



HIS 262S: #13

Canada At War:



Overseas Conflicts & Engagements, 1899 to today

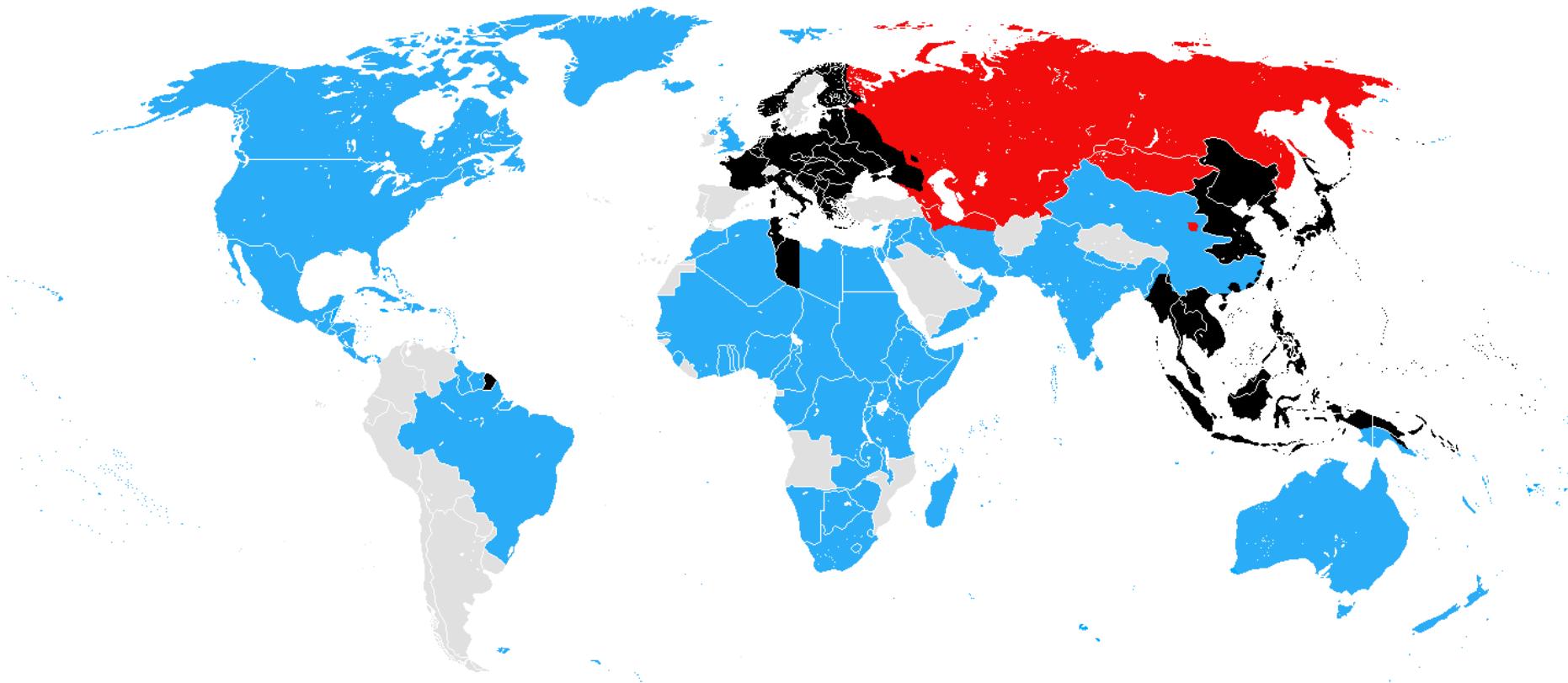
Professor Heidi Bohaker



World War II, 1939-1945

A Global War That Changed the World
and Transformed a Generation

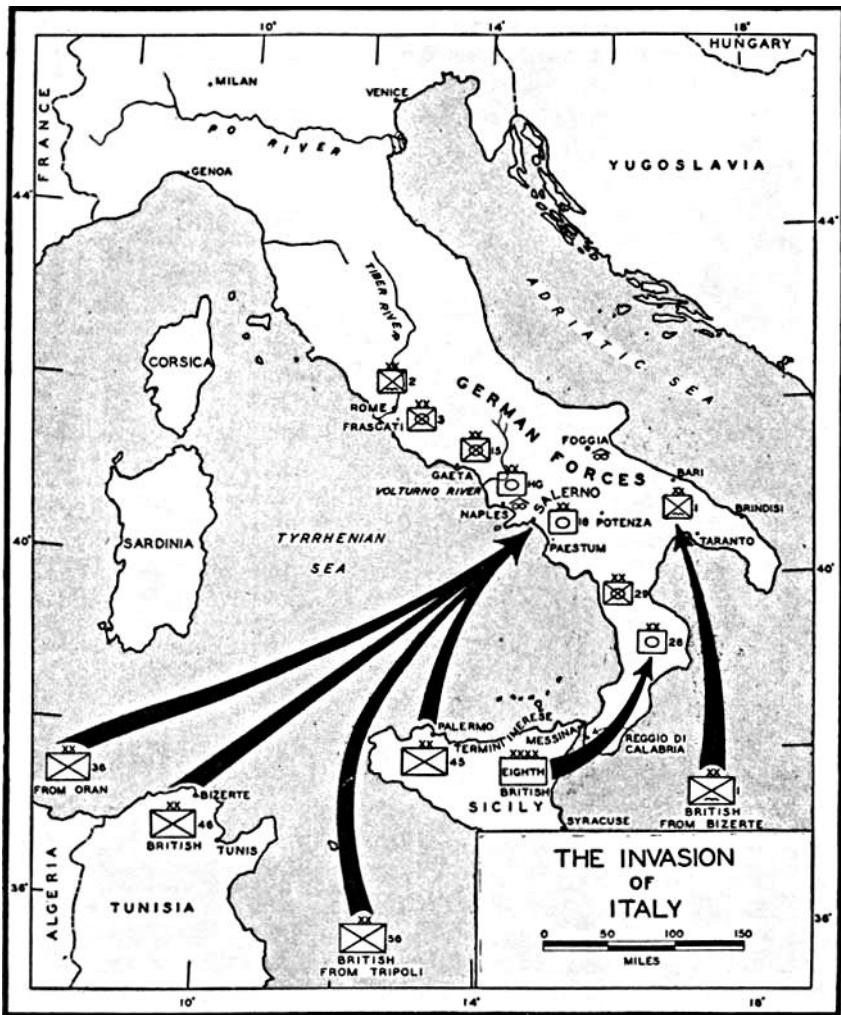
The World in December, 1942.



Credit: Wikimedia, Atlas of World War II



1943, Turning Points



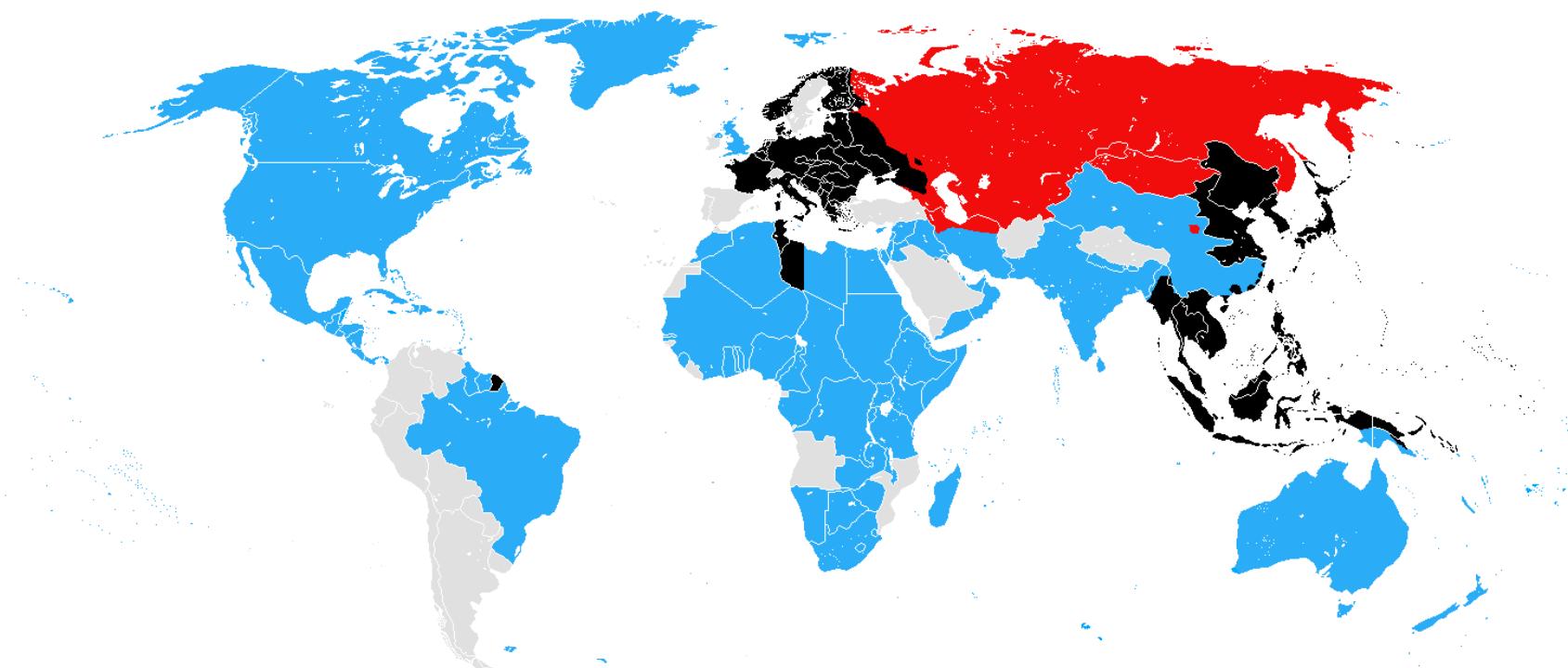
1944: Operation Overload (Invasion of Normandy)



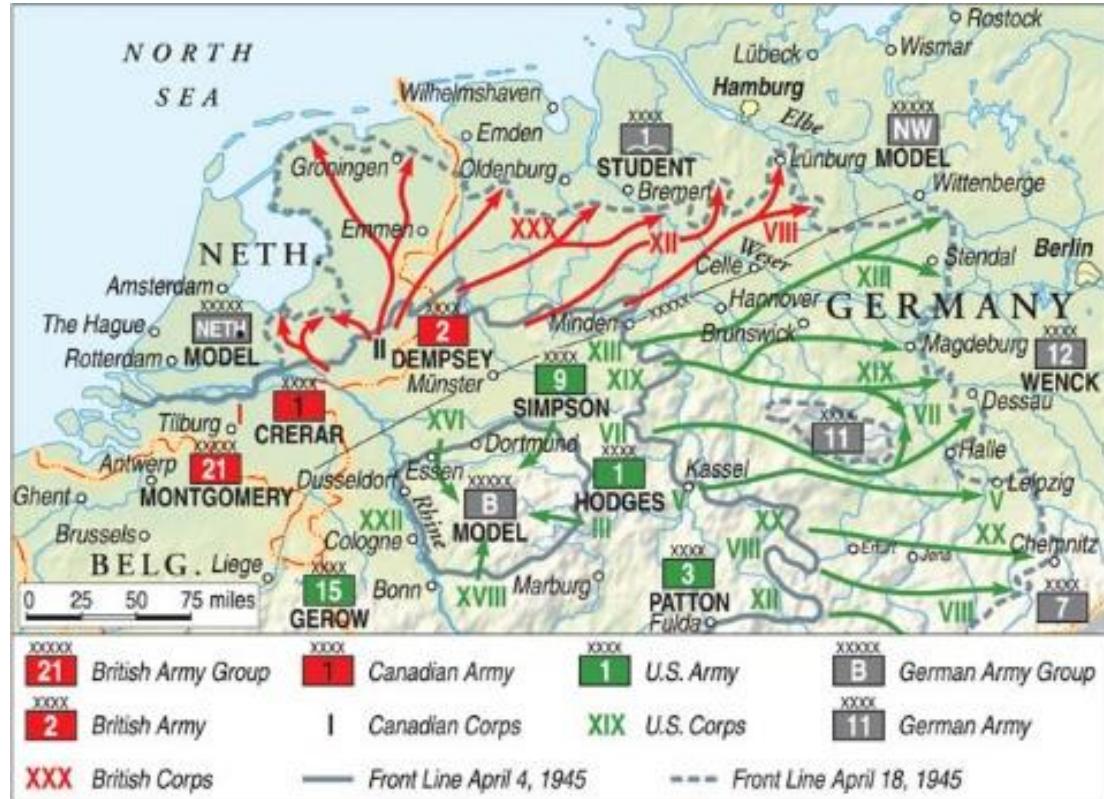
D-Day (Operation Overlord)



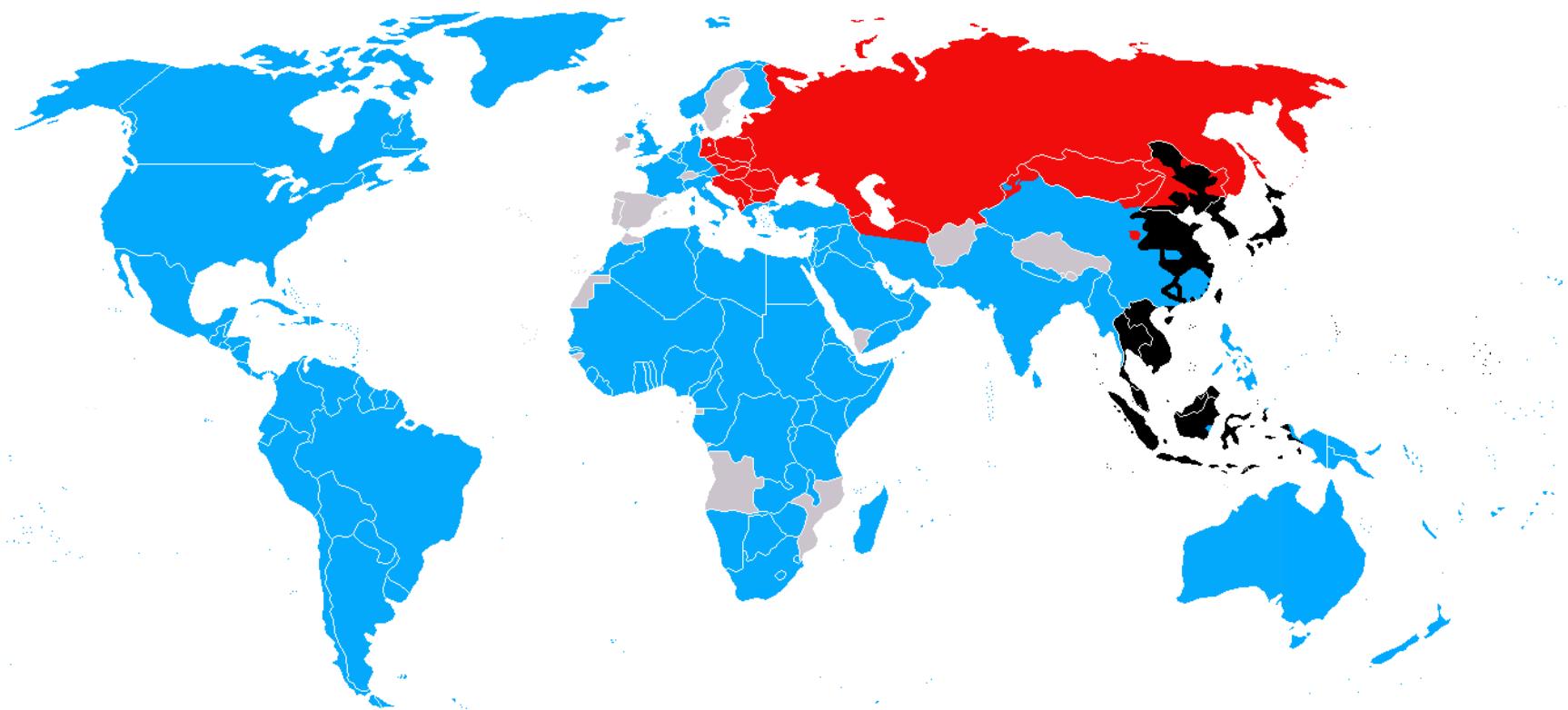
December 1944



1944-1945: Liberation of Western Europe, Battle of Berlin, Death of Hitler



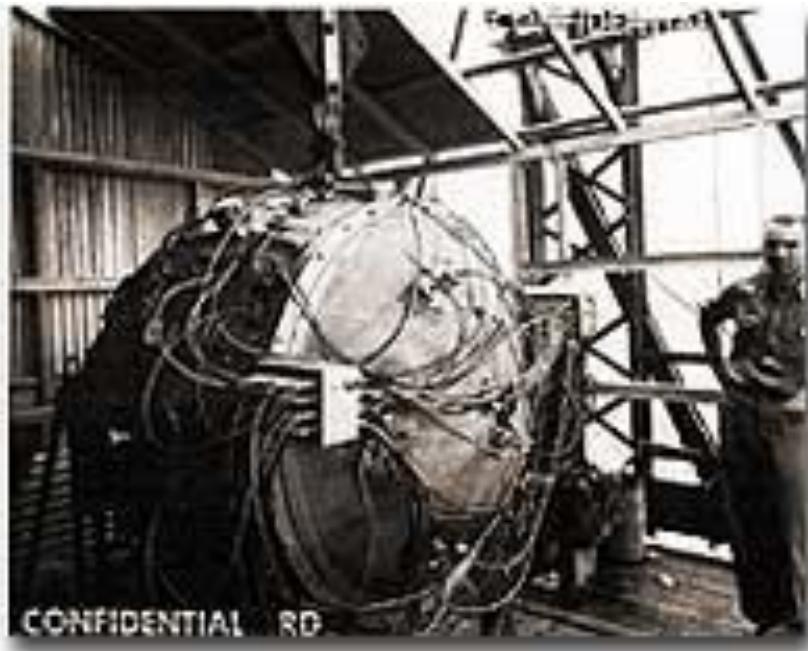
May 1945



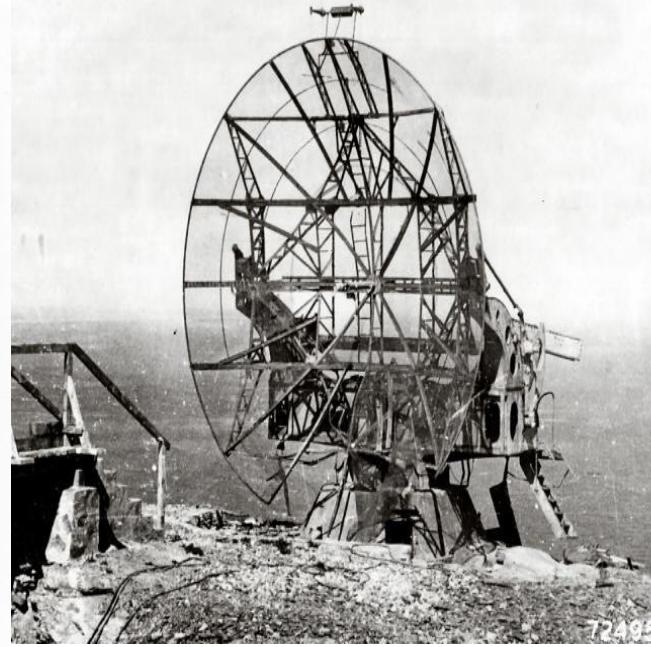
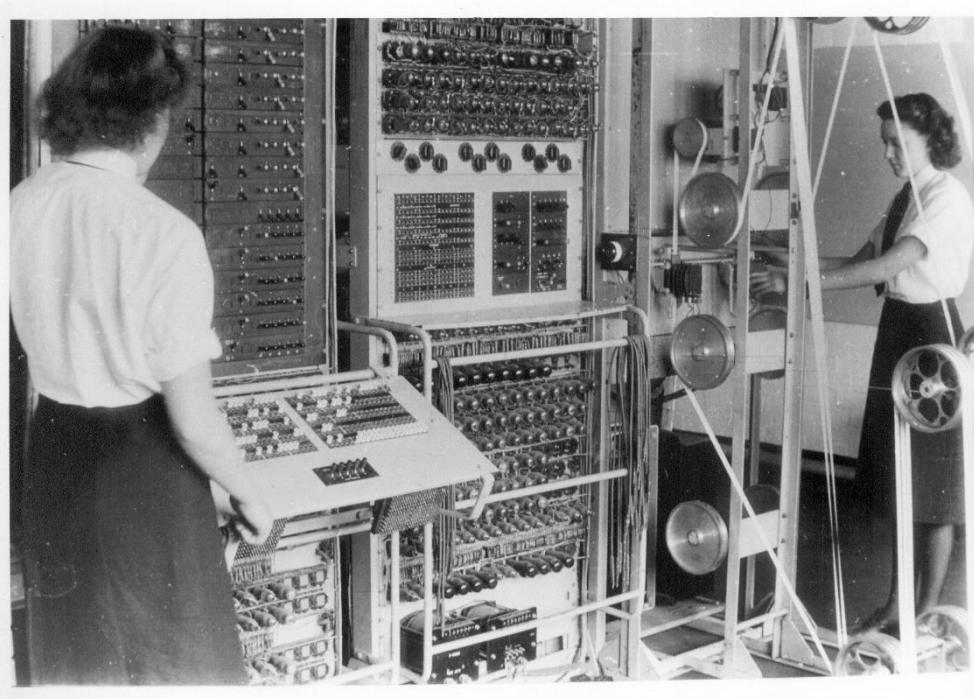
The End of the War in the Pacific



The Bombing of Hiroshima, August 6 1945, Nagasaki, August 9, 1945.



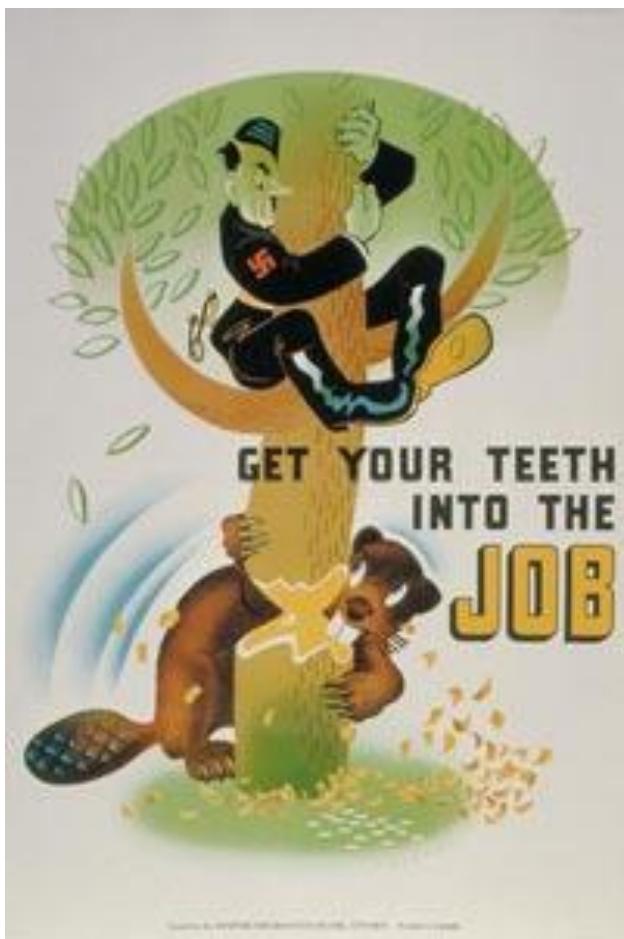
CONFIDENTIAL RD



Canadian Participation/Contributions



World War II



Designed by Robert Nichol, Printer unknown
Published by the Bureau of Public
Information, Commercial colour print, 1941-
1942 Canada CWM 19790385-109



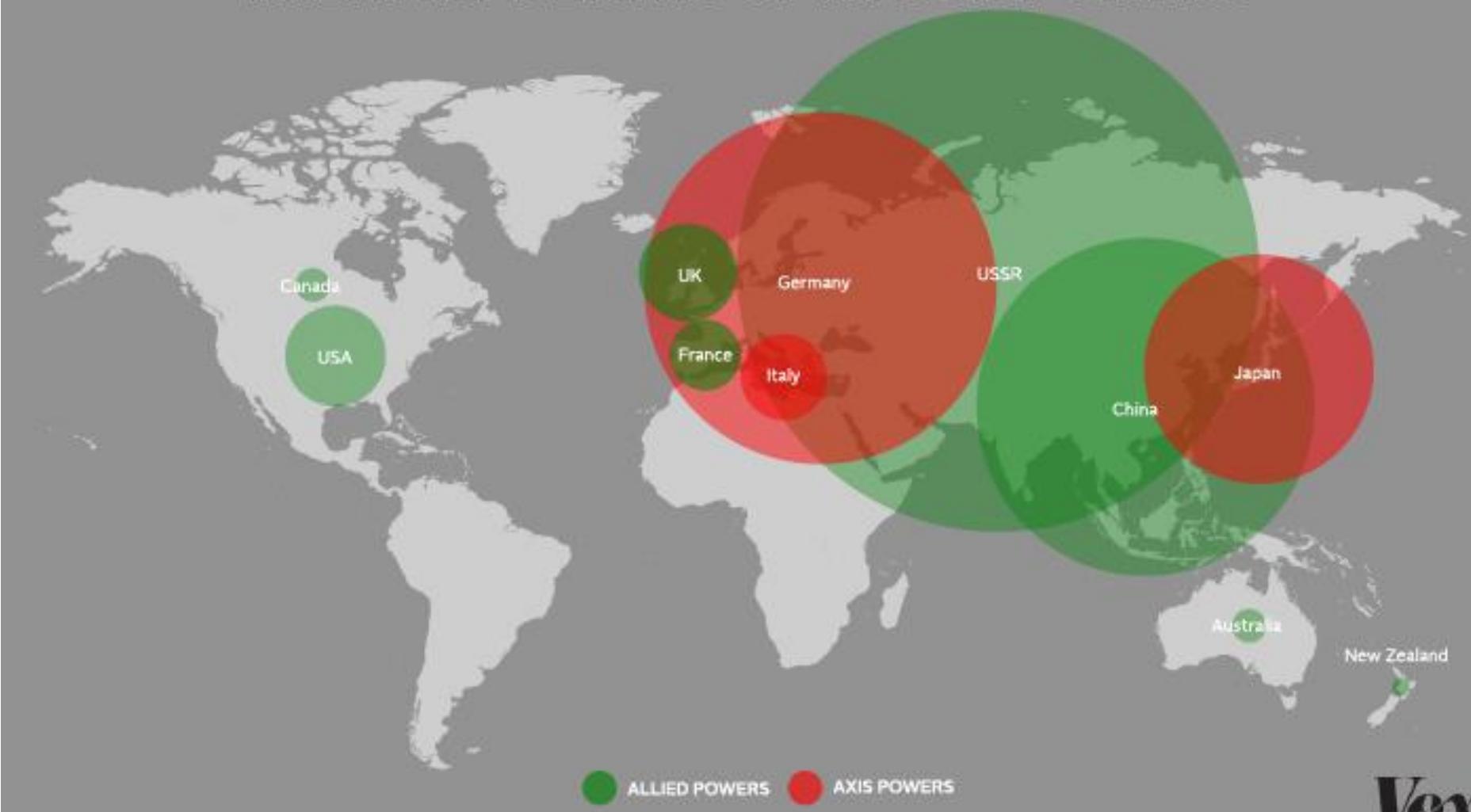
Images by Douglas Boston, of Operation
Jubilee: Dieppe, France, 1942 -

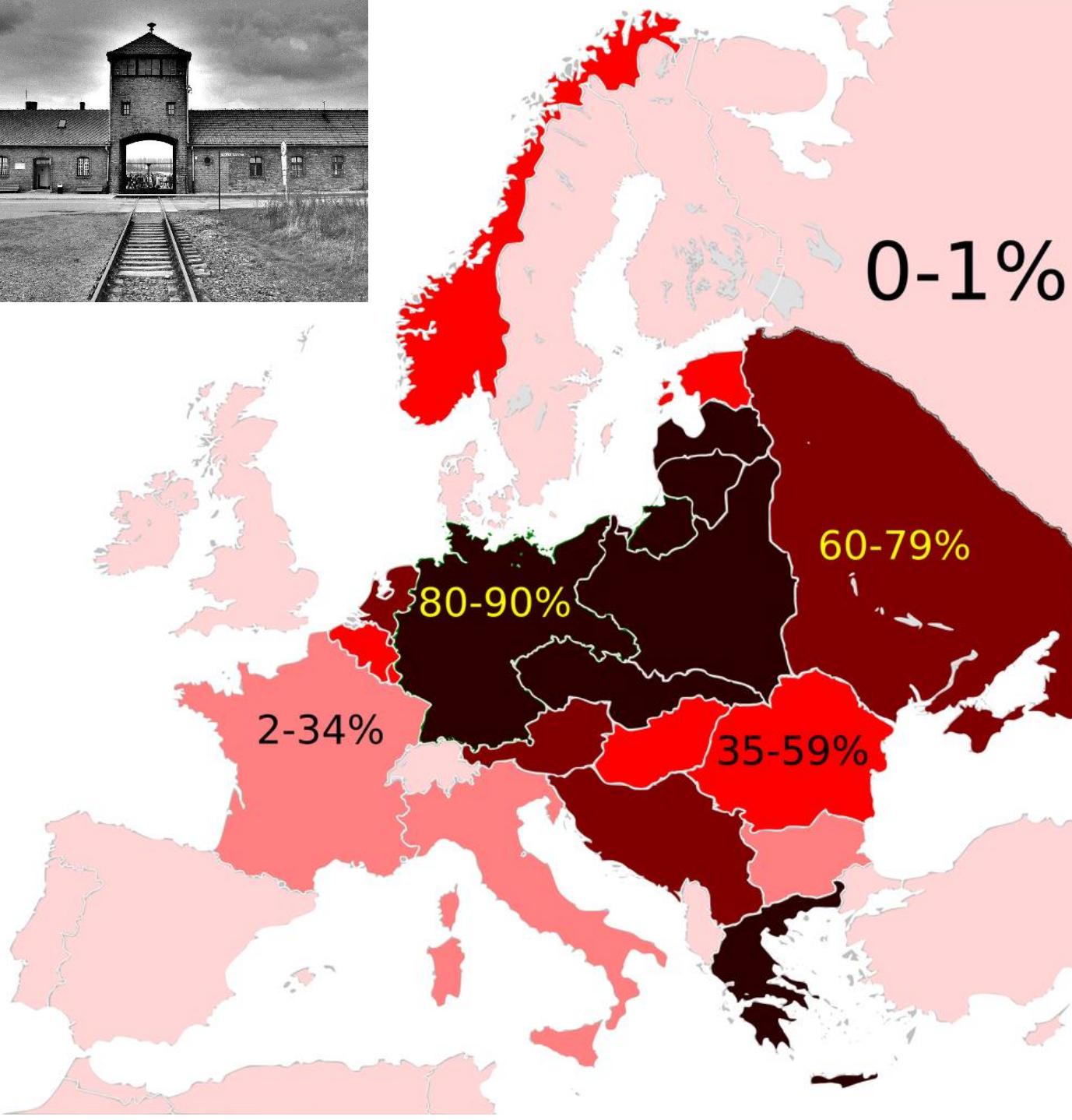
Images clockwise from right: One of the many government produced posters during WWII, Canadian prisoners captured after Dieppe, in 1942, led by German soldiers; Canadian soldiers participating in the Battle of Ortona and celebrating the liberation of Holland, May 1945. All Library and Archives Canada.



Military Deaths

MILITARY DEATHS OF MAJOR POWERS





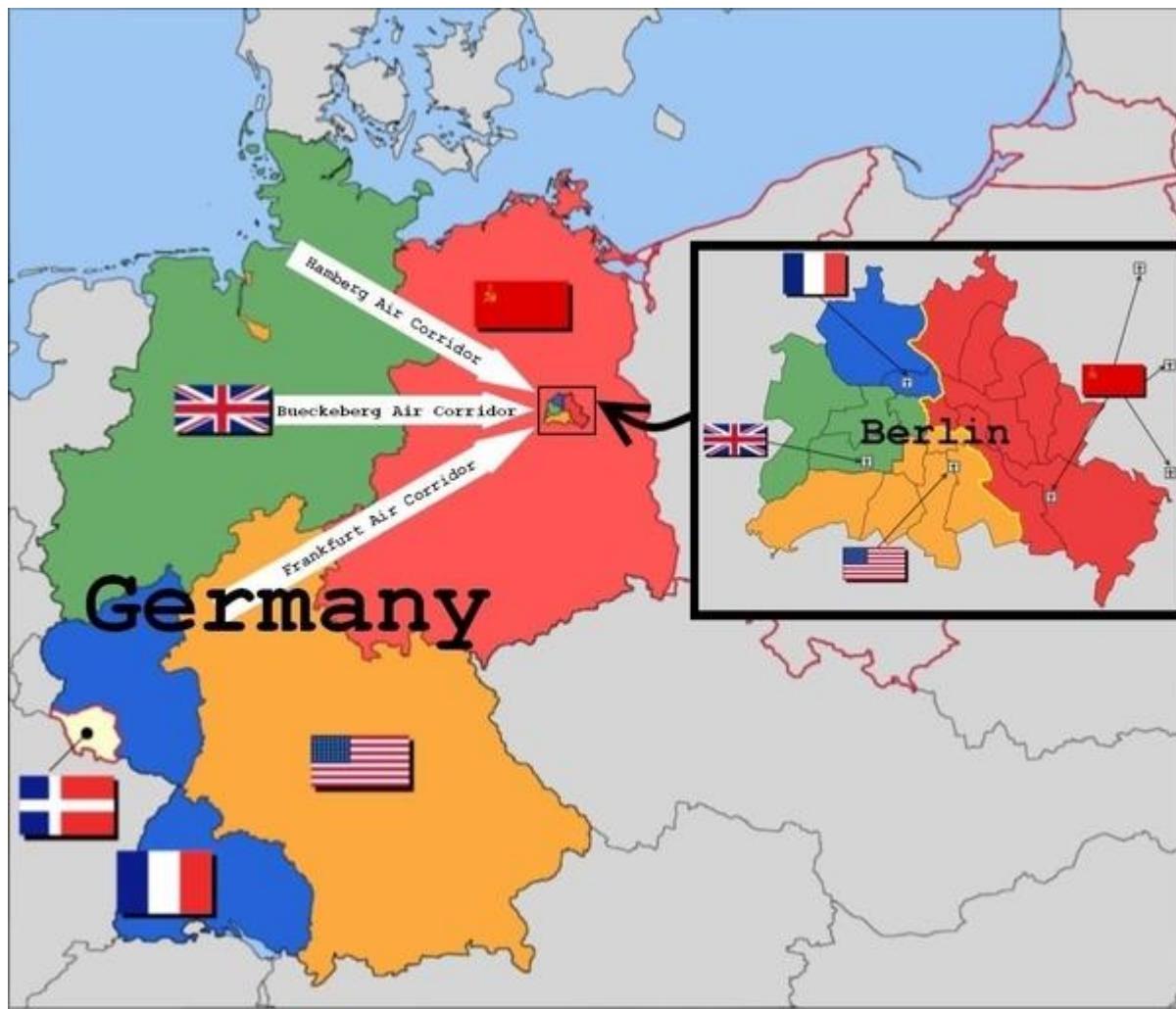


Sources: above, Newsweek August 12 2017. right: *Jewish Journal*

<http://jewishjournal.com/news/nation/222995/natan-sharansky-naftali-bennett-condemn-anti-semitic-racist-hate-charlottesville-rally/>.



Post War Occupation of Germany





From Trudeau to Trudeau:

Indigenous Activism and Treaty Rights

Lewis Debassige



Veterans and Leaders

Above: Wilmer Nadjiwon; Gilbert Monture, Francis Pegahmagabow

Andy Paull

Hawthorn-Tremblay Report, 1966 “Citizens Plus”

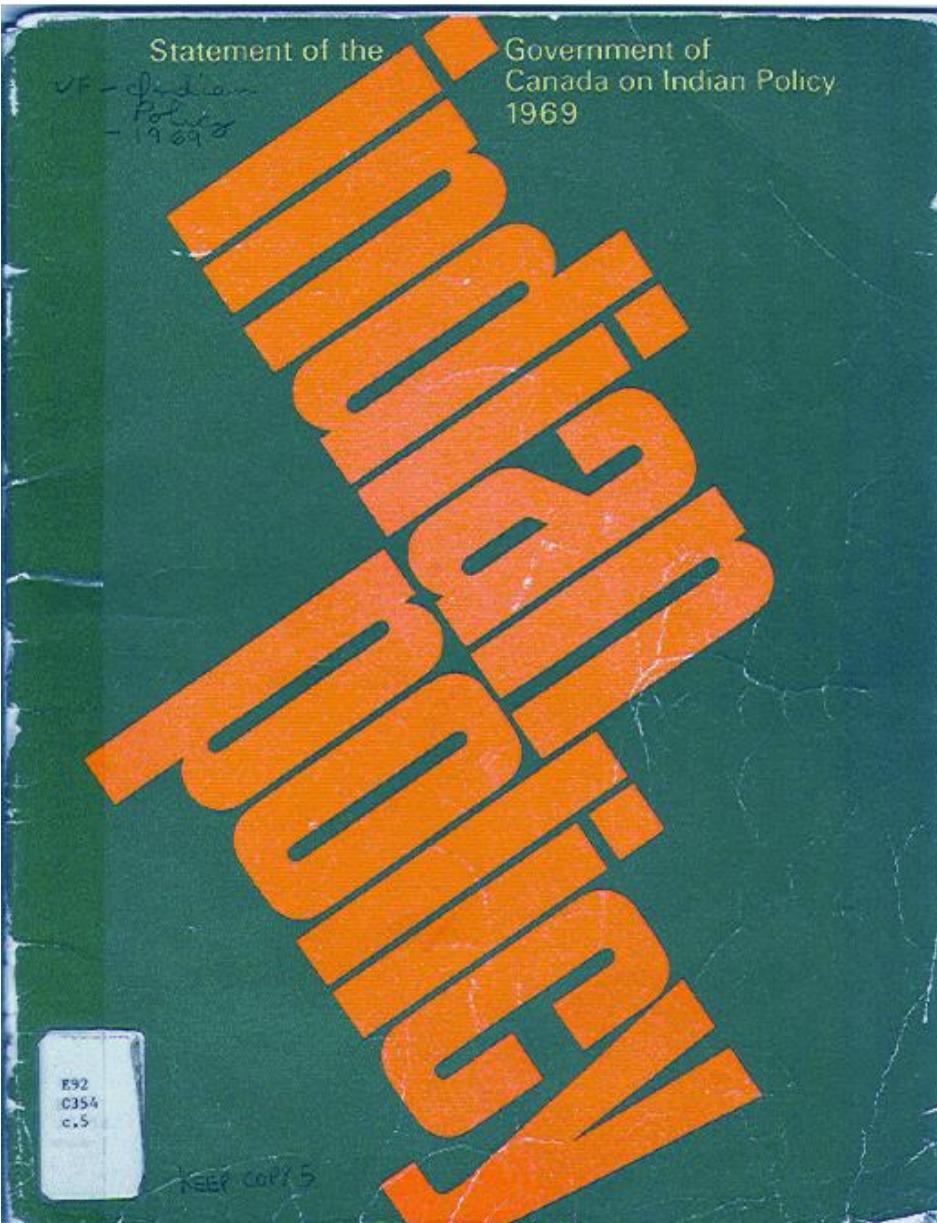
- ▶ 1967 Centennial Celebration
 - ▶ 1968 Pierre Trudeau and his Liberals are elected
 - ▶ Jean Chretien as Minister of Indian Affairs
 - ▶ JC sets up to amend the Indian Act with “Choosing a Path”
 - ▶ May 1969, JC meets with Regional Chiefs in Ottawa
 - ▶ June 1969 White Paper is released
-



The White Paper, 1969

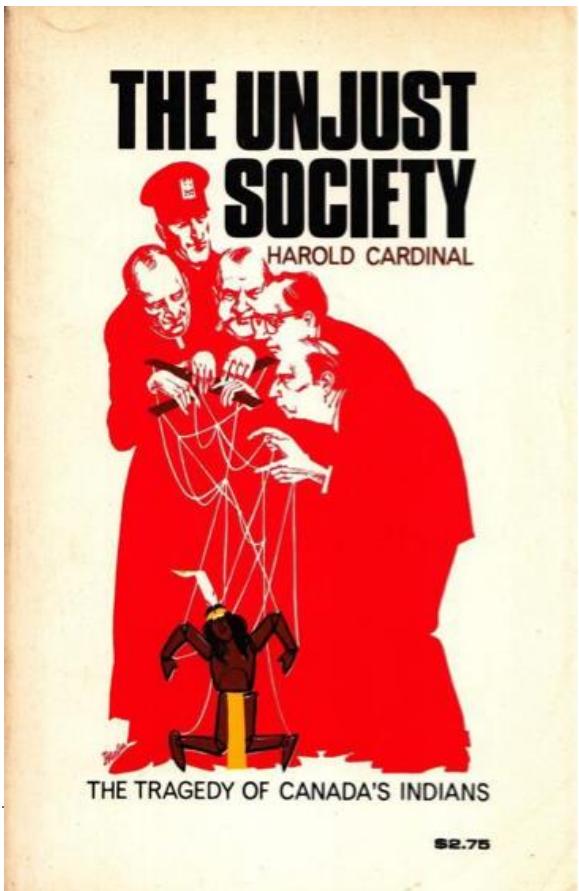
Key Points:

- ➡ Abolish the Indian Act and all special status
- ➡ Care of the First Nation would be handed over to the provincial governments
- ➡ The Department of Indian Affairs would be dismantled within 5 years
- ➡ Indians would have control over their own lands
- ➡ All Canadian would recognize the 'unique contribution' that Indians had made to Canada.



Harold Cardinal

1945-2005



Citizens Plus, 1970

“The Red Paper”

- Harold Cardinal published “Citizens Plus” or the “Red Paper” in 1970 as the Aboriginal response.
- It addressed the White Paper point-by-point and affirmed native rights and treaties.
- The legislature and constitutional basis of Indian status and rights should be maintained until Indians are prepared and willing to re-negotiate them
- The only way to maintain Indian culture is remain as Indians



Aboriginal Peoples Protest

- First Nations protests were held across the country. Many provincial leaders were against the White Paper as well, citing lack of resources to implement it.
- The White Paper was viewed as another attempt at acculturation. The Nations were concerned that they would lose their cultural sovereignty, and ultimately, their land
- The White Paper was an impetus for organizing First Nations



Paper Is Withdrawn

- ◀ Trudeau, in a famous statement, claimed that native rights could not be recognized because “no society can be built on historical might-have-beens.”
- ◀ He insisted the government would not force the policy on anyone. Responding to the Red Paper, Trudeau said “We’ll keep them in the ghetto as long as they want.”
- ◀ In 1970, the White Paper was officially withdrawn but many natives and scholars consider the spirit of the White Paper to be alive and well.



Indian Control of Indian Education, 1972

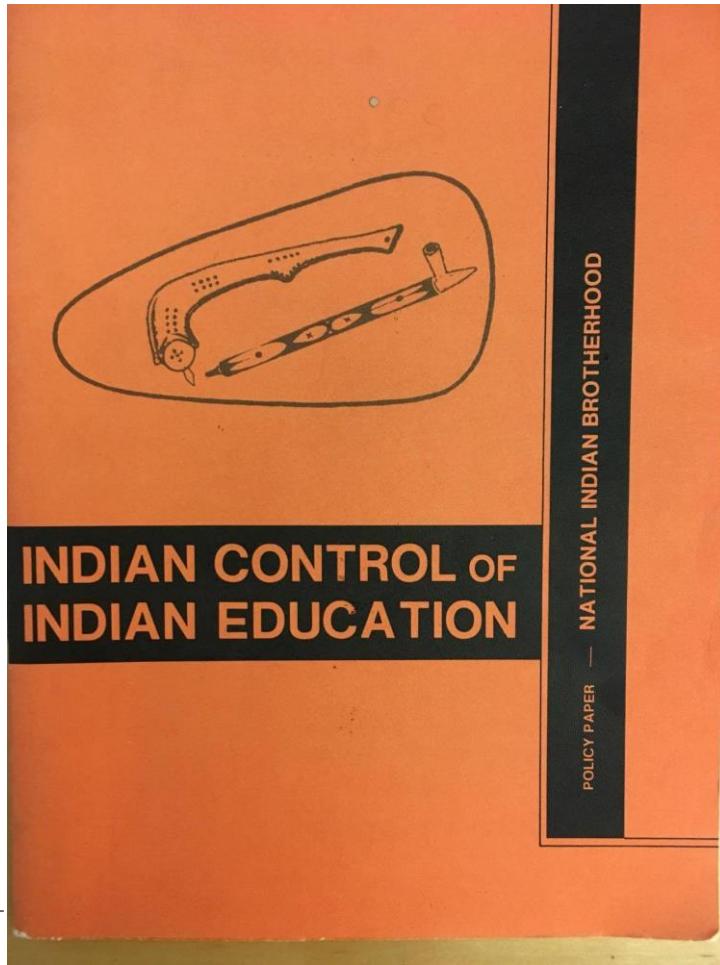


TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
PREFACE	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iv
INDIAN PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION	1
STATEMENT OF VALUES	2
ROLE OF PARENTS	3
RESPONSIBILITY	5
FEDERAL JURISDICTION	5
LOCAL CONTROL	6
REPRESENTATION ON PROVINCIAL SCHOOL BOARDS	7
PROGRAMS	9
CURRICULUM AND INDIAN VALUES	9
Nursery Schools and Kindergarten	11
Junior and Senior High Schools	11
Vocational Training	12
Adult Education	12
Post-Secondary Education	13
Alcohol and Drug Education	14
LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION	14
CULTURAL EDUCATION CENTRES	16

	TEACHERS	18
TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR TEACHERS AND COUNSELLORS	18	18
Native Teachers and Counsellors	18	18
Non-Indian Teachers and Counsellors	19	19
INDIAN PARA-PROFESSIONALS	20	20
FACILITIES AND SERVICES	21	21
SUB-STANDARD EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES	21	21
NEW EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES	21	21
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	21	21
Residences	21	21
Day Schools	22	22
Group Homes — Hostels	23	23
Denominational Schools	23	23
STAFF	24	24
RESEARCH	24	24
PROBLEMS OF INTEGRATION	25	25
SUMMARY OF INDIAN POSITION ON EDUCATION	27	27
CONCLUDING STATEMENT	32	32
BIBLIOGRAPHY	33	33

35. (1) The existing aboriginal and treaty rights of the aboriginal peoples of Canada are hereby recognized and affirmed.

Definition of “*aboriginal peoples of Canada*”

(2) In this Act, “*aboriginal peoples of Canada*” includes the Indian, Inuit and Métis peoples of Canada.

(3) For greater certainty, in subsection (1) “*treaty rights*” includes rights that now exist by way of land claims agreements or may be so acquired.

(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the aboriginal and treaty rights referred to in subsection (1) are guaranteed equally to male and female persons. (96)

Trudeau promises new legal framework for Indigenous people

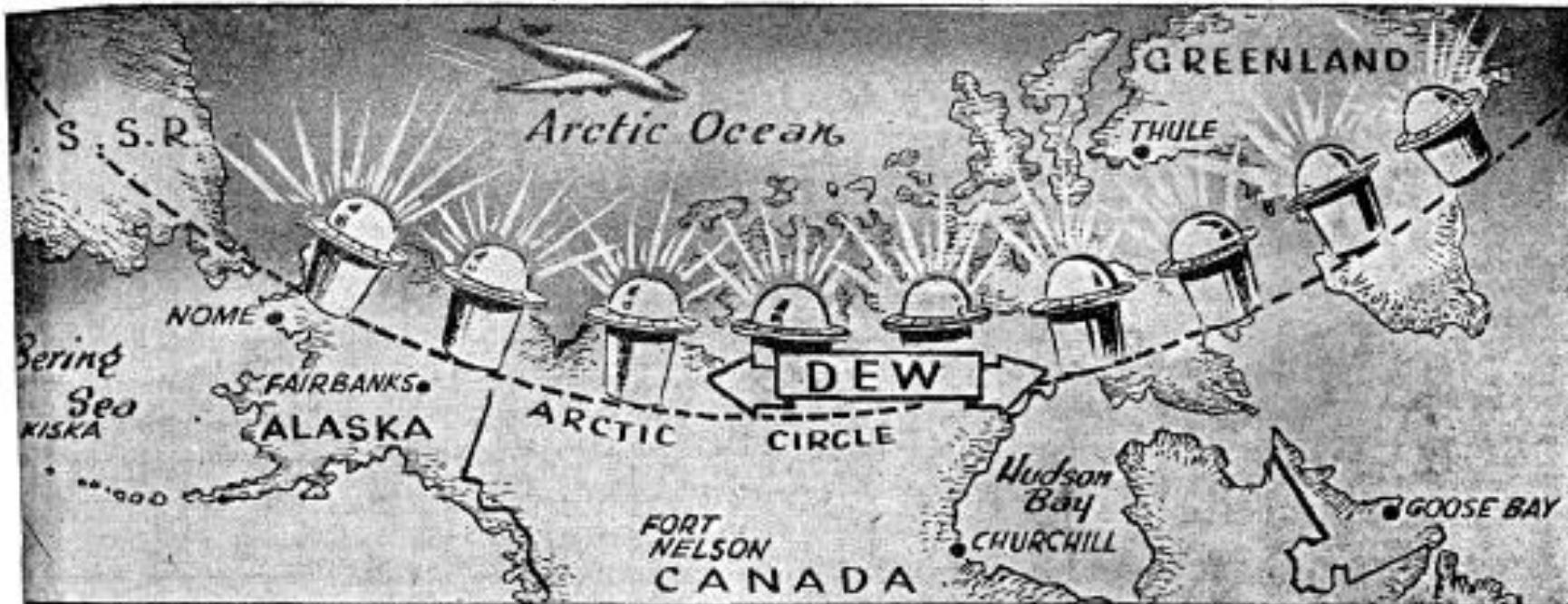
'We need to get to a place where Indigenous peoples in Canada are in control of their own destiny,' PM says

By John Paul Tasker, CBC News Posted: Feb 14, 2018 8:33 AM ET | Last Updated: Feb 14, 2018 7:41 PM ET



Cold War Canada

- ▶ NATO, 1949
- ▶ Korea, 1950-53
- ▶ NORAD, 1957



By giving the U.S. the right to build the Doveline across the Arctic the St. Laurent government has yielded another chunk of Canadian sovereignty.

The Peacekeeping Tradition

- ▶ Canadian forces have served in peacekeeping and/or observer missions operations in Egypt, Republic of Congo, New Guinea, Yemen, Cyprus
- ▶ 1948-1988: 10% of total UN peacekeeping forces were Canadian
- ▶ Falls out of favour in 1960s/70s.
- ▶ Missions since: Somalia, (92-93), the Balkans (Bosnia/Croatia, 92-95), Rawanda (93-96), Haiti (1996-2000)



2001-2014: War in Afghanistan

- ▶ Canada joins US-led coalition in wake of 9/11



See Canadian War Museum for an excellent online exhibit:
<http://www.warmuseum.ca/learn/#online-resources>



. Right: Capt. Nichola Goddard, 1st Canadian women killed in combat.
Right: Handing over Canadian base in Kandahar to the US.



Conclusion: Overseas Engagement

- ▶ Most significant conflict
- ▶ Ongoing Role of Peacekeeping
- ▶ Canadian understanding of war today

