

- 1954-56** *Canada's Major-General E.L.M. Burns heads UN Truce Supervisory Organization (UNTSO) which had been established in 1948 "to observe and maintain the cease-fire and to assist in the supervision and observance of the General Armistice Agreement concluded between Israel and Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan and Syria." Canada currently provides 19 observers to UNTSO.*
- 1956** *Defusing the Suez Crisis, and introducing the modern-day concept of UN peacekeeping operations, Canada's then-Secretary of State for External Affairs, Lester B. Pearson, initiates UN Resolution establishing the UN Emergency Force (UNEF-I) with mandate to supervise withdrawal of French, Israeli and British troops from Egyptian territory and subsequently observe demarcation lines and frontier in Sinai between Israeli and Egyptian forces. General Burns is appointed UNEF's Chief of Staff.*
- 1957** *Lester B. Pearson receives the Nobel Peace Prize for his contribution to UN peacekeeping efforts in the Middle East.*
- 1956-67** *Canada contributes signals and air transport units, numbering some 1,000 of the 6,000 troop total in UNEF-I.*
- 1967**
- June* *Six-Day War in Middle East; Israel occupies East Jerusalem, West Bank, Gaza, part of the Golan plateau and Sinai.*
- July* *Canada votes in favour of UN General Assembly Resolution 2253, which condemned the unilateral alteration by Israel of the status of Jerusalem.*
- October* *Canada, as a member of the UN Security Council, votes for Resolution 242, which recognizes the right of all states to exist within secure and recognized boundaries and the need for Israeli withdrawal from territories occupied in the recent conflict.*