

communication command and mobile command forces in peace and war.

Canadian forces northern region. The commander northern region is responsible for military matters and for co-ordinating and supporting the activities of forces when they are employed in the North. With headquarters at Yellowknife, NWT, and a headquarters detachment at Whitehorse, YT, the northern region encompasses the Yukon and Northwest Territories, including the islands in Hudson Bay, James Bay and the Arctic Archipelago, and extends to the geographic North Pole. Its total area exceeds 3.9 million square kilometres, 40% of Canada's mass.

Canadian forces Europe. With a role to provide combat-ready land and air forces for the defence of Central Europe, Canadian forces allocated to support NATO are located at Lahr and Baden Soellingen in the Black Forest region of the Federal Republic of Germany.

21.8.4 Peacekeeping operations

Since World War II Canada has played a vital role in co-operation with the United Nations and other international bodies in peacekeeping and the promotion of international security. Since 1947, approximately 79,000 Canadian servicemen and servicewomen have participated in 17 peace-restoring, peacekeeping and truce supervisory operations mounted by the United Nations and four truce supervisory or observer missions conducted outside the aegis of that world body. Excluding the Korean War period, the largest annual commitment of Canadian forces personnel to peacekeeping operations occurred in 1964-65 when approximately 2,600 servicemen were actively involved in seven missions.

The United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) was established in 1964 with Canada providing one of the first contingents. In 1988, the Canadian contingent consisted of 575 regular and reserve force personnel.

In the Middle East, Canada has been involved in the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) on the Golan Heights primarily in communications, logistics and technical support; and the United Nations Truce Supervisory Organization (UNTSO) in Egypt, Syria, Israel, Lebanon and Jordan as military observers or on staff.

In Korea, Canada has an officer on a seven-nation advisory group as part of a United Nations military armistice commission.

Canadian participation in the United Nations military observer group in India-Pakistan is now limited to military airlift support in the twice-

yearly move of headquarters between Srinagar and Rawalpindi.

In 1986, Canada joined the multinational force and observers in the Sinai. Canadian participation is 139 personnel in a rotary wing aviation unit and on the staff.

Canada is represented by five Canadian forces officers who are part of the observer force with the United Nations Goodwill Offices in Afghanistan and Pakistan (UNGMOP).

In 1988, a 494-member Canadian forces contingent joined the United Nations Iran-Iraq Mission of Goodwill (UNIIMOG).

21.8.5 Military training assistance

From April 1982 to March 1984, the Canadian forces provided a three-person medical detachment to the Commonwealth military training team in Uganda. Under the military training assistance program, countries receiving training assistance, or negotiating with Canada for assistance, include Antigua, Barbados, Belize, Botswana, Cameroon, Ghana, Jamaica, Kenya, Malaysia, Nigeria, Oman, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sudan, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Canada provides training facilities for some NATO countries on a cost-recovery basis. British military forces were trained in Canada under the terms of a 10-year agreement signed in 1971. A similar agreement was signed with the Federal Republic of Germany in 1973.

21.9 Emergency planning

Emergency Preparedness Canada (EPC) evolved from the former Emergency Planning Canada. The name change on July 1, 1986 more fittingly reflects its mandate: to co-ordinate the federal response to emergencies and encourage emergency preparedness to protect the health, life and property of Canadians. EPC reports to the Minister responsible for Emergency Preparedness and operates under the Emergency Preparedness Act.

Canadian emergency response system. When disaster strikes, the individual is the first line of defence. If the disaster is so severe that individuals cannot be expected to cope on their own, they request aid from their municipal services. If the emergency gets beyond the capacity of local resources, the provincial government may be asked for assistance. Although ready to assist at any time, the government of Canada normally becomes involved only when a provincial government asks for assistance. The exception is when