**Canada’s Peacekeeping Roles**

Post Cold War

* Fall of the Soviet Union
* Non Russian ethnicities (almost 50% of population) in the Soviet Union started to despise Russian dominance
* Competition against the US was put as priority over welfare of the people
* Idea of Communism was losing popularity with knowledge of the prosperous West (especially in the Iron Curtain)
* Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev (1985) initiates *glasnost* and *perestroika* (freedom of speech and economic reforms)
* August 1991 radical Communists try to reinstate Communism by arresting Gorbachev and taking over in a military coup
* Russian military would not support the coup
* People would no longer stand for totalitarianism and states wanted democracy/ self determination

Somalia

* Operation Restore Hope 1991-1995
* Somali Civil War
* July 1 1960 Somalia gains independence from Britain and Italy
* 1969 Siad Barre takes over in a military coup to set up a socialist state
* Keeps power with USSR backing
* 1991 Barre government is overthrown by rebels which starts a civil war
* No stable government in place for Somalia

Somali Civil War – Components/ Consequences

* 1992 UN intervenes to provide aid to those suffering
* Operation Restore Hope
* By 1995, UN had withdrawn troops and the civil war continued
* UN continues to give aid but no peace keeping troops
* Issue is still unresolved today!
* Est. 3 million refugees

The Rwandan Genocide 1994

Rwandan Genocide - Causes

* Two cultures in Rwanda – Hutu and Tutsi
* Tutsi were fairer skinned and more “European” so colonial Belgium favoured them for government positions, they had better jobs, they had better education
* Tutsi were of the minority (15% of pop in 1994)
* 1962 Belgium grants Rwanda independence
* Hutu majority takes over
* UN Peacekeepers sent in 1993 during a ceasefire between the Interahamwe (Hutu) and the RPF (Rwandan Patriotic Front – Tutsi refugees)
* 1994 April 6, President Juvenal Habyarimana (Hutu) dies after plane is shot down and it is blamed on a Tutsi rebel group
* Rwandan Genocide - Components
* Interahamwe (Hutu) used the radio to organize roadblocks and attacks
* Incentives like food, money, land given upon murdering Tutsi
* UN soldiers pull out after 10 of them are killed

Rwandan Genocide - Consequences

* April 6 – July (100days), 800,000 Tutsi are ethnically cleansed (half the total Tutsi population
* Hitler took 5-6 years to kill 6million Jews
* UN does not send in more help because there was no official label of a “Genocide” occurring
* Rwandan Genocide – Romeo Dallaire
* In charge of the UN peace keeping forces
* Sent daily updates to the UN and Canada about the ethnic cleansing occurring
* Wanted Canada and the UN to send more troops to defend the Tutsi

Gulf War - Operation Desert Storm 1990

Desert Storm- Causes

* Iraq believed Kuwait is part of their land
* Iraq claimed that Kuwait’s oil was really their own
* Iraq losing to Iran in the Persian Gulf War (1980-1988)
* Iraq invades Kuwait Aug 2, 1990

Desert Storm - Components

* UN (led by the US) respond by sending troops to Saudi Arabia (about 500,000 troops)
* Jan 1991, failed talks result in the US bombing Iraq and Iraqi held Kuwait
* Iraq tries to distract the US’s attention by launching SCUD missiles at Israel and Saudi Arabia
* Ground troops sent in February
* End of February, cease fire is agreed upon and retreating Iraqis allowed back to Iraq

Desert Storm - Consequences

* Iraq: dead at 20,000 military and 2,300 civilian.
* United States: 148 killed in action, 458 wounded
* 121 Americans died through non-combat incidents.
* Economic trade sanctions placed on Iraq
* UN allowed to inspect Iraq’s weapons

War in Bosnia - Yugoslavia Civil War 1992-1995

War in Bosnia - Causes

* After WWII, Yugoslavia is ruled by Josef Broz Tito as a communist state
* Suppressed ethnic or religious expression
* Tito dies in 1980 and the country falls apart
* As different areas claim independence in the 1990s, Serb-dominated Yugoslav army fights back
* Led by Slobodan Milosevic
* Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia

War in Bosnia - Components

* Serbian nationalists begin to attack Bosnian Muslims and Croats
* Serbians begin to ethnically cleanse the region
* UN had been in Sarajevo but pulled out a majority of their troops for safety as Bosnian Serbs attack Sarajevo (April 6, 1992)
* Left a small group of peacekeepers
* 1995 a Muslim-Croat alliance began to turn the tide of the war and NATO began air strikes on Serbian targets

War in Bosnia - Consequences

* Ceasefire in 1995
* Dec 1995 Dayton Peace accords split the country up
* Separate governments
* Demilitarized zone in between
* Central government handles banking and foreign policy for both
* War Crimes Tribunal set up by UN to try cases of Genocide by the Serbs
* War in Bosnia - Consequences
* 1995 Croat army attacks Serbs in Croatia
* Thousands flee
* 1998 Serbs attack Kosovo but NATO bombings ended the conflict