

# Chapter Eight

## *Hands Around the World*

What Is Foreign Policy?	406
Canada and the United Nations	408
Peacekeeping and Peacemaking	412
Human Rights and Freedoms	416
Children's Rights	420
The Cold War	422
Competition and Co-operation in Space	424
Canada's Military Alliances	426
Economic and Political Alliances	430
Canada's Aid to the Developing World	434
The New World Order	438
<i>Sharpening Your Skills</i>	442
<i>Questions and Activities</i>	444

## Expectations

### Overall Expectations:

By the end of this chapter, you will be able to

- describe major global forces and events that have influenced Canada's policies and Canadian identity
- evaluate Canada's participation in war and contributions to peacekeeping and world security

### Specific Expectations:

By the end of this chapter, you will be able to

- describe how Canada's participation in selected world events and international organizations and agreements has contributed to an evolving sense of national identity
- identify some of the ways in which foreign powers have influenced Canadian foreign policy
- summarize Canada's role in some key Cold War activities, 1945 to 1989
- assess the roles played by the Canadian armed forces since 1945, including peacekeeping, peacemaking, and maintaining security
- describe the importance of selected scientific and technological innovations developed by Canadians
- identify changes in Canada's international status since the First World War
- describe Canada's responses to some of the major human tragedies that have occurred since the First World War.
- describe the development of Canada's role as a world leader in defending human rights since the Second World War

### Word List

Avian flu  
Ethnic cleansing  
Genocide  
Indigenous  
Pandemics  
Peacemaking  
SARS  
Veto

Boycott  
GNP  
Human rights  
Isolationism  
Peacekeeping  
Prisoners of  
conscience

# Advance Organizer

1945

1950

1955



**1** The way Canada deals with other countries is its foreign policy. This policy changes over time. What happens in the world and how Canada relates to other nations affects it.



Fidel Castro and Jean Chrétien

**2** The United Nations (UN) promotes human rights and world co-operation. As a member, Canada believes strongly in the role of the UN. Canadian soldiers have served in many peacekeeping and peacemaking operations.



Cold War  
Diefenbunker



**3** The Cold War began after the Second World War and lasted until 1990. It was a war of nerves between the Soviet Union and the United States. The superpowers threatened each other with shows of military strength rather than outright warfare.



# Hands Around the World

1965

1970

1975

1980

1985

1990

1995

2000

2005

2010

**4** Canada is part of two major alliances: NATO and NORAD.

Canada supports NATO to help protect

Europe and the North Atlantic. It supports NORAD

to help protect North America against attack. Membership could involve Canada in war.



**5** The Commonwealth is a free association of countries that were once part of the British Empire.

La Francophonie is a free association of French-speaking nations. Canada belongs to both and enjoys friendships all over the globe.



**6** Canada sends money, supplies, and advisers to poor, troubled nations. The Canadian International Development Agency looks after aid that Canada gives.

Sometimes, too, Canada sends Canadian Forces workers to provide disaster relief.



# What Is Foreign Policy?

Foreign policy is the plan on which a nation bases its relations with the rest of the world. A nation that does not make such relations still has a foreign policy. It is known as **isolationism**.

Foreign policy usually involves both objectives and methods. Objectives are the goals that the nation hopes to achieve through its relations with other nations. Methods are the ways in which the nation pursues those goals.

Foreign policies can differ greatly. In general, foreign policy helps nations do well in trade

and commerce. It also helps them keep peace or look for revenge. Foreign policy may also reflect a desire to do good in the world. Some goals may be idealistic. An example is a commitment to send aid to poor countries. Foreign policy is shaped by a country's geographical position. Military and economic power, as well as ethnic and religious ties, also affect how policy develops.

As the chart outlines, Canada's foreign policy has evolved over time. It reflects Canada's growing independence and changing view of the world.



South Africa's Nelson Mandela

## DEVELOPMENT OF CANADA'S FOREIGN POLICY

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>1914</b> Canada enters the First World War as part of the British Empire.   | <b>1931</b> The Statute of Westminster gives Canada full control over its foreign affairs.   |
| <b>1919</b> Canada signs the Treaty of Versailles as a separate country. It becomes a charter, or original, member of the League of Nations. | <b>1939</b> On its own, the Canadian Parliament declares war on Germany at the start of the Second World War.  |
| <b>1922</b> In the Chanak Affair, Canada refuses to send troops to Turkey as Britain requested.  | <b>1945</b> Canada becomes a charter member of the United Nations.   |
| <b>1923</b> Canada signs the Halibut Fisheries Treaty without an accompanying British signature.   | <b>1949</b> Canada joins NATO.   |
| <b>1925</b> Canada House is established in London, England. It is the office of the Canadian High Commissioner.                              | <b>1950</b> Canada takes part in the Korean War within UN forces.  |
| <b>1926</b> Vincent Massey becomes the first Canadian minister in Washington; Canada and the United States begin full diplomatic relations.  | <b>1961</b> Canadian Prime Minister John Diefenbaker opposes South Africa renewing membership in the Commonwealth. He is the only white leader to do so. |
|  | <b>1991</b> Canada fights in the war against Iraq.   |
|  | <b>2001</b> Canada joins the war against the Taliban, an Islamic movement, in Afghanistan after events of 9/11.  |

# Hands Around the World

1945 1950 1955 1960 1965 1970 1975 1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010

The Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade is responsible for foreign policy. Its role is to

- conduct all diplomatic relations on behalf of Canada
- foster the expansion of Canada's international trade
- manage the Canadian Foreign Service



*Prime Minister Stephen Harper asserts his government's strong support of the Canadian mission in Afghanistan by visiting and encouraging troops there.*



*A Canadian soldier watches for threats above a ground-breaking ceremony for a new police station in Kandahar in 2006. He is part of a Canadian team of diplomats, aid workers, police, and soldiers helping Afghanistan.*



*CIDA President Hugette Labelle and the Chinese vice-minister of foreign trade sign a memorandum of co-operation in Beijing, China, as Jean Chrétien applauds.*

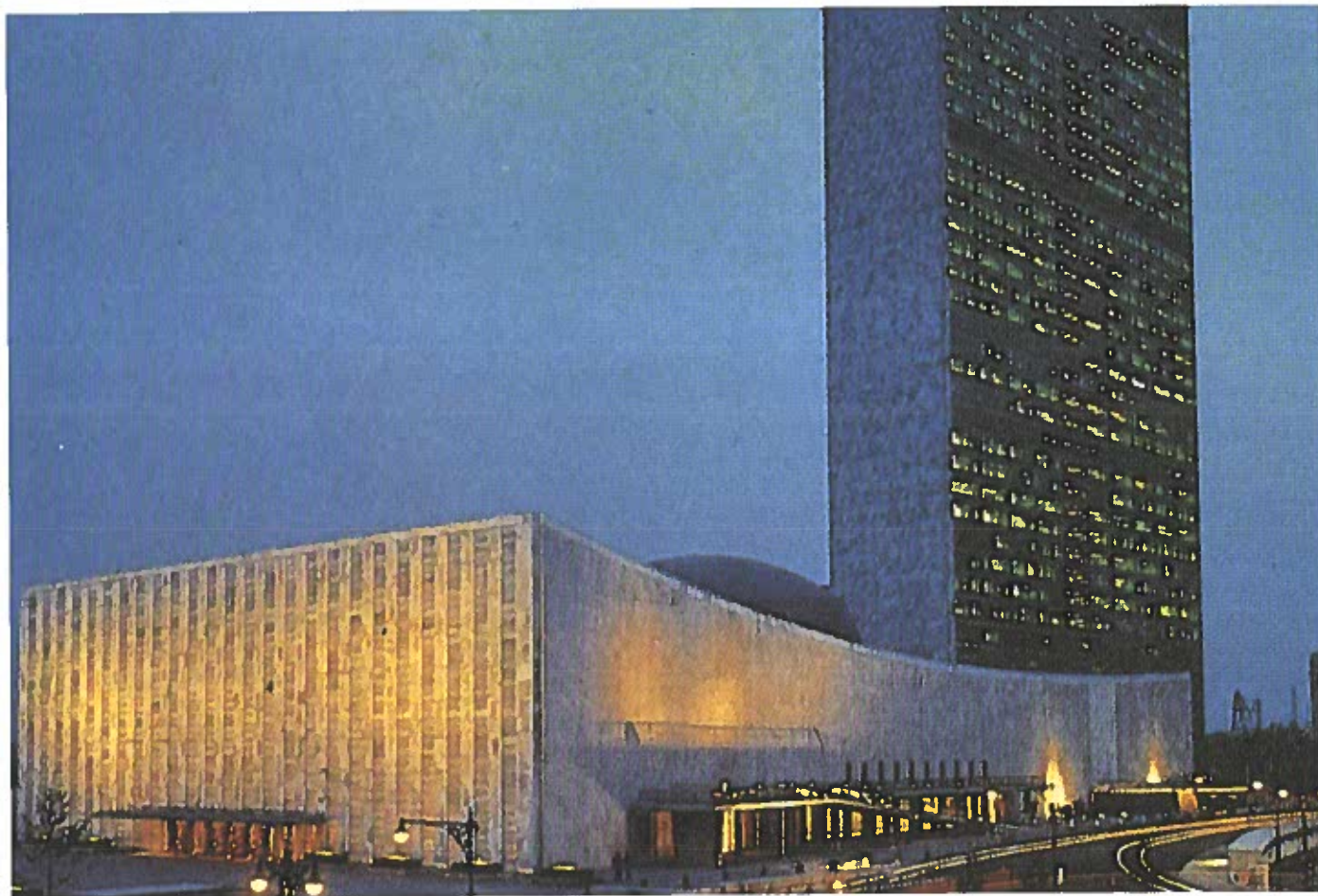
## FOCUS

1. What is foreign policy?
2. List three reasons why countries have foreign policies.
3. List two objectives of the Department of Foreign Affairs.
4. In your view, what should be the most important goal of Canadian foreign policy? Why?

# Canada and the United Nations

In 1945, Canada and 50 other countries joined together to establish the United Nations (UN). In the wake of war, they recognized the great need for an organization dedicated to keeping peace and promoting friend-

ly relations among nations. The UN champions peace and human rights around the world. It serves as a centre of international co-operation and works to resolve economic, cultural, social, and humanitarian issues.



*Many member nations have contributed to the design and materials found in the UN headquarters. Canada's gift was the nickel-bronze doors that lead to the General Assembly. These doors represent the four themes of the United Nations: peace, justice, truth, and brotherhood.*

# Hands Around the World

1945 1950 1955 1960 1965 1970 1975 1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010

The UN is composed of independent, sovereign nations. Unlike a national parliament or congress, it does not pass laws. Instead, it shapes the policies of the international community. Member countries can be large or small, rich or poor. Political views and social systems vary.

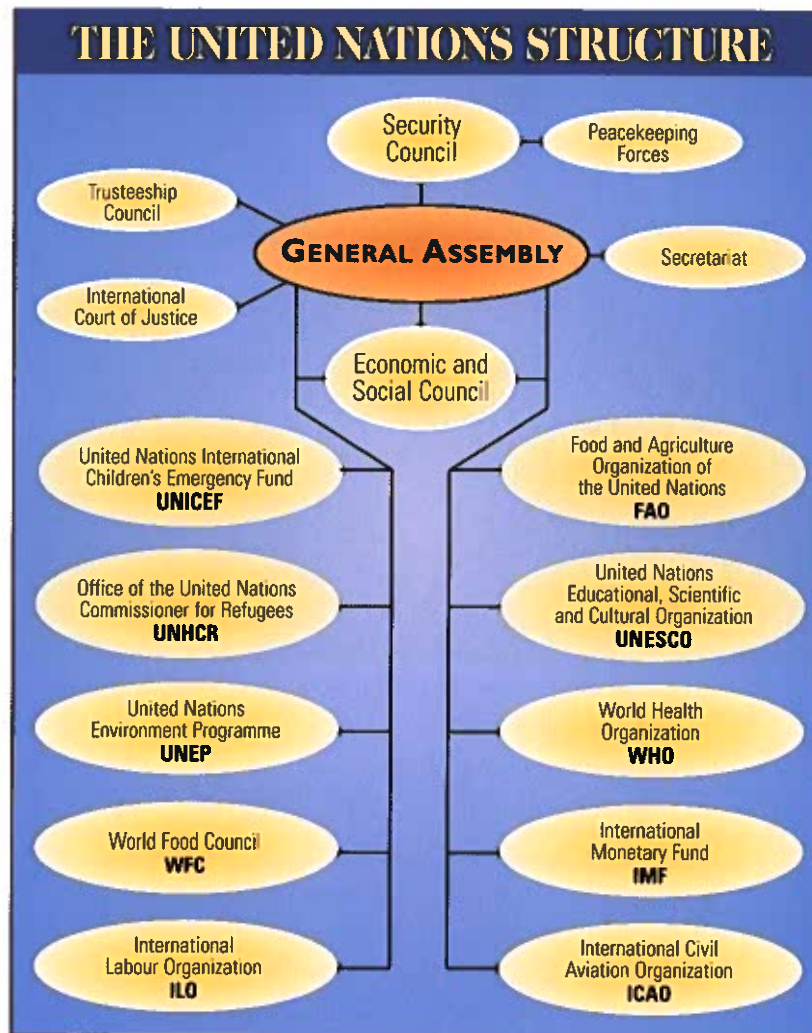
The UN is based in New York City, but UN offices are in countries all over the world. Discussions are held in six official languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish. Instantaneous translations are offered during UN debates.

## UN Structure

The General Assembly, sometimes seen as a world parliament, is the UN's main body. All 191 member states are represented in it. Each has one vote. Decisions on ordinary matters are taken by simple majority. Important questions need a two-thirds majority.

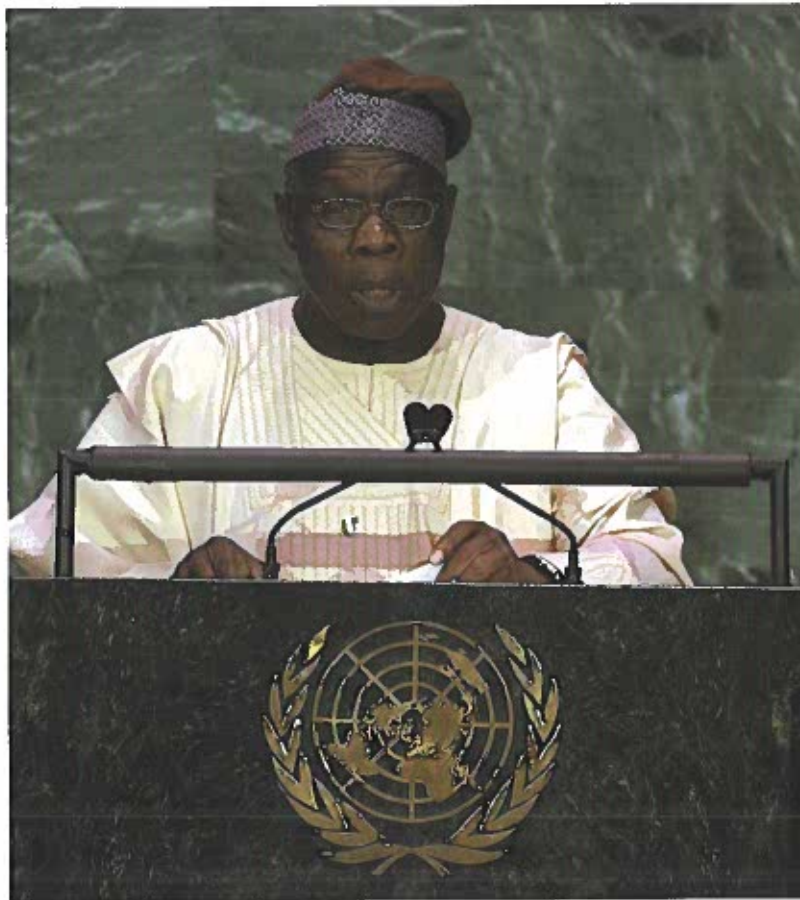
Every year, the Assembly holds its regular meeting to make recommendations on matters within the UN Charter. The Charter is the organization's founding document. The General Assembly does not have the power to force action. Its strength comes from the united opinion it expresses. The *General Assembly*

- sets policies and determines programs for the UN Secretariat



To learn more about the UN, visit its official Web site: [www.un.org](http://www.un.org).

- directs activities for development
- approves the UN budget, including peace-keeping operations



*The president of Nigeria addresses the UN General Assembly about financing for development.*

- admits new members
- appoints the UN Secretary-General

The *Security Council* meets whenever it needs to, whenever peace is threatened. It works to maintain peace and security. The Security Council has 15 members. The 5 permanent members are China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The remaining 10 members are elected by the Assembly for two-year terms. Canada has been elected to the Security Council several times.

Any decision taken by the Council must be carried out by UN member countries. The five permanent Security Council members have the right of veto. Should any of them use that right, a resolution is defeated.

The Security Council mediates international disputes. It asks opposing parties to reach agreement by peaceful means. Should that fail, the UN can act to bring about a settlement in other ways.

- It may place economic sanctions on a country that threatens peace. Doing this involves nations refusing to sell or buy goods to or from that country. For example, not so long ago, Iraq did not want the UN to inspect its armaments, or military weapons; the UN responded by bringing a **boycott** against the country.
- The UN may send in **peacekeeping** forces to keep opposing forces apart, or put a peace agreement into effect.
- Military action is another way to deal with a conflict. The UN has taken this choice several times, responding to invasion in South Korea in 1950 and to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in 1990. The UN calls such action **peacemaking**.

The *Secretariat* works for all branches of the UN. With a staff of about 8900, it carries out the UN's day-to-day work. Its head is the Secretary-General.

The *Economic and Social Council* coordinates the economic and social work of the UN and its related specialized agencies. The Council has 54 members. It meets for a one-month session each year. The meetings alternate between New York and Geneva. The





Here, the powerful UN Security Council votes to ask the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court to review events in Darfur, Sudan, since 2002. The Prosecutor investigates crimes against humanity.

Council oversees the way the UN supports economic growth in developing countries. It administers development projects. It promotes human rights. It fosters co-operation in areas such as housing, family planning, environmental protection, and crime prevention.

The *Trusteeship Council* was established to assist territories with self-government or independence. The council has aided several countries that are now members of the UN. The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands,

now known as Palau, joined the UN in 1994. At present, the Trusteeship Council has suspended operations because there are no trust territories.

The *International Court of Justice* is the main judicial branch of the UN. Fifteen judges, elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council, form the World Court. The Court settles legal disputes between member states. It also deals with such issues as soldiers accused of committing atrocities in what was once Yugoslavia.

## FOCUS

1. Why was the United Nations founded in 1945?
2. What type of work does the United Nations do?
3. Which UN responsibility do you think is the most important? Why?

# Peacekeeping and Peacemaking

Keeping global peace is one of the UN's most important goals. It is also one of the most difficult.

Since 1948, the UN has led more than 45 peacekeeping operations. A majority of them have taken place in the last 20 years. About 800 000 military personnel have served with UN forces. More than 2000 peacekeepers have lost their lives.

Canada has played a vital role in peacekeeping. In 1956, Lester Pearson was president of the UN General Assembly.

He suggested a peace plan to end Arab-Israeli conflict over the Suez Canal. The plan involved sending a UN peacekeeping force. A year later, Pearson became the first Canadian to receive the Nobel Peace Prize.

Canadian soldiers have served as peacekeepers in Cyprus, Somalia, Kashmir, the Congo, Iran, Iraq, Somalia, Bosnia, Afghanistan, Kuwait, and more.

## **HISTOR!CA** *Minutes*

### *Somalia:*

#### *Operation Restore Hope*

Not all missions end well. Somalia is one of the poorest nations in the world. In the 1990s, warlords ruled it. They fought brutal battles against one another. Millions of people starved. The warlords seized most of the food



*In 1988, UN peacekeepers as a whole earned the Nobel Peace Prize. There were seven missions in operation at the time.*

aid that the UN tried to deliver to the people.

In 1992, the UN sent a peacekeeping force. The force was largely made up of American troops, but many Canadians took part, as well. The mission was called "Operation Restore Hope."

The UN peacekeepers ended up fighting local warlords. There was great slaughter of Pakistani and American forces. The UN withdrew. Canadian forces were shamed by the murder of a Somali prisoner by his

Canadian captors. The mission ended in failure, and today Somalia remains torn apart by internal rivalries and poverty.

### *Massacre in Rwanda*

Canadian armed forces served under the UN flag in Rwanda from 1993 to 1996. They were trying to protect the capital city of Kigali during the Rwandan Civil War. These troops brought food and medical supplies to starving Rwandans. Canadian troops worked with others to maintain UN cease-fire orders. Despite these efforts, this peacekeeping mission ended tragically.

The UN commander was Canadian General Roméo Dallaire. He predicted a massacre of Rwanda's Tutsi population by the Hutu

# Hands Around the World

1945 1950 1955 1960 1965 1970 1975 1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010

people. He warned his UN superiors, but they did not listen. When a massacre began, his tiny force was unable to stop the **genocide**.

A million Tutsis died in the massacre. Some Belgian peacekeepers were also slaughtered.

Later, questions were raised. People were concerned about the UN's effectiveness. The UN was humiliated and discredited for lack of action. Some claimed that because the mission took place in Black Africa, the UN chose not to risk troops to control the situation. UN troops were withdrawn in 1996.

Rwanda is now trying to deal with its ugly past. Those accused of committing genocide have been put on trial.

What happened in Rwanda and Somalia exposed the weakness of the UN. The UN cannot

## UN PEACEKEEPING PERSONNEL, AS OF OCTOBER 2005

Military personnel and civilian police serving in peacekeeping operations	66 921
Countries contributing personnel	105
International civilian personnel	4 475
Local civilian personnel	7 996
UN volunteers	1 762
Total number of personnel serving in peacekeeping operations	81 154
Total number of fatalities in peacekeeping operations since 1948	2 004



*Rwandan refugees show ID documents to Canadian and West African peacekeepers trying to help displaced persons. The peacekeepers are controlling the gate of a camp.*

*RIGHT: Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein ordered the torching of Kuwaiti oil wells when UN peacemakers drove his forces from Kuwait. Canadian oilmen helped bring the fires under control.*



## Roméo Dallaire

**BORN:** 1946; Holland; born to a Canadian soldier and a Dutch nurse

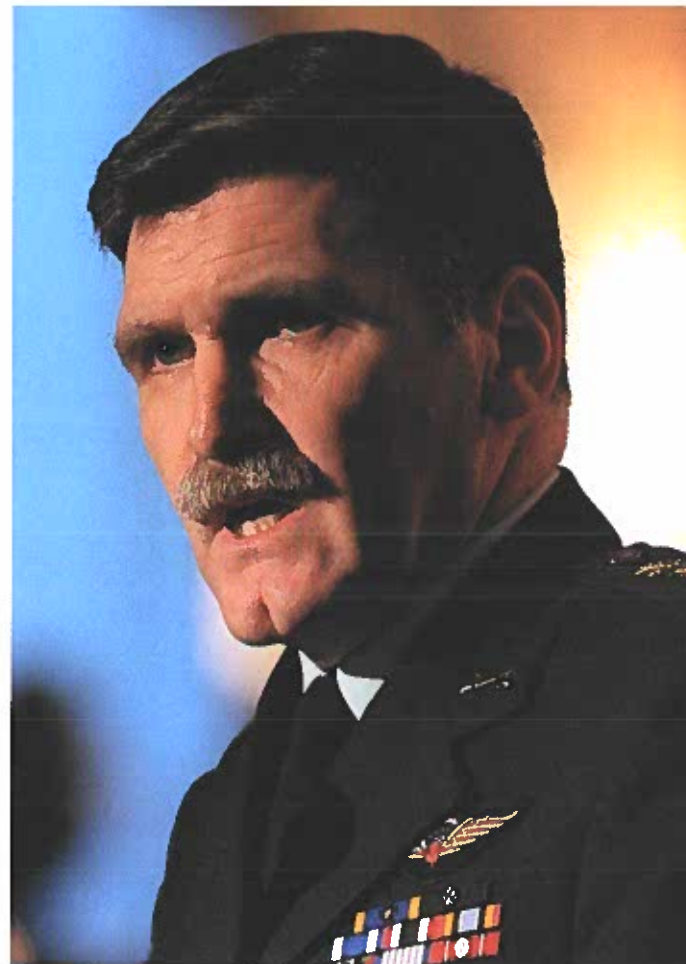
**SIGNIFICANCE:** Roméo Dallaire experienced the massacres of Rwanda. He alerted the world to the UN's weakness. The depression he later suffered showed that post-traumatic stress syndrome can even affect generals.

**BRIEF BIOGRAPHY:** Dallaire became Force Commander of the United Nations mission to Rwanda in 1993. The small UN force was there to supervise the peace process after years of civil war in Rwanda. When it was clear that extremist Hutus were bent on murdering the Tutsi minority, Dallaire pleaded for reinforcements. His plea was turned down. Somalia had made the UN fearful of another failure in Africa. Nearly a million people died in the Rwandan geno-

cide. Not until the scale of the massacre was revealed did the UN send in a larger force.

For a time, the experience shattered Dallaire. It

pushed him to the edge of suicide. He wrote a bestselling book, *Shake Hands with the Devil: The Failure of Humanity in Rwanda*, about his terrible experience. In 2004, the book won the Governor General's Literary Award for Non-Fiction. In March 2005, Prime Minister Paul Martin appointed Dallaire to the Senate. Dallaire continues to study conflict resolution. He talks about the personal and political lessons he learned in Rwanda to audiences all over the world. In your opinion, should Roméo Dallaire be considered a hero? Explain. To learn more



about Dallaire and his current work, go to [www.romeodallaire.com](http://www.romeodallaire.com).

CANADIAN LIVES

readily respond to rapidly changing violent situations. It is better at “keeping peace.” Many countries have become reluctant to take part in UN missions. They are afraid of losing troops.

When there is no peace to keep, the UN has used its forces to “make” peace. Canada has taken part in these more difficult and dangerous missions. These are UN peacemaking efforts.

- In June 1950, North Korea invaded South Korea. North Korea was backed by the Soviet Union and South Korea was friends with the United States. The United Nations declared this invasion an act of aggression. It asked for support from UN members to resist the invasion. Forces from over 30 countries fought to stop the North Koreans. More than 20 000 Canadian soldiers fought in Korea—312 were killed in action.
- On 18 January 1991, UN forces from 32 countries launched Operation Desert Storm against Iraq. They did so because Iraq had invaded Kuwait. The war lasted only 41 days. Iraq soon abandoned the invasion. It was only the second time that the UN had used military action to stop aggression. Canada contributed land, sea, and air forces to this successful mission.

The UN has often been criticized for its failure to prevent the outbreak of war and for



*UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali stands before a shed that contains the remains of hundreds massacred a year earlier at a Rwandan church. UN peacekeepers were too few to stop the slaughter.*

its inability to achieve world peace. Today, the world remains a hotbed of hostilities. Many of these conflicts could lead to war.

As the 21st century unfolds, nations still dream of peace, but many countries endure violence, terrorism, and civil war. The world is still a dangerous place. Both peacemaking and peacekeeping forces are needed.

## FOCUS

1. What is the difference between peacekeeping and peacemaking?
2. Compare the UN experience in Rwanda and Somalia.
3. Would you consider serving in a UN peacekeeping operation? Explain.

# Human Rights and Freedoms

From its beginning, the United Nations has worked to protect **human rights**. Members set this goal in response to the horrors of the Holocaust and the Second World War. The United Nations Charter, signed in 1945, stated that its main objective was “to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war” and “to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights.” The Charter promotes and encourages “respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.”

In 1946, the UN established the Commission on Human Rights. Canadian John

Humphrey, director of Human Rights at the UN Secretariat, drafted much of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

UN work on human rights continues. UN groups and missions look into claims that human rights have been violated. The UN sends advisers to help nations build modern societies that respect the rule of law and human rights. It has helped wartorn Iraq and Afghanistan draft constitutions that respect human rights and freedom.

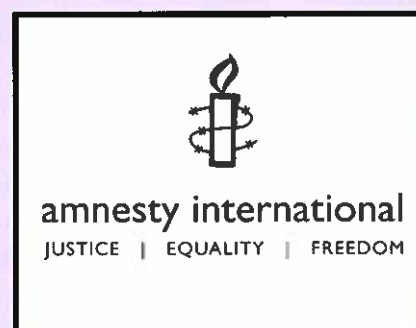
**HISTOR!CA**

*Minutes*

## AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

Amnesty International (AI) is the world's largest human rights organization. More than 70 000 of its two million members live in Canada. All AI members are committed to the universal protection of human rights.

AI works to abolish the death penalty worldwide. It also campaigns against torture and mutilation. It promotes religious freedoms, tries to protect the rights of refugees, and acts to free **prisoners of conscience**, people who hold beliefs that their government does not



tolerate or respect.

AI remains independent and impartial. It does not accept government funding. Its work is supported by financial donations. In 1977, AI was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. In 2004, it launched a campaign to stop violence against women. **Do you support the**

**work of Amnesty International? Explain. For more information about Amnesty International in Canada, see [www.amnesty.ca](http://www.amnesty.ca).**

# Hands Around the World

1945 1950 1955 1960 1965 1970 1975 1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010

## U N I V E R S A L D E C L A R A T I O N O F H U M A N R I G H T S

- All human beings are born free. They have equal dignity and rights.
- Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms, without distinction of any kind.
- Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.
- No one shall be held in slavery.
- No one shall be subjected to torture or degrading treatment.
- Everyone has the right to recognition as a person before the law.
- All people are equal before the law.
- Everyone has a right to effective legal remedy for actions which violate fundamental rights.
- No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.
- Every person is entitled to a fair hearing by an impartial jury.
- Anyone charged with a penal offence will be presumed innocent until proven guilty according to law in a public trial.
- Every person is entitled to privacy of family, home and correspondence.
- Everyone has the right to freedom of movement, and the right to leave his or her country, and to return.
- Everyone has the right to seek and to find asylum from persecution.
- Everyone has the right to a nationality.
- Men and women, of full age, have the right to marry and have a family.
- Everyone has the right to own property.
- Everyone has the freedom of thought, conscience and religion.
- Everyone has the right of opinion and of expression.
- Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.
- Every person has the right to take part in the government of one's country. The will of the people shall be the basis of the government's authority.
- Everyone has the right to social security.
- Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.
- Everyone has the right to equal pay for equal work.
- Everyone has the right to form and join trade unions for the protection of worker interests.
- Everyone has the right to rest and leisure. This includes reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.
- Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for individual health and well-being, and for that of one's family.
- Everyone has the right to education, which shall be free at the earliest levels.
- Elementary education shall be compulsory.
- Every person has the right to participate freely in the cultural life of his or her community.
- Every person is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this declaration can be fully realized.

## Louise Arbour

**BORN:** 1947, Montreal, Quebec

**SIGNIFICANCE:** Louise Arbour was chief prosecutor for the UN International Criminal Tribunal. She was responsible for prosecuting war crimes in the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda.

**BRIEF BIOGRAPHY:** Louise Arbour was born and educated in Quebec. She received her law degree in 1970. In 1987, Arbour was appointed to the Ontario Supreme Court's High Court of Justice. In 1990, she joined the Ontario Court of Appeal.

Arbour has stood up for human rights in Canada. She was vice-president of the Canadian Civil Liberties Association. She campaigned for prisoners to gain the right to vote. She published articles on human rights, criminal law, gender issues, and civil liberties.

In 1996, the UN Security Council appointed Arbour as prosecutor for the International Criminal Tribunal. For the first time since the Nuremberg and Tokyo trials after the Second World War, trials for war crimes would be held. The focus was on the former

Yugoslavia and Rwanda. Arbour's job was to investigate and lay charges against individuals for war crimes and crimes against humanity, such as geno-

cide. She worked tirelessly. She even observed the excavation of a mass grave site near Vukovar, Croatia. "... these bodies were thrown together indiscriminately in a hole ... They were young men.... I watched the bodies come out of the ground and it was like they were coming alive again. They were demanding to be identified. They were demanding that their mothers be told."

In May 1999, Arbour called for the arrest of Slobodan Milosevic, former Yugoslav president, and four other political and military leaders. They were charged with com-

mitting crimes against humanity.

Arbour's work brought her international and national praise. In 1999, she was appointed to the Supreme Court of Canada. She served until 2004. She then became the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights. **Do you think Arbour was a strong choice for this UN role? Explain.**



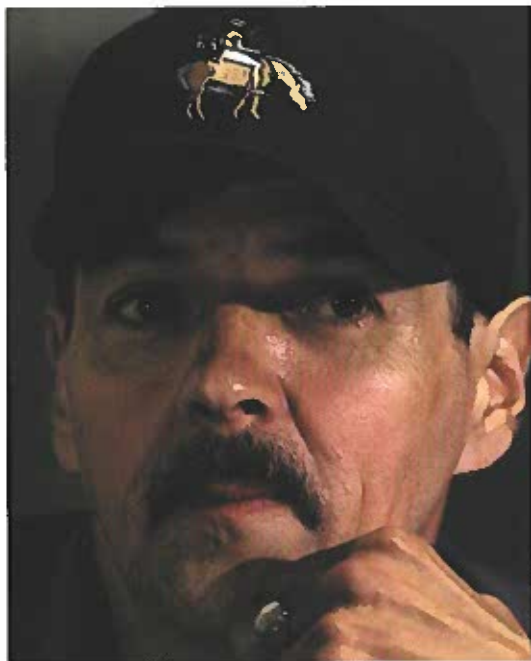
CANADIAN LIVES



## *Human Rights in Canada*

As the international community began to see human rights as basic and important, so did Canada. Canadian society considers human rights fundamental to human dignity. Over time, this belief has been reflected on paper. Ontario introduced its Human Rights Code in 1962. The Code was the first of its kind in Canada. By 1975, every province had a human rights code.

In 1976, Canada accepted the International Bill of Rights, which goes beyond the UN's 1948 Universal Declaration. The Bill is based on two UN documents that cover civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights. It binds Canada to take a strong stand on human rights issues. In 1977, the federal government created the Canadian Human Rights Act and Commission. It has also passed other international treaties



*Donald Marshall is an Aboriginal Canadian who was wrongly convicted of murder. Marshall spent years in prison before being cleared. Many thought that bias and racial prejudice were at the heart of his imprisonment. Other Aboriginal Canadians have been wrongly imprisoned, too. Aboriginal Canadians tend to feel that when it comes to the police and justice system, they are denied full human rights. The UN has indicated that Aboriginal Canadians are not treated as full citizens.*

Fry Society ([www.elizabethfry.ca](http://www.elizabethfry.ca)) and the John Howard Society ([www.johnhoward.ca](http://www.johnhoward.ca)) are two international organizations. They work to better the conditions of prisoners and ex-convicts. Both try to make sure that the human rights of prisoners are respected.

related to human rights.

Despite all that, pressure mounted for Canada to improve its legal protection of human rights. Under Trudeau, the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms passed in 1982. The Charter became a key part of the Canadian Constitution. It covers a wide range of fields, including mobility rights, equality rights, and language rights. Every law in Canada is subject to this Charter.

To ensure that human rights are protected, several groups act as watchdogs. Prison reform, for example, has been an issue for Canada's human rights activists. The Elizabeth

## FOCUS

- 1. What is the goal of the United Nations Charter?**
- 2. In your opinion, what are five rights that everyone should have?**
- 3. Do all Canadians share equal human rights? Discuss.**

# Children's Rights

## Craig Kielburger

**BORN:** 1982, Thornhill, Ontario

**SIGNIFICANCE:** Kielburger is an activist against child labour. He is also the founder of Free the Children, an international youth movement. It seeks to change laws that affect child labour and exploitation.

**BRIEF BIOGRAPHY:** When he was 12, Craig Kielburger read the story of Iqbal Masih. Iqbal was a young boy from Pakistan. He was sold into slavery at age four. He was later freed, but was murdered at age 12. Craig was horrified. He became interested in worldwide injustice against children—there are at least 250 million child labourers in the world today. Most of these children work long hours under hazardous conditions. Many are abused.

In 1995, Kielburger and his friends founded Free the Children. This non-profit organization focuses on fighting the abuses of child labour. Kielburger began to

speaking out for the rights of children. When members of the Ontario Federation of Labour heard him talk, they donated \$100 000. This money went to build a reha-

bilitation/education centre in Alwar, India, for young children. Kielburger has travelled to over 30 countries on behalf of Free the Children. His organization has written thousands of letters to raise the issue of children's rights in Canada and around the world. In 1998, he spoke in Calcutta as part of the "Global March to End Child Labour." Tens of thousands



of people all over the world took part in the march. They carried the message "that the time has come to guarantee every child a childhood, that no child should lose his or her chance to learn and develop by being forced to work all day long." **Do you think that Canadian youth can make a difference in the world today? To learn more about Kielburger's work and organization, visit [www.kielprojects.com](http://www.kielprojects.com).**

CANADIAN LIVES

# Hands Around the World

1945 1950 1955 1960 1965 1970 1975 1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010

## *UNICEF and Children's Rights*

The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) was founded in 1946. UNICEF was created to provide emergency relief for children in postwar Europe, China, and the Middle East. Canada was one of the first countries to establish a national committee to raise non-government funds for UNICEF. In 1965, UNICEF received the Nobel Peace Prize for its work.

All over the world, children are denied human rights. Because they are dependent on adults, children can be easily mistreated.

The year 1979 was the International Year of the Child. It focused global attention on the issue of children's rights. UNICEF co-ordinated the year's activities. In November 1989, the UN adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child, an international human rights treaty. Among other rights, the treaty recognizes these ones:

- the inherent right to life
- the right to a name, an identity, and a nationality

- protection from physical and mental violence, exploitation, and abuse
- the right to be cared for by one's parents, if possible
- primary education
- access to information
- freedom of thought, conscience, and religion
- the right to express one's views
- the right to the highest attainable standard of health

These ideas are accepted in Canada. They may be accepted in poorer countries, too, but are harder to act on there. Even in Canada, many children live in poverty. Some face various forms of abuse. UNICEF remains a crucial element in the cause of children's rights. In 2005, it reported that hundreds of millions of children were being exploited around the world. The protection of children's rights has been a top priority of Canada's domestic and foreign policies for many years.

## FOCUS

1. List five rights specified in the UN's Convention on the Rights of the Child that you feel are most important. Be prepared to explain your choices.
2. List three ways in which children's rights are violated around the world.
3. Why is Craig Kielburger important?

# The Cold War

The Cold War dominated the world from 1946 to 1990. The Soviet Union and the United States were the world's two superpowers. They tried to keep each other in check. The Soviet Union controlled the areas in Eastern Europe that it had occupied during the Second World War. Soviet forces remained in Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and East Germany. Rigged elections were held in these countries. Only Soviet-sponsored candidates could run for office. The United States and its allies protested. Unless they were prepared to go to war, they could do nothing.

In the words of Winston Churchill, "From Danzig on the Baltic, to Trieste on the Adriatic, an Iron Curtain has descended on Europe."

The Soviet Union began to build up its

strength. From 1945 to 1990, fearful governments spent more money on the military than on food, housing, or medicine.

The Cold War was a struggle between opposing values. The Western bloc nations, led by the United States, believed in a multi-party democracy with a free market economy. The Eastern bloc, led by the Soviet Union, favoured a one-party communist dictatorship with strong economic controls.

## *The Cuban Missile Crisis*

Many people believe the Cold War was at its worst in October 1962. The Soviet Union had built nuclear missile sites in communist Cuba. American U-2 spy planes photographed the sites. U.S. President John F. Kennedy spoke to his country on television.

## A CLOSER LOOK AT THE ATOMIC BOMB

**D**uring the Second World War, a team of scientists worked on a top-secret mission. Its code name was "The Manhattan Project." J. Robert Oppenheimer led the team. Their mission was to make the world's first atomic bomb. They succeeded. On 16 July 1945, the United States tested the world's first atomic bomb. The atomic age had begun. Atomic bombs were used against Japan in August 1945. The destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki ended the Second World War in the Pacific.

Russian scientists were not far behind the Americans. The first Russian atomic bomb was detonated in 1949. The Soviet Union exploded its first hydrogen bomb in 1953. The explosion happened seven months after the United

States exploded its own bomb.

By the 1980s, each of these superpowers had built thousands of nuclear warheads. These warheads had incredibly destructive firepower. During the height of the Cold War, it was said that each side had enough nuclear firepower to kill everyone in the world 40 times over.

In spite of the expansion of nuclear weapons, there were several attempts to reduce tensions. In 1973, U.S. President Richard Nixon and Russian Premier Leonid Brezhnev signed the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, or SALT. The treaty was intended to limit nuclear armaments. Later agreements dramatically reduced the world's nuclear arsenal.

# Hands Around the World

1945 1950 1955 1960 1965 1970 1975 1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010

He said that American warships would blockade Cuba until the Russian missile sites were taken down.

For two weeks the world hung on the brink of nuclear war. Then, to the world's relief, the Soviets dismantled their missiles. One commentator noted, "Americans and Russians stood eyeball to eyeball, and the Russians blinked." The crisis was over.

## *Beyond the Cold War*

By the late 1980s, the Soviet Union was in trouble on both political and economic fronts. Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev moved to Westernize the U.S.S.R. The Soviet military alliance, the Warsaw Pact—Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the U.S.S.R.—was dissolved. Slowly, some of the former Iron Curtain countries turned to democratic values.



*Even now, much of the world is an armed camp.*

By December 1991, the Soviet Union had dissolved into 15 countries. Russia was the largest of the former Soviet republics. The collapse of the once-mighty Soviet Union was the final chapter in the 45-year-old Cold War.

War was not over, though. Ethnic groups within Eastern Europe struggled to assert their independence from central governments. In the Balkan region of the former Yugoslavia, clashes erupted. In 1999, NATO forces attacked Serbia. They tried to prevent Serbia from its ethnic cleansing. The Serbian campaign against Albanians brought back memories of Nazi racism.

Czechoslovakia, however, divided peacefully. The Czech Republic and Slovakia were formed. Today much of Eastern Europe and the former territories of the Soviet Union are making political and economic progress. Still, the Cold War casts a long shadow.

## FOCUS

1. How was the Cold War different from other kinds of war?
2. What was the Warsaw Pact?
3. Why were people so fearful of the Cold War?

# Competition and Co-operation in Space

When the world first turned to exploration in space, there was far more competition than co-operation. In 1957, the Soviet Union launched the world's first space satellite, Sputnik. The communists then proclaimed that this proved their system was better than the American. In April 1961, Soviet astronaut Yuri Gagarin became the first human to orbit the earth. American John Glenn did the same a month later.

Exploring space was seen as a race, and U.S.

President John Kennedy worried that his country would lose it. In 1962, he said that a major goal for the United States was to put a person on the moon "before the decade is out." In July 1969, the American space mission Apollo 11 landed on the moon.

In 1981, the Americans developed a series of space shuttles to carry astronauts and equipment into space. Marc Garneau became the first Canadian astronaut in space. He flew on the American space shuttle Challenger in 1984. Roberta Bondar and Stephen MacLean, a physicist and astronaut, were the next Canadians in space. They flew in two separate flights on the shuttle Discovery in 1992.



*Astronaut and medical doctor Roberta Bondar was the first Canadian woman in space.*

The Russians launched the Mir Space Station in 1986. It became a symbol of the Russian space program. Mir orbited the earth every 90 minutes. It allowed scientists to study living in space over long periods of time. Some astronauts remained in space for as long as three months. Astronauts from many countries, including Canada, have lived on Mir. Chris Hadfield was the first Canadian astronaut to visit it (1995). By 1996, Canadians had taken part

in six space missions.

In November 1998, a huge non-military space project got under way. Russians launched Zarya, the first piece in the building of the International Space Station (ISS). Sixteen countries, including Canada, co-operated to build this highly complex structure. In December 1998, the Americans launched the Unity module. It linked up to Zarya. These two modules have orbited the earth well over 8000 times. In May 1999, astronaut Julie Payette became the first Canadian aboard the ISS. In 2001 astronaut Chris Hadfield helped deliver the 17.6 m Canadarm 2, Canada's contribution to the space station.

# Hands Around the World

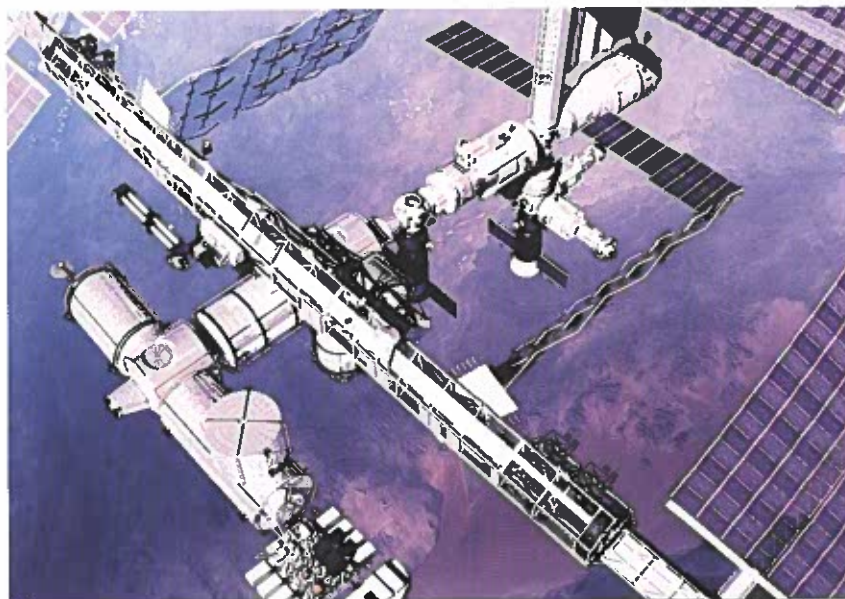
1945 1950 1955 1960 1965 1970 1975 1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010

Completed in 2004, the station measures 110 m. It has a pressurized living and working space. There are seven science labs. It is larger than the cabin and cargo hold of a Boeing 747 aircraft.

## *Canada in Space*

Canada's efforts in space go back to 1962, when Canada launched its first space satellite—the Alouette. Its success resulted in the launch of Anik A in 1972. Anik A beamed radio, telephone, and television signals across Canada. In 1982, Anik D became the first Canadian satellite made in Canada.

The Canadarm is Canada's major contribution to space exploration. Under the direction of the National Research Council, it was designed to work much like a giant 15 m "arm" outside a space shuttle. The first Canadarm was completed in 1981 at a cost of \$100 million. Canada built five Canadarms for the United States. (See Chapter 7.) The latest Canadarm is so flexible that astronauts can photograph the underside of the space shuttle to detect



*The International Space Station—an example of international co-operation.*

broken or missing heat-resisting tiles.

In 2005, China put "taikonauts" (astronauts) in space. The Canadian Space Agency quickly signed agreements to have Canadian technology involved in future manned flights. As the world looks towards the stars, it is clear that Canadian technology and personnel have much to contribute.

## FOCUS

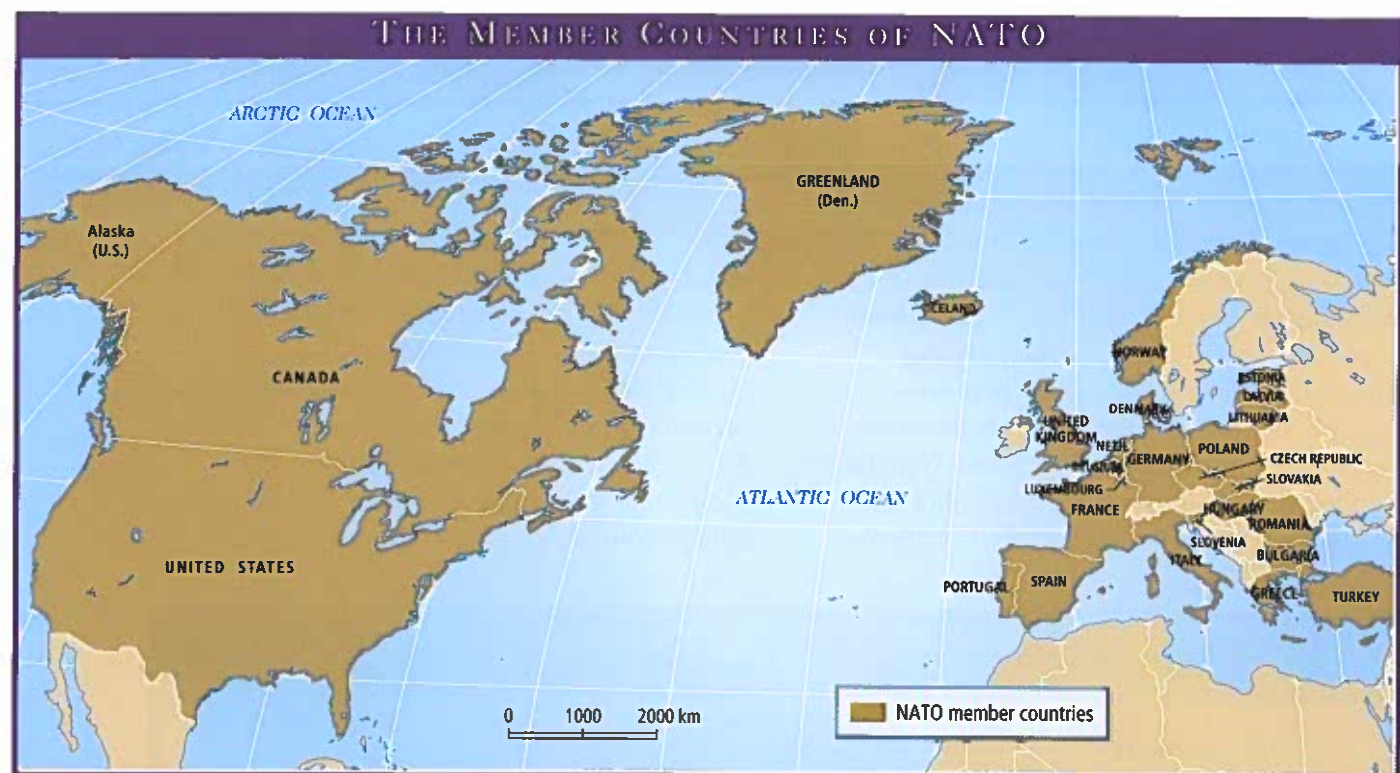
1. Should Canada take part in space exploration? Explain.
2. Would you be interested in going into space? Why or why not?

# Canada's Military Alliances

Alliances with other nations are an important part of Canada's foreign policy. An alliance is formed when two or more nations agree to help one another. Canada is a member of several alliances. Some of these are military and are for defence purposes. Others are political. Some are cultural, and others economic. Each alliance strengthens our ties to other nations. Alliances encourage co-operation and peaceful solutions to the world's problems.

## *North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)*

Canada was a founding member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in 1949. Canada's prime minister, Louis St. Laurent, was the first Western leader to suggest that such an organization be formed. NATO was created in response to Soviet aggression after the Second World War. Soviet leader Joseph Stalin refused to remove Russian troops from the occupied





# Hands Around the World

1945 1950 1955 1960 1965 1970 1975 1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010

countries of Eastern Europe. There was growing concern that the Soviet Union would invade the rest of Europe. In the early years, 16 countries signed the NATO charter. Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States were among them. One of NATO's goals was to bring about peace and stability in Europe. Another was to limit the growth of the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies.

NATO's headquarters is in Brussels, Belgium. The Supreme Military Commander of NATO is always an American. The political leader, or Secretary-General, is elected by member nations. Beginning in 1999, former communist countries joined NATO. In 2005 NATO was composed of 29 nations.

Members pledge to support one another in the event of attack. Each member contributes to the defence of Western Europe and the North Atlantic. Thousands of Canadian troops have been stationed in Europe, the Middle East, and Africa in support of NATO. During the Cold War, Canadian naval destroyers and frigates patrolled for Soviet submarines.



Canadian soldiers are greeted by happy Kosovars at the Canadian base in Urosevec, Kosovo. Not all military situations are so pleasant for Canadian forces.

In 1999, the objectives of NATO were put to a severe test. Acting on their own, without UN support, NATO forces attacked Yugoslavia. Their main intent was to protect ethnic Albanians in the province of Kosovo. The human cost was high, and NATO's actions remain a source of controversy.

## *NATO in Afghanistan*

NATO has made a long journey from an alliance originally based in Europe and directed at the U.S.S.R. After the 9/11



*Canadians are expected to serve in Afghanistan for some time to come. Here, members of Canadian Forces troops celebrate Christmas 2005 in Kandahar, where Canada is focusing its efforts to help make the region stable.*

terrorist attack on the World Trade Center towers in New York, the United States built a “grand alliance” against the Taliban regime in Afghanistan. The Taliban were helping Osama Bin Laden. He was the leader of the Al-Qaeda terrorist network that destroyed the World Trade Center. Within a day, NATO had applied Article 5 of the alliance: an attack against any member of the alliance was an attack against all members. For the first time in the history of NATO, a military force served beyond Europe’s borders. In a short, but hard-hitting campaign, the Taliban were forced out of power and the leader of Al-Qaeda fled.

Canada is deeply involved in this mission. In the initial fighting, Canada sent its largest military force overseas since the Korean War. As of March 2006, 10 Canadians had died in Afghanistan. Some died from enemy fire and some from “friendly,” or accidental, fire. Canada’s elite commando unit, the JTF2 (Joint Task Force 2), has fought in top-secret combat missions. Early in 2006, Canada led a NATO brigade of the International Security Assistance Force. NATO is working in co-operation with other groups that also involve Canadians, such as the United Nations, and non-government organizations, including Care Canada.

Canada is committed to the long-term rebuilding of Afghanistan, among the very poorest countries in the world. Canadian military personnel, diplomats, aid workers, and civilian police are all working together to help reinforce the country's fragile democracy, make the region stable, and improve people's quality of life so that terrorism will no longer breed there. Some observers feel that Canadians will be risking their lives and helping for at least a decade to come.

### *North American Aerospace Defence Command*

Canada and the United States established the North American Air Defence Agreement (NORAD) in 1958. It was designed to protect North America from attack by the Soviet Union. One measure taken was to build three radar lines in Canada. These DEW, or Distant Early Warning, lines were known as the Far Arctic Line, the Mid-Canada Line, and the Pine Tree Line. Their purpose was to detect and intercept Russian bombers or missile attacks. The NORAD radar stations were used from the 1960s into the 1970s. Hundreds of NORAD missiles were aimed at targets in the Soviet Union. The missiles could respond instantly to an attack. American and Canadian bombers and fighters were in the

air or at the ready at all times.

Over the years, NORAD's focus has changed, along with its name. It is now the North American Aerospace Defence Command. NORAD focuses on human-made objects in space. It is guarding North America from attack by aircraft, missiles, and space weapons.

In 2000, the United States invited Canada to take part in a new military venture. It wanted Canada's help to create a missile defence system. Canada refused to participate in "the weaponization of space." Canada's alliance with the United States is close, but the countries often take different positions on major issues.

### *Military Alliances Today*

Canada's membership in NATO and NORAD is expensive. Many Canadians feel that these alliances are dominated by the United States. They believe that Canada may not be consulted before action is taken. Some argue that Canada should not make alliances solely for military purposes. Others believe that with the decline of the Soviet Union and the end of the Warsaw Pact, NATO and NORAD are no longer important. Yet, as this chapter describes, NATO, especially, is active in world events.

## FOCUS

1. Why are alliances with other countries important for Canada?
2. What is NATO's purpose?
3. What is NORAD?
4. Do you think that membership in NATO and NORAD is necessary? Explain.

# Economic and Political Alliances

Many of Canada's alliances are not military. Canada has economic ties with countries from all over the globe. Canada's multicultural diversity and history support strong cultural ties to other countries.

## *The Organization of American States (OAS)*

The OAS is the world's oldest regional organization. First called the International Union of American Republics, it was founded in 1890. All 35 independent countries in the Western hemisphere are now members.

Canada joined in 1990. It decided that membership would help it to gain more influence within its own hemisphere and to promote trade. Concerns about the natural environment and the illegal drug trade also encouraged it to join. The OAS is working to create a free trade area of the Americas. It hopes that freer trade will help get rid of the poverty and discrimination within member countries.

## *The Arctic Council*

Canada's Arctic region contains 40 percent of Canada's land mass and 66 percent of its marine coastline. Founded in 1996, the Arctic Council is an alliance of eight polar countries: Canada, the United States, Denmark/Greenland, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, and Sweden. It is dedicated to preserving Arctic environments and to protecting the plants and animals of the region. The Council monitors the ecological health of the Arctic.

It also works to improve the economic, social, and cultural well-being of northern peoples. The Arctic Council gives permanent participation to delegations from northern indigenous peoples. Canada hosted the first Arctic Council meeting in Iqaluit in 1998.



*Jack Anawak is Canadian ambassador for circumpolar affairs representing Canada at the Arctic Council. The Inuit earlier helped negotiate the Nunavut land claim; as a federal MP, he sometimes spoke Inuktitut in the House of Commons.*

# Hands Around the World

1945 1950 1955 1960 1965 1970 1975 1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010

## *The G8 Economic Summit*

A summit is a high-level meeting between the leaders of different countries. The G8 has its roots in the 1973 oil crisis and the global economic recession that followed. These problems led the United States to form the Library Group, a gathering of senior financial officials from the United States, Europe, and Japan, to discuss economic issues. In 1975, with the addition of the United Kingdom, France, West Germany, and Italy, the Group of Six (G6) was created.

At the suggestion of U.S. President Gerald Ford, Canada joined the following year and the organization became the G7. In 1991, at the end of the Cold War, Russia began attending some of the meetings, and in 1998 the G8 was created. Russia was excluded from the financial ministers' meetings, though, because it was not a major economic power. Early in 2005, several American politicians demanded that Russia be suspended from the G8 until it provided more democratic and political freedoms for its people. In 2006, though, Russia hosted the G8 Summit.

The G8 meets each year to discuss trade matters and relations with developing countries. The agenda often includes employment, the information highway, the environment, crime and drugs, human rights and arms control. These meetings allow political leaders to discuss complex issues. They also



Prime Minister Paul Martin (top right) fits into the official APEC group photo at the 2004 Summit in Santiago, Chile.

provide opportunities for leaders to get along and trust one another, something that could help in times of world crisis. By 2006, the G8 had met four times in Canada.

## *Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)*

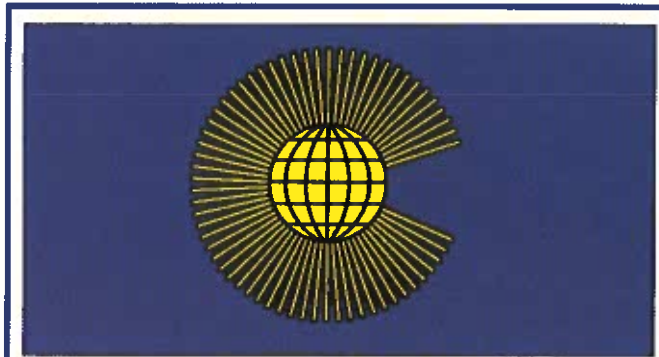
APEC was founded in 1994. It is an association of 24 Pacific Rim nations, or nations that border the Pacific Ocean. APEC promotes free trade and economic development in the Pacific Rim region. The region is home to over two billion people. It accounts for more than half of the world's pollution, energy, and food consumption. APEC meets annually. In 1997, when it was Canada's turn to host, the meeting was controversial. Outside the Vancouver summit, protesters marched. They believed that Indonesia should not be present at APEC talks. Indonesia was a dictatorship.

### *The Commonwealth and La Francophonie*

Canada is a member of two multiracial and multicultural associations. One is the Commonwealth; the other is La Francophonie. These two worldwide organizations have helped Canadians establish friendly ties with many countries. Canada's official bilingual nature gives it two windows on the world.



*At the 2002 Commonwealth Games, Canadian athletes Simon Whitfield and Carol Montgomery both won gold in the Triathlon event on the same day.*



*The Commonwealth flag consists of the Commonwealth symbol in gold on a blue background centred on a rectangle.*

*The flag developed from the car pennants flown at the Ottawa Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in 1973.*

*The "C" represents the word "Commonwealth" and the radiating spears represent the many ways in which members co-operate.*

### *The Commonwealth of Nations*

Britain once controlled colonies all over the world. As these colonies gained their independence, the Empire evolved into the British Commonwealth in 1931. The word "British" was dropped in 1946.

The Commonwealth is a loose economic and cultural organization. Members assist one another by encouraging mutual trade. The Colombo Plan was organized in 1950 so that richer Commonwealth nations, such as Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, could give aid and technology to developing Commonwealth members. Canada made great contributions through this plan. It provided technical assistance, resources, financial assistance, and scholarships to developing nations especially in South and Southeast Asia.

During the 1960s, South Africa's racist policies were a major concern. South Africa was asked to leave the Commonwealth. It was not allowed to return until its apartheid policy ended in 1994.

By 2006, 53 nations were part of the Commonwealth. They represented 30 percent of the world's population. Over time, Britain seemed to lose interest in leading the Commonwealth. Different Commonwealth countries provided leaders instead. For example, Canada's Brian Mulroney led the Commonwealth in 1986 and 1988. Most members believe that the Commonwealth helps the rich nations and the poor nations of this world to work together.

## *La Francophonie*

French is one of Canada's two official languages. After Paris, Montreal is the largest French-speaking city in the world. It is natural that Canada should be a leading member of La Francophonie. Canada is one of 51 French-speaking states and governments within the voluntary association. La Francophonie was founded in 1970. The Canadian federal government, the province of Quebec, and the province of New Brunswick, with its Acadian population, are all members.

La Francophonie is similar to the



*When Quebec announced that it could compete under its own flag at the 2001 "Jeux de la Francophonie," this performer twirled a flaming stick. The Games are as much a cultural as a sports event.*



*The symbol of La Francophonie was developed for the second Summit. This took place in Quebec City in 1987. It became the distinctive logo of future Summits. The five colours represent the different colours of the flags of the states and governments that took part in the Quebec City Summit. They also represent the five continents that are home to the various partners of La Francophonie.*

Commonwealth. Most of the participating nations were once part of the French Empire. Canada has had no direct political links with France for over 250 years. Still, the ties of language and culture remain deep. La Francophonie promotes cultural, scientific, technological, and legal ties among its members. The economic connection is less well developed. The cultural ties of La Francophonie are probably stronger than they are in the Commonwealth.

## FOCUS

1. Briefly explain why Canada is involved in the following organizations: OAS, Arctic Council, G8, APEC, Commonwealth, and La Francophonie.
2. In your opinion, which organization is most important? Why?
3. What is the Colombo Plan?

# Canada's Aid to the Developing World

Over half of the world's six billion people are hungry. Home is often a crowded shack with a dirt floor. Fresh water, sewers, and plumbing are only dreams. Many people never have the chance to learn to read and write. Children grow up without basic health care.



*Construction engineers with the Canadian Forces Disaster Assistance Response Team help villagers in Pakistan rebuild a water pump after the 2005 earthquake. The engineers are helping villagers restore the vital water supply.*

Often, they fend for themselves in local garbage dumps. They become children of the streets, battered and abused, living short lives. Many countries lack funds to deal with

disasters. There is no money to help in times of war, famine, flood, or earthquake. Some developing nations are run by dictators who ignore human rights.

Canada chooses to help the nations of the developing world.

There are several types of reasons.

**HISTORICA**

*Minutes*

**Humanitarian reasons:** Canadians believe that people have the right to live in freedom, without want and without suffering.

**Military and political reasons:** People in great poverty can sometimes turn to violence. Poverty is often a lure for terrorists. It is in Canada's interest to support a world without violence. Canadians do not want developing nations to be enemies of Canada.

**Economic reasons:** Canada may benefit by helping developing countries. These countries may become richer because of Canadian aid programs. They may then buy Canadian products and technology.

**Social and cultural reasons:** Canada is multicultural. Many of our citizens

have close ties to people in other countries. Relatives and friends living in difficult situations encourage Canadians to be more generous.



# Hands Around the World

1945 1950 1955 1960 1965 1970 1975 1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010

In 1968, Canada established CIDA—the Canadian International Development Agency. CIDA administers aid to developing nations. CIDA's contribution is never paid in cash. It is provided in the form of programs and projects that are developed cooperatively with the receiving country. CIDA has given aid to nations in Africa, the Middle East, Asia, the former Soviet Union, and Central Europe. Canada gives aid through many UN aid programs, too.

In 1970, Canada agreed that richer nations should pledge 0.7 percent of their gross national product (GNP) to international aid. Lester Pearson, working for the World Bank, had recommended this to the world community. In 2006, though, Canadian aid was at about 0.23 percent of GNP. Few countries had met the target.

CUSO is the leading non-government Canadian agency that has sent more than 10 000 skilled Canadians overseas. CUSO provides international aid in education, technology, agriculture, business, and health. Workers serve two-year terms at minimal salary. Many Canadians call their CUSO experiences unforgettable.

Removing land mines is another form of aid. The land mine, still deadly after wars are over, is one of the world's most barbaric



*This 13-year-old lost both legs to a booby-trapped mine in Kosovo. Seventy percent of land mine victims there are under 24. CIDA provides leadership in removing land mines across the world.*

weapons. The device explodes on contact. It is estimated that 110 million land mines are hidden in 64 countries. Victims are most often women and children.

In 1996, Canada sponsored a conference to explore ways to ban land mines. Seventy-four nations agreed that land mines should be banned worldwide. The International Campaign to Ban Land Mines was launched, and the UN General Assembly passed a resolution urging the ban. By 1997, 122 nations, including Canada, signed the Mine Ban Treaty. By 2006, 140 had signed, but 40 countries, including the United States, had not.

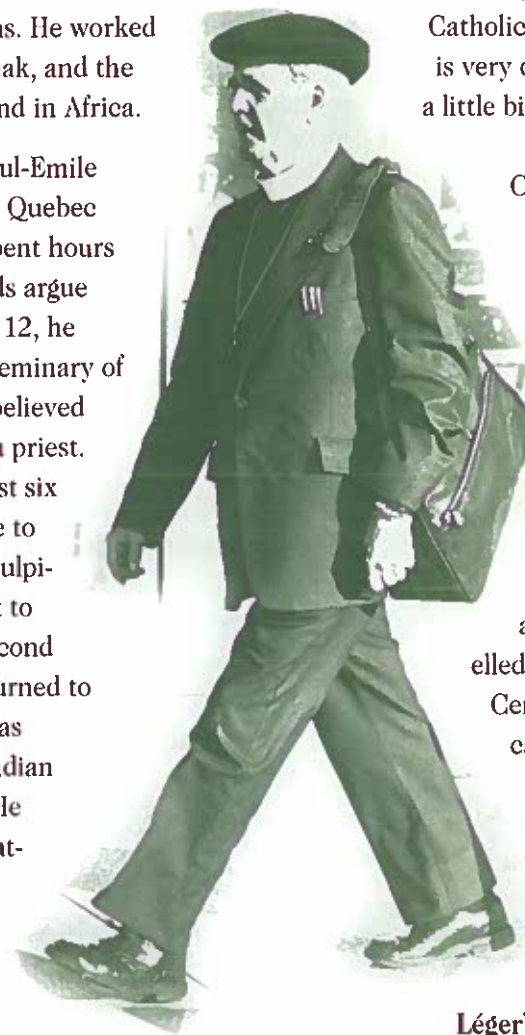
## Cardinal Paul-Emile Léger

**BORN:** 1904; Valleyfield  
(Salaberry-de-Valleyfield), Quebec

**DIED:** 1991; Montreal, Quebec

**SIGNIFICANCE:** Cardinal Léger was one of Canada's great humanitarians. He worked hard to help the sick, the weak, and the poor, especially in Canada and in Africa.

**BRIEF BIOGRAPHY:** Cardinal Paul-Emile Léger was the oldest son of a Quebec grocer. As a young boy, he spent hours listening to his father's friends argue about political issues. At age 12, he went to study at the Minor Seminary of Saint Thérèse. By 1923, he believed he was intended to become a priest. Léger was ordained as a priest six years later. He left for France to serve as a teacher with the Sulpician Order. In 1933, he went to serve in Japan. When the Second World War broke out, he returned to Valleyfield. In 1947, Léger was appointed rector of the Canadian Pontifical College in Rome. He saw that the city was devastated by war. The new rector worked hard raising funds in Canada to help the city's poor. In 1950, Pope



Pius II chose Léger to be archbishop of Montreal. The city's social problems became Léger's immediate concern. He spoke out boldly against the provincial government of Maurice Duplessis. In 1953, Léger became a cardinal, a key leader within the Roman Catholic Church. He admitted, "to be a Cardinal is very convenient in a certain way, it gives you a little bit of authority."

From 1962 to 1965, the Roman Catholic Church was in the midst of much change. The Second Vatican Council was at work. Léger argued for reform. He believed that the Church needed to be more relevant to the modern world. In 1963, Léger visited Africa. He set up Fame Pereo (the I am Dying of Hunger organization) to help people suffering from leprosy.

Cardinal Léger stepped down as archbishop of Montreal in 1967. He travelled to Cameroon, Africa, and set up the Centre for the Rehabilitation of the Handicapped. In 1979, at age 75, he returned to Montreal. With Roland Michener, he was named co-chair of the Canadian Foundation for Refugees. The Foundation's role was to help Vietnamese boat people fleeing to Canada. **In your opinion, what was Léger's greatest achievement? Why?**

CANADIAN LIVES

### *Disaster Relief*

Canadians respond to many disasters and emergencies, and not all of them so far away. In 2005, even New Orleans in the United States needed aid. It suffered greatly from Hurricane Katrina. When disaster has struck far away, Canadians have responded quickly and generously.

**The Indian Ocean Tsunami:** In December 2004, a giant tsunami rolled across the Indian Ocean. It wiped out cities, towns, and villages. Within hours, 250 000 people were killed. Entire communities were swept away. The hardest hit areas were in Indonesia, Thailand, and Sri Lanka. Millions of survivors faced starvation and disease.

The world responded with the greatest outpouring of aid in history. Billions of dollars, thousands of aid workers, and hundreds of agencies went to the region. Canada pledged almost \$1 billion in aid relief. The Canadian Disaster Assistance Response Team, or DART, was sent to Sri Lanka's battered province of Ampara to provide fresh water and medical care.

**The Kashmir Earthquake:** On 9 October 2005, Pakistan was rocked by a powerful earthquake. The greatest damage and loss of



*Canadian soldier on an earlier DART mission in Honduras.*

life happened in isolated communities in Kashmir and Pakistan's North West Frontier Province. About 80 000 died in the first days. Millions more faced death from disease, starvation, and the cold of the oncoming winter. One thousand hospitals and 4000 schools were crushed. The Canadian government pledged \$79 million and DART to help provide fresh water and medical care.

World climate experts predict that global warming will lead to more disasters, droughts, and hurricanes. Canadians will be called upon to provide disaster relief again and again.

### **FOCUS**

- 1. List two reasons why Canada should help developing nations.**
- 2. What is CIDA? What does it do?**
- 3. Should Canada provide disaster relief to other nations? Explain.**

# The New World Order

At the turn of the 21st century, most people faced the future with optimism. A bright new century had dawned. Increasing wealth, great leaps in technological progress, and the end of the Cold War all promised that peace and prosperity were on the way.

## *9/11: Terror in New York*

On 11 September 2001, just as most North American students were heading to school, something truly terrible happened. Two airplanes smashed into the tall twin towers of the World Trade Center in New York. As millions of horrified people watched, the twin towers burned and crumbled into dust. People from more than 70 nations died.

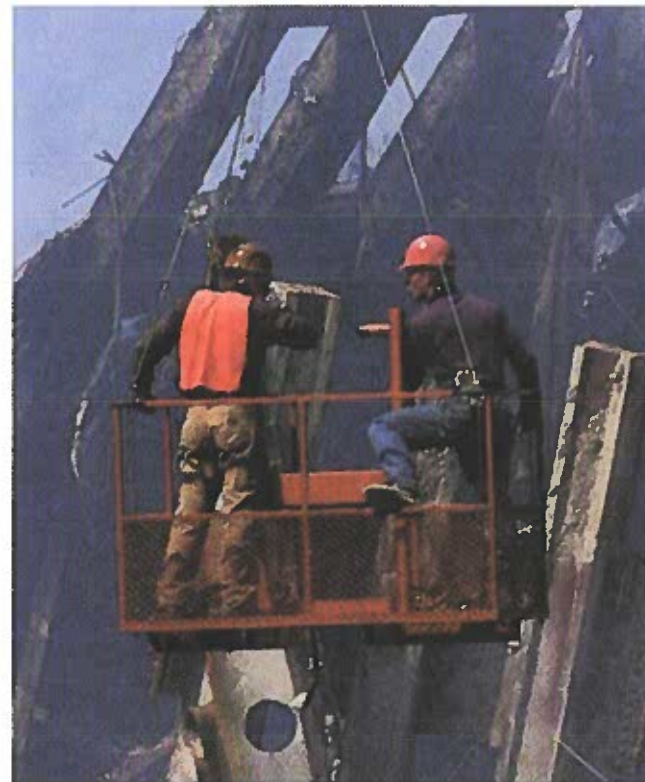
The terror was not yet over. Moments later, another plane crashed into the Pentagon, the U.S. military headquarters in Washington.

Yet another plane, perhaps targeting the White House, plunged into a field in Pennsylvania.

The world would never be the same. Feelings of fear and anger ran high. Desires for justice and revenge took hold. Optimism fled.

## *The Fog of War*

The United States had been the target of a carefully planned terrorist attack. Terrorists from the Middle East had hijacked four planes. Their purpose was to cause widespread death and destruction in the United States, and they succeeded. The United States and most of the world vowed to bring the people who had caused such tragedy to justice. U.S. President George W. Bush and many other world leaders announced war on all terrorists and any nations that harboured them.



*Workers hang from a crane inspecting the debris from the World Trade Center. This photo was taken a few days after the 9/11 attack.*

# Hands Around the World

1945 1950 1955 1960 1965 1970 1975 1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010

## *Closing Ranks*

The assault on the World Trade Center brought Canadians and Americans closer together. Most Canadians were shocked and horrified by the attack. Dozens of Canadians had perished. The vast majority of Canadians closed ranks with their neighbours to the south. Money, supplies, blood, medicine, and muscle power were committed to the recovery effort in New York. Huge memorials and demonstrations of support took place all across Canada. Many Canadians even placed American flags in their windows or on their lawns.

## *The War Against Terrorism*

The Canadian government moved quickly to instill confidence among Canadians and to combat terrorism.

- An elite Canadian anti-terrorist force, the JTF2 (Joint Task Force Two) was dispatched to the war zone in Afghanistan. The terrorists who plotted the attacks on the World Trade Center were living in Afghanistan and were protected by its government. Joint Task Force Two was later expanded. As of 2006, this secretive force was still in Afghanistan conducting high-risk missions.
- As of 2006, 2400 Canadian Forces personnel served in Afghanistan on a highly dangerous, but important mission.
- Security at border crossings and airports was increased.



*Helping Afghanistan rebuild means danger for Canadians serving near Kandahar. In this roadside bomb attack, three were only injured; others are not so lucky.*

- The government committed billions of dollars to fighting terrorism and increasing security. Its measures included expanding the armed forces, hiring air marshals for Canadian flights, purchasing new high-tech security equipment and increasing security at border crossings and airports.

## *War on Another Front—Fighting Disease*

Diseases that start in a village on a continent far from Canada may pose a dangerous threat to Canadians. One negative result of a smaller, more interconnected world is that disease travels more easily and rapidly. What happens outside Canadian borders has an impact on the health and well-being of Canadians.

## Stephen Lewis

**BORN:** 1937; Ottawa, Ontario

**SIGNIFICANCE:** Stephen Lewis is committed to fighting for human rights, especially for people far less fortunate than most Canadians. He speaks out for reform in Canada and around the globe.

**BRIEF BIOGRAPHY:**

Stephen Lewis was born into a very political family with an active social conscience. His father, David, helped found the CCF and later served as an NDP leader. Lewis entered politics while still a university student. He was elected as an NDP member of the Ontario legislature in 1963. Here, he fought for the rights of women and workers. Lewis served as Ontario NDP leader from 1970 to 1978.

In 1984, Lewis was appointed as Canada's ambassador to the UN. He served until 1988. He then worked as deputy executive director of UNICEF from 1995 to 1999.

In 2001, Lewis became the UN Secretary-General's

special envoy for HIV/AIDS in Africa. He now fights this pandemic problem with much energy. Lewis has argued that although drugs to combat AIDS are available in rich countries, they are unavailable to the

world's poor. By 2006, HIV/AIDS had already claimed 17 million African lives.

Lewis's 2006 book, *Race Against Time*, opens with these words: "I have spent the last four years watching people die." For some Canadians he has become a moral compass. He reminds people of their responsibility to help others across the world.

*Macleans*' magazine named Lewis "Canadian of the Year" in 2003. *Time* magazine listed him as one of the 100 most influential people

in the world in 2005. **Should Canadians do more for those suffering from AIDS in other countries?**

**Explain. To learn more about Stephen Lewis's work to combat AIDS, visit [www.stephenlewisfoundation.org](http://www.stephenlewisfoundation.org) or [www.unaids.org](http://www.unaids.org).**



CANADIAN LIVES

One of the world's most difficult challenges now is the outbreak of global **pandemics**. A pandemic disease can threaten the lives of millions of people. It can affect a whole country, or even the world. In recent years, HIV/AIDS, SARS, and the **Avian flu** have become or have threatened to become pandemic.

Canada has worked especially hard to help control the spread of HIV/AIDS. It has committed money to pay for drugs needed in African countries, where HIV/AIDS threatens millions. Canadian Stephen Lewis is in the forefront of the battle to stop the rapid spread of AIDS on this continent.

Canada is dealing with the threat of possible pandemics at home. SARS arrived in 2003. It killed 44 Canadians before being brought under control. In 2006, the world was struggling to track Avian flu. This virus transmits a deadly flu bug from birds to humans. Canada is playing an active role in researching, tracking, and preparing for a possible outbreak.

### *New Century, Old Problems*

Like the early 20th century, this century opened with acts of terrorism. After the



*These Canadian doctors are in Kashmir to provide care for earthquake victims. They are part of the DART relief effort.*

attack in New York, terrorists bombed trains in London and Madrid. After the American military victory in Iraq and the collapse of Saddam Hussein's government, suicide bombings, kidnappings, and other terrorist acts continued. Canadians were sometimes victims in these events.

As this new century unfolds, Canadians will have to balance fear with optimism. Young Canadians have yet to make their mark on Canada and the world. They will write the next chapters of this new century. You will be a part of it.

**HISTORICA**

*Minutes*

## FOCUS

1. What is Canada's role in the fight against terrorism?
2. Which diseases threatened the world at the beginning of the 21st century?
3. What types of good works do Canadians perform in the world today?
4. How do you see this new century unfolding? What might your role in it be like?

# Sharpening Your Skills

## Public Speaking

### THE SKILL

Presenting ideas orally before a large group of people

### THE IMPORTANCE

The need for good presentation skills in job interviews, class presentations, and many occupations

Similar to an essay, an oral presentation should have a focus or major argument, an introduction, information to prove your argument, and a conclusion that restates your argument and summarizes the major points made in developing your idea.

Do your best to present oral presentations in an interesting manner. If you only read a speech, you run the risk of boring your audience. Instead, be sure to write your key points on cue cards. Sound enthusiastic.

**Rehearse.** If possible, tape-record your speech and listen to it critically. You may find that you need to pronounce some of your words more clearly, or that you're speaking too fast or too slowly. Or, you could practise in front of a mirror, paying attention to your posture and gestures. Ask someone to watch as you rehearse and give an honest opinion. Your audience may be able to spot distracting mannerisms, such as touching your hair or shuffling your feet.

**Focus on your voice.** The way you use your voice adds to the impression you make. Obviously, you will want to speak loudly enough so that the audience can hear you easily. Consider such factors as the size of the room and whether there are outside noises you must speak over (such as the hum of a machine). Speak more loudly to emphasize an important point. At other times, you might gain attention by speaking more softly, making the audience listen more carefully. Avoid speaking in a flat voice with little range.

Do not speak so fast that you become difficult to understand. If you have a time limit, pace yourself so that you can finish your speech without having to hurry at the end. Varying your speed from time to time can make your speech more effective. Slow down to emphasize a point. Think of taking a dramatic pause at the end of a particularly important statement.



**Consider how you look.** Your appearance and the way you use your body can be almost as important as your voice. Dress in clothing that is appropriate to your audience and the occasion. Avoid wearing unusual clothes or jewellery that might distract the audience or get in the way as you speak. Stand up straight, but in a relaxed manner. Keep a pleasant expression on your face.

**Make eye contact.** As much as you can, keep eye contact with your audience; however, avoid looking up and down so quickly that you get motion sickness. Using point-form cue cards helps to avoid these problems.

**Make gestures.** Gestures can help emphasize important parts of your speech. Don't overdo them, though. If you gesture constantly, you will lessen the effect and make the audience more aware of your gestures than your words.

**Use audio-visual aids.** These can enliven your presentation. PowerPoint, slides, maps, graphs, models, chalkboards, films, tape recordings, and videotapes add welcome variety to your speech and help hold the audience's attention.

**Avoid stage fright.** Take a deep breath or two to stay calm. Act confident. Remember that your audience is rooting for you to do well. Walk briskly to your place and look directly at the audience. Make sure that you gain the group's attention. You might first introduce yourself. Once you begin speaking, you'll find that your nervousness will decrease. Conclude your talk on an upbeat note—not, "well, that's about it"—and thank the audience.

#### Key Points in Using an Audiovisual Aid

- Have the aid ready to use before your speech. If an aid is particularly interesting or unusual, it may be a good idea to have it hidden until the appropriate time in your speech. Otherwise, your audience may be too distracted to pay close attention to the earlier parts of your speech.
- Mount illustrations and set them up on an easel, rather than trying to hold them while speaking.
- If you are going to write on a chalkboard, remember to keep turning back to your listeners. Talk to the audience, not to the aid. Keep eye contact.
- Don't pass a visual aid around during your speech—it would be too distracting.
- Be sure not to block your audience's view.
- Ensure that your visual aid is large enough to be seen at the back of the room.
- Rehearse with your aid so you can incorporate it smoothly into your speech.

## Application

Play the word whisker game. *Word whiskers* are distracting phrases or words that people insert too often in their speech. Avoid saying "er" or "um" between words or phrases, or overusing such words as "like" and "you know." The word whisker game is an excellent way to eliminate these habits that other people find so annoying. Two or more can play. One person picks a topic, perhaps dogs as good pets or an issue from this chapter. After a five-second break, another student talks on that topic for 30 seconds, aiming not to make any word whiskers.

# Questions & Activities

**Match the names or items in column A with the descriptions in column B.**

- | A                    | B   |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. Lester Pearson    | a) person responsible for day-to-day activities of UN |
| 2. NATO              | b) Canadian-American alliance                         |
| 3. Security Council  | c) winner of Nobel Peace Prize                        |
| 4. NORAD             | d) UN Commander in Rwanda                             |
| 5. Secretary-General | e) alliance to defend Europe                          |
| 6. La Francophonie   | f) body of UN responsible for maintaining peace       |
| 7. Stephen Lewis     | g) UN agency for children's welfare                   |
| 8. UNICEF            | h) association of French-speaking nations             |
| 9. Cardinal Léger    | i) crusader for AIDS relief                           |
| 10. Roméo Dallaire   | j) supporter of the poor in Africa and in Canada      |

**Unscramble the letters to form words introduced in this chapter.**

- |                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. INTUDE STONIAN | 2. DHIRT RODWL |
| 3. LCMTENOMAHWM   | 4. ZSEU RSCISI |
| 5. LDCCO RWA      | 6. ERGNIFO IDA |
| 7. NAPMECID       | 8. ERORTMSIR   |
| 9. EPEAC          | 10. WRDNAA     |

**Discuss and Debate**

- Canada has taken part in nearly every UN peace-keeping mission. Do you think Canada should continue to volunteer for these activities? Why or why not?
- There are still more than 10 000 nuclear weapons in the world, enough to kill everyone on the planet many times. In small groups, discuss the chances of world nuclear disarmament.
- To what extent do you feel that the United Nations is an effective organization to preserve and maintain world peace?
- Create lists outlining the good and bad points of Canada's membership in NATO and in NORAD. If Canada believes itself to be a peace-loving country, should it continue to belong to these military alliances? Explain.
- Debate these topics:
  - The Commonwealth of Nations is an outdated organization. It should be dissolved.
  - La Francophonie, indirectly, helps Quebec separatism as it supports the participation of Quebec as a "nation."
- J. S. Woodsworth, one of the founders of the CCF, once stated that the 19th century "made the world a neighbourhood: this century [20th] must make it a brotherhood." To what extent did it succeed? Will the 21st century become a true global neighbourhood? Explain.
- Prime Minister Trudeau once said that he considered himself to be "a citizen of the world." What do you think he meant? To what extent do you consider yourself to be a citizen of the world?

### Do Some Research

1. Learn more about the Nobel Peace Prize. Your report should answer these questions:
  - a) What were the origins of the prize?
  - b) Besides Lester Pearson, who has won the prize?
  - c) Why were they awarded it?
  - d) Is there anyone you think should be awarded the prize? Why do you think so?
  - e) What other Canadians have won a Nobel Prize? What did they do to earn it?
2. Since 1945, more than 100 wars involving 80 countries have broken out. Over 25 million people have been injured or killed as a result. Examine the causes, events, and results of one of these wars.
3. Research one agency that tries to help people in developing countries. Gather as much information as you can about the projects that this agency undertakes. Some agencies you might study include these:

- a) Canadian Save the Children Fund
- b) Red Cross
- c) Oxfam
- d) Canada World Youth

4. Research a developing country in the news. Use some of the following headings as organizers: Population; Type of Government; Resources; Industries; Per Capita Income; Trade; National Debt; Obstacles to Development.

### Be Creative

1. If you were creating a list of foreign policy objectives for Canada, what would they be and why?
2. Develop a list of what you consider to be the world's most important concerns. What should be Canada's responses to each of them?

### Web Watch

**Arctic Council:** [www.arctic-council.org](http://www.arctic-council.org)

**The Commonwealth:** [www.commonwealth.org](http://www.commonwealth.org)

**La Francophonie:** [www.francophonie.org](http://www.francophonie.org)

**Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs:**  
[www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/menu-e.asp](http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/menu-e.asp)

**NATO:** [www.nato.int](http://www.nato.int)

**Organization of American States:** [www.oas.org](http://www.oas.org)

**United Nations:** [www.un.org](http://www.un.org)

The CBC Digital Archives, at [www.cbc.ca/archives](http://www.cbc.ca/archives), has many audiovisual files on themes relevant to this chapter. For example: "Cold War Culture: The Nuclear Fear of the 1950s and 1960s," "Peacekeepers and Peacemakers: Canada's Diplomatic Contribution," "The Early Years of the AIDS Crisis," "Launching the Digital Age: Canada's Satellites," "Marc Garneau: Canadian Space Pioneer," "Witness to Evil: Roméo Dallaire and Rwanda," "One for All: The North Atlantic Treaty Organization," "Influenza: Battling the Last Great Virus," and "Canadarm—A Technology Star."

# Glossary

**Acid rain** rain that has become an acid because it has absorbed chemicals in polluted air

**Alberta Five** Five women who won the famous Persons Case in 1929; they established that women were persons under the law and thereby eligible to hold public office, such as being a senator.

**Anglophone** a person whose native tongue is English; an English-speaking person

**Anti-Semitic** showing a hatred or dislike of Jews or other Middle Eastern people

**Armistice** a truce; an agreement to stop shooting in a war

**Assembly line** a way to organize workers so that each person specializes in one job along a line of jobs. This method is efficient, but often repetitive for the workers.

**Assimilate** the process or policy whereby a group of people, for example, new immigrants or Aboriginal people, quickly adopts the way of life and language of the majority, thereby ignoring their original culture and language

**Auto Pact** a 1965 trade agreement between Canada and the United States to establish free trade in the automobile industry

**Avian flu** a virulent form of influenza, originally found in birds, that some fear may lead to a terrible pandemic like the Spanish flu of 1918

**Baby boom** temporary increase in the birth rate

**Black market** unofficial, often illegal, system of buying and selling goods

**Blitzkrieg** "lightning war"; Germany's conquest

of Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, and France in 1940

**Bloc Québécois** a federal separatist party founded by Lucien Bouchard

**Boat people** a term originally used to describe people from South Vietnam who fled to Canada; generally, they would be people who leave their country by boat and hope to land in another nation and be accepted as refugees.

**Bootleggers** people who illegally make and sell alcohol

**Boycott** the strategic withdrawal of commercial or social relations; for example, refusing to trade with apartheid South Africa

**Canadian Expeditionary Force** the armed force that Canada sent to fight in the First World War

**CANDU** short for CANada Deuterium Uranium; (deuterium oxide is heavy water; uranium is a natural fuel). CANDU is a nuclear-powered reactor that uses pressurized heavy water and natural uranium to generate electrical power.

**Capitalism** an economic system that emphasizes the making of profit for business owners or shareholders; businesses are owned by private individuals or shareholders, not governments.

**Censorship** the review of information or images by government or military agencies with a view to whether it will be approved or not allowed to be passed on

**Closure** a rule in Parliament that lets the government cut off or limit debate on an issue and bring it to a vote