

Ogdensburg Declaration. Issued exactly 50 years earlier by Prime Minister Mackenzie King and President Franklin Roosevelt, this document established the PJBD. In connection with the anniversary celebration in Ogdensburg, the board of the PJBD held its 186th annual meeting in Kingston, Ontario, which was attended by nearly 200 former members.

Canada deliberated whether the North American Aerospace Defence (NORAD) Agreement should be extended for a further five years. The decision required an extensive review of various factors including the comments and recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs and International Trade. The government also supported the Committee's intention to carry out a study of Canada-U.S. defence relations. It was pointed out that NORAD's monitoring of aircraft entering North American airspace now includes aircraft suspected of smuggling illegal drugs. A five-year extension was approved.

#### THE GULF CRISIS

Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on August 2, 1990, presented major challenges to international peace and security and the rule of law represented by the United Nations. Canada's military role, as a member of the multinational coalition supporting the enforcement of UN resolutions to ensure Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait, was varied and extensive. Canada sent both ships and aircraft to the Persian Gulf under the command of a joint headquarters based in Bahrain, to help enforce UN sanctions against Iraq and to compel Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait. During the hostilities, the ships assisted in logistics and resupply operations for the combat naval force of the coalition. The CF-18s flew combat air patrol, sweep and escort, and air-to-ground missions. In addition, the First Canadian Field Hospital was deployed to Saudi Arabia. Canadian Forces personnel also performed a variety of tasks

while on exchange with units of other coalition members.

After hostilities had ended, a team of Canadian Forces engineers participated in the clean-up of Kuwait City. The three-ship Naval Task Group was replaced by HMCS *Huron*, which resumed UN sanctions enforcement duties. Canada made a major contribution to post-hostilities security by sending an engineer unit to the United Nations Iraq/Kuwait Observer Mission (UNIKOM) which was deployed to the Iraq-Kuwait border at the end of the war.

#### PEACEKEEPING AND MILITARY TRAINING ASSISTANCE

Canada continued its participation in UN peacekeeping missions in Cyprus, the Golan Heights, Palestine, the Iran/Iraq border, and Central America as well as with the Multinational Force and Observers in the Sinai Desert.

Canadian security and elections officers were supplied to the United Nations verification mission in Haiti to monitor election practices in that country.

Canada played a leading role in the work of the United Nations Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations by chairing the Working Group of the Committee. Through participation in international training seminars, including seminars conducted by the International Peace Academy in New York, Canada shared its expertise with nations newly involved in peacekeeping.

The Military Training Assistance Program continued to assist the armed forces of less-developed countries in Commonwealth and Francophone Africa, in the Caribbean and in Asia. Sixty-four trainees from 16 countries received training in Canada. During the year, Namibia also joined the Program. Canada and Thailand signed a Military Training Agreement.

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#### ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT

Canada continues to be a leading proponent of measures to deal effectively with the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and to prevent excessive buildups of conventional arms. The Gulf crisis with its use of missile technology and threatened use of chemical and biological weapons highlighted these concerns. On February 8, 1991, the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for

External Affairs proposed a gathering of leaders to issue a statement of global political will condemning the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems, as well as massive buildups of conventional weapons. They also proposed a comprehensive program of action to address these concerns positively and effectively. A series of steps was then taken to advance these two aspects.