

# "2001 and its consequences"



# 9/11 Terror Attacks



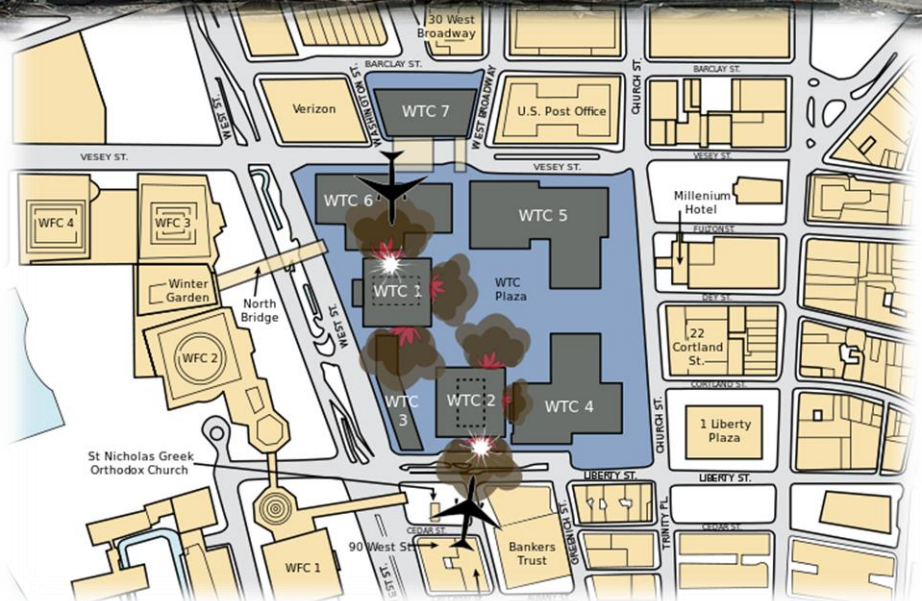
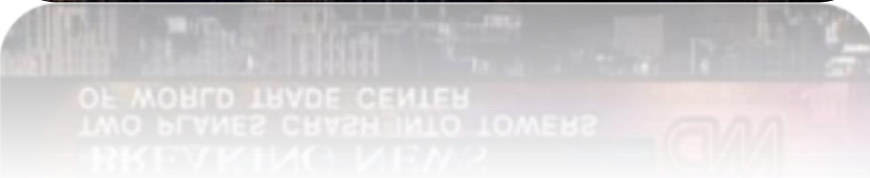
# Sept 11, 2001

- The **September 11 attacks** (also referred to as **9/11**) were a series of four coordinated terrorist attacks by the radical terrorist group Al-Qaeda on the United States on the morning of Tuesday, September 11, 2001.
- The attacks consisted of suicide attacks used to target symbolic U.S. landmarks.
- Twenty-four Canadians died in the attacks

# Sept 11, 2001 \*\*EXAM

- Nineteen terrorists hijacked four airliners, deliberately flying two of them into the World Trade Center towers in New York City, and a third into the Pentagon building in Arlington, Virginia, on the outskirts of Washington.
- Passengers on the fourth plane, Flight 93, fought back against their hijackers and their aircraft crashed into a field in Pennsylvania.
- The attacks killed almost **3,000 people from 93 countries**, most of the deaths occurring during the collapse of the World Trade Center towers.

# 9/11 terror attacks





# Shock of 9/11 >>>

- Terror attack on the American soil
- In total, at least **\$10 billion** in property and infrastructure damage and **\$3 trillion** in total costs.
- Deadliest incident for firefighters and law enforcement officers in the history of the United States, with 343 and 72 killed respectively.

# Airspace Emergency

- As the violence unfolded, the US moved quickly to thwart any further attacks. At 9:45 a.m. (Eastern Time), one hour after the first passenger airline flew into the North Tower of the World Trade Center, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) ordered all civilian aircraft to land. The National Airspace System was officially shut down at 11:06 a.m.

# Emergency Security Measures \*\*

- David Collenette, Canada's transport minister, followed suit, grounding all flights in and out of Canadian airports.  
Canada's military took control of the skies, implementing the Emergency Security Control of Air Traffic Plan, something usually reserved for times of war.

# Emergency Security Measures \*\*

- As these measures were being imposed, some 500 airplanes from around the world were en route to the United States. Planes with enough fuel were told to return to their airport of origin, and the rest were diverted to airports across Canada.
- Fearing the attacks may not be over and worried that other planes could be turned into “destructive missiles,” Transport Canada instructed NAV CANADA (the agency that handles air traffic control) not to redirect planes to large urban areas, such as Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal.

# Landing in Canada >>

- Over the next few hours, more than 200 planes were diverted to Canadian airports. Transport Canada says 224 flights carrying 33,000 passengers landed on Canadian soil.
- Flights originating from Asia were diverted to [Vancouver](#) and other airports in western Canada, while planes on the busy transatlantic route were diverted to airports in [Atlantic Canada](#).
- Halifax Airport received the largest number of flights (47 planes carrying more than 7,000 passengers).

# Diverted Aircraft Landing at Halifax on September 11, 2001



# President Bush declares “war on terror” (Sept 20, 2001)



# Condoleezza Rice on the Iraq War



# Canadian perspective \*\*

- General state of shock
- NATO put the collective defence clause of the North Atlantic Treaty into effect
- Prime Minister: memorial on Parliament Hill
- Sense of solidarity with the American neighbours
- Emerging sense of vulnerabilities for Canada's security >> tightening of borders & tighter security measures
- Debates about the "root causes" of international terrorism
- John Manley openly supportive of the U.S.
- In October 2001, Canadian naval ships were dispatched to the Arabian Sea off southwest Asia to patrol the seas for vessels engaged in illegal activity.

# 2001- Anti-Terrorism Act \*\*EXAM

- 2001: the Liberal government passed controversial legislation called the *Anti-Terrorism Act*.
- The law's "preventative arrest" provision allowed police to bring a person suspected of terrorist activity before a judge, who could curtail their freedom. The law also created "investigative hearings" in which suspected terrorists who had not yet been charged with any crime could be compelled to testify at secret judicial hearings.

# Mission to Afghanistan \*\*

- In December 2001, commandos from Canada's elite Joint Task Force 2 (JTF2) were sent to Afghanistan to join American, British and other international forces fighting the Taliban.
- More soldiers soon followed, stayed until 2014. By the time the operation ended, 40,000 Canadian Armed Forces members had served in Afghanistan and 158 soldiers had lost their lives.

# War on Iraq \*\*EXAM

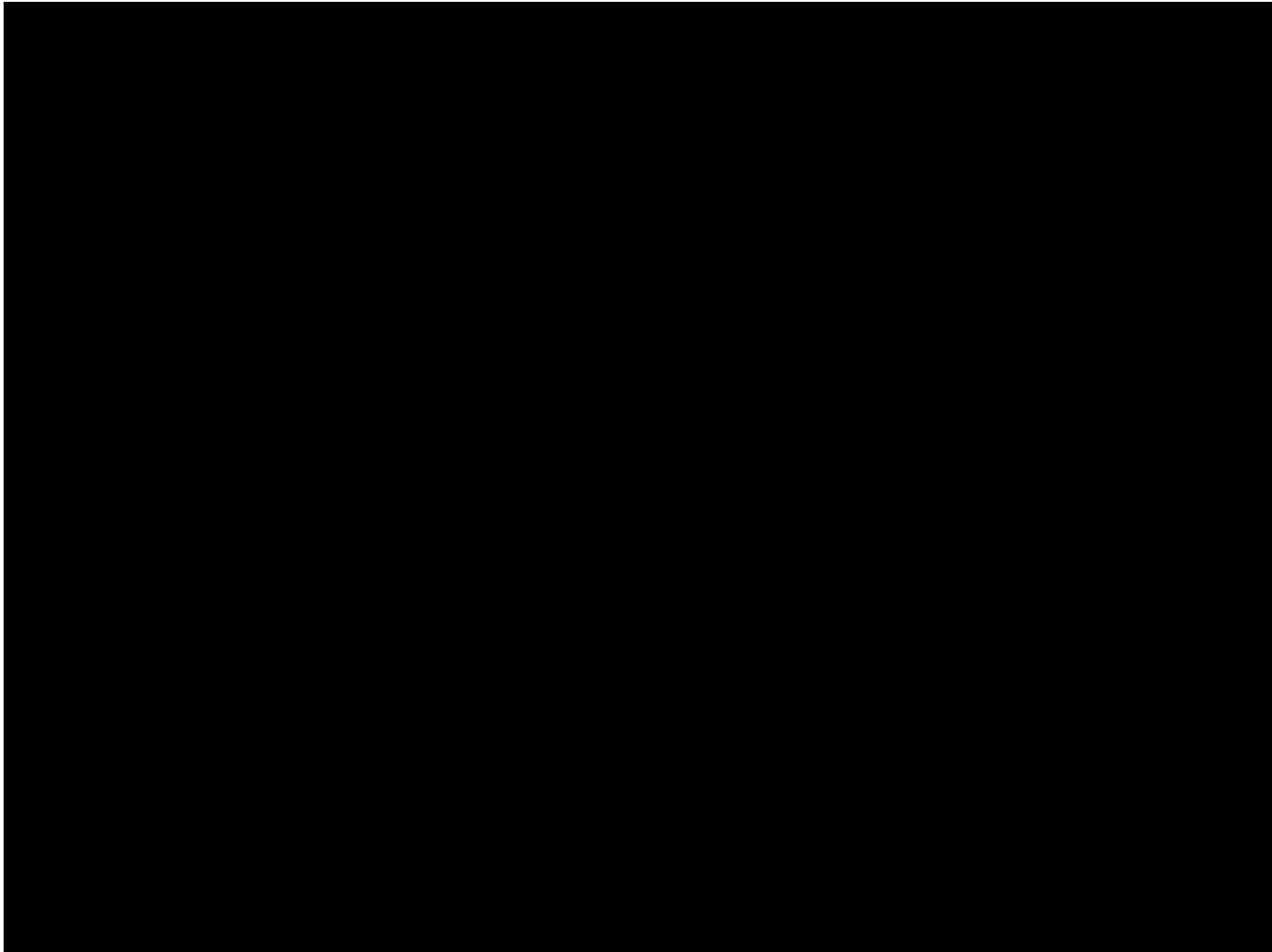
- By late 2002, the US admin & President Bush had their eyes set on Saddam Hussein's Iraq
- Hussein: a brutal dictator, attacked Iran in the early 1980s, invaded Kuwait in 1991 (First Iraq War and the formation of the Western alliance that freed Kuwait)
- Fears that Hussein had WMD, mainly chemical and biological weapons, as well as an advanced nuclear program >> US + UK

# Canadian Reaction \*\*EXAM

- At the UNHQ in NY: Amb Paul Heinbecker urged investigations on the ground to determine the existence of WMD and pressed for multilateral action
- Early polls in Canada: split opinion
- US+UK decided on war without the UNSC sanction
- Canada did not support the war against Iraq

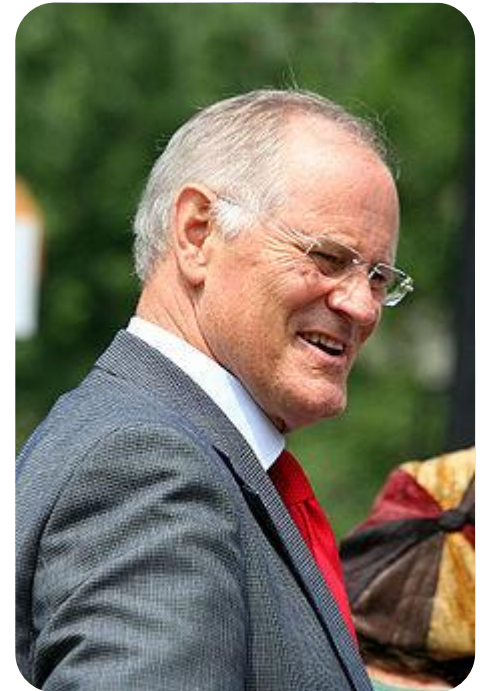


# House of Commons (March 17, 2003)



# Foreign Affairs Minister Bill Graham

*"Canadian government would have preferred being able to agree with our close friends and allies but the decision must always be consistent with Canada's long-standing values and principles: in this case the recognition that the use of force must always be the last resort of states."*



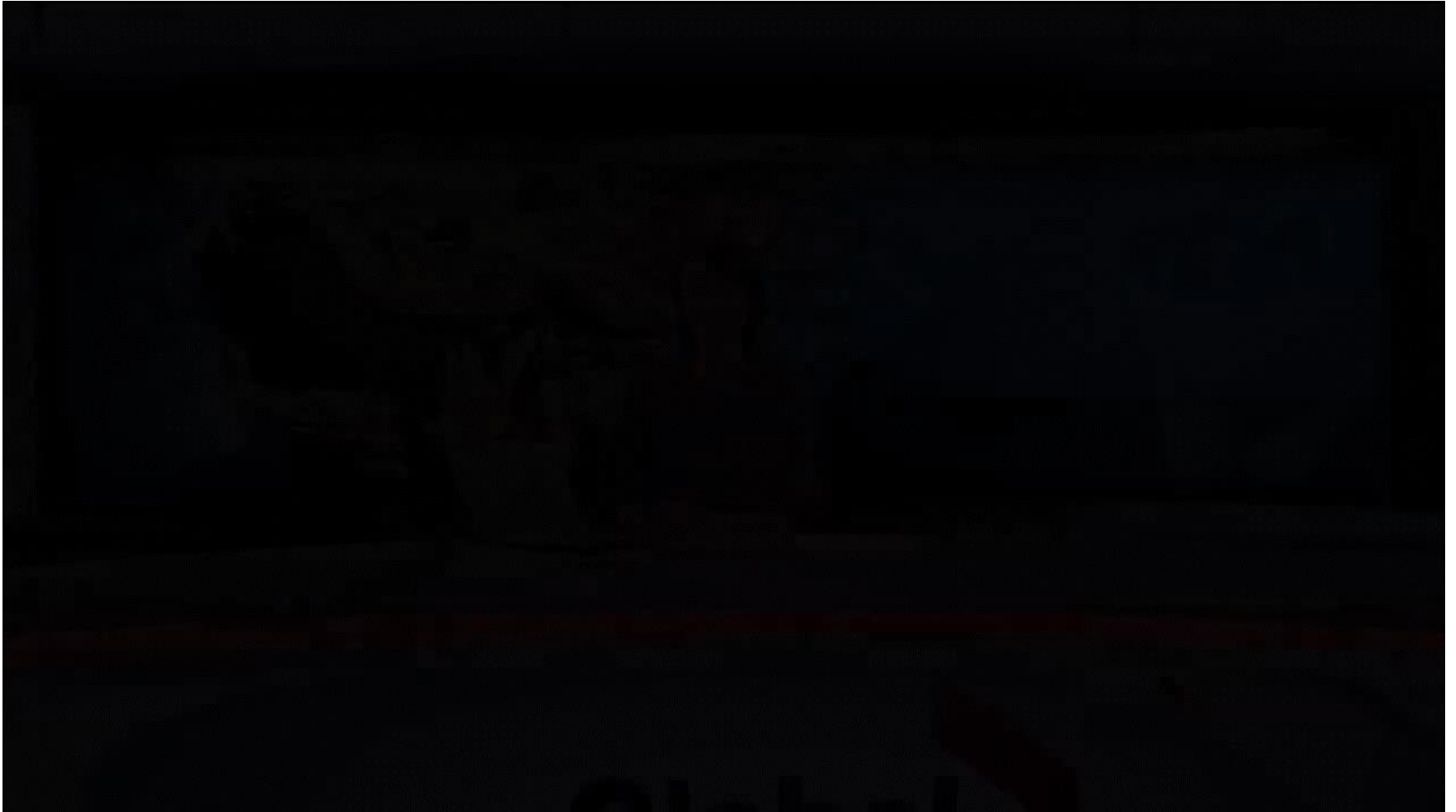
# Cheney, Powell and Graham on Iraq



# The War on Iraq: Significance \*\*

- Chrétien's decision & public opinion in Quebec >> issue of national unity in Cdn f.p.
- NO WMD found, Iraqi sectarian divisions, costly civil war
- Increased opposition to US foreign policies
- Bush administration not very happy with Chrétien ("spineless/soft on terrorism")
- For Canadians: reinforced an outdated distinction between peacekeeping and war

# Rt. Hon. Jean Chrétien reflects (video)



# CONCLUSION & RECAP

- 9/11+ “War on Terror” & impact on IR
- Fear & Paranoia & rise in security/military measures in the American foreign policy
- Canadian position on the War in Iraq
- Role of public opinion in Canadian foreign policy
- EXAM: **Discuss the impact of 9/11 on Canadian-American relations in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.**