

1. Cold War Defense



Canada's Cold War Defensive Strategy

■ Military Alliances

- NATO (Canada , USA and Western Europe)
- NORAD (USA and Canada)

■ Military Protection

- Radar lines (DEW)
- Bomarc Missiles
 - Avro Arrow controversy)

■ Civil Defense

- Preparedness
 - "Duck and Cover"
 - Fallout shelters

■ Middle Power

- Promoted and supported peaceful resolutions to problems (UN)
- Helped negotiate in international disputes



a. NATO (1949)

NATO – North Atlantic Treaty Organization (1949)

- Military alliance of – Canada, USA, Great Britain, and other Western European nations
- agreed to use tactical nuclear weapons if necessary
- Any attack on a NATO member was to be considered an attack on all

Canada's Commitment:

- Kept a full army brigade and air squadrons in Europe
- Built and supplied military bases
- Tracked the movements of Soviet submarines
- Canada adapted its defence policy to those of its allies



NATO's Future

- After Cold War ended – many no longer saw need for NATO
- After September 11th, 2001 (Terrorist attacks on USA) – more relevant



NATO Actions since Cold War

In Balkans (former Yugoslavia)

- 1999 – NATO carried out a bombing campaign against Serbia to prevent ethnic cleansing against ethnic Albanians

- Brought order to the new democracy of Macedonia
- NATO troops keeping the peace in Kosovo and Bosnia
- Involved in Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan (2002-2011)



NATO bombing of Serbia

NATO membership

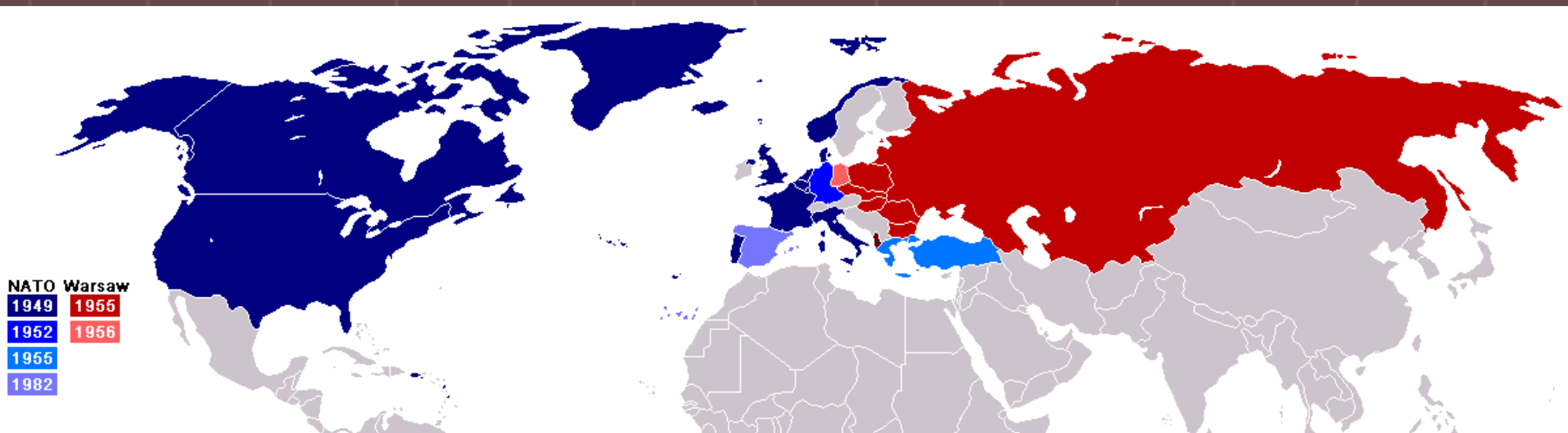
- 1999 – NATO admitted Poland, the Czech Republic, and Hungary + 7 more new members
- New members have pledged 200,000 new troops to the Alliance
- NATO-Russia Council – 2002
 - Now work together on projects in key areas such as combating terrorism, peacekeeping, civil emergency planning & nuclear non-proliferation
- NATO Response Force – 2002
 - NATO forces organized into highly-ready land, air, & sea forces capable of carrying out missions anywhere in world



NATO-Russia Council

b. Warsaw Pact (1955)

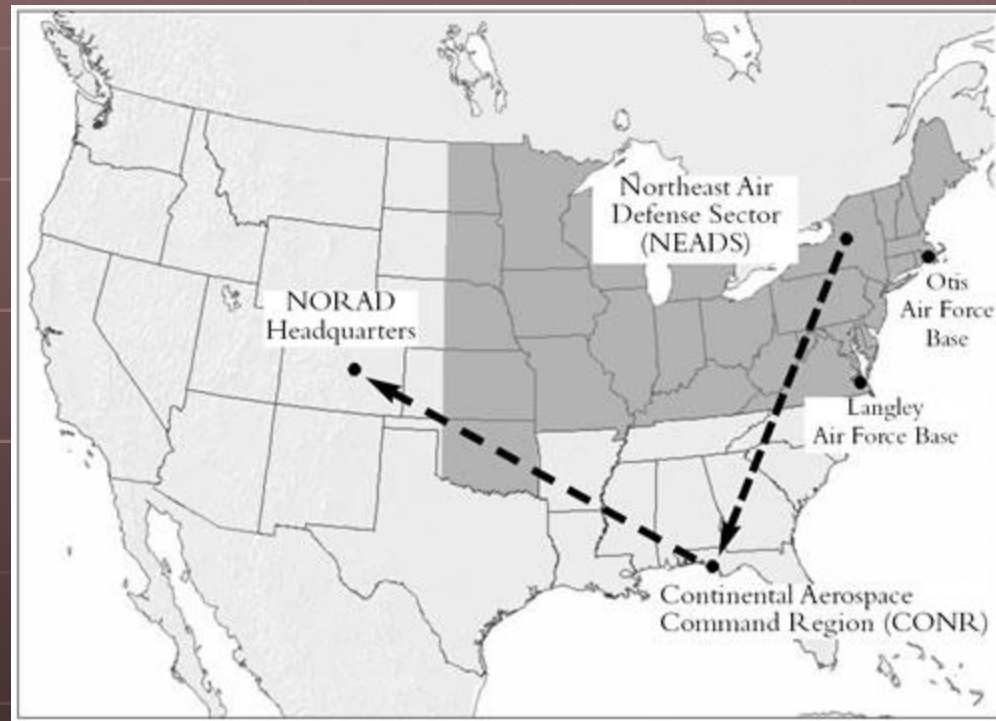
- Military alliance of USSR and Eastern European countries
- The Soviet Union established the **Warsaw Pact** in response to NATO (which West Germany had joined, making the Soviets feel even more threatened).



c) NORAD

(North American Air Defense Agreement)

- established in 1957 between the U.S. and Canada in case of a Soviet attack
- Canada fearing a nuclear war between the U.S. and the Soviet Union prepared by building nuclear shelters, warning sirens and conducting drills





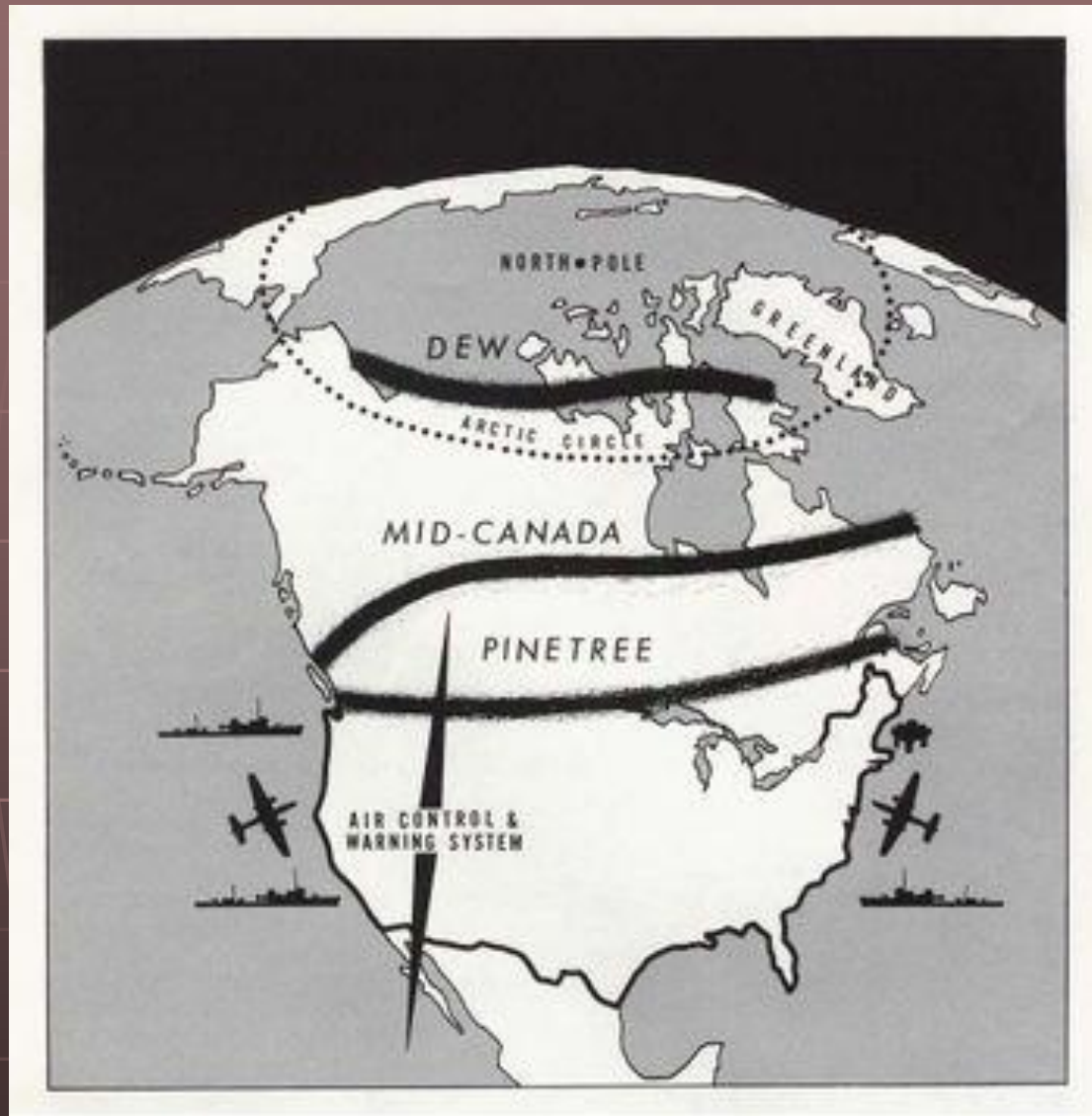
The building of
NORAD's
combat
operations
center in
Colorado



NORAD Command Center

d. North American Defence - Distant Early Warning System (DEW)

- As part of NORAD, between 1950-1957 U.S. built three lines of radar stations to detect a surprise Soviet attack over the North Pole, to give the US time to launch a counterattack
- Called the:
 1. Pinetree Line,
 2. Mid-Canada Line, and
 3. DEW (Distant Early Warning) Line (in the artic).



Radar Stations constructed in Canada (1950-1957) by the U.S. to protect against Soviet attack

Radar Lines – cont'

- This was the first time American military was stationed on Canadian soil (some felt it compromised Canada's independence)
- To visit the DEW line Canadian MP's and journalists had to first fly to New York to gain security clearance
- Stations designed to detect a surprise attack over the North Pole- US military personnel stationed on Canadian soil



DEW Line

e) civil defence

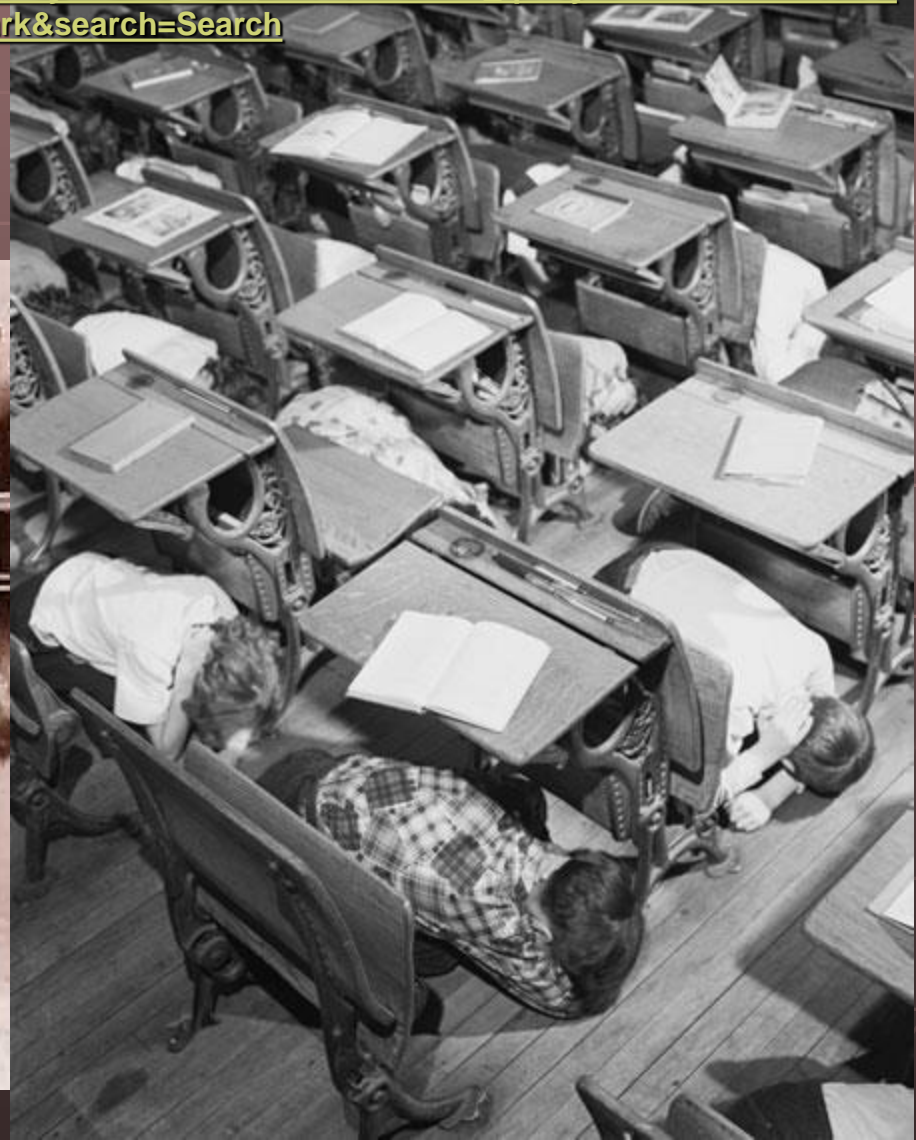
- nuclear “fallout” shelters, school drills (“duck and cover”)





"Duck and Cover"

http://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=duck+and+cover+south+park&search=Search



f) The Nuclear Issue in Canada

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=af5NOLdQJkg>

i) The Avro Arrow

- In 1953 the Liberal government gave the contract to create a new aircraft to A.V. Roe Canada. The Avro Arrow was possibly the fastest and most sophisticated fighter jet in the world; however it was costing the government huge amounts.

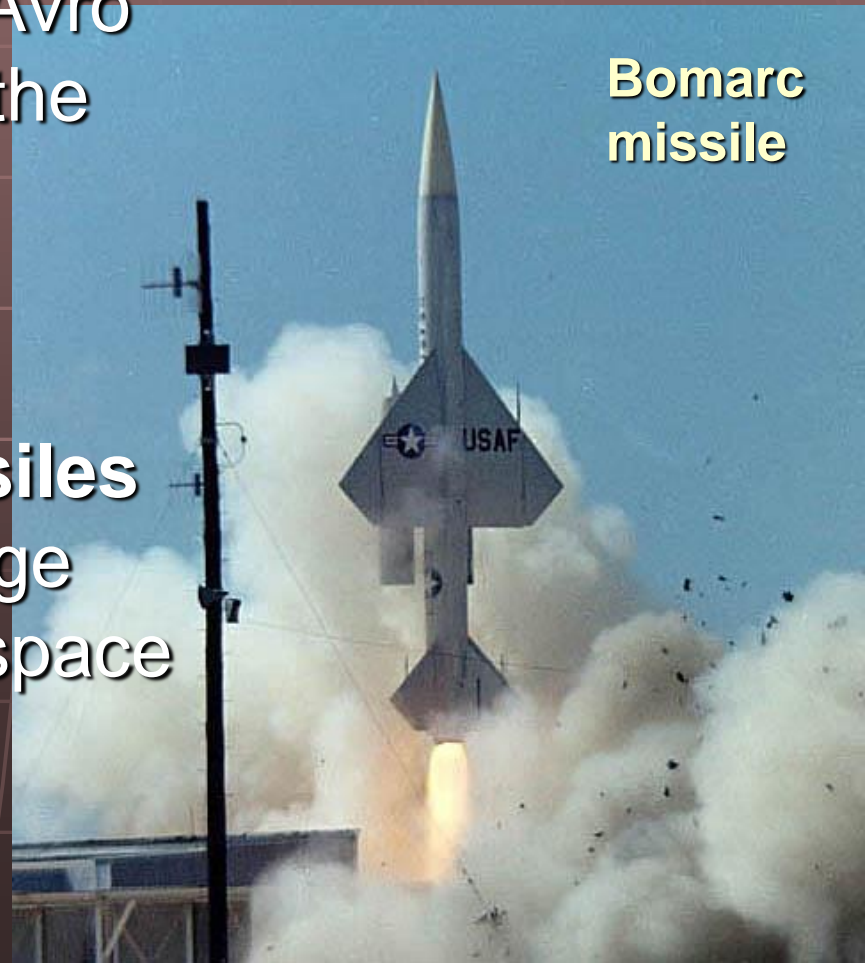


Avro Arrow – cont'



Avro Arrow – cont'

- In 1959 the Diefenbaker government cancelled the Avro Arrow project and ordered the six that had been built be destroyed
- The Canadian government chose to buy **Bomarc missiles** from the U.S. instead, a huge blow to the Canadian aerospace industry



Avro Arrow – Why Cancelled?

- Some believe the Americans put pressure on Canada to get rid of the airplane – gave in to political pressure
- others believe it was due to the cost- it was expensive to produce and there were no foreign orders (the Bomarc was cheaper)
 - Bomarc missiles were capable of carrying nuclear warheads, causing the country to divide on the issue of nuclear weapons in Canada.
- Some felt nuclear weapons were vital in protecting Canada against communist aggression, while others believed Canada should be a non-nuclear nation, as it encouraged the UN to work for disarmament.



Avro Arrow cont'

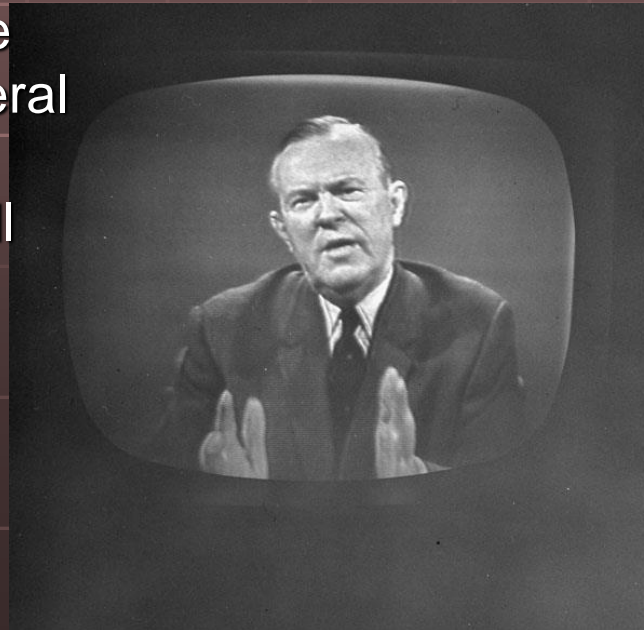
- During the 1963 election campaign Lester Pearson and the Liberals proposed Canadian forces accept nuclear weapons under certain conditions
- While PM Diefenbaker and the Conservatives believed Canada had its own right to decide on the issue (many felt Diefenbaker's anti-Americanism would injure trade and investment with the U.S.)
- In 1963 the Liberals (Lester Pearson) won a minority government



Nuclear Debate – Dief & Pearson

- Prime Minister Diefenbaker had effectively agreed to accept nuclear warheads in 1958 when he accepted the Bomarc missiles, and other defence obligations had appeared to confirm this interpretation of his stance
- By 1960, however, the government was hopelessly divided over the issue, and Diefenbaker could not make a decision
- Pressure on the government mounted. A former US North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) commander told a news conference in Ottawa that the government was reneging on its obligations.

Lester Pearson, leader of the opposition, reversed the Liberal stand against nuclear weapons, vowing first to fulfill Canada's commitments and then to negotiate with the Americans to get rid of the nuclear weapons



Reflect & Discuss

- What are the Radar Lines?
 - What are the names of the 3 “lines”?
 - When and why were they built?
- What was the Avro Arrow?
 - Why was the project cancelled?
 - What replaced the “Arrow”?
- What was the stance of Pearson and Dief regarding the Nuclear Issue?

Trudeau's Foreign Policy

- Trudeau wanted to ease Cold War tensions and scale back Canada's participation in the nuclear arms race
- Nuclear missiles were removed from Canadian NATO forces in Europe (1970-1972)
 - Bomarc missile sites were dismantled
 - The last nuclear warheads were removed from Canada by 1984.
 - Trudeau cut the national defence budget



Trudeau – Nuclear Weapons

In early 1970's – tensions between US and USSR eased – agreed to reduce # of nuclear weapons

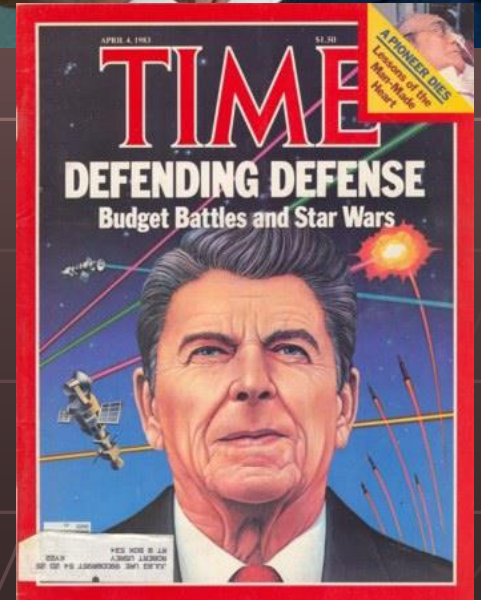
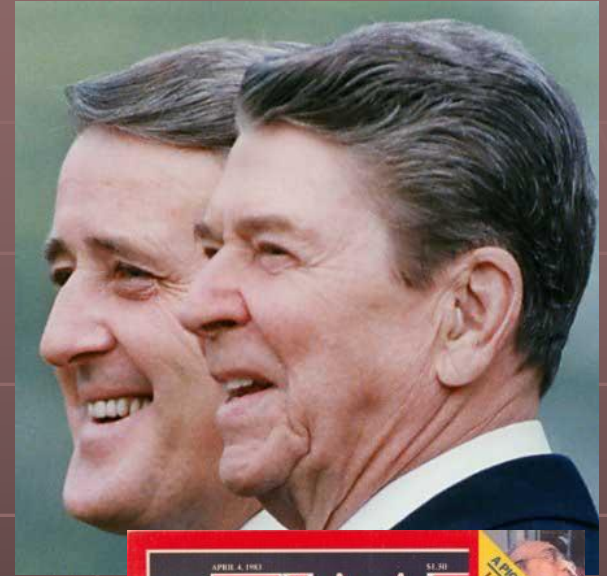
- signed SALT I (Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty) in 1972;
- SALT II was delayed due to, several events led to each side accusing the other of provoking war:
 1. 1979 – USSR invaded Afghanistan & moved medium-range missiles into Eastern Europe – so NATO announced that it would move similar missiles into Western Europe – SALT talks called off
 2. 1983 (Sept.) – Soviet jets shot down a Korean passenger jet that had strayed into Soviet airspace
 3. 1983 - USA –invaded Grenada (in Caribbean) and deposed a Soviet government
 4. USA carried out a covert (secret) war against left-wing Sandinista regime in Nicaragua



- Trudeau – appealed to both sides to show more restraint – conducted “peace tour” to enlist support of countries around the world
 - However - 1984 – Trudeau decided to leave politics

Mulroney's Foreign Policy

1. PM in 1984 - Worked to forge stronger links with USA
2. US's Strategic Defense Initiative – “Star Wars”
 - Canada did not accept, though Mulroney wanted to

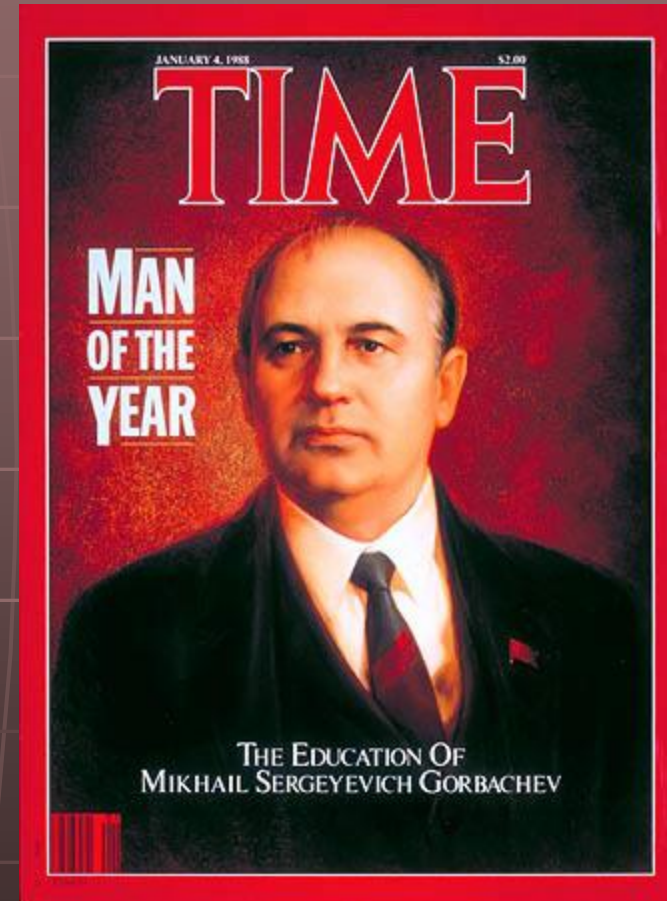


Reflect and Discuss

- What was the focus of Trudeau's Foreign Policy regarding defense?
 - How was it different than PMs before him and Mulroney?
- What was the focus of Mulroney's Foreign Policy with the USA?

End of Cold War

- 1985 - Soviet leader **Mikhail Gorbachev** – realized that USSR could no longer afford costly arms race with the U.S., he proposed massive cuts in arsenal for both powers.
- To help communist countries run more effectively Gorbachev began a series of social, economic and political reforms.
- **dissolution of USSR in 1991** – division between East and West officially gone



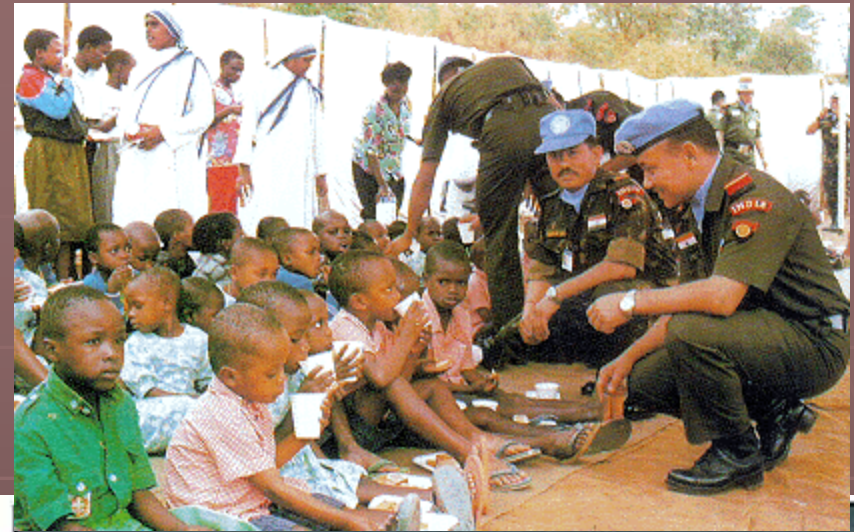
New World Order

- End of Cold War did not bring peace to the world - numerous regional conflicts and ethnic rivalries, such as:
 - Gulf War – Iraqi invasion of Kuwait (1991) Former Yugoslavia (1991-1999)
 - Somalia (1992)
 - Rwanda (1994)
 - Afghanistan (2001-present)
 - US invasion of Iraq (2003-present)



Post-Cold War Defense

- Since end of Cold war, Canada has largely cut back on its armed forces
- Involvement in international incidents largely through UN & NATO
 - Canada active member of UN peacekeeping forces since UN Emergency Force (UNEF) created in 1956



Reflect & Discuss

- How did the Cold War end?
- Did the end of the Cold War bring peace in the World? What are some examples of this?
- How has Canada mainly participated in this new World Order?