would attack because it meant the other would attack back
- = entire areas of both countries would be completely annihilated
- It only exists when both sides have the same weapons (this is why both sides raced to keep up with each other)




COLD WAR CONFLICTS

SS 11



Korean War (1950-53)



- On June 25, 1950 the forces of North Korea crossed the 38th Parallel into the Republic of Korea, attacking at many points. The size of the assault made it clear that this was a full-scale invasion.
- World reaction was quick. At the request of the United States, the Security Council of the United Nations met on the afternoon of June 25 and called for an immediate stop to the fighting and for the withdrawal of North Korean forces to the 38th Parallel.
- The North Koreans had no intention to leave so President Truman ordered the United States Navy and Air Force to support the South Koreans by every possible means.
- On the same day, a second UN resolution called on the Members to "furnish such assistance to the Republic of Korea as may be necessary to repel the armed attack and to restore international peace and security in the area".
- This was, in effect, a declaration of war on North Korea.

Canada and the Korean War

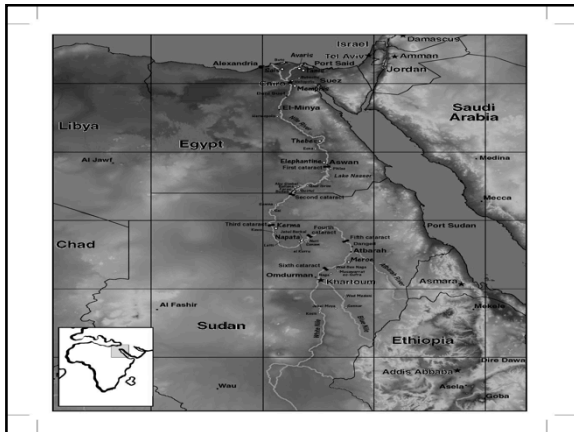
- The Canadian Government, while agreeing with the UN moves made to halt aggression, did not immediately commit its forces to action in Korea.
- At the close of WWII, the Canadian armed forces had been reduced to peacetime strength and were specially trained for the defence of Canada.
- The Far East had never been an area in which Canada had any special national interest. But Canada sent troops.

- Altogether 26,791 Canadians served in the Korean war and another 7,000 served in the theatre between the cease-fire and the end of 1955.
- United Nations forces (including South Korean) fatal and non-fatal battle casualties numbered about 490,000. Of these 1,558 were Canadian.
- The names of 516 Canadian war dead are inscribed in the Korea Book of Remembrance.
- The truce, which followed the armistice of July 27, 1953, was an uneasy truce, and heightened the Cold War tensions.
- Yet, for the first time in history an international organization had intervened effectively with a multi-power force to stop aggression and the UN emerged from the crisis with good reputation.



Suez Crisis (1956)

- Britain, France and Israel attacked Egypt in 1956, as Egypt had taken over the French/British owned Suez Canal.
- The Suez Canal links the Mediterranean and Red Seas.
- The Soviet Union supported Egypt, and threatened to use nuclear weapons.
- Canadian public opinion was divided
 - Conservative party and many other Canadians = support Britain
 - Liberal PM Louis St. Laurent denounced the British and French intervention and (like the US) refused to support them
- Lester Pearson, President of the UN General Assembly, proposed sending in UN peace keepers to keep peace.



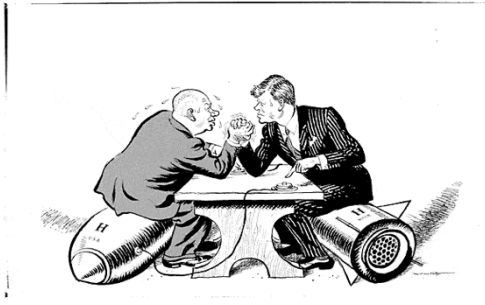


Pearson won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1957 for his role in resolving the Suez Crisis. He was Prime Minister from 1963 – 1968 (Liberal Party).

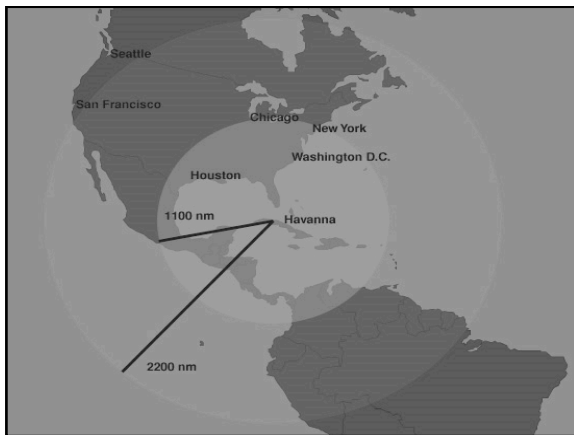
Suez Crisis

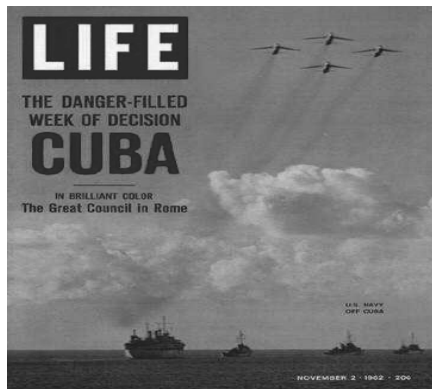
- Video: On Guard for Thee
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ry_d3jCNnbg

Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)

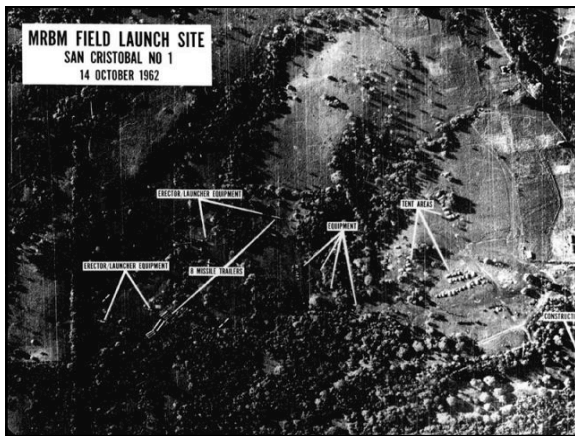


Soviet President Khrushchev and American President Kennedy





- The Cuban Missile Crisis began 22 October 1962. Following spy plane pictures that showed the USSR was installing ballistic missiles in Cuba capable of hitting US and Canadian targets, President John Kennedy (JFK) announced an American naval blockade of the island, threatening further action if preparation of the sites continued.
- John Diefenbaker’s government was only informed of Kennedy’s intentions only 1.5hours in advance.
- Canada’s hesitated to respond, in part due to the desire of the prime minister and others to preserve the independence of Canadian foreign policy and to maintain a balanced posture in crisis conditions.
- JFK and Diefenbaker’s relationship grew worse.





- Soviet ships filled with nuclear missiles were coming towards the American blockade of Cuba, and the world got ready for a nuclear war
- The crisis itself ended October 27-28 when Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev agreed to dismantle and remove the USSR missiles in Cuba.
- The Americans agreed not to invade Cuba and to remove nuclear missiles from Turkey

Avro Arrow

- 1950s – Canada and the A.V. Roe (Avro) Company developed the Arrow, a state-of-the-art supersonic jet aircraft
- 1959 – The project was cancelled by the Diefenbaker government (existing planes were cut up for scrap and most of Avro's designers & engineers moved to the US)
- Canadians often feel that they lost an opportunity to establish their country as a technological leader.
 - Some believed the American government had conspired to kill the project because they could not build so grand a fighter so Canada couldn't have one either
- Arrow was extremely expensive to build and no one not even the Canadian Air Force wanted to buy it.

Avro Arrow



Nuclear Issue in Canada

- When Avro Arrow was scrapped, Canada had agreed to accept US Bomarc missiles, which were capable of carrying nuclear warheads
 - The years that passed before the missiles were actually installed allowed time for second thoughts
- Many people were starting to realize that nuclear war amounted to global suicide
- 1963 – Ruling Conservative party was divided on the issue
 - Minister of external affairs felt Canada should be non-nuclear nation (hypocritical to urge UN to work for disarmament)
 - Defence minister insisted nuclear weapons were vital to protecting Canada against communist aggression
- Election 1963 – Liberals (Lester Pearson) proposed Canadian forces accept nuclear weapons under certain conditions

Nuclear Issue in Canada

- PM Diefenbaker and Conservatives appealed to Canadian nationalism including Canada's right to decide for itself on international matters
- Many business leaders & influential newspapers supported the Liberals fearing that Diefenbaker's anti-Americanism would hurt trade & investment from US
- Diefenbaker was narrowly defeated in the election of 1963 & the Liberals formed a minority government (the first federal election since 1911 fought over Canada-US relations)

Vietnam War



Vietnam War

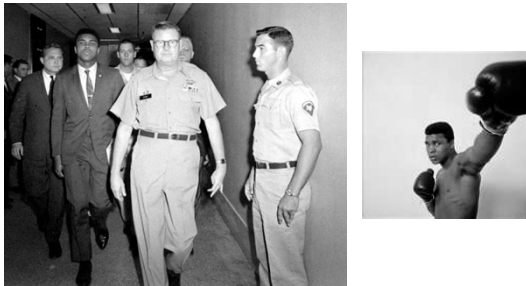
- North Vietnam (and other Communist countries) against South Vietnam (and the United States) in the 1960's and 1970's.
- Canada did not send troops to the Vietnam War.
- The United States had conscription (military draft) and many people who refused to fight (draft dodgers) escaped to Canada, where they would live the rest of their lives.(up to 60,000 people)

- On April 2, 1965 Lester Pearson gave a speech at Temple University in the United States, where he called for a stop to the United States bombing in North Vietnam.
- When the American President LBJ (Lyndon B. Johnson) heard this the next day, he met with Pearson and grabbed the much smaller Canadian leader by his jacket and talked angrily with him for an hour.

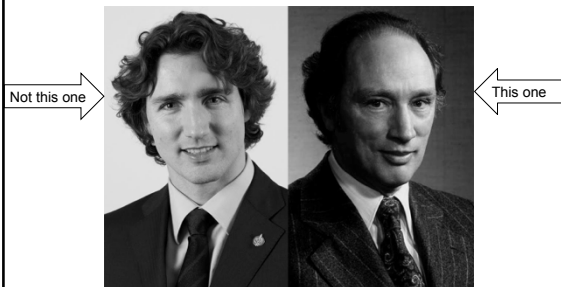


- After the fall of South Vietnam in 1975, thousands of refugees, called boat people, fled Vietnam for both political and economic reasons.
- Canada agreed to accept many of them, in one of the largest single influxes of immigrants in Canadian history. This created a substantial Vietnamese community in Canada, concentrated especially in Vancouver, Montreal and Toronto

Boxing champion Muhammad Ali refused to join the draft and was sentenced to 5 years in jail



Trudeau's Foreign Policy

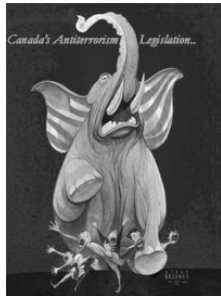


Trudeau's Foreign Policy

- 1968 – Pierre Elliott Trudeau, a Liberal was elected PM
- 1970 – Canada officially recognized communist government of the People's Republic of China
 - Clearly signaled Trudeau's intention of following a foreign policy that was less dependent on US approval
 - As a major purchaser of Canadian wheat and other goods, China was an important trade partner

Trudeau's Foreign Policy

- But...
- Trudeau also did not want to anger US
 - Compared living next to US to sleeping next to an Elephant (speech on p. 146 of text)



Trudeau's Foreign Policy

- Wanted to scale back Canada's participation in the nuclear arms race with the Soviet Union to ease Cold War tensions
 - 1970-1972 – nuclear missiles were removed from Canada's NATO forces in Europe
 - Bomarc missile sites that Pearson had accepted in 1963 were dismantled
 - 1984 – the last nuclear warheads were removed from Canadian soil
 - Canada's national defence budget was cut and its NATO contingent in Europe was reduced to 1/2 in spite of protests from military officers, diplomats, and the US embassy

Canada as a "Middle Power"

- Most of the new nations (freed from colonial rule after WWII) were located in the S. Hemisphere. They were far less industrialized than countries in the N. Hem.
- While the Cold War split the world politically between East (Communist China, SU, countries friendly to it) and the West (US and Allies), huge economic gap separated the rich North from the poor South
- Trudeau government aimed to bridge both gaps in order to promote world peace and understanding among nations
- Canada had become a "middle power" building links between East and West and North and South
 - T reduced nuclear weapons & established trade and sporting links with communist states
 - Called for more aid for the poor countries of the world
 - Believed that the prosperous nations of the North should be helping the poverty-stricken countries of the South to develop their economies and improve living conditions for the people
 - This was called the **trade and aid** policy

CIDA

- 1968 – The **Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)** was formed
 - To boost foreign aid to less industrialized countries
 - Countries receiving aid would have to agree to use it to buy products manufactured in Canada
 - Known as **“tied aid”** – made up over ½ the total development aid Canada gave to less industrialized countries
 - During T’s leadership, the total amount of aid Canada gave to developing countries increased from \$277 million in 1969 to over \$2 billion in 1984

END OF THE WAR

SS 11

Do you remember what to do in the event of a nuclear attack?



Cold War Propaganda - Until the end, both sides used propaganda to vilify the other.



Cold War Propaganda

- Animated Soviet Propaganda
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8cEDCeJuBPg>
- Anti-Communist Cartoon
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8D6d6_Vngo

INTERNATIONAL CRISES

- ✦ The Korean War
- ✦ The Suez Crisis
- ✦ Cuban Missile Crisis
- ✦ Vietnam War
- ✦ Cyprus
- ✦ Afghanistan

- A brief note on Canada's involvement:
- The Guzenko affair (the discovery of a spy ring in the Canadian Government) brought the intensity of the Cold War to Canada. (1945)

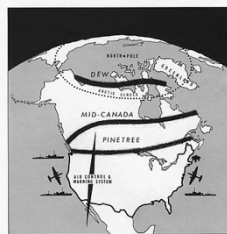


- Canada also joined NATO in 1949.



- To protect against direct Soviet attack, the United States built three lines of radar stations across Canada
- designed to detect a
- nuclear attack.

- The Dew Line
- The Mid-Canada Line
- The Pine Tree line



HOW DOES THIS ALL END?

SOVIET-AMERICAN RELATIONS:

- ✦ 1a) Late 1960s to 1979, the relationship can be described as **a warming of relations, decrease of tensions**
- ✦ 1b) The term to describe this period: **détente**
 - ✦ french for “relaxation” is the easing of strained relations, especially in a political situation

3 ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF DÉTENTE

- ✦ The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty: limit the **spread of nuclear weapons**, signed by the US, Soviets, and **Great Britain**
- ✦ SALT ONE(Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty): limit the number of **ICBMs**(InterContinental Ballistic Missiles) , signed by the **US** and the **Soviet Union (1972)**
- ✦ SALT TWO: **accomplish nuclear parity (1979)**

PROBLEMS WITHIN THE SOVIET SYSTEM:

❖ **Economic Stagnation:** Economic growth had slowed from 5% to 2%, a **black market** had developed, there was a **food** shortage, **consumer goods** were of inferior quality, and **resources** were being used inefficiently.



THE LADA

· A Soviet made car that came to symbolized the poor quality of communist made goods. There were many jokes made about the Lada:



A man goes into a car accessory shop and says to the assistant, 'Can I have a hub cap for my Lada?' The assistant thinks to himself for a moment and then replies, 'OK, it seems like a fair swap'



PROBLEMS WITHIN THE SOVIET SYSTEM:

- ❖ **Military Spending:** The Soviets were spending 15-20% of its GNP on its military to keep up with US.
- ❖ **Political Stagnation and Corruption:** leading privileged lives and had no desire to effect change

PROBLEMS WITHIN THE SOVIET SYSTEM:

- ❖ **Ideology:** Due to economic failure, people were beginning to question the merits of the communist ideology.
- ❖ **Nationalism:** Soviet citizens who were not ethnically Russian (over 50% of the population) began to think about seeking independence from the Soviet Union.

- ❖ Rid the system of corruption, while maintaining the communist system

MIKHAIL GORBACHEV'S INITIAL INTENTIONS



- ◊ Glasnost: the first time a Soviet Leader **encouraged open debate** and the **right to question the government (1986)**
- ◊ Perestroika: **“restructuring”**; showed commitment to **economic and social reform**
- (1987)

GLASNOST AND PERESTROIKA



NOT THAT SMOOTH...

- ◊ Gorbachev was unwilling to change the **communist ideology** of the Soviet Union.
- ◊ This frustrated the Soviet people, who were more concerned with the **economics** than politics
- ◊ He also could not control the **Party officials...**



- August 1991 - While Gorbachev was on holiday, conservative communist officials who disagreed with Gorbachev's reforms attempted a coup d'etat.
- Boris Yeltsin stepped in to stop the attempted takeover.
- On December 31st, 1991, Gorbachev signed the document that would dissolve the Soviet Empire.

USSR BECAME **15** SMALLER STATES



IS IT OVER?

UKRAINE

Video: Cold War in 9 minutes

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wVqziNV7dGY>



United Nations

- The United Nations is an international organization founded in 1945 after the Second World War by 51 countries, including Canada.
- The UN is committed to maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations and promoting social progress, better living standards and human rights.



The UN headquarters are in New York City

The UN has 4 main purposes

1. To keep peace throughout the world
2. To develop friendly relations among nations
3. To help nations work together to improve the lives of poor people, to conquer hunger, disease and illiteracy, and to encourage respect for each other's rights and freedoms
4. To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations to achieve these goals

UN Powers

- Due to its unique international character, and the powers vested in its founding Charter, the UN organization can take action on a wide range of issues, and provide a forum for its 193 Member States to express their views, through the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and other bodies and committees.



UN General Assembly

- The General Assembly is the main deliberative, policymaking and representative organ of the United Nations.
- Comprising all 193 Members of the United Nations, it provides a unique forum for multilateral discussion of the full spectrum of international issues covered by the Charter.
- The Assembly meets in regular session intensively from September to December each year, and thereafter as required.



- The work of the United Nations reaches every corner of the globe. Although best known for peacekeeping, peacemaking, conflict prevention and humanitarian assistance, there are many other ways the United Nations and its specialized agencies, funds and programmes affect our lives and make the world a better place.
- The Organization works on a broad range of fundamental issues, from sustainable development, environment and refugees protection, disaster relief, counter terrorism, disarmament and non-proliferation, to promoting democracy, human rights, gender equality and the advancement of women, governance, economic and social development and international health, clearing landmines, expanding food production, and more, in order to achieve its goals and coordinate efforts for a safer world for this and future generations.

UN 15 Specialized Agencies

- [Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations \(FAO\)](#)
- [International Civil Aviation Organization \(ICAO\)](#)
- [International Fund for Agricultural Development \(IFAD\)](#)
- [International Labour Organization \(ILO\)](#)
- [International Maritime Organization \(IMO\)](#)
- [International Monetary Fund \(IMF\)](#)
- [International Telecommunication Union \(ITU\)](#)
- [United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization \(UNESCO\)](#)
- [United Nations Industrial Development Organization \(UNIDO\)](#)
- [Universal Postal Union \(UPU\)](#)
- [World Bank \(WB\)](#)
- [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#)
- [World Intellectual Property Organization \(WIPO\)](#)
- [World Meteorological Organization \(WMO\)](#)
- [World Tourism Organization \(UNWTO\)](#)

Related Organizations:

- International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
- Preparatory Commission for the Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO) ^[2]
- Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)
- World Trade Organization (WTO)

Secretariats of Conventions

- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

UN Trust Funds

- United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF)
- United Nations Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP)

UN Security Council

- The Security Council has the primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security
- The Security Council meets whenever peace is threatened.



Security Council Structure

- The Security has 15 members
 - 5 members are permanent and hold **veto power**
 - The United States
 - Russia (Soviet Union up until 1991)
 - China (Taiwan up until 1971)
 - Great Britain
 - France
 - 10 non-permanent members that hold a two-year term and then are replaced with a new country
- Decisions need the consent of nine members, but if one of the permanent members veto the decision, then it is canceled.
- Canada has been a non-permanent member on the Security Council for 12 years, which is one of the most out of any non-permanent UN member

Canada has been involved in every peacekeeping mission that the UN was involved in during the 20th century, which was the most out of any country in the world.



The Blue Helmets in action

Inspired by the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to United Nations Peacekeepers in 1988, the Canadian Peacekeeping Service Medal (CPSM) was created to acknowledge the efforts of all past, present and future Canadian Peacekeepers. This includes all serving and former members of the Canadian Forces, members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and other police services, and Canadian civilians who have upheld the long tradition of peacekeeping.



Where has Canada sent peacekeepers?



Pre-1956 UN Observer Missions

- 1947-48:** UNTCOK—United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea. Canada sends a contingent to **Korea** to supervise elections and withdrawal of USSR and US from Korea.
- 1948-ongoing:** UNTSO—United Nations Truce Supervision Organization. Canada contributes a contingent to the 1st peacekeeping type operation operated by UN observer groups in **Palestine**. Today, military observer groups (including 7 Canadian military observers) continue to supervise and monitor the ceasefire.
- 1949-ongoing:** UNMOGIP—United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (**Kashmir**). Canada contributes a contingent to the mission in Pakistan to supervise ceasefire between India and Pakistan.
- 1950-53:** UNSK—United Nations Service in **Korea**. Canada sends the 3rd largest contingent to UN mission in Korea.
- 1953-ongoing:** UNCMAC—United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission. Canada sends a contingent as part of UNCMAC to supervise the implementation of the armistice, putting an end to the Korean War. Although UNCMAC is still ongoing today, in 1978, the responsibilities of the Canadian contingent were transferred to the Canadian military attaché in Seoul, whose purpose is to serve on the UNMAC Advisory Group.
- 1956:** Canada's Minister for External Affairs, Lester B. Pearson proposes to the UN General Assembly to send a multinational contingent to the Middle East, in response to the **Suez Crisis**. This culminated in the first designated UN "peacekeeping" mission—UNEF I.

Lester Pearson created peacekeepers in 1956 to resolve the Suez Crisis in Egypt



Post-1956 UN Peacekeeping Missions

- 1956-67:** UNEF I—United Nations Emergency Force I. Canada sends a contingent to the UN mission in **Egypt** to supervise the withdrawal of French, Israeli and British troops from Egypt.
- 1957:** Lester B. Pearson is awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his remarkable diplomatic achievements and his innovative thinking in resolving the Suez Crisis through the establishment of a UN Emergency Force.
- 1958:** UNDOG—United Nations Observer Group in **Lebanon**. Canada sends a contingent to the UN mission in Lebanon.
- 1960-64:** ONUC—United Nations Operation in the **Congo**. A Canadian contingent is sent to the Congo. The mission's purpose is to restore order in the African nation while assisting in the removal of Belgian troops.
- 1962-63:** UNSF—United Nations Security Force in **West New Guinea**. Canada sends a contingent to monitor the ceasefire between Indonesia and the Netherlands, and help ensure peaceful transition of the territory to Indonesia. The purpose of UNSF was to assist the United Nations Temporary Executive Authority (UNTEA) in administering the territory, maintaining the rule of law, and protecting human rights.
- 1963-64:** UNYOM—United Nations Yemen Observer Mission. Canada sends a contingent to Yemen.
- 1964-ongoing:** UNFICYP—United Nations Forces in **Cyprus**. UNFICYP is Canada's longest UN peacekeeping mission. The purpose was to maintain balance between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots in their newly created island.
- 1965-66:** ONIBREP—Mission of the Representative of the SG in the **Dominican Republic**. Canada contributes to the observation of the ceasefire and to the withdrawal of OAS forces.
- 1965-66:** UNIPOM—United Nations India-Pakistan Observer Mission. Canada sends contingent to the border between **India and Pakistan** to supervise ceasefire.
- 1973-79:** UNEF II—United Nations Emergency Force II. Canada sends a contingent to **Egypt** to supervise the ceasefire between Egyptian and Israeli forces. The greatest loss of Canadian lives on a peacekeeping mission occurred when nine Canadian peacekeeping soldiers serving as part of UNEF II were killed when the plane they were travelling in was shot down.
- 1974-ongoing:** UNDOF—United Nations Disengagement Observer Force. Canada sends a contingent to the buffer zone between **Israel and Syria**, and provides communication, logistics and technical support for the UN force.
- 1978-ongoing:** UNIFIL—United Nations Force in **Lebanon**. Canada sends contingent to Lebanon to support security to the government.
- 1981:** UN establishes September 21st as the annual International Day of Peace, celebrating global ceasefire and non-violence.
- 1988-90:** UNGOMAP—United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan. Canada sends contingent to **Afghanistan**.
- 1988-91:** UNIMOG—United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group. Canada sends a contingent to the borders of **Iran-Iraq**.
- 1988:** UN Peacekeeping Forces are recognized and win the Nobel Peace Prize for their contribution to reducing tensions around the world under extremely difficult conditions.
- 1989-91:** UNAVEM I—United Nations Angola Verification Missions I. Canada sends contingent to **Angola** to monitor the withdrawal of Cuban troops.
- 1989-90:** UNTAG—UN Transition Assistance Group in **Namibia**. Canada sends contingent to Namibia to assist in the transition to independence.
- 1989-92:** ONUCA—United Nations Observer Group in Central America. Canada sends contingent to **Central America** to monitor compliance with the ceasefire.
- 1990-91:** ONUVEH—United Nations Observer Group for the Verification of the Elections in **Haiti**. Canada sends contingent to Haiti to observe electoral process.
- 1991-95:** UNAVEM II—United Nations Angola Verification Missions II. Canada assists in monitoring the ceasefire. Subsequent missions in **Angola** (in which Canada did not take part) are: UNAVEM III from 1995 to 1997 and MONUA from 1997 to 1999.
- 1991-2003:** UNMOVIC—United Nations Iraq Observer Mission. Canada sends contingent to monitor the Khor Abdullah waterway between **Iraq and Kuwait**. Canada provides mine clearance and unexploded ordnance disposal duties.

- **1991-ongoing:** MINURSO—United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara. Canada sends contingent to Western Sahara to monitor ceasefire.
- **1991-95:** ONUSAL—United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador. Canada sends contingent to observer mission to monitor ceasefire following El Salvador's 12 year civil war.
- **1991-92:** UNAMIC—United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia. Canada assists in monitoring the ceasefire and establishes mine awareness.
- **1991-99:** UNSCOM—United Nations Special Commission on Iraq. Canada sends contingent to supervise commission in Iraq.
- **1992-95:** UNPROFOR—United Nations Protection Force. Canada sends a contingent to Croatia to monitor demilitarization of designated areas. The mandate was later extended to Macedonia to monitor border areas.
- **1992-93:** UNTAC—United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia. Canada sends contingent to Cambodia to monitor ceasefire.
- **1992-95:** UNSOM I and UNSOM II—United Nations Operations in Somalia I and II. Canada sends contingent to UN mission in Somalia. This mission produces no political success. As well, the mission gains attention and becomes a national scandal referred to as "the Somalia Affair" after Canadian soldiers are convicted of torture, assault and murder of Somali civilians.
- **1992:** Creation of DPKO (Department of Peacekeeping Operations) to provide support to field missions.
- **1992-94:** ONUMOZ—United Nations Operation in Mozambique. Canada sends contingent to Mozambique to monitor the elections in 1993.
- **1993-94:** UNOMUR—United Nations Observer Mission in Uganda-Rwanda. Canada assists in verifying that military supplies do not cross the border into Rwanda.
- **1993-96:** UNAMIB—United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda. Canada sends contingent to the mission in Rwanda. Canadian Lt.-Gen. Roméo Dallaire led this mission to supervise the warring Tutsi and Hutu population. This mission meets significant hurdles as UN troops witness the slaughter of nearly 800,000 Rwandans in what will later be identified as genocide. Despite specific plans by Lt. General Dallaire to retaliate upon growing violence, the UN does not agree. This mission is viewed as a significant failure, resulting in not only the loss of hundreds of thousand Rwandans but also a significant loss of UN lives.
- **1995-2002:** UNPROFED—United Nations Preventive Deployment Force to the Balkans.
- **1995-2002:** UNMIBH—United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Canada contributes 30 civilian police.
- **1993-96** UNMIIH—United Nations Mission in Haiti. Canada contributes 750 military personnel and 100 civilian police.
- **1994:** Operation Forward Action. Canada sends contingent to UN blockade of Haiti.
- **1996-2002:** UNMOP—United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka.
- **1996-97:** UNSMIH—United Nations Support Mission in Haiti. Canada contributes 752 military personnel and 100 civilian police.
- **1997:** SHIRBRIG is officially established. SHIRBRIG is a multinational Stand-by High Readiness Brigade created to rapidly deploy at any given time by the UN.
- **1997:** UNTMIIH—United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti. Canada contributes a contingent of 650 military personnel and 60 civilian police.
- **1997:** MINUGHA—United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala. Canada assists in monitoring the ceasefire agreement.
- **1997-2000:** MIPONU—United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti. Canada contributes 22 civilian police and police trainers.
- **1999:** UNAMIT—United Nations Mission in East Timor. Canada sends a contingent to assist in East Timor's democratic independence from Indonesia.
- **1999-ongoing:** MONUC—United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Canada is contributing 9 military observers.



- Peacekeeping Since 2000**
- **2000-ongoing:** UNMEE—United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea. Canada sends 450 military personnel between 2000 and 2002.
 - **2000:** Creation of mandate by the UN Security Council (Resolution 1325) for mainstreaming gender perspectives in peacekeeping operations and to identify the importance and significance of women's roles in peace and security.
 - **2003:** On October 24th, the 1st annual International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers pays tribute to all men and women who have, and continue to, serve in UN peacekeeping missions. The UN invites all peoples and nations to celebrate the global day of ceasefire.
 - **2003:** Retired Lt. Gen. Roméo Dallaire releases his influential book, *Shake Hands with the Devil*, recounting the mission he led in Rwanda and identifying its failures, such as the international community's reluctance to commit further troops to stop the violence. Dallaire's book becomes a significant contribution to the obstacles that peacekeeping missions are facing. His book identifies the failure of the international community to stop the genocide, despite the UN's involvement.
 - **2004-ongoing:** UNOCI—United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire. Canada is contributing 2 civilian police.
 - **2004-ongoing:** MINUSTAH—United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti. Canada is contributing 66 civilian police and 5 military personnel.
 - **2005-ongoing:** UNMIS—United Nations Mission in the Sudan. Canada is contributing a total of 31 troops, police and military observers. In 2006, the mandate of UNMIS was expanded to include its deployment to Darfur in support of the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement.
 - **2005:** Member states approve a standing civilian police capacity and military strategic reserve force to make peacekeeping missions more efficient and effective.
 - **2006:** The Canadian Association of Veterans in United Nations Peacekeeping name August 9th as Peacekeeping Day to recognize the service and dedication of Canadians who served and continue to serve in the name of peace and security. On August 9th, 1974, Canada suffered the greatest single loss of Canadian lives on a peacekeeping mission; 9 Canadian peacekeepers died while serving with UNEF I.
 - **2007:** Canadian police officers sent to the West Bank, **Palestine** to help create a stable police force
 - **2008:** DART deployed to **Myanmar** in disaster relief
 - **2009:** African Union – United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur in **Sudan**
 - **2010:** DART deployed to **Haiti** to assist in disaster relief after a devastating cyclone.





Not All of Canada's Peacekeeping operations have been a success

Somalia (1993)

- **The Somalia Affair** was a 1993 military scandal later dubbed "Canada's national shame". It peaked with the brutal beating death of a Somali teenager at the hands of two Canadian soldiers participating in humanitarian efforts in Somalia.
- The crime, documented by grisly photos, shocked the Canadian public and brought to light internal problems in the Canadian Airborne Regiment.
- Military leadership came into sharp rebuke after a CBC reporter received altered documents, leading to allegations of a cover up.
- Eventually a public inquiry was called. Despite being controversially cut short by the government, the Somalia Inquiry cited problems in the leadership of the Canadian Forces.
- The affair led to the disbanding of Canada's elite Canadian Airborne Regiment, greatly damaging the morale of the Canadian Forces, and marring the domestic and international reputation of Canadian soldiers. It also led to the immediate reduction of Canadian military spending by nearly 25% from the time of the killing to the inquiry.

MOVIE – Black Hawk Down



Rwanda (1994)

- The **Rwandan Genocide** was a mass slaughter that took place in East Africa
- Over the course of approximately 100 days, around 800,000 people were murdered because of their ethnicity, which was almost 20% of the country
- It was the culmination of longstanding ethnic competition and tensions between the minority Tutsi, who had controlled power for centuries, and the majority Hutu peoples, who had come to power in the rebellion of 1959–62.
- The assassination of Habyarimana in April 1994 set off a violent reaction, during which Hutu groups conducted mass killings of Tutsis (and also pro-peace Hutus, who were portrayed as "traitors" and "collaborators"). This genocide had been planned by members of the Hutu power group known as the Akazu, many of whom occupied positions at top levels of the national government; the genocide was supported and coordinated by the national government as well as by local military and civil officials and mass media.
- Alongside the military, primary responsibility for the killings themselves rests with two Hutu militias that had been organized for this purpose by political parties
- Once the genocide was underway a great number of Hutu civilians took part in the murders.

MOVIES: Shake Hands with the Devil (and) Hotel Rwanda

General Romeo Dallaire

- **General Dallaire and 2,600 UN troops were spectators to the genocide. As bodies filled the streets and rivers, the Canadian general, backed by a U.N. mandate that didn't even allow him to disarm the militias, pleaded with his U.N. superiors several times for additional troops, ammunition, and the authority to seize Hutu arms caches. He warned the UN of the genocide, but the UN was slow to react**
- **In an assessment that military experts now accept as realistic, Dallaire argued that with 5,000 well-equipped soldiers and a free hand to fight Hutu power, he could have brought the genocide to a rapid halt.**





peace keeping, not policing



Over the years, Canada has sent over 120,000 troops as part of UN peacekeeping missions, and it has the 2nd highest peacekeeping fatality with 114 fatalities.

United Nations

- Video:
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1cqW8-ongtY>
