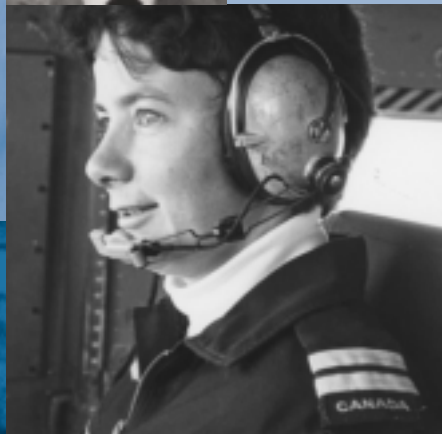
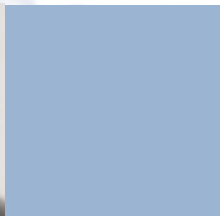




# The Memory Project



*Peace*

VOLUME 3

**CANADIAN FORCES IN GLOBAL CONFLICT**

**SUSAN BEHARRIELL AND DON ETHELL'S HALF-CENTURY TIMELINE**

BUILDING A LEARNING COMMUNITY OF VETERANS, TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

# FOREWORD

## Foreword



Carl DeFaria

Dear Educator,

Canada is blessed with a rich and fascinating history. Some of its most evocative chapters come from the powerful stories of our country's veterans. Through the Second World War, the Korean War, Peacekeeping missions, and other international operations, veterans have made a profound contribution to our sense of who we are as a nation.

Veterans also represent living history. By learning about their experiences, we can come to understand the horrors of war and the hope of peace. Most importantly, the personal and poignant reflections of veterans can make many of the defining moments of the twentieth century come alive for today's young Canadians.

The purpose of The Memory Project is to create a learning community of veterans, educators and students. This booklet along with Grant McRae's WWII Timeline, Len Badowich's Cold War Timeline, the video Crew of Seven, and the project Web site, [www.thememoryproject.com](http://www.thememoryproject.com), will provide educators with the tools to host a rewarding classroom visit by a local veteran.

Join us in building The Memory Project into a robust learning community and help preserve the stories of Canada's veterans for future generations.

Carl DeFaria  
Minister of Citizenship  
and Minister Responsible for Seniors



Rudyard Griffiths  
Executive Director  
Dominion Institute



Project partners and sponsors:



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## **Canadian Forces in Global Conflict – Susan Beharriell and Don Ethell's Half-Century Timeline**

Photocopy all or part of this timeline and have your students explore 50 years of peacekeeping and global conflict through the personal stories of Canadian Air Force Intelligence Officer Susan Beharriell and Canadian Peacekeeper Don Ethell.

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## **"Romeo Dallaire: Peacekeeping in the New Millennium" by Ted Barris**

Photocopy this essay for your students, and have them consider the new direction of peacekeeping through the words of Canadian Peacekeeper Lt General Romeo Dallaire.

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## **Classroom Activities and Projects**

Use these photocopy-ready activities and projects as follow-up exercises to Susan Beharriell and Don Ethell's Half-Century Timeline, and "Romeo Dallaire: Peacekeeping in the New Millennium."

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## **Request a Veteran Visitor**

Use this form to request a classroom visit from a veteran in your area. It's quick and easy to do!

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## **Veteran Visitor Worksheet**

Photocopy this worksheet to help your students prepare for a veteran visitor and archive his or her story on The Memory Project Web site.

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## **Acknowledgements**

Global Timeline by Nick Brune. Teaching Tools by Larry O'Malley.

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Peacekeeping Advisors, Colonel (ret.) John Gardam OMM, MSM, CD and Professor Norman Hillmer.

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Brochure design by construct visual communication inc.

*Process*

## *Building a Learning Community of Veterans, Students and Educators*

- 1) Veterans attend a workshop through the Dominion Institute and their names are entered into the Speakers' Bureau – an online database of veteran presenters (see pages 30 and 33 for more information).
- 2) Students are prepared for a veteran visitor using one or more of The Memory Project in-class photocopy-ready resources: *Canadian Forces in Global Conflict - Susan Beharriell and Don Ethell Half-Century Timeline* (see pages 6-25), *Len Badowich's Cold War Timeline* and *Grant McRae's WWII Timeline*, or the documentary, *Crew of Seven* (see page 5 for a description of these resources).
- 3) Educators can call the Dominion Institute (1-866-701-1867) or visit the Speakers' Bureau at [www.thememoryproject.com](http://www.thememoryproject.com) to arrange for a veteran in their area to visit their classrooms (see page 30).
- 4) Students write a report on the veteran visitor and share that report online in the Veterans' Archive at [www.thememoryproject.com](http://www.thememoryproject.com) (see pages 31 and 32 to guide your students through this process).
- 5) Printed copies of the students' reports are shared with the veteran visitor.



The Memory Project will make history come alive for your students. Call the Dominion Institute at 416-368-9627 (or toll-free at 1-866-701-1867) to arrange for a veteran visitor or to receive our in-class resources.

## Classroom

### Grant McRae's WWII Timeline, Len Badowich's Cold War Timeline and Canadian Forces in Global Conflict

These booklets tell the personal stories of WWII veteran Grant McRae, Korean War veteran Len Badowich, Intelligence Officer Susan Beharriell and Peacekeeper Don Ethell.

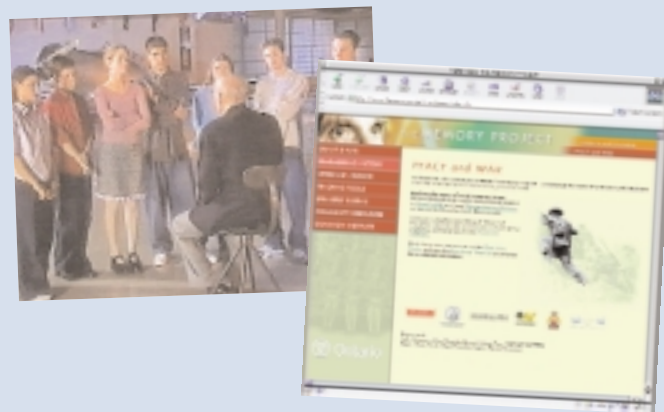
In all of the above resources you will find in-class activities and worksheets to help you and your students prepare for a veteran visitor.

### Crew of Seven

In this original History Television/Dominion Institute production, WWII veteran Grant McRae discusses his experience as a bomb aimer and Prisoner of War with a group of high school students. Use this video to help your students prepare for a veteran presenter, or show in lieu of a visit.

### [www.thememoryproject.com](http://www.thememoryproject.com)

Turn your students into Digital Historians! Log on to share or read stories in the Veterans' Archive, use the Speakers' Bureau to arrange for a veteran to visit your class, and explore the harrowing stories of feature veterans through Web-based text, video and archival material. This Web site also contains a Community Resource component which provides links to other educational programs and veteran-run organizations.



## Curriculum

### Curriculum Correlation - Ontario

The Memory Project effectively touches on strands of Canadian History in the Twentieth Century (Grade 10), Civics (Grade 10), Canadian History and Politics Since 1945 (Grade 11), and Canadian and International Law (Grade 12). The human and universal themes contained in *Canadian Forces in Global Conflict* can also be explored to great advantage in English, drama, philosophy, and other courses. For specific information on how this booklet will help you meet the expectations of the provincial curriculum, please visit [www.thememoryproject.com](http://www.thememoryproject.com) (Peace and War - Teaching Tools) or call the Dominion Institute toll-free at 1-866-701-1867.

# Timeline



Local children accompany a Canadian peacekeeper in Senafe, Eritrea. In 2000, 450 Canadians were deployed on 'Operation Eclipse' in support of the UN mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea.

UN

During the last 50 years of the 20th century, Canada made significant contributions to world security and peace. Canada gained international distinction for having participated in almost every United Nations (UN) peacekeeping mission, as well as a number of missions not led by the UN: over 70 completed international operations, including combat support, since the Second World War. Canada also made significant contributions to multi-national security and the prevention of global conflict before, during, and after the Cold War through participation with multi-national organizations such as NORAD and NATO.

International operations and peacekeeping changed considerably over those fifty years. Early activities were largely militaristic in nature; later, the Canadian Forces took on additional tasks including monitoring elections, verifying human rights, repatriating refugees, investigating alleged cases of genocide and war crimes, and providing humanitarian assistance.

*For a perspective on the role of the Canadian Forces in global conflict in the new millennium, see pages 26-27 "Romeo Dallaire: Peacekeeping in the New Millennium."*

*This timeline follows the careers of two members of the Canadian Forces over the decades following the Korean War up until the end of the millennium. The global and national events which accompany their stories serve to contextualise their careers.*



Don Ethell was born in 1937 in Vancouver, British Columbia, two years before the start of the Second World War. His career as a Canadian Peacekeeper spanned 38 years.



Susan Beharriell of Kingston, Ontario was born in 1954, just one year after the Korean War ceasefire. She entered her 28th year as a Canadian Air Force Intelligence Officer in 2000.

## Timeline



The first United Nations Secretary-General, Trygve Lie, welcoming his successor, Dag Hammarskjöld, April 1953.

**1949** Canada participates in its first UN Peacekeeping mission: the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP).

**1949** The North Atlantic Treaty was signed by Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The NATO pact declared that an attack on any one member nation would be considered an attack on all members. Members of NATO saw their prime goal as the preservation of western democracies in the face of the perceived Soviet threat.

**1954** Don Ethell joined the Canadian Forces.

"When I was 16 and a half, the air force had an offer to take people to Vancouver to train with the militia, and a bunch of us went over because it seemed like a good lark at the time. We trained for six weeks. Then a traditional recruiter asked if we wanted to go to the regular force. I did, much to the dismay of my father, because I was still in school. So I went... but I was immature and interested in more 'earthly' things than studying and so it was decided I would be released."

**May 1955** The Warsaw Pact defence treaty was signed between the communist countries of Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the Soviet Union. This agreement was formed in response to the admission of West Germany into NATO in 1955. Member nations pledged themselves to mutual assistance in the event of a military attack against a member nation.

**May 1956** Don resumed his military career and joined the Army.

"I wanted to join up again because the military interested me, and I liked the discipline. I tried to join the Navy, but they wouldn't take me because of my short abortive career with the Air Force. But the Army took me in, and sent me to Calgary to the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada, an infantry regiment which I'd never heard of before."

**July 1956** Egyptian President Gamel Abdel Nasser seized control of the Suez Canal, an important international waterway. Israel, supported by British and French troops, attacked Egypt in an attempt to retake control of the Canal. The Soviet Union warned that it would come to the aid of Egypt. A major international crisis was averted when Lester B. Pearson, Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs, and future Prime Minister, devised a multinational peacekeeping force, the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF), which stabilized the area and reopened the canal in April, 1957.



Lester B. Pearson addressing an Ottawa press conference on Canada's Suez Policy and the Suez Crisis, 1956.



Canadian soldiers with the United Nations Emergency Forces mission on the Egypt-Israel frontier in the late 1950s.



## Timeline

November  
1956



*Don prepared to participate in the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF).*

"Not that long after I joined, the whole battalion was taken to Halifax. We flew down there on three days' notice supposedly to deploy to the Suez Canal for UNEF. We spent six weeks in Halifax waiting. And the final decision was that they did not want our infantry battalion. We were bitterly disappointed when we didn't go. At that young age we felt bulletproof and wanted to get over there. There was a mentality of, 'Put me in Coach...that is what I'm trained to do, so let me do it!'"

1956-  
1960



*Don served with the battalion in Calgary.*

"Most infantry are multi-trained. I was in reconnaissance platoon, served some time with the regimental police, ran the office for one of the companies, and spent a couple of years with the armoured defence platoon."

December 10  
1957

**Lester B. Pearson was presented with the Nobel Peace Prize for his role in the creation of UNEF. The original force of 6,000 troops, under the command of Canadian General E. L. M. Burns, set a precedent for how the UN would attempt to defuse other global conflicts.**

1957

**Canada and the United States of America agreed to establish the North American Air (now Aerospace) Defence Command (NORAD) as a bi-national command for air defence against the Soviet bomber threat. Decades later, the end of the Cold War brought about major changes for the command, which takes account of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and the increasing illegitimate uses of North American airspace for purposes such as drug smuggling.**

February  
1960



*Don married Linda.*

"Of the first 35 years we were married, I was only home for 27 of them. She is a nutcase to put up with all that nonsense! You have to be married to a special type of person because the requirements of the service come first and it can be very dangerous; and male or female, they have to understand that. It can be hard on the spouse and hard on the children."

July  
1960-  
October  
1963



*Don and Linda moved to Germany where Don served with his battalion under the auspices of NATO. While in Germany, their first son was born and Don was promoted first to Corporal, then to Sergeant.*

"This was a critical time in history. NATO was regularly deployed because of the threats with the Berlin Wall



NAC-PA-114544

Hon. Lester B. Pearson receiving the Nobel Peace Prize, 1957.



NAC

Aircrew from six allied nations form the NATO alliance initials, 1960.



(c) Collection Heiko Burkhardt, Dailysoft.com

The Berlin Wall, 1962.

# SUSAN BEHARRIELL AND DON ETHELL'S HALF-CENTURY TIMELINE

*Timeline*



Cuban leader Fidel Castro and Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev embrace at the United Nations, September 1960.



going up and the Cuban Missile Crisis was the closest the world has ever come to nuclear conflict. It was a very busy three years. We lived on the German economy and enjoyed it, and had a newborn while we were there but, I was forever gone and it was hard on all the wives and the kids because they were on their own so much."

August  
1961

**Determined to stem the exodus of people out of East Germany, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) erected a wall dividing the zones of control in Berlin. In 1962, the Cuban Missile Crisis brought the world to the brink of nuclear war. While the Soviets insisted that the military equipment being set up in Cuba was for Cuban defence only, the introduction of weapons that could attack the United States led to a dangerous confrontation. This was a period of mounting tensions between the United States and the USSR. During this era, Canada deployed troops to Europe to deter Soviet aggression, thus fulfilling its commitment to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).**



A UNFICYP peacekeeper escorting an elderly Greek woman across the bridge in Ayios Theodoros from the Turkish sector to the Greek sector, 1964.

September 17  
1961

**The international political community was stunned by the sudden death of UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld in a plane crash. Hammarskjöld had been pursuing efforts toward peace and national reconciliation in the Congo when his plane crashed near the border between Katanga and North Rhodesia. Hammarskjöld was posthumously awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in December of that year.**

March  
1964

**After Cyprus gained its independence from Greece, considerable political instability ensued between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities, and the UN intervened. The United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) was set up in March of 1964 to prevent further fighting. Over three and a half decades after the initial UN intervention, a peacekeeping contingent remains on the island.**

March  
1964

April -  
October  
1965

*Don's first peacekeeping tour was to Cyprus as a platoon Sergeant under the then Lieutenant (now retired Major General) Lewis MacKenzie.*



"We were the third battalion to serve in Cyprus, so things were still a little tense. Our reconnaissance platoon was permitted to go to other areas where the rifle companies couldn't go. One must remember that in 1965, all of the senior army instructors had served in the Second World War and/or Korea. They taught no-nonsense lessons based upon experience. General MacKenzie's words to the wise came about on the subject of sequence of



Cyprus 1964. Finnish soldiers bicycling to Nicosia from Dhekelia, past a sentry post.

## Memories



command if the leader was hit: 'If I'm killed, Sergeant Snowden is in charge; if he gets it, Sergeant Ethell is in charge...' A sobering thought."

*Don's family did not go with him to Cyprus.*

"Today, the family can come over to see you or you can go home for a visit at the government's expense. But in those days you had to save your pennies just to get enough money for a phone call home."

February  
1967

**The Royal Commission on the Status of Women was established in Canada. Three years later, Commission reported workplace discrimination, debilitating stereotyping, the existence of a 'glass ceiling,' and prejudice against immigrant women. To address gender inequity, the Commission recommended a number of improvements in day care, the workplace, politics, and the courts.**

February  
1967-  
July  
1969

*Don served at National Defence Headquarters in Ottawa as a Systems Analyst.*

"I came back from Cyprus and served in Victoria for awhile. We were all packed and ready to go on a winter exercise in Chilcotin, and at the last minute I was told to pack up and come to Ottawa to work on a personnel management information system. Why me, I don't know, but I did it for two years because you do as you're told. There is a different mentality in the National Defence Headquarters, and at that stage I really wanted to get back to doing field work."



October  
1970

**The radical separatist movement in Quebec took a violent turn when two cells of the Front de Libération du Québec (FLQ) kidnapped British Trade Commissioner James Cross, and Quebec Minister of Labour Pierre Laporte. Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau invoked the War Measures Act, which gave the government extraordinary powers to administer the country during a crisis. Close to five hundred suspected FLQ members were arrested. Laporte was murdered while Cross was released after sixty days of captivity. Many Canadians argue that the October Crisis represents the 'end of innocence' for Canada.**

October  
1970-  
April  
1971

*Don returned to Cyprus for his second tour, this time as Battalion Intelligence Warrant Officer.*

"The missions you don't hear about are the ones that are considered 'successful.' This is when troops are doing their job, providing stability while knowing the chances of a political and diplomatic solution are remote. This is what has happened in Cyprus. We have been there since 1964 and the chances of a diplomatic solution are slim to none. So they maintain the *status quo*."



NAACP-182 436



Florence Bird, Chair of the Royal Commission on the Status of Women, 1967-70.

NAACP-180808



Pierre Elliott Trudeau signing autographs for Canadians during the federal election campaign of 1968.

Canadian Forces



Soldier guarding a building on Canadian Forces Base Valcartier in Quebec City on October 12, 1970.

# SUSAN BEHARRIELL AND DON EHELL'S HALF-CENTURY TIMELINE

## Timeline



Members of the Canadian 1st Signal Regiment testing radio equipment at UNEF headquarters in Ismailia, Egypt, 1973.

DND

**September 28 1972** Paul Henderson scored the winning goal in the 1972 Canada/Russia Hockey Summit Series. Henderson's goal became a lasting and defining moment in Canadian nationalism.

**1972** Don was promoted to Lieutenant.



"To be an officer you normally have to go through the officer-cadet training plan or one of the royal military colleges. In this case, I was selected for commissioning from the ranks. A year or two before this happened, I was advised that I was being considered for commissioning and that's when I had to hit the books and go back to night school to bring my education up to the matriculation standard or higher to meet the qualifications."

**January 27 1973** The Vietnam War effectively ended with the signing of the Paris Peace Accord, a ceasefire agreement that called for an end to the hostilities. On March 28, the last U.S. military personnel departed from South Vietnam. This war had stood as the focal point for the anti-war sentiment popular during the 1960s. This era was also characterized by the 'peace and love' philosophy of the new 'hippie' youth sub-culture.

**August 1973** Susan Beharriell joined the Canadian Forces.



"During my last year of high school, I learned that the Regular Officers' Training Programme had just been opened to women. This meant that in return for 4 years of service, cadets were paid a small salary to attend university. Books and tuition were paid, and a guaranteed summer job each year consisting of military training. The military colleges did not allow women to be students until 1980. I knew almost nothing about the military, but the opportunities sounded exciting and so I joined."

"In the early seventies, the 'hippie' culture was very strong, and most young people objected to the idea of wearing a military uniform and cutting their hair. But, I had been in Brownies, Girl Guides, and Rangers, so I knew that this discipline would not bother me."

**1974** For the first time, women were accepted into the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Academy.

**Summer 1974**



Susan attended Basic Officers' Training in Chilliwack, BC

"I was in the first group of women to do the same Basic Officers' Training as the men. Nobody thought that we could do well, including some of our own staff. But, the girls from 12 Platoon showed them all to be wrong. A lot of people were surprised that we succeeded. I wasn't surprised."

Courtesy of Susan Beharriell

DND



Susan Beharriell in her Guiding uniforms, 1960s.



The Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

## Timeline

**May 1974-** Don was posted to Canadian Forces Officer Candidate School as an instructor, and promoted to Captain.

**June 1976** "Usually, when you were commissioned from the ranks you were sent to a training position and that is where your career ended, at least rank-wise, because you were not eligible for officer courses. I was very fortunate in that even though I served as an instructor, I stayed with the brigade headquarters as a Staff Officer, then back and forth to battalions between courses and was able to compete successfully with my new peer group."



Courtesy of Don Ethell



Don Ethell commanding the graduation ceremony at the Canadian Forces Officer Candidate School in Chilliwack, with Rear Admiral Stephens.

**July 1974** Susan opted for a career in Security and Intelligence. "I applied to join the Security Branch, a career field that included both Military Police and Intelligence. I was told that I could not join the profession because only men were allowed to serve as Security Officers. I persisted."



Courtesy of Susan Beharriell



Susan Beharriell and the 12 Platoon were the first women to complete the same Basic Training as men in the Canadian military. Chilliwack, 1974.

**January 1975** Susan was admitted as the first woman in the Security Branch.



"Three senior officers came from Headquarters to Kingston to interview me. I suppose they wished to see if I was a 'bra-burning women's libber' who just wanted to join because 'the system' said I couldn't. They evidently decided that I was not, and permitted me to join the Branch. But, they told me right up front that if I did not 'measure up', then they would never let another woman in. No pressure, dear!"

**Summer 1975** Susan attended the Security Officers Training course in Borden, Ontario.



"We learned the fundamentals of military law, police work, and basic investigation. One day, we had a navigation exercise - a point-to-point meet in jeeps driven by students of another course, and my role was to reach every point while using the least mileage. The other drivers all teased my driver, predicting that I would get him hopelessly lost, and that he would miss his holiday weekend. We did not get lost; in fact, our team did rather well! My driver changed his attitude from utter despair to complete support for me, the only woman on the course. That was very satisfying."

**June 1976-** Don was posted to Calgary Headquarters 1<sup>st</sup> Canadian Brigade Group.

**June 1978** "I was a Staff Officer there pushing paper. At the same time I captained the regimental rifle team. We competed successfully in Bisley, England at the Commonwealth championships."



Courtesy of Susan Beharriell



12 Platoon, Chilliwack, BC 1974.

**1976** Montreal, Canada hosted the Summer Olympics.

# SUSAN BEHARRIELL AND DON ETHELL'S HALF-CENTURY TIMELINE

*Timeline*



Susan Beharriell and "Bayly" in the Canadian Forces equestrian uniform designed by Beharriell.

Courtesy of Susan Beharriell



In a 1976 Ottawa press release, Don Ethell models the new uniform, salute, and proposed badges for all Canadian Army units.

Courtesy of Don Ethell



Ayatollah Khomeini escorted by military officers upon his return to Iran in 1979 after 15 years of exile.

**Summer 1976** Susan was involved with Summer Olympic security out of Kingston, Ontario.



"I was attached to the military police section in Kingston, and we contributed to the security of the sailing venue and Olympic athletes' village. I was chosen to carry the Olympic torch on Bayly." *Susan has been an accomplished horsewoman throughout her life.*

**Spring 1977** Susan graduated with Honours in Social Science from Queen's University in Kingston.

**1977-1978** Susan was the first woman to attend the Basic Intelligence Officers' Course at Canadian Forces Base Borden.



"Very often throughout my career, I have been the first or only woman. The novelty soon wears off and you just get on with the job."

**1978** Don was posted to to the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry (PPCLI) in various positions from 1978 to 1984. He was promoted to Major, and then to Lieutenant Colonel.



**June 1978** Susan was appointed Watch Officer in Ottawa at the National Defence Intelligence Centre.



"[This] is the 24/7 watch centre for the whole government, not just the Department of National Defence. We worked 8-hour shifts around the clock. Printed messages arrived by pneumatic tube from the communications centre; there were no computers. We monitored the situation around the world, assessed the implications for Canada, and then presented Intelligence briefings to the senior military staff. It was a great place to learn the strategic Intelligence business."

**Summer 1978** Susan attended a photo interpretation course in Borden.



"I was registered on the course, and immediately the Chief Instructor at the school submitted his resignation, rather than have a woman in his classroom. When calmer heads prevailed, he withdrew it, but that was the attitude I faced when I walked into the school. No student or teacher spoke to me for weeks."  
"I topped the course, and at graduation, the Chief Instructor took me aside and apologized for his behaviour. He said that I had proven to him that women can indeed do it, and he'll have a woman in his classroom any day. That made all the hassles worthwhile."

**1979** The Shah of Iran was deposed by a political and religious revolution led by the Ayatollah Khomeini. On November 4th, Iranian militants seized control of the American Embassy in Teheran and held the Embassy's staff hostage for 444 days. Ken Taylor, the Canadian Ambassador in Iran, granted sanctuary

## Remember

to six Americans in the Canadian Embassy, and helped to spirit them out of Iran with forged passports.

**December 1979** The Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan with a force of over 100,000 soldiers. Then, for ten years, the Soviets clashed with Afghanistan resistance fighters, called *mujahidin*, who were armed by the United States. The invasion brought the era of 'détente' (better relations between East and West) to an end.

**1979** Susan worked in Intelligence during tense East/West situations.



"I was on duty when the Soviets invaded Afghanistan, and when they shot down the Korean airliner in 1983. We also monitored the situation with the 'house guests' at the Canadian Embassy in Iran."

DND

**1980** The first female student was admitted into the Canadian Royal Military College.

**1980-1982** Susan was posted in Ottawa as Ground Order of Battle Analyst on the Soviet Warsaw Pact.



"My job was to keep track of military activities in the Warsaw Pact. I could not be a Peacekeeper because Ottawa did not deploy Intelligence officers then."

**June 1981** The Honourable Judith A. Erola became the first female Minister Responsible for the Status of Women in Canada. Previous to her appointment, a series of six men had held the position since its establishment in 1971.

**March 1982** Bertha Wilson became the first woman appointed as a Justice to the Supreme Court of Canada.

**Winter 1982** Susan was appointed Base Intelligence Officer in Cold Lake, Alberta.



"When I was posted to the base, my new boss flatly refused to have a woman on his operations staff. In fact, he had to be given a direct order to accept me! So you can imagine the welcome that I got. Not a lot of fun when you know not a soul, not a person on that base. We were four hours from a stoplight, and the only social life was the officers' mess. That was tough."

**1982** Canada purchased 138 CF-18 fighter jets from the United States.



U.S. hostages paraded in public after the U.S. Embassy was stormed, 1979.



The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, 1979.



Canadian Forces

In 1980, the Canadian Forces launched the Service Women in Non-Traditional Environments and Roles (SWINTER) trials, and later the Combat-Related Employment of Women (CREW) trials.

# SUSAN BEHARRIELL AND DON EHELL'S HALF-CENTURY TIMELINE

## Timeline



Susan Beharriell receives her Canadian Decoration (CD) for 12 years of service.

Courtesy of Susan Beharriell



Susan Beharriell before take-off in a fighter jet at the Canadian Air Force Base in Cold Lake, Alberta.

Courtesy of Susan Beharriell



Queen Elizabeth II signing the official proclamation of the Constitution Act of 1982 outside the parliament buildings in April with Prime Minister Trudeau beside her.

NAC-PA-440705

**1982**



*Susan:* "I was responsible for supporting the pilots as they took on their new NORAD role of intercepting the Soviet bombers. The CF-18 aircraft was a quantum leap beyond previous Canadian Forces' aircraft, and there was much to learn."

"My other responsibility was as the Intelligence Officer for the large international tactical air exercise known as Maple Flag. It was exciting, fast-paced work on which people's lives really did depend."

"As the Intelligence Officer in Cold Lake who tasked pilots to fly the training missions, it was only logical that I become familiar with flying in the high performance fighters myself. But women did not fly in fighters at that time, and there were certainly no female fighter pilots. Resistance to my qualifying as a passenger was intense. The men even tried to dissuade me by claiming that the stresses of flying in a fighter would damage my female parts! When I pointed out that at least mine were internal, they stopped making that argument."

*Note: Susan has since logged over 80 hours of flying time.*

**April 17  
1982**

**Queen Elizabeth II signed the Proclamation of the Canadian Constitution. Canadians now had their own, made-in-Canada constitution, which could be amended without having to consult with Britain. Prime Minister Trudeau brought to an end a half century of constitutional debate; he brought the constitution home from Britain, and added a Charter of Rights and Freedoms.**

**May 14  
1984**

**After becoming the first woman Speaker of the House of Commons and the first woman Member of Parliament from Quebec to be a Cabinet Minister, Jeanne Sauvé became the first woman Governor General of Canada.**

**May  
1984-  
1987**



*Don was posted to the Middle East as the Senior Canadian Military Observer to the United Nations Truce Supervisory Organization (UNTSO), which was the first peacekeeping operation established by the United Nations in 1948, and is the longest standing. UNTSO was to supervise the truce ordered by the Security Council to end the first Arab-Israeli war, but the function of UNTSO observers changed in light of the changing circumstances in the region. UNTSO's activities are spread over territory within five states and therefore it has relations with Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon and Syrian Arab Republic.*

*Concurrent with this, Don was seconded to the United Nations Observer Force (UNDOF) as their Deputy Chief of Staff with specific duties as the Senior Liaison Officer between the UN and the Syrian and Israeli armies. UNDOF was established in 1974 on the Golan Heights to*



## Remember



*maintain the ceasefire between Israel and Syria. As tensions in the Middle East persist, the Secretary General of the United Nations Security Council continues to renew the UN's mandate there.*

June 28  
1984

**Prisoner of War exchanges between Israel, Egypt, Syria, Jordan, and Lebanon had been taking place for decades following various wars, battles, and conflicts in the region. The exchange on June 28 was one of several during the Galilee War. On this particular day, Syria returned three soldiers, three Israeli civilians, and the remains of five soldiers. In exchange, Israel returned to Syria 291 soldiers, 13 civilians, and the remains of 74 Syrian soldiers.**

June  
1984



*Don: "Approximately six weeks following my arrival in Damascus, Syria, the UN's assistance was requested in a large Prisoner of War exchange with the Israelis. Frantic trips were made back and forth across the ceasefire lines on the Golan Heights to negotiate with the Syrians, Israelis and the International Committee of the Red Cross. Arrangements were finally made to exchange hundreds of people and bodies. The operation was carried out within thirty-six hours of notification, with agreement by both sides, who were still at war, that by necessity a number of violations of the ceasefire would probably occur."*

1985-  
1988

**In 1982, Israeli-backed Phalange Christian militia-men massacred 2,000 unarmed Palestinian and Lebanese civilians in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps in West Beirut. Less than three years later, in May 1985, the camps were again attacked by the Syrian-backed Shi'i-dominated Amal militia. These attacks were the first of three separate sieges that lasted through 1988 and became known in Lebanon as "The Camp Wars."**

July  
1987-

May  
1989



*Don was promoted to Colonel and served at National Defence Headquarters in Ottawa as the Director of Peacekeeping Operations.*

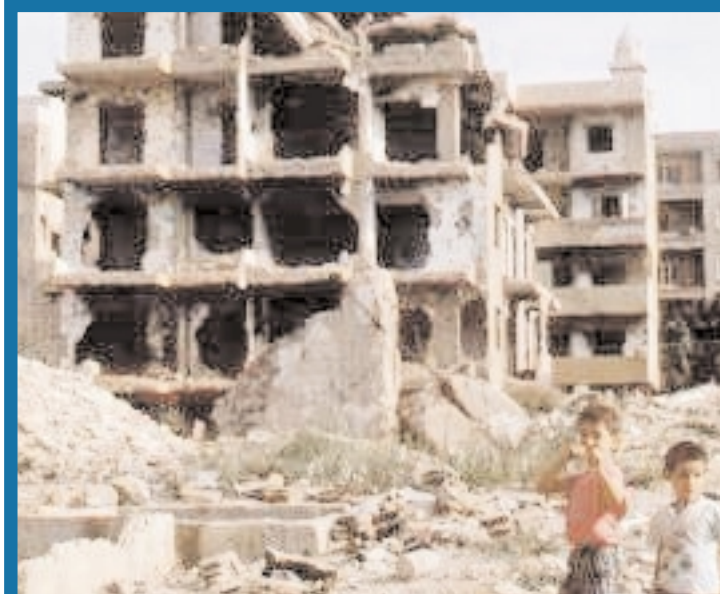
*"I was called back to Ottawa when I was in the Middle East and flew into Toronto from Frankfurt. I had just come out of Beirut and the Camp Wars, where on a quiet night only 100 people were killed. I got back to Canada and really nobody gave a damn because I remember the front page story of the newspaper that day was how many pairs of shoes the Prime Minister's wife had."*



UN observer from the Canadian Forces at the Golan Heights.



Israel and Syria exchange prisoners. Pilot Gil Fogel returns home after two long years in captivity in Syria, June 1984.



Two boys playing in the ruins of the Chatila camp for Palestinian refugees in West Beirut, Lebanon.

# SUSAN BEHARRIELL AND DON ETHELL'S HALF-CENTURY TIMELINE

## Timeline



Lieutenant Colonel Ethell as the newly appointed Director of Peacekeeping Operations NHDQ.

Courtesy of Don Ethell

**1987** Susan was promoted to Major and appointed Senior Staff Officer in charge of Intelligence at Air Command Headquarters.



"I was looking after Intelligence for the whole Air Force. It was my responsibility to ensure that the air Intelligence staffs across the country had the resources and the tools to support their pilots. It is vital that Intelligence be timely, relevant, and accurate. But we are not historians; we must be able to predict, as well."

**1988** The Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to the world's peacekeepers.

**1988** Don referred to this time as a "peacekeeping epidemic" characterized by the initiation of numerous United Nations missions across the globe.



"We had people in Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan, and Central America; Cambodia was just around the corner. As Director, I had to go quite frequently to UN Headquarters in New York to assist in the negotiations on what kind of commitment Canada was going to provide to force X, Y or Z."



Don Ethell as a guest on the television show 'Front Page Challenge', representing the Canadian Peacekeepers' Award of the 1988 Nobel Peace Prize.

Courtesy of Don Ethell

**November 1989 - April 1995** In Central America, Canada participated in two UN peacekeeping missions. The United Nations Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA, November 1989 - January 1992) operated in five countries, but especially in Nicaragua. It verified the cessation of foreign military assistance to the Contras, the Nicaraguan rebel movement, ensured the non-use of one territory for attacks on others, and demobilised the rebels. The United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL, July 1991-April 1995) monitored respect for human rights and elections, and in so doing it fostered reconciliation and political stability.

**1989** Don was often seconded to the United Nations Headquarters in New York for activities in Central America.



"During this period, Canada mounted a quiet involvement with Central America and the peace plan of President Arias of Costa Rica. President Arias' plan for the five Central American countries appeared to provide the Central America Five (Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador) with an opportunity to end the long series of civil wars. I was tasked to proceed to the five countries in an attempt to convince the various militaries of the positive effects of a UN presence in their respective countries."

"There was still a lot of tension and destruction in Central America at that time. The Sandanistas were still in power in Nicaragua, and the Contras were still there. In El Salvador, there was a lot of fighting going on in the north of the country in the mountainous area leading into Honduras. Of course, Honduras itself was a hotbed for

UN



UN Observer Group in Central America destroying resistance weapons in Honduras, 1990.

## Timeline



Contra camps. Of the five countries, Costa Rica was the most modern. They didn't have a military, but they had a police force that looks very similar to a military. So it was fascinating, not only to go through Central America, which is a different part of the world, but to see the differences among the five countries."

November 9  
1989

**A symbolic end to the Cold War came with the dismantling of the Berlin Wall. Originally built in August 1961, it came to epitomize the division between East and West, communism and democracy. Because of the massive changes taking place within the Soviet Union, USSR President Gorbachev allowed the Wall to be torn down and acknowledged the 'New World Order' (a term used to describe the end of antagonism between the world's superpowers).**

1989



*Susan:* "Soon after the Wall came down, I visited Berlin. I walked through the Soviet family housing area in East Berlin before the military personnel had returned to the Soviet Union. There were soldiers pushing their children on swings and mowing their lawns. The enemy was demystified."

1989

**Heather Erxleben became Canada's first woman combat soldier when she graduated from Canadian Forces Base in Wainwright, Alberta.**

December 6  
1989

**Marc Lepine entered the University of Montreal and systematically killed fourteen women engineering students. He then turned a gun on himself. His final note indicated that he was mentally unstable and hated feminists and wished them all dead. The death of his fourteen victims became a symbol for the campaign against violence against women and is commemorated annually.**

1989

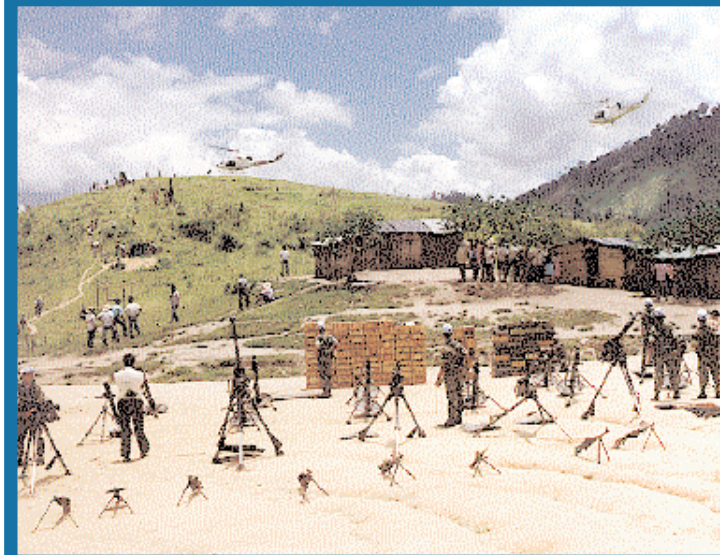


*Susan attended Canadian Forces Command and Staff College in Toronto.*

"There were only three women on the 120 student course. One of the male international students stopped me in the hall and asked me what I was doing there. I was in the same uniform as my Air Force colleagues. I said, 'I am a student here just like you.' He said, 'No, you are a woman. You cannot be military.' I replied that I most certainly was! It was a challenging and fulfilling year of professional education."

July  
1990

**A 78-day stand-off between Canada's aboriginals and federal military occurred as Mohawk warriors barricaded roads at Oka, Quebec. The dispute began with the Mohawks protesting the**



ONUCA helicopters arriving in Yamales to oversee the demobilisation ceremony of the Nicaraguan resistance forces as part of the overall peace process in Central America, 1990.



The Berlin Wall being dismantled, 1989.



Confrontation between a Mohawk warrior and Canadian Forces soldier in Oka, Quebec.

# SUSAN BEHARRIELL AND DON ETHELL'S HALF-CENTURY TIMELINE

## Timeline



Birkenfeld Town Fest, Germany. Susan Beharriell, as the only Canadian representative in the region, explains Canada's role to visitors.

Courtesy of Susan Beharriell

**1990-1992**



expansion of a nine-hole golf course. However, the conflict quickly escalated and aggravated a number of longstanding aboriginal grievances, not the least of which was the desecration of sacred burial grounds. The stand-off ended on September 26th after the federal government had sent in more than 4,400 troops.

Susan was appointed to a NATO position at the Allied Air Force Central Europe (AAFCE) Headquarters Wartime Bunker in Germany.

"As an unmarried Intelligence Officer, I had been told that I could never aspire to an overseas posting because I could become the target of sexual blackmail by hostile Intelligence services. But, the Department of National Defence then posted a single male Intelligence Officer to the UK, and the restriction had to be lifted."



Saddam Hussein.

**August 2 1990**

**Iraqi President Saddam Hussein invaded oil-rich Kuwait. The UN condemned Iraq's invasion, demanded withdrawal, and imposed sanctions. Saudi Arabia requested U.S. troops to defend against a possible Iraqi attack.**

**August 1990**



Susan arrived at the AAFCE HQ.

"When I was on my way over to Germany, Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait. When I got to the office they made me the main Intelligence analyst and briefer for the Gulf War."

**Summer 1990**



Don was posted again to the Middle East as Chief of Liaison Systems for the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO), to monitor the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt.

"As it was an accompanied position, Linda joined me in the somewhat isolated existence in the desert. Due to my duties as the Senior Liaison Officer, we traveled frequently to Tel Aviv and Cairo. Our quiet existence came to a sudden halt with the advent of the Persian Gulf War. The Canadian government ordered the Canadian dependants throughout most of the Middle East out of the area and therefore, Linda was sent home."

**January 12 1991**

**The U.S. Congress granted President George Bush authority to wage war in the Persian Gulf.**

**January 17 1991**

**Operation Desert Storm began at 3 a.m. Baghdad time, starting the Gulf War. UN-imposed economic sanctions had failed to persuade Hussein to withdraw from Kuwait.**

**February 1 1991**

**The U.S. Secretary of Defence warned that the United States would retaliate if Iraq used chemical or unconventional weapons.**



Don Ethell at the MFO in El Gorah, Egypt in early 1991, with Master Corporal Leanne Karoles.

Courtesy of Don Ethell

*Remember*

February  
1991



*Susan provided Intelligence on the Gulf War.*  
"It was a difficult job because my senior Air Force NATO audience needed to know about the chemical and biological weapons threat from Iraq. Any threat is made up of two closely-linked aspects: a capability to take action and an intention to do so. Both aspects must be present for a threat to be identified."

February 27  
1991

**After six weeks of a combined, multinational attack force, which included 4,500 Canadians, Saddam Hussein withdrew from Kuwait.**

1991



*Susan:* "The nine months that I spent providing Intelligence support for the Gulf were the most intense of my career. I actually performed tasks and used skills for which I had trained my entire adult life. I did not get 'sand in my shoes', but I was on the 'front lines' in many other ways. My whole world was the Gulf. I wondered how people were able to do this for five years during World War II."

1991



*Don:* "Following the war, my duties changed to Chief of Staff (COS), Deputy Force Commander of the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO). A U.S. officer usually holds the position of COS; however, a bureaucratic issue precluded the arrival of the designated U.S. officer. Therefore, I remained in the MFO for an additional five months. Linda came back and joined me, and we did some of the things that we planned to do the year before, prior to the war."

1991

**After Mikhail Gorbachev came to power in the Soviet Union in the mid-1980s, he had invoked the twin policies of *pereistrokia* (restructuring) and *glasnost* (openness). After considerable internal disruption, both the Soviet Union and its communist system now ceased to exist. The Cold War had ended, and fifteen independent nations were created from the former Soviet republics.**

December  
1991



*Don was posted to the European Community Monitoring Mission (ECMM) as the Canadian Head of Mission with the 300-member European Community Military Mission in Yugoslavia.*  
"I had reached the compulsory release age of 55. We had just got into the business of renovating the kitchen when the phone rang and my career manager in Ottawa said, 'You've failed retirement, we want you to go to Yugoslavia for six months.'"



AP / Worldwide

A Kuwaiti oil field worker kneels for midday prayers near a burning oil field near Kuwait City. The fires, set by retreating Iraqi soldiers, burned out of control throughout Kuwait for months.



DND

A Canadian soldier shakes the hand of a patient in a hospital in Bosnia-Herzegovina, 1992.

# SUSAN BEHARRIELL AND DON ETHELL'S HALF-CENTURY TIMELINE

## Timeline



Canadian Major-General Lewis MacKenzie, Chief of Staff of the United Nations Protection Force in Yugoslavia on the tarmac at Sarajevo airport, 1992.



Chief Warrant Officer Norma Henry: "I wish that the people of Canada could see the wonderful things that our soldiers do for others." Bosnia, 1996.



Canadian peacekeepers carry out a medical evacuation in Srebrenica, Bosnia-Herzegovina.

DND

Courtesy of Norma Henry

DND

January  
1992

**Macedonia declared independence from Yugoslavia, which was a powder-keg of acrimonious nationalities and cultures. The principal fight was between Serbians and Croats, but there were many other opposing groups. Over a protracted period in the 1990s, both the United Nations and NATO intervened. However, as ceasefires were violated frequently, and with impunity, the international community's aim began to change from peace-keeping to enforcement, with NATO as the lead instrument.**

1992



*Don:* "My new posting was a mission assigned to 'monitor' the fighting and various ceasefires in the then-Republics of Yugoslavia. At this juncture, the United Nations had not yet arrived in Yugoslavia and therefore, the ECMM was the only international body available to mediate and attempt to stop the killing."  
 "My fellow Canadian 'monitor' had just arrived in Zagreb following his successful rescue under fire of 66 blind children during the Serbian advance in Northern Bosnia. In an underground bunker he had also witnessed the senseless slaughter of 20 Serbian women, children and wounded men by Croatian irregulars. Although he had risked his life on numerous attempts to evacuate the refugees, he was blamed for the slaughter and was beaten by the Serbians. Following his hasty removal from the area, the impact of his actions and experiences struck both he and his teammates, hence the need to 'talk-it-out.' The average Canadian cannot understand the need for our soldiers and observers to release the tension and defuse the anguish before and after returning home. Heaven forbid if, immediately following his tour, we had sent this officer home to his wife and children."

April  
1992

**Bosnia and Herzegovina declared independence from Yugoslavia. Ethnic tensions, already strained to the breaking point, erupted into war. Thousands died and more than a million people were displaced. By the time peace was achieved in December 1995, the country was partitioned into three areas, with each region governed by one of the three ethnic groups: Muslim (or Bosniac), Serbian, and Croatian.**

April  
1992



*Don:* "With the arrival of the UN, things started to settle down, until such time as Bosnia declared independence from Yugoslavia and then all hell broke loose, and the civil war started again."  
 "It was a period of time when many of us witnessed atrocities much worse than any we had seen in our previous service. It was a very tension-filled time. I am sure a number of our members suffered from Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). It was an interesting time, but it was very stressful."

## Winnipeg



"Things have improved dramatically regarding coping with this sort of thing because PTSD had, and still has a stigma attached to it. It broke open thanks to Romeo Dallaire."

June  
1992



*In June, Don returned to Canada. After 38 years as a peacekeeper, Don's final day of active service was July 21, 1993.*

Summer  
1992



*Susan was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, and seconded to the Privy Council Office as Deputy Executive Secretary of the Intelligence Advisory Committee Secretariat in Ottawa.*

"I had a year left to serve in Germany with NATO when the news came that I only had 8 working days' notice to appear, with a civilian wardrobe, ready to work on Parliament Hill in Ottawa. The work was fascinating, preparing Intelligence assessments for the Prime Minister, the Governor General, Cabinet Ministers, and senior government officials."

December  
1992-

June  
1993

**Canada participated in the United States-led enforcement coalition called the Unified Task Force (UNITAF) in civil war- and famine-ravaged Somalia. Hundreds of thousands of Somalis had been killed and millions faced starvation, disease and extreme poverty in the stateless country which was devoid of social services. Although considerable humanitarian relief was provided, scandal marred the effort in March 1993, as Canadian soldiers shot and killed a Somali intruder inside the Canadian compound. Two weeks later, a sixteen-year-old Somali was tortured to death while held in Canadian captivity. Subsequent investigations revealed discipline and cultural problems within the regiment responsible, and an alleged 'cover-up' involving the most senior leaders of the military and Department of National Defence.**

June 25  
1993

**Kim Campbell became Canada's first female Prime Minister.**

August  
1994



*Susan returned to Winnipeg as Command Intelligence Officer, Air Command Headquarters, 1994.*

"During my stay in Winnipeg, the Air Force went through several major changes. These changes resulted in a 50% personnel cut at certain levels and the creation of 1 Canadian Air Division / Canadian NORAD Region HQ (1CAD/CANR) in Winnipeg. 1CAD became the operational HQ for the Air Force and was responsible for Canada's participation in NORAD as well as air aspects of UN and NATO air operations."



A routine air patrol in Bosnia-Herzegovina, 2001.

DND



Canadian soldiers in the capital city of Mogadishu, Somalia.

Courtesy of Canadian Veterans' Alliance



Russian peacekeeper in Rwanda.

DND

# SUSAN BEHARRIELL AND DON ETHELL'S HALF-CENTURY TIMELINE

## Timeline



General Romeo Dallaire, head of the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR).

Aegis Trust

**1994-1995** Canada was involved in the UN effort to disengage warring Hutu and Tutsi factions in Rwanda. Atrocities had occurred on both sides. Canadian Brigadier-General Romeo Dallaire was the UN commander in Rwanda. Dallaire, recognizing that genocide was occurring, pleaded for a stronger UN commitment. His pleas fell on deaf ears, and over 800,000 innocent Tutsi civilians were murdered by the Hutu. Dallaire subsequently testified before an International Criminal Tribunal revealing horrendous scenes of death and destruction. He passionately argued that had a firmer commitment for support been forthcoming, the worst could have been avoided. Returning from Rwanda, General Dallaire himself suffered from severe Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). He bravely brought the issue and reality of PTSD to the attention of the military and mental health communities, as well as the country as a whole.



Genocide survivor at Bisesero, Rwanda, January 2002.

Aegis Trust/James M. Smith

**1994-1998** *Susan*: "Even though I had always wanted to be a peacekeeper, I was now the senior Air Intelligence Officer in the Canadian Forces and was needed back home in Canada. Though I was not able to deploy, I was still able to support our peacekeepers. For example, It was our job to find airfields in West Africa that could handle our heavy C-130 transport aircraft. African infrastructure is very different from North America's so this often made for a very difficult search. We also had to determine if combatants were in the area, what their intentions were towards the UN forces, and what kind of military capabilities they had. We wanted to have the same number of landings as take-offs and to keep everyone as safe as possible."

**1994-2000** Canada participated in several missions to Haiti: the UN Mission in Haiti (October 1994 - June 1996), UN Support Mission in Haiti (June 1996 - July 1997), UN Transition Mission in Haiti (July 1997 - November 1997) and the UN Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (November 1997 - 2000). Suffering economic chaos and political instability, the Haitian community looked to the international community to assist their government in maintaining internal security, developing transparent governance and policing practices, and reviving the economy.



A Canadian peacekeeper visiting an orphanage in Haiti, July 1995.

DND

**1994-1997** *Don* stayed busy in his retirement. "After I got out, I did a number of things. I formed a company and we bid on contracts for the UN." "I went to Haiti and conducted a reconnaissance there.... And I spent two weeks on the compulsory reconnaissance in Rwanda. I had a look at some of the



## Winnipeg



massacre sites first hand. Dallaire had gone at this stage, but I could understand the position he was put in. The same with Angola. Of all the countries I visited, it is the worst. It has been 35 years of civil war and nothing has changed."

*Note: Over this time, an estimated half million Angolans have been killed and four million displaced. United Nations relief missions have attempted to reconcile the rival factions, bring in needed relief and medical supplies, and provide desperately needed humanitarian aid.*

**1994-1998**

*Susan served as A2 Intelligence at the Operational-level HQ of the Air Force, which included NORAD operations.*



"NORAD has three regions, one is Alaska, one is the lower 48 [USA], and one is Canada. As headquarters changed in 1997, Winnipeg became in charge of the Canadian NORAD region. The upheaval and personnel cuts led to the need to re-engineer air Intelligence across the country. We brought together NCMs and officers from every wing and hammered out innovative solutions. I nominated my team for a national Award for Change and they won!"

**May 1997**

*Susan provided Intelligence during the Winnipeg flood.*

"Several thousand soldiers deployed to Winnipeg in what was then the largest Canadian military operation since the Korean War. The soldiers engineered crucial dykes, built barriers of sand bags, evacuated and rescued people, and monitored the changing flood conditions. Even the navy was busy in pontoon rafts and small watercraft."

"We were able to help our fellow Canadians and do for them what our peacekeepers have been doing for other nations all around the world."

**August 1998**

*Susan was assigned as Deputy Commander of the Combined Intelligence Center for NORAD and U.S. Space Command.*

"I worked closely with our U.S. counterparts in sensitive areas such as the aerospace defence of North America and the sharing of classified Intelligence materials between the two countries."

"Those of us in the military trained for war in the hope that by doing so we may actually help to prevent it. I hope that my work as an Intelligence Officer may in some small way have contributed to this goal."



Canadian soldiers as part of a boarding party on an Arabian-sea ship in the Gulf, 1997.

DND



Soldiers from the CFB Kingston arrange sandbags in Winnipeg during the 1997 flood.

DND



Susan Beharrell taking the salute at the Airwomen's Reunion in Penticton, Ontario. May 2000.

Courtesy of Susan Beharrell

## Timeline

### Into the New millennium:



Susan Beharriell continues her work with NORAD. She was on duty on September 11, 2001 when a terrorist air attack on the twin towers of the World Trade Centre in New York City and the Pentagon in Washington DC killed over four thousand people. As Susan says, "NORAD's air patrols were over New York City and Washington DC in minutes of the Twin Towers being hit. For the first time in NORAD's history, we were defending North America for real."

#### Susan's final words on her role as a pioneering woman in the military:

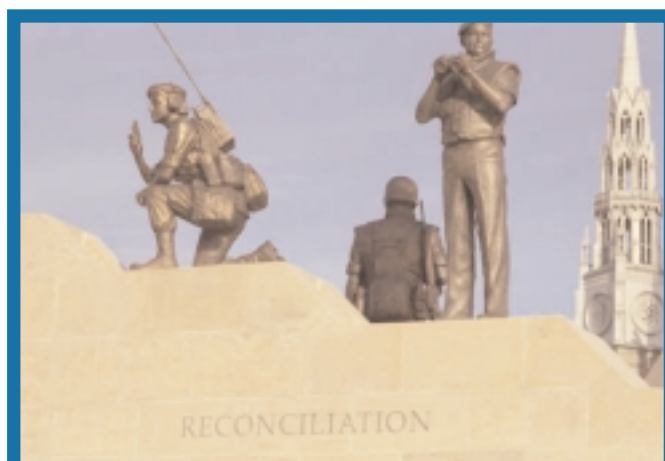
*"Throughout my career, I was told repeatedly that I could not do certain things simply because I am a woman. Most of the time I have managed to do these things anyway. But what does that really mean? On the one hand, someone does have to be first. Once a barrier is broken down, perhaps it is a little easier for those who come later. But on the other hand, it does not really mean very much at all. The things I have done in my career make up a perfectly normal progression for an Air Force Intelligence Officer. They may seem a bit out of the ordinary for someone outside the military, but within it is nothing special, and I wouldn't have it any other way. Ever since I was a little girl, my motto has been, 'Nothing ventured, nothing gained.' Try it sometime, you may surprise yourself!"*



Don Ethell continues his work as a civilian and retired military officer conducting reconnaissance for the UN. He is also the President of the Canadian Association of Veterans in United Nations Peacekeeping and contributes his time to important causes such as Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, and helping to bring aid to Africa through the International Committee for the Relief of Starvation and Suffering and CARE Canada. As Don says, "It's payback time."

#### Don's final words on Canadian Peacekeeping:

*"The impressions gather in one's mind, and are remembered when on duty in subsequent missions. Assuming Canada will continue to support international peacekeeping, our young Canadian soldiers of today and tomorrow will continue to face man's inhumanity throughout the world. Consequently, we must continue to train our soldiers properly—and care for them physically and mentally."*



Courtesy of John Gardam

Canada's National Peacekeeping Monument, "Reconciliation," was ceremonially opened in Ottawa on October 8, 1992.

### Romeo Dallaire: *Peacekeeping in the New Millennium*

by Ted Barris



Diplomats, historians and politicians almost unanimously describe the 1993-94 UN mission to Rwanda a failure. Canadian career soldier, Lt General Romeo Dallaire led the doomed peacekeeping effort there.

In 1994, as the threat of extremist Hutus massacring both their own and Tutsi tribesmen grew in Rwanda, Dallaire pleaded for 2,000 more peacekeepers. Instead, the UN cut back Dallaire's force to 500 men. Despite saving 30,000 civilians, Dallaire's troops were forced to stand by helplessly as nearly a million men, women, and children died in 100 days of civil war.

"The explosion of genocide could have been prevented," he says. "If the political will had been there and if we had been better skilled...it could have been prevented."

Lt. Gen. Dallaire blames outdated methods of peacekeeping for failure in Rwanda. From 1956 (when then Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Lester Pearson suggested a peacekeeping force to ease tensions during the Suez Crisis) until the end of the Cold War in 1989, Dallaire says the UN used classic peacekeeping techniques. Troops were trained to be referees, prepared for classic warfare, but conditioned to use force only in self-defence. The philosophy worked in West New Guinea, Yemen and Cyprus, but not (during the 1980s and '90s) in Somalia, Cambodia, Angola, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka or Rwanda.

"As we moved into the post-Cold War era," Dallaire says, "we ended up in all these conflict areas in the new world disorder... What we've been doing is simply adapting Cold War warrior skills to try to meet these complex social, political, military, economic and religious situations...and we've been found lacking."

The answer in part, Dallaire contends, is conflict resolution.

In late 1996, Dallaire began researching, writing and speaking out about a new conflict resolution regimen for Canadian peacekeepers. Before Parliamentary committee he declared the era of the 'blue collar soldier' over. In 1998, as an assistant deputy minister of human resources for the military, he introduced improved leadership skills training for officers attending Royal Military College. His 'Enhanced Leadership Model' recommended that officers study philosophy, sociology, anthropology and an expanded definition of peacekeeping to include conflict resolution, with new doctrine, directions, strategies and equipment.

Where there is a crisis in a nation-state, Dallaire says, peacekeeping nations and armies have to understand whether it's caused by a lack of power-sharing (as in Bosnia), a humanitarian catastrophe from drought or from rebels toppling governments (as in Somalia), or a long festering religious or ethnic difference (as in Rwanda). Knowing the source of the conflict is half of the solution. Responding effectively is the other half.

"We spent 30 years in NATO (the North Atlantic Treaty Organization)," Dallaire says, "ensuring that everybody understood the action verbs – attack, withdraw, pursuit. All of a sudden in the 1990s the action verb is 'establish an atmosphere of security'...but that's not in any of our lexicons of the past."

## ROMEO DALLAIRE: PEACEKEEPING IN THE NEW MILLENNIUM

"It's not necessarily a direct application of force. Does it mean that you defend borders? Does it mean just watch, as in classic Cold War peacekeeping? What interpretation does that give the commanders to write the rules of engagement, so that troops understand and are doing the right things?"

Ultimately, Lt General Dallaire believes that armed forces must be able to defend the nation by war-fighting as a last resort. However, he insists that for the Canadian Army, war-fighting skills are not enough. He says officers and their troops must learn a new set of conflict resolution skills and a much more subtle use of force. Unless UN members are prepared to sustain some casualties in missions that have no self-interest or security risk for them, he says, the blue berets will remain marginal peacekeepers. Modern missions have value, says Dallaire, when the cause is to ensure power-sharing, to avert religious or ethnic difference or to alleviate humanitarian catastrophe. That is, the primary motive must be to assist those in need, to stabilise a situation and then provide the atmosphere for rebuilding.

"Nations must understand," says Dallaire, "that a casualty spent in Rwanda trying to resolve conflict has as much significance as one in the defence of our nation, because, as Kofi Annan wrote... 'we are in the millennium of humanity.'"

"All humans are human," Dallaire says. "Not one human is more human than the other."

Dallaire believes so strongly in that credo, he insists that those Canadians interested in peacekeeping "take a year of your life and live the experience of humanity. Give it here in your country, to NGOs (non-government organizations). Give it overseas. Get out of the area. Go out and smell, taste and feel the traumas that are out there (so that you'll be) sensitive to them later when you have positions of decision-making."

A career soldier, Romeo Dallaire did none of that as a young man, but is quickly making up for lost time. In his retirement, he works part-time for Canada's minister for CIDA as an advisor on war-affected children. His future fellowship at Harvard's Kennedy School's Carr Center in Human Rights will allow him to study conflict resolution further. And his current book, *Shake Hands with the Devil: The Failure of Humanity in the Rwandan Genocide*, is published by Random House Canada.

Lt General  
Romeo Dallaire



Aegis Trust



## Reading the Timeline

1. When did the Suez Crisis take place? What plan did Lester Pearson propose to solve the crisis? What honour was given to Pearson for his role in the resolution of the situation?
2. What is NORAD? When was it created and what is its purpose?
3. When was the Berlin Wall taken down? What was the significance of its collapse?
4. What was the United Nations' Restore Hope Campaign?
5. Why was Susan Beharriell not sent on peacekeeping missions?
6. Why was Don Ethell called out of retirement?

## Critical Thinking Activities

1. Compare and contrast Col (ret.) Ethell and LCol Beharriell's reasons for joining the military. How are their experiences similar? How are they different?
2. Consider both the obstacles faced and achievements made by LCol Beharriell during her military career. Parallel these professional difficulties and successes with the progress other Canadian women were making during that era.
3. Lt General Romeo Dallaire has stated that the key to solving many of the world's problems is "conflict resolution." What is conflict resolution and why is it important according to Lt General Dallaire?
4. When the United Nations deploys soldiers to a conflict zone, it is not always strictly under the mandate of peacekeeping. Refer to the definitions below<sup>†</sup>, and compare and contrast the concepts of peacekeeping, peacemaking, peace enforcement, peacebuilding, and preventative diplomacy. Research one United Nations mission that Canadian troops have participated in, and discuss which mandate fits closest with what occurred in that country.

**Peacekeeping.** The classical peace-support mission where an impartial third-party force (consisting of military and civilian personnel) intercedes in a conflict, with the consent of the belligerents, to help restore and maintain the peace. Such operations include deployed military units and/or groups of military observers.

**Peacemaking.** This is a diplomatic process where it is hoped that a negotiated settlement can be reached through "diplomacy, mediation, negotiation and such peaceful means as those foreseen under Chapter 6 of the Charter of the UN. Military involvement is generally limited to a few specialists."<sup>[i]</sup>

**Peace Enforcement.** Such missions, established under Chapter 7 of the United Nations' Charter, involve the potential use of armed force by peace-support personnel in order to maintain or enforce law and order in the troubled area. Such a mandate might include the employment of economic sanctions or embargoes, the use of force to deliver humanitarian supplies, the armed patrolling of "no-fly zones" or the armed protection of "safe areas."<sup>[ii]</sup>

**Peacebuilding.** These missions are begun after a conflict has been ended and the peacekeepers are sent in to assist the population with rebuilding trust and confidence between former enemies, support the development of peace in the area, or assist local citizens with their return to a peaceful way of life. Such missions might task peacekeepers with the monitoring of elections, demining, or training police or military personnel in democratic means of operating.

**Preventive Diplomacy.** Operations intended to prevent existing disagreements from escalating into full-scale fighting. The tasks assigned to personnel on such missions can range from small-scale investigation of claims to a large-scale deployment of troops as a buffer force between the potential belligerents.

† Prepared by Ken Reynolds of the Department of National Defence.

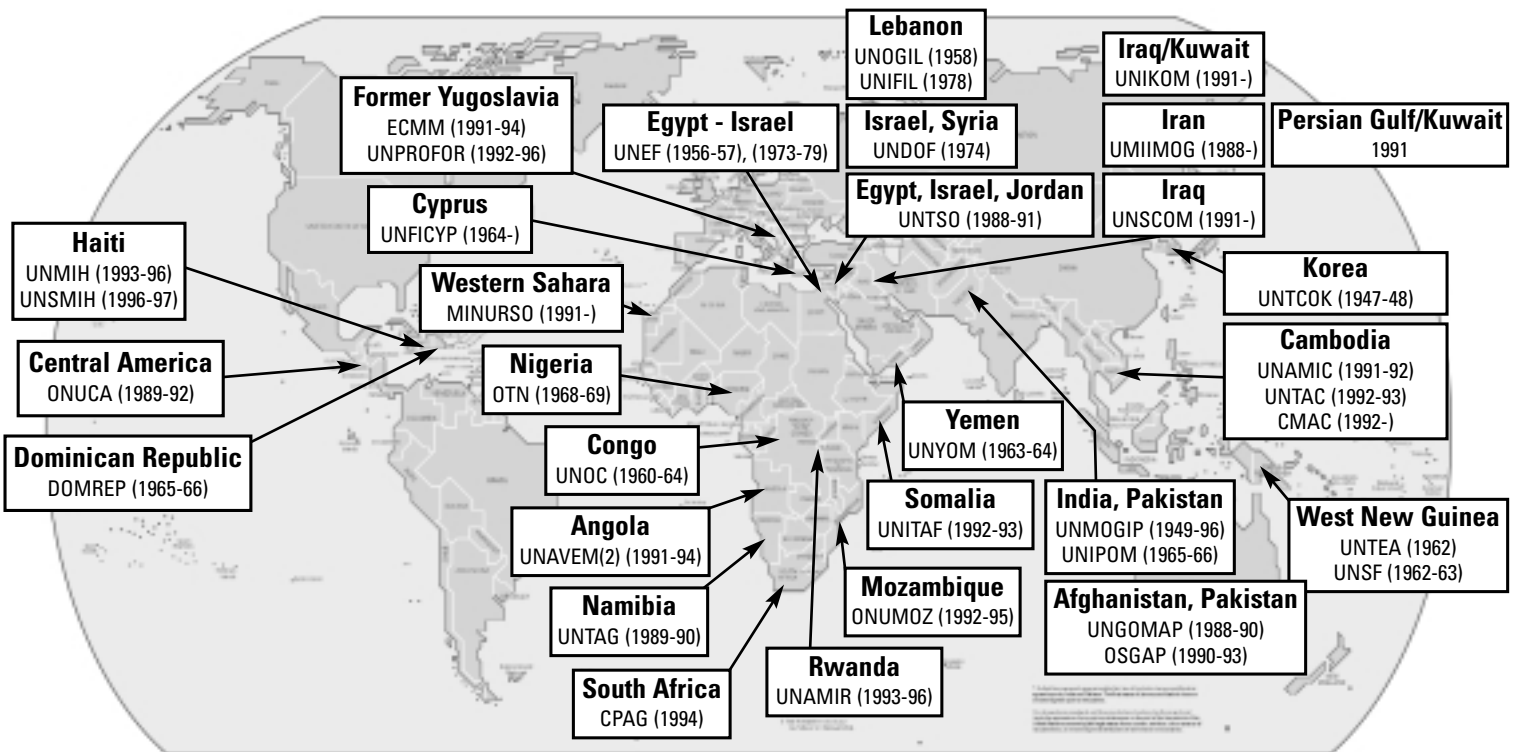
[i] Section 3, Paragraph 4, B-GL-321-005/FP-001, Operations Land and Tactical Air, Volume 3 Peacekeeping Operations, Lessons Learned Information Warehouse, Version 10.0, September 1999. Chapter 6 of the United Nations' Charter, "Pacific Settlement of Disputes", calls on members of the UN to, first of all, turn to peaceful means to solve any disagreements which might threaten "international peace and security". Chapter VI (Articles 33-38), Charter of the United Nations, [www.un.org/aboutun/charter/chapter6.htm](http://www.un.org/aboutun/charter/chapter6.htm)

[ii] Chapter 7 of the UN Charters, "Action with Respect to Threats to the Peace, Breaches of the Peace, and Acts of Aggression", authorizes measures, up to and including the use of force, to counter "any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression". Chapter VII (Articles 39-51), Charter of the United Nations, [www.un.org/aboutun/charter/chapter6.htm](http://www.un.org/aboutun/charter/chapter6.htm)



## Final Projects

1. In addition to peacekeeping involvement in other countries, Canadian soldiers are also called upon when incidents occur domestically. Research one of the following events and describe the role of the Canadian Forces: **Ice Storm (Ontario and Quebec)** - January 1998. **Swiss Air Flight 111** - September 1998. **Manitoba flood** - May 1997. **Oka Crisis** - Summer 1990. **FLQ/October Crisis** - 1970.
2. Act as an investigative newspaper journalist reporting on an international event that occurred between 1950 and 2000. Your front-page article should include background information leading up to the event as well as its global significance. Conduct personal interviews with friends or family members who remember this event and can provide insight about community reactions and attitudes when it occurred.
3. Write a report on the civil war and UN mission in Rwanda during 1994-1995. Include background research on the history of the region and the people. Explain the role of the United Nations and of General Dallaire. Discuss your personal reflections on the events which took place.
4. Select one influential Canadian woman and explain how she contributed to the equality of women during the later half of the twentieth century (1950-2000). Some possible choices might include Roberta Bondar (science), Jeanne Sauvé (politics), Heather Erxleben (military), or Abby Hoffman (sports).
5. Since the late 1940s, Canadian soldiers have participated in international operations around the world. Some of the nations where Canadian Forces have been deployed are identified on the map below.



Choose a country/region and complete the following:

- Briefly describe the political and socioeconomic history of that region.
- List and discuss reasons why you think a peacekeeping mandate was or should have been established there.
- Describe the role of Canadian Forces in the region. Include the number of Canadians involved, the services provided, and the consequences of the mission.

For a complete list of Canada's involvement in peacekeeping initiatives see:

[www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/peacekeeping/missions-en.asp](http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/peacekeeping/missions-en.asp) or [www.forces.gc.ca/admpol/org/dg\\_is/d\\_pk/pastops\\_e.htm](http://www.forces.gc.ca/admpol/org/dg_is/d_pk/pastops_e.htm)



Those of us who teach know just how rewarding face-to-face learning can be for students and veterans alike.

The **Memory Project Speakers' Bureau** is an online database of military service men and women from across Canada. They have been prepared through Dominion Institute workshops to visit classrooms and share their personal stories with your students. From WWII to modern day peacekeeping and from the home front to the battlefields, each speaker has a unique story to tell.

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## Request Form

Please fill in the following information about yourself.

Your Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
School: \_\_\_\_\_ School Board: \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax: \_\_\_\_\_  
E-Mail: \_\_\_\_\_  
School Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Please fill in the following information about the veteran presenter you would like to visit your class.

Conflict: \_\_\_\_\_ (e.g. WWII, Peacekeeping, etc.)  
Military Service: \_\_\_\_\_ (e.g. Air Force, Navy, Army, etc.)  
Special Topics or Requests: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (e.g. Depression, D-Day, women in war, POW, etc.)

Grade: \_\_\_\_\_ Age of Students: \_\_\_\_\_  
Class Title: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Visit: \_\_\_\_\_  
Time of Visit: \_\_\_\_\_ Duration: \_\_\_\_\_

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**Call us toll-free at 1-866-701-1867 or fax this sheet to 416-368-2111 to arrange for a local veteran to visit your classroom. Or visit our Web site, [www.thememoryproject.com](http://www.thememoryproject.com), and fill in the Request a Veteran Visitor form.**

**A Dominion Institute staff member will answer your request promptly.**



PREPARING FOR THE VISIT - STUDENT WORKSHEET

Your Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Grade: \_\_\_\_\_
School: \_\_\_\_\_
Teacher: \_\_\_\_\_
Veteran's Name: \_\_\_\_\_
Conflict: \_\_\_\_\_ (e.g. WWII, Korean War, etc.)
Military Service: \_\_\_\_\_ (e.g. Army, Navy, etc.)

To prepare for a veteran visitor, write down five questions you want to ask him/her.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

Share your questions with the class. Your teacher will choose one or two of your questions to add to a class list and then assign you one or two questions to ask during the veteran visit.

Record the question(s) you will be asking your veteran visitor below.

\_\_\_\_\_
\_\_\_\_\_
\_\_\_\_\_
\_\_\_\_\_



## Worksheet

### ARCHIVE A STORY

Write down ten points while you are listening to your visiting veteran tell his/her story. Try to jot down the basic timeline of the veteran's story (when he/she participated and what he/she did) and one or two more memorable moments. A short direct quote will help bring your story alive.

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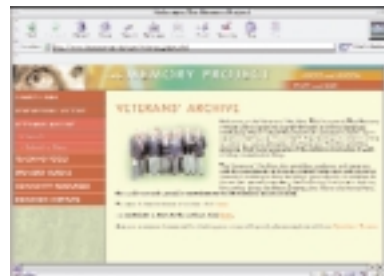
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The veteran visiting your class has lived through a piece of history that changed the lives of many Canadians. Following the veteran's visit, use your notes to record his/her story in the Veterans' Archive at [www.thememoryproject.com](http://www.thememoryproject.com). Tell the story of your veteran visitor and reflect on how his/her story has affected your view of war.

Students from across Canada will be able to read your report and learn about your veteran's story.



# RECOMMEND A VETERAN



## *Do you know a veteran who wants to speak to young people?*

To build The Memory Project **Speakers' Bureau**, we need the active participation of educators like you. If you know a veteran, family member or senior in your community that is interested in talking with students, please fill out the form below and send it by fax or mail or recommend a veteran through the Speakers' Bureau at [www.thememoryproject.com](http://www.thememoryproject.com).

The Institute will contact each recommended candidate individually to gauge his/her interest and availability to participate in classroom visits. The veteran will then attend a Dominion Institute Classroom Preparation Workshop.

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### **Recommend a Veteran Form**

Please fill out the following information about the veteran and yourself:

Name of Veteran: \_\_\_\_\_  
Conflict: \_\_\_\_\_ Service: \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Your name: \_\_\_\_\_  
School: \_\_\_\_\_ Board: \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Fax this form to: **Dominion Institute**  
Fax: 416-368-2111

Or, visit our Web site, **[www.thememoryproject.com](http://www.thememoryproject.com)**, and fill in the Recommend a Veteran form through the Speakers' Bureau.



## *LaFontaine – Baldwin*

The LaFontaine-Baldwin Symposium is a joint effort of John Ralston Saul and The Dominion Institute. Its purpose is to honour two of Canada's great political reformers, Louis-Hippolyte LaFontaine and Robert Baldwin, and to stimulate debate about the roots and future of Canada's civic culture.

The speeches given at the Symposia and newspaper articles written by leading Canadians about civic culture are archived on the bilingual Lafontaine-Baldwin website which can be found by going to [www.operation-dialogue.com](http://www.operation-dialogue.com).

Our partner, Opération Dialogue, also hosts a bilingual Resource Centre for teachers and students that contains annotated, categorized links to the best information about Canada available on the web.



OPÉRATION DIALOGUE

[www.operation-dialogue.com](http://www.operation-dialogue.com)

# Keep it real

HOSTS



Ken Kristina

news real

CBC News.Real. A fifteen minute daily newscast that keeps your students current. It has the top stories of the day... with a twist.

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**For more information, please call 403.521.6179  
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the Classroom and a proud partner of The Memory Project**



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# CONNECTING WITH THE LEGION



*The Legion is committed to community service. That commitment includes doing whatever is necessary to perpetuate the tradition of Remembrance in schools and among the youth of Canada. Should your organization, school or committee need information or assistance in carrying out a Remembrance Day event or any other occasion that you think the Legion may be of help, your local branch of The Royal Canadian Legion has volunteers who are ready to assist. The Provincial and Dominion Commands provide regional and national support that can be accessed through 1,640 branches across the country. These branches are usually well-known in the community and can be found in the telephone directory. Give them a call.*

The Royal Canadian Legion Web site can be found at [www.legion.ca](http://www.legion.ca)

The National Headquarters (Dominion Command) is located in Ottawa and can be reached at the following address and telephone number:

**The Royal Canadian Legion  
Dominion Command  
359 Kent Street  
Ottawa, ON K2P 0R7  
(613) 235-4391  
FAX: (613) 563-1670**



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Great history **Lesson Plans** by teachers for teachers. A database of lesson plans online. Submit one of yours. **Plans de Cours** par des profs, pour des profs. Une banque de plans de cours sur Internet. Allez-y soumettez-en un. **The Canadian Encyclopedia** - more than 25 000 articles and 5000 photographs, maps, graphs, audio clips and animations, as well as lesson plans and content guides. All at the click of your mouse. **L'Encyclopédie canadienne** - plus de 25 000 articles et 5000 photographies, cartes, graphiques, illustrations animées en plus de plusieurs plans de cours. Toutes ces ressources sont au bout de vos doigts, allez-y, cliquez. **YouthLinks** - a collaborative web-based learning project that forges links among Canadian high school students and their international peers. **InterJeunes** - un projet d'apprentissage collaboratif sur Internet qui vise à établir des liens entre les élèves du secondaire au Canada et ceux à l'étranger. **Heritage Fairs** - an excellent project-based learning experience for elementary and middle schools. Students celebrate their Canada. Organize one in your school. Find out how online. **Fêtes du patrimoine** - une expérience d'apprentissage par projet qui invite les élèves de la fin du primaire et du début du secondaire à explorer l'histoire des communautés canadiennes. Ça vous intéresse? Toutes les informations nécessaires sont sur Internet. **Teacher Talk** - educators ask questions and share ideas in an online forum. **Babillard des Profs** - les enseignants posent des questions et partagent des idées et des stratégies pédagogiques dans un groupe de discussion sur Internet. View **Heritage Minutes** and related resource materials online. Visionnez les **Minutes du Patrimoine** ainsi que les plans de cours qui y sont reliés sur notre site Internet. **La Cyberligne de temps** - un outil pédagogique dynamique en français qui permet aux visiteurs de faire des recherches en ligne sur l'histoire du Canada. Allez-y, créez votre propre ligne du temps.

*www.histori.ca*



*L'avenir de notre passé  
Giving our past a future*

## The Institute

The Dominion Institute was founded in 1997 by a group of young people concerned about the decline of history as a core subject in schools and by the public perception of the country's past as academic and boring.

Over the last six years, the Dominion Institute has focused its efforts on conducting original research into Canadians' knowledge of the country's past and building innovative programs, such as The Memory Project, that broaden the appreciation of the richness and complexity of the Canadian story.

In addition to The Memory Project, the Dominion Institute operates an array of educational programs that encourage youth to share stories of the Canadian experience over the Internet. Log on to [www.thememoryproject.com](http://www.thememoryproject.com) to make history come alive for your students! Discover stories of immigration shared by six prominent authors and Canadians from coast to coast in Passages to Canada. Explore biographies and reflections of notable Canadians in Heroes and Heroism.

The Dominion Institute is also home to the award-winning Web site, [www.greatquestions.com](http://www.greatquestions.com), where teachers and students can access debates by some of Canada's lead historians on issues of Canadian identity and history and enter the annual \$2000 history essay competition.



For more information or to receive any of our free educational resources, contact us at:



Tel: 416-368-9627 Toll-free: 1-866-701-1867 Fax: 416-368-2111  
E-mail: [staff@dominion.ca](mailto:staff@dominion.ca)

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From left to right: Jessica Humphreys (Project Manager), Linda Legault (Project Coordinator), Michel Blondeau (Steering Committee), Alison Faulkner (Director of Programmes), Rudyard Griffiths (Executive Director), Janet Wilson (Steering Committee), Grant McRae (Steering Committee), Diane Varga (Steering Committee).

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Graduates of The Memory Project Veterans Preparation Workshop, Ottawa 2002.\*