

What were the 2000 Canadian troops expected to do? Why was Mulroney's decision controversial? Why might Canada be willing to support the United States at this time? (Refer to Chapter Eight, Section Three, for some ideas.)

Stopping Saddam Is Our "Moral Duty," Mulroney Declares

By Tom Harpur

With the world braced for war, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney has committed nearly 2000 Canadians to stand with the US-led coalition and forcibly drive Iraq from Kuwait.

Mulroney stood before a divided House of Commons yesterday—with the cries of anti-war protesters ringing on Parliament Hill—to tell the country that Canada had a moral duty to fight Iraqi President Saddam Hussein.

"It is the moral duty of the international community to stop him now," Mulroney told the Commons. ...

The historic debate ... revolved around a number of central questions: the effectiveness of economic sanctions, the integrity of the United Nations, the US domination of the coalition and, most fundamentally, the change in Canada's traditional role from peacekeeper to today's role as aggressive war combatant.

Source: *Toronto Star*, January 16, 1991.

What is the cartoonist's message?

Evidence 9.49



Source: Cameron Cardow, *Toronto Star*, January 22, 1991.

What concerns are expressed about Canada's role? How do these concerns represent the changing definitions of Canada's peacekeeping role?

... a number of analysts last week raised concerns about Canada's postwar image and role in the Arab world. Some of them said that the country's reputation and interests in the region would emerge largely unscathed. Others said that the country's image could be tarnished by its participation in the UN coalition. Opinion was also divided on whether Canada's military involvement in the Gulf has limited its capacity to take part in peacekeeping operations in the region.

Source: Glen Allen, *Maclean's*, March 4, 1991.

Evidence 9.50

Flashpoint 2: The Balkans (Bosnia—Herzegovina, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia), 1992–1995

Use an organizer like the one below to answer the following questions:

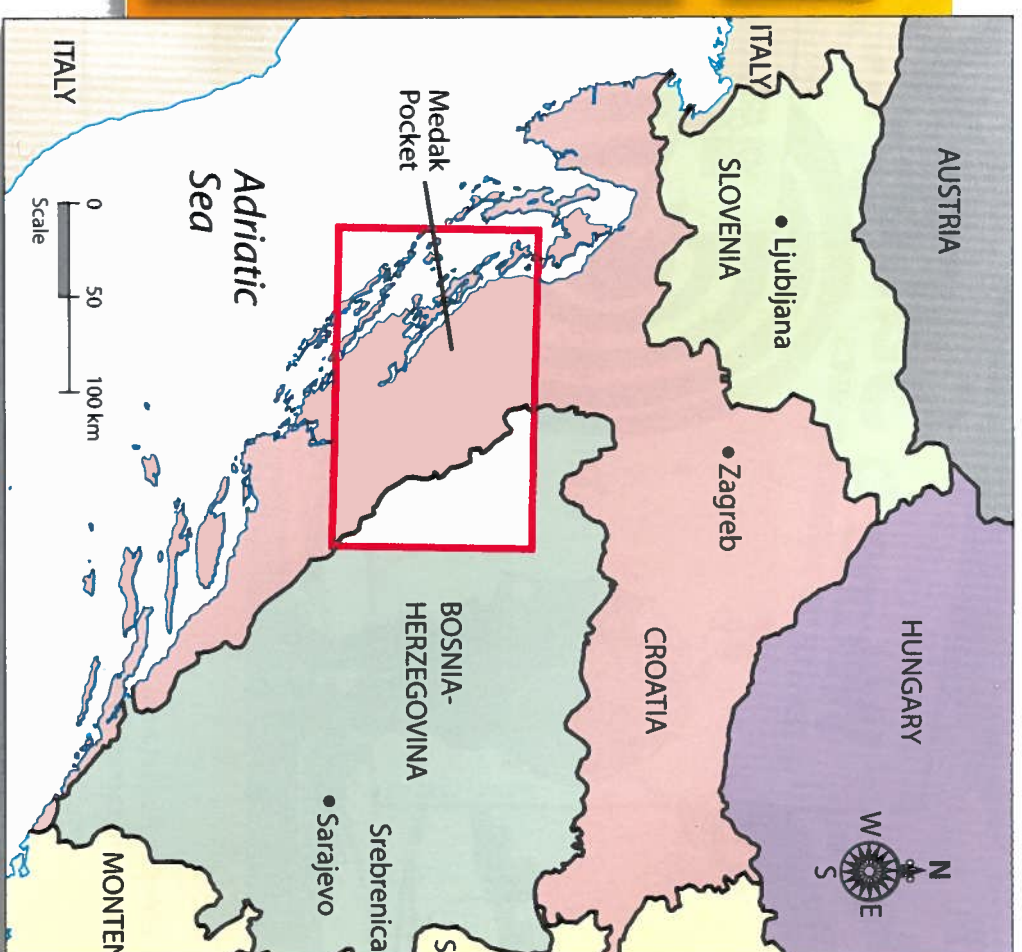
	Bosnian crisis	UN challenges	UN decisions	Combat/peacekeeping role

1. What challenges did the UN face during the crisis in Bosnia?
2. What decisions were made in terms of resolving the situation?
3. What direction did the UN and peacekeeping take in this conflict?

DURING READING

Evidence 9.51

The Balkan region, 1992–1995 (below); location of Medak Pocket (right). What other conflict started in this region?



Evidence 9.52

What did Gen. MacKenzie identify as the key dilemma for the UN troops?

DURING READING

UN View Gloomy of Peace in Bosnia

By Alan Ferguson

BELGRADE, Serbia.—To "impose" peace in Bosnia-Herzegovina would require a military force equal to that used in the Persian Gulf war against Iraq, says a senior UN peacekeeping official.

Even to secure the republic's chief airport in the capital, Sarajevo—which some politicians have advocated—would present "staggering military problems," Brig. Gen. Lew MacKenzie, the Canadian chief of staff of the UN force in Yugoslavia, said in an interview.

The blunt assessment underscores the virtual impossibility of the international community becoming involved in Europe's most brutal conflict since World War II.

Source: *Toronto Star*, May 21, 1992.