of it. No handouts for him. More often, however, the disabled vet returned chronically sick, shell-shocked, or exhausted, with few job skills and fewer prospects. For those who gave their lives but had the misfortune to return, "self-sufficiency" was a chimera. No amount of rehabilitation could restore the missing years. Last hired and first fired, these "burnt-out cases" drifted through the postwar years with more memories than hopes. "A decade after demobilization," the authors point out, "disability and dependency were greater than ever." Despite the government's determination to contain its commitment, Parliament eventually legislated means-tested pensions to replace a patchwork of charitable concessions. The acceptance by the state of an obligation in principle to provide for its citizens signalled the veterans' final victory.

Morton and Wright, historian and archivist respectively, have together drawn on an extensive collection of manuscript, contemporary, and secondary material in producing the first comprehensive study of Canada's veterans. Although the reader occasionally gets lost in the Byzantine labyrinth of legislation and regulations, the authors have managed — the publisher's contradictory preface notwithstanding — to make sense out of policies and programmes that frequently baffled those they were intended to assist. At times the effort to draw general conclusions out of the complexities seems to result in oversimplification. The Canadian public, for example, are described as hostile to the ex-servicemen and suspicious of their greed, but little evidence is offered in support. Instead, claims for bonuses and other benefits consistently won the support of a wide range of groups and organizations. Similarly, while unemployment among veterans is pointed to as proof of the failure of the government's approach, the figures given seem to suggest that veterans did better in the realm of employment than the population as a whole. The authors rightly remind us that there were numbers of women among the "returned men," but how they fared remains largely a mystery. Finally, it is apparent throughout that the authors' hearts are on the side of the veterans in this second battle.

These caveats not withstanding, the Morton and Wright volume becomes at once the essential starting point for anyone pursuing veterans affairs, as well as an illuminating insight into social policy-making. It serves also as a useful reminder, in the words of the Repatriation Committee, of "how much easier it was to make war than to make peace."

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The Half-Million: The Canadians in Britain, 1939-1946. C.P. STACEY and BARBARA M. WILSON. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1987. xii, 198 p. ISBN 0-8020-5757-8 $24.95.

This book goes a long way towards filling a significant gap in the history of the Canadian armed forces during the Second World War. Unlike the First War when most Canadian troops were only in the United Kingdom during brief periods for training, leave, and hospitalization, circumstances in the Second World War dictated that the Canadian Army overseas would spend far more time stationed in the British Isles — four or five years out of six — than it did in military operations on the continent, while for the Air Force and to a lesser extent the Royal Canadian Navy, the United Kingdom was a

base for operations throughout the war. In these circumstances the relationship between Canadian servicemen and servicewomen and the British people was particularly important for all concerned, while aspects of that relationship are of considerable interest as a social phenomenon. For example, there was a dramatic transformation from the mutual hostility of the winters of 1939-40 and 1940-41 to the eventual cordiality which was reported by a Canadian regiment "when the love of England which became a part of almost every man took root." (p. 37) This transformation is described in *The Half-Million.*

A review of the significant Canadian contribution to military operations during the war provides an introduction to and context for a study of the different aspects of the relationship between the Canadians overseas and the British people with whom they were obliged to co-exist for several years under difficult conditions. Probably all concerned were surprised to discover how different the two groups were in language, and indeed, in nearly every respect. It took the Canadians a considerable time to adapt to a British society that was more permissive than that to which they were accustomed.

The first contacts were not promising. As early as February 1940, it was reported that the Canadian Army was suffering from "boredom, homesickness and a feeling of not being really needed." (p. 37) There were also complaints about the weather, the food, and the blackout. These complaints were matched by those of British civilians about Canadians being drunk and rowdy. The practice of billeting Canadian servicemen in British homes was a factor in the gradual development of warm and lasting friendships while such Canadian initiatives as Christmas parties for children were greatly appreciated. A chapter on relations between Canadian and British servicemen indicates that Canadians got on better with British civilians than with their counterparts in army, air force, and navy. There were occasional fights and British resentment over higher pay for Canadians, and competition over women. Those who served in the British forces, particularly Canadians in the RAF, sometimes resented being referred to as "colonials." It is interesting that in cases of friction with both British civilians and servicemen an exception was always made in respect to the Scots, with whom Canadians had a particular affinity.

The efforts of Canadian authorities to "keep the troops happy" were extensive and varied, including service clubs, concert parties, sports, and educational programmes. While these efforts were useful in keeping the Canadians reasonably contented during the long stay in Britain, the most effective morale-boosters were improved mail service and the unofficial hospitality of British families. Special attention is given to relations of Canadian servicemen with British women. In spite of a policy of official discouragement of wartime marriages and the view that "each marriage overseas is robbing some Canadian girl of a husband" (p. 136) there were more than forty thousand such marriages, the most visible evidence of relations with British women as companions, sweethearts, landladies, hostesses, barmaids, and other capacities.

Considering the remarkable record of Charles Stacey as a military historian and the well-known expertise of archivist Barbara Wilson in the field of military records, it is not surprising that this book is well researched, well organized, and well written. Archivists will be pleased to observe the effective use that has been made of relevant documentary sources including war diaries and military census reports. The University of Toronto Press has produced an attractive volume, profusely illustrated with nearly a hundred carefully selected contemporary photographs and cartoons. The study is definitive within the

boundaries that have been delineated. It concludes with an assessment of the residual effects of the wartime relationships in Britain in the form of continuing friendships, and the effect of wartime co-existence on post-war relations between Britain and Canada. It seems likely that the most pervasive result is not in political or economic relations, or media coverage, but in the impressions which thousands of Canadians brought back with them. It would be interesting to know, but impossible to document, to what extent these influences have been reflected in daily attitudes and habits of the survivors of the half-million Canadians who lived during an impressionable age in wartime Britain.

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In the Eye of the Storm: A History of Canadian Peacekeeping. FRED GAFFEN. Toronto: Deneau & Wayne, 1987. 302 p. ISBN 0-88879-158-5 $24.95.

Canada's wars — all five of them, from the North-West Rebellion to Korea — are easily enough remembered. But which of us can recite all our contributions to the United Nations' and international peacekeeping and observer functions, never mind put them into some sort of chronological order? Even those members and retired members of the armed forces (more than forty-four thousand of them) usually have trouble identifying and sorting out more than half a dozen of the seventeen such activities in which Canada has participated. All that most of us can recall are certain bizarre agglomerations of initials. Did UNTSO come before or after DOMREP? Was UNIFIL an observer mission or a peacekeeping operation? What exactly was the difference between UNOGIL and UNIFIL? Where have we made our biggest contribution? Our smallest? Our longest? Our shortest? Just how many Canadians have died while on UN duty? What medals have been won? Answers to all these questions, and more, can be found in the appendices to Fred Gaffen's latest book, together with an excellent if incomplete bibliography of primary and secondary sources reaching down to articles and unpublished theses from American, British, and Canadian universities. In the body of the book lively narrative and anecdotal accounts of each mission are arranged by continent and then chronologically.

This is not a work which pays much attention to the philosophy, politics, and implications of peacekeeping. For example, the author recognizes that UNFICYP is supposed to be in Cyprus as a temporary measure: "Originally, it was believed the Canadians would only be required on Cyprus for three months." Twenty years later, peacekeeping forces, including Canadians, are still there but Gaffen never asks why. Does the presence of so-called peacekeepers on an indefinite basis help or hinder the process of arranging a permanent solution? Perhaps if the Greeks and Turks were told that the UN would start an irrevocable phased withdrawal in 1990 and that the last blue beret would leave the island in 1994, there would be some incentive to reach a settlement. At the moment, it can be argued, there is an economic incentive to maintain the *status quo*.

Perhaps in an ill-judged attempt to be sensational — rather like a Montreal tabloid — Gaffen has occasionally overstepped the bounds of good taste without historical justification. There was really no need to bring the Golden Butterfly Club into his account as innocent people could still be hurt by learning of its implications. On the other hand, he sometimes gives too sanguine a view of Canadian performance under pressure. In the