

TEACHER'S GUIDE

CANADA REMEMBERS



A National Program
Commemorating the 50th
Anniversary of the End of
the Second World War

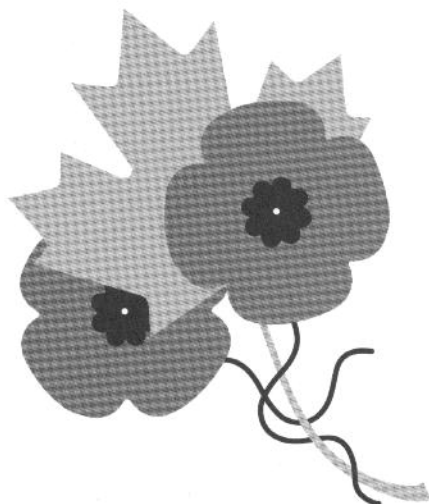
ACTIVITY GUIDE

for the teachers
of Quebec



1939 - 1945

The logo is at the heart of Canada Remembers and sums up the program and its objectives:



The maple leaf in gold symbolizes the country Canada celebrating the 50th anniversary of the end of the Second World War.

The foreground poppy is in remembrance of those Canadians who served and died overseas.

The background poppy commemorates those who lost their lives in Canada and reminds us of the wives, husbands, children and all those who played a vital supporting role at home.

The intertwining of the three elements symbolizes the unity and strength of Canadians and their loyalty, dedication and sacrifice-enduring values that will sustain Canada in the future.

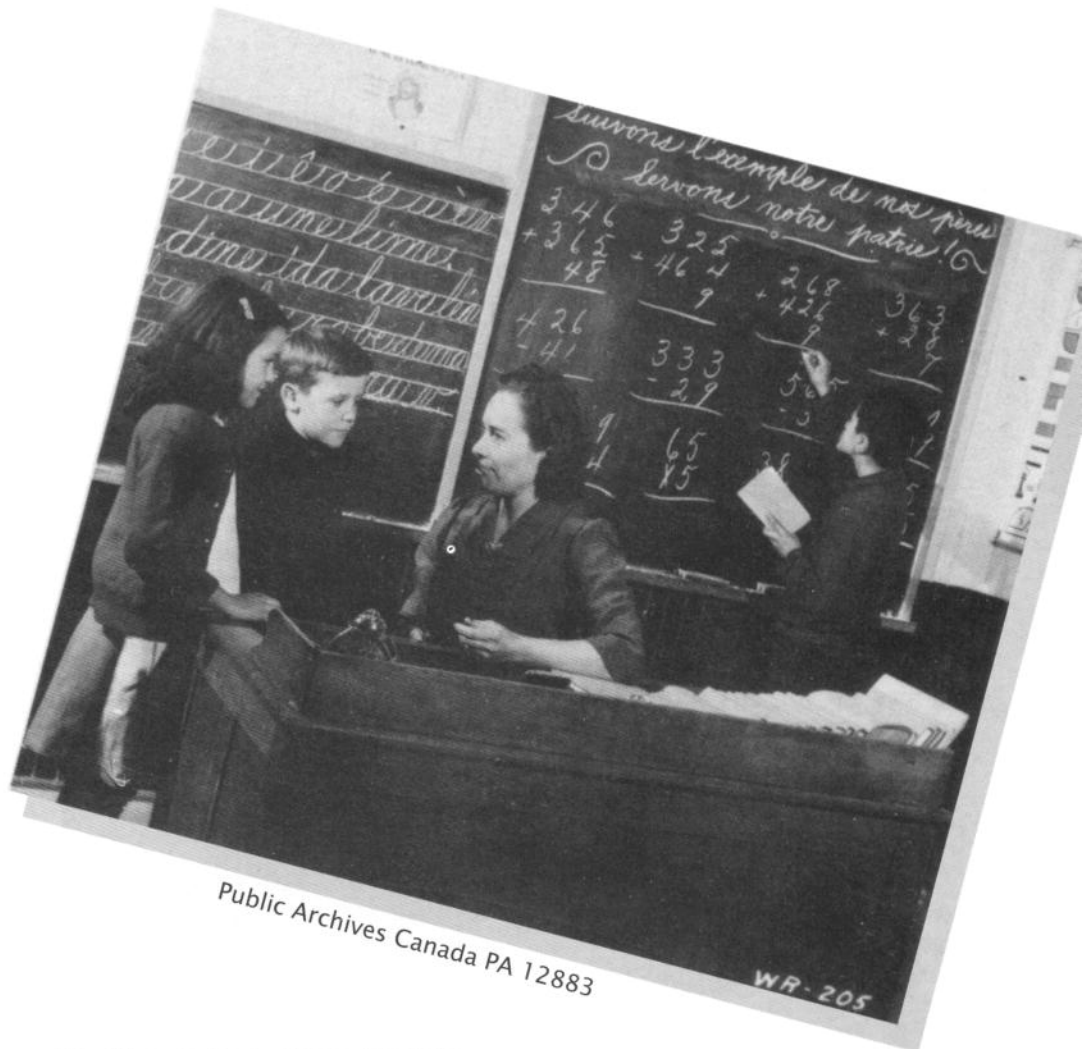
You, as a teacher, are a very important link to the Program

Given the magnitude of this program, the involvement and support of teachers of all grade levels and courses will be needed to ensure its success.

Today's youth, at least two generations removed from the Second World War, deserve a greater awareness of the sacrifices and contributions made by the wartime generation and a greater appreciation of exactly how their world has been shaped by the efforts of these Canadians.

The 50th anniversary of the end of the Second World War provides an exceptional opportunity to strengthen in Canadians a sense of national pride, identity and national unity while commemorating Canada's wartime role not only overseas but also on the home front.

A wide variety of suggestions, ideas and information is provided throughout this guide as a resource to assist in the involvement of your students and school. Classroom teachers who wish to go beyond the traditional battle-focused approach in dealing with the period of the Second World War will discover rich potential by tracing social and industrial development during, and as a result of this conflict. In addition, both private sector and government organizations are encouraging involvement in this commemorative program by offering incentives to participating schools (see details on page 15 of this guide).



The Canada Remembers Program reminds us that by working together we can overcome any challenge. Veterans Affairs Canada looks forward to working with teachers throughout the province of Quebec to meet the challenge of building on the knowledge of the youth of our country on the 50th anniversary of the end of the Second World War (1939-1945).

Win prizes for your school !

You could help your school win interesting prizes! Participate in a commemorative program or pursue any of the suggested activities within this guide. All forms of participation in Quebec schools are welcome and your initiative will make your institution eligible!

(details on page 15)

MAY 8th 1995 ...

AN IMPORTANT AND HISTORIC DATE !

Canada Remembers is a national and international program aimed at commemorating the 50th anniversary of Canadian efforts which helped bring an end to the Second World War in Europe, May 8th, 1945, and in the Pacific during August of the same year.

It honours the spirit of a time when Canadians, both at home and overseas, worked together and made sacrifices to re-establish peace in the world, a peace that 50 years later, we all still enjoy.

The 50th anniversary of the end of the Second World War is an opportunity for all Canadians to gain a broader understanding of that important era of our heritage and to pay tribute to the sacrifices and contributions made by the wartime generation.

In the coming months a wide range of communities, schools, service organizations, corporations and individuals will be working together as they did 50 years ago; this time to remember and honour those who gave so much during the war.

As we think about the theme behind the Canada Remembers Program, our attention first focuses on war veterans and those who served overseas. First and foremost we want to honour all the Canadians who gave their lives for democracy. Canadian forces brought honour and respect to their country and earned a glowing reputation in the lands overseas which has not diminished with the years.

Notwithstanding the importance of recalling the sacrifice of Canadian veterans, we also want to commemorate the remarkable efforts of the men, women and children on the home front who turned their attention to ending the War and to bringing their loved ones home. Every Canadian of that generation was touched by the war, from the families of those serving overseas to those working in farming, industry, defence production, or with a community volunteer organization, to the children saving their money to buy Victory stamps.

In 1939, Canada was still recovering from the effects of the depression. We were a society based on agriculture and small industries that had little influence on world issues and events. Within six short years the situation would totally change. Canada would be transformed into a progressive, productive country highly respected throughout the world. From 1939 to 1945, our industries and farms, filled with work-



ers determined and dedicated to the war effort, produced far beyond the needs and expectations of the Allies.

At the peak of the country's involvement, one person out of ten wore a uniform. Here in Quebec, 175,441 young men joined the Armed Forces consisting of 25% of the male population between the ages of 18 and 45. These young Quebecers represented 17% of the Canadian Armed Forces in 1941.

Once the War had ended, it was this distinguished contribution to the war effort together with Canada's influence, that helped form the foundation for its postwar role in world diplomacy and peacekeeping. Since that time, Canada has always been in the forefront of peacekeeping and a highly respected member of the Assembly of United Nations.

Indeed, much of what we have today and often take for granted, is a result of the efforts made during and following the Second World War. So when we look at the years ahead, it may be valuable to learn more about this foundation and how Canadians worked together in the face of a challenge far greater than any we face today.

The values and strengths that helped Canadians to deal successfully with the challenges faced during the Second World War are the same that make Canada and Canadians respected throughout the world today. **Our love of freedom, our respect for human rights, our ability to negotiate and our compassion are strengths that make us respected in a world community.** The lessons learned and the skills developed during the Second World War have contributed to make Canada one of the best countries in which to live today.

As Canadians of all ages now reflect on the 50th anniversary of the end of the Second World War, they owe a great tribute to veterans and others of the wartime generation for this wonderful legacy called Canada.

ACTIVITIES, IDEAS AND SUGGESTIONS OF ALL KINDS

Helping your elementary and high school students ... to share in this program

In 1995, throughout Canada, citizens young and older will honour and remember the wartime sacrifices and contributions made by Canadians both overseas and at home during the Second World War.

In this guide you, the teacher, will find some ideas and suggestions for incorporating the "Canada Remembers" program into your classroom and school, particularly in view of celebrating the 50th Anniversary of the end of the Second World War in Europe, May 8th, 1995.

The proposed activities can easily be modified and adapted to meet the needs, interests, age and academic level of your students. Amongst the following activities, you will find a wide variety of ideas conceived for Quebec youth of both Elementary and High School levels.

**Here are some of these suggestions which we hope will contribute
to the education of these students :**



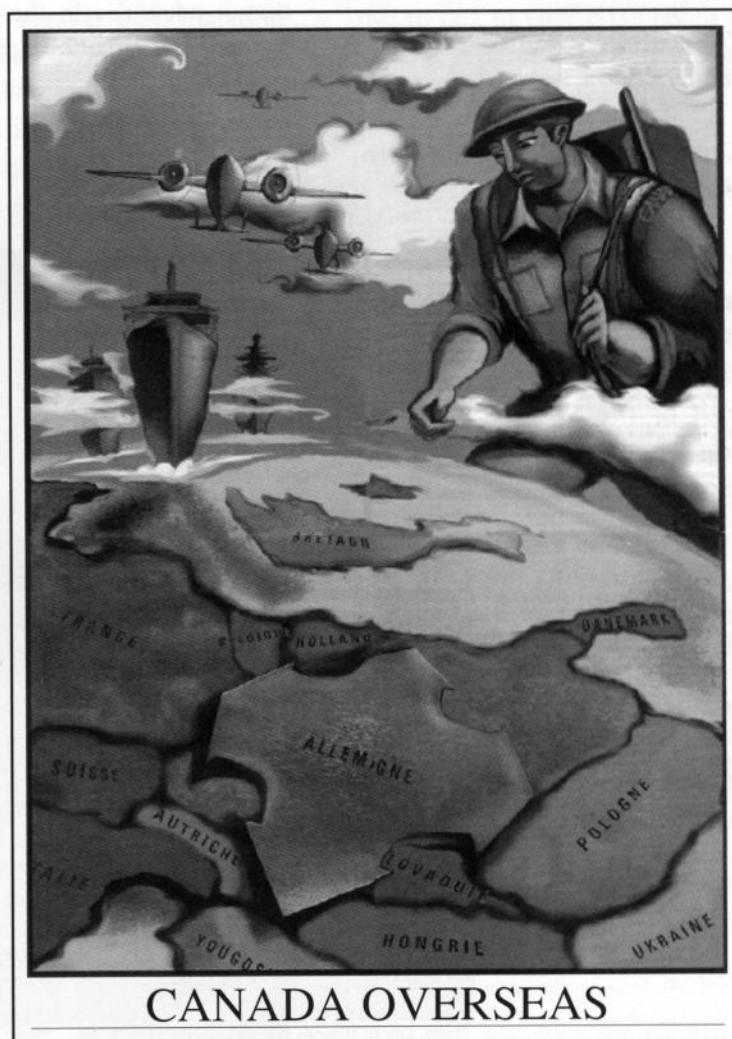
Theme posters and teaching units

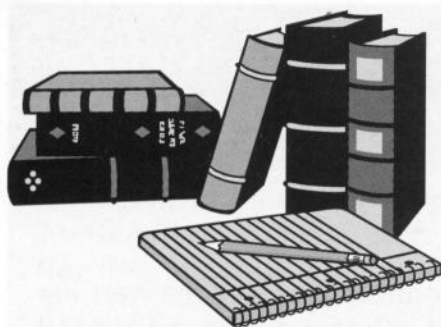
Produced by the "Canada Remembers" Commemoration Committee (which is developing curriculum materials for schools).

The "CANADA OVERSEAS" poster included with this publication is the second of a four part series produced by "Canada Remembers". Designed to appeal to the rich imagination of a child, this colourful series tells a story in pictures of a family caught up in the events of the war years. The reverse side of each of the posters consists of a multi-disciplinary teaching unit on the subject of Canada from 1939 to 1945, largely focusing on the family and the home front.

The themes of this series are :

- ☛ Canada 1939 : A snapshot of Canada on the brink of War
- ☛ The Second World War : Canada's contribution overseas
- ☛ The Home Front : Canadians contribute from home
- ☛ Canada 1945 : How the efforts of Canadians propelled Canada into a new prosperity





TOPICS FOR ESSAYS, SPEECHES, PROJECTS AND RESEARCH



TOPICS FOR ESSAYS, SPEECHES OR PROJECTS:

- ◊ *The changing role of women in the Canadian work force during the Second World War.*
- ◊ *Women in war as members of the Armed Forces - nurses, ambulance drivers, welders, etc.*
- ◊ *The contribution of children and teenagers to the war effort.*
- ◊ *Canada's growth as an industrialized nation.*
- ◊ *The economic, industrial, technological, social, medical advances made during and as a result of the Second World War which have helped us live a better life today.*
- ◊ *On an international level, Canada's role and importance in the Second World War.*
- ◊ *The birth of the UN and peacekeeping.*



DISCUSSION AND RESEARCH TOPICS

Social and economic changes.

Have students research and discuss positive results of the Second World War on which Canada has been able to build today's world such as urban planning programs which followed the war; changes in society (i.e.. status of women); education (numbers entering universities and other education/training institutions); advances in the industrial sector (particularly electronics); a new sense of community and national identity.

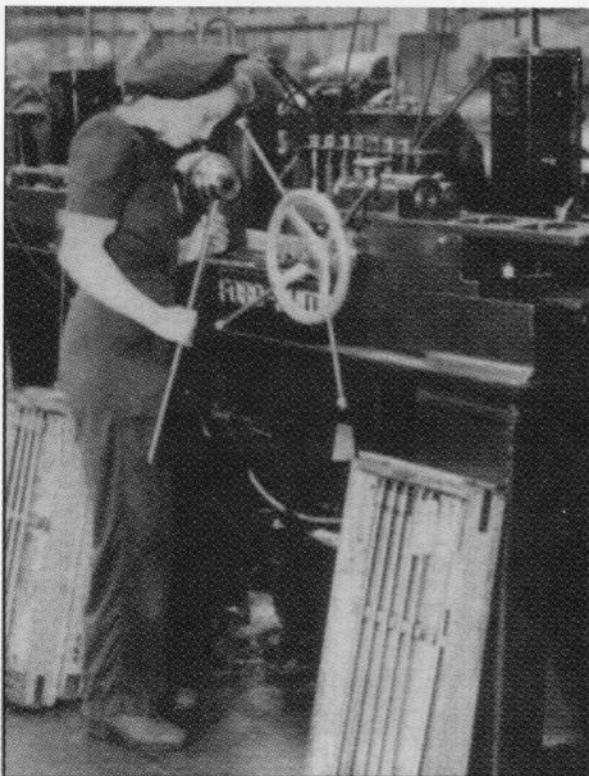


Photo: City of Toronto Archives (SC 643-58)

The effect of war in our lives and in our communities.

Across the land, the war changed the character of cities and towns. Have students research and explain the changes that occurred on the homefront during and after the Second World War. Discuss the impact the war had on your community, on your province and on Canada as a nation. You may want to ask about blackouts, ration books, curfew, air raids, censorship of news and letters, influx of military personnel, workforce, security, communications, industry, economic situation, education and training, day care, baby bonus, etc.

Science and technology

Study the research that was done by Canada during the Second World War as well as the techniques that were perfected and how they are applied today. How did this progress allow Canada to be a world leader in the area of science and technology? Why were these discoveries important during the course of the war and are still important today? Students could explain these innovations as part of a chemistry, physics or biology project.



WRITING CONTEST

Organize a writing contest on the subject of the Second World War and life in Canada between 1939-1945.

INVITE A SPEAKER

CONTRIBUTION

TO THE WAR EFFORT

Through oral research, learn about the contribution made by the men, women and children in your community who supported the war effort here in our country. Invite a member of your community who was a factory worker, farmer, miner, fisherman, girl guide or boy scout, news reporter, Red Cross volunteer or a member of the Salvation Army or Women's Voluntary Service. Individuals on the home front also helped in many other ways - they bought Victory Bonds and War Savings Certificates, gave blood, collected scrap, sent milk to Britain, cared for British child refugees in their homes, planted Victory Gardens, worked in war plants, on farms and in mines, and sent chewing gum and hand-knit scarves to those overseas to help uplift their morale. Students could also record interviews on audio or video cassette and bring them back to the class. Prepare a standard set of questions in advance and discuss the different ways people contributed to the war effort.

SUPPORT GROUPS

Invite a speaker from amongst those who played an important role in wartime community support such as the Red Cross, St. John's Ambulance, Women's Voluntary Service, and churches, to name but a few. People ran canteens, held concerts and organized dances to keep up morale.

A VETERAN

Your students may have family members or neighbours who are veterans. Veterans organizations could help you find an available speaker. Find out about your guest before the visit and have the class prepare research in advance. Research background beforehand and prepare questions. This initiative will allow our youth to share knowledge with the generation of Canadians who lived through that period and are able to share their overseas experiences or their participation to the war effort on the home front in industry and agriculture. As an example, if your speaker participated in the Normandy invasion or was part of the Nursing Sisters Corps, study the historical context first and prepare questions. Your guest will therefore be able to discuss his/her experiences in a more concrete way.

WAR BRIDES

Many Canadians met and married European women. The vast majority of wives were British, but there were also many Dutch and Belgian brides. Between 1944 and 1947 the Department of National Defence repatriated 41,351 service wives and 19,737 children to Canada. Invite a war bride to visit your class to describe what it was like to marry a Canadian soldier and move far from home to a new country.

DUTCH COMMUNITY

If there is a Dutch Community in your area, invite a Dutch representative to talk to your class about the special relationship between the Netherlands and Canada.



This initiative will allow students to meet Canadians who lived during the war years. This generation of people could share their knowledge and experiences overseas or talk about their participation to the war effort on the home front.

WORLD OF THE ARTS



VISUAL ARTS

Symbol of Peace

Create a "War and Peace" collage, painting, drawing, or sculpture.

Hand made Remembrance

Create a tissue paper poppy or wreath for Remembrance Day. Find an appropriate place to lay the wreath in a special ceremony of remembrance.

Treasures from our artists.

One of the most remarkable legacies of the Second World War was the work of our war artists. Have students find and bring in examples of local war art (paintings, posters, literature, poetry, music). Discuss the messages of the art and try to determine what is unique about it.



MUSIC

Music-video

Show the Canada Remembers music-video "We Will Remember". Teach the chorus and follow up with discussion about what the video means.

Songs of the times

Obtain some songs of the war era and teach them to your class.

Lets sing together

Encourage school choirs and singing groups to prepare a concert of wartime songs and to give a presentation to the school or the community during celebrations or special occasions.



POETRY

In Flander's Fields

Read and discuss "In Flander's Fields". How is this WWI poem relevant to WWII remembrance and the significance of poppies?

Write it yourself

Write a short poem of remembrance about those soldiers who died at such a young age. On your good copy you could write the words around a picture of a poppy or a wreath.

My theme is Peace!

Write a poem about peace and use it as part of activities for the International "Peace" Day and Remembrance Day.



THEATRE AND EXPRESSION

A "play" for the times

Encourage theatrical and artistic organizations to put on a play with the theme of World War II. This experi-



ence will help students to realize the many differences between the two periods as well as the difference between social, economic and political values of each era.


Creativity


Rather than doing an oral presentation, students could make believe they are one of the many Canadians having served overseas in uniform, and write a letter to their family describing their war time experiences.


Let's play a role


A group of students could re-enact the role of persons who were part of Canada's wartime response, i.e. scout/guide, signalman, factory worker, farmer, miner, youth, entertainer, Red Cross worker or other volunteer, or a member of the armed forces such as a pilot, nursing sister, sailor/merchant, mariner, dock worker, doctor, forester, infantryman, engineer, driver, welder, stretcher bearer, mechanic, chaplain, medic, first air bandage packer, or a member of the women's division of the Royal Canadian Air Force. Describe their experiences to the class or put on a play describing the important contribution of this profession.

VIEWING VIDEOS


 View videos on various subjects of the Second World War, then hold discussions on the values, patriotism, technology and social conditions of that era. Many interesting productions are available from the National Film Board. Refer to the list of documents and videos at the end of this manual.


 With your students, view the ceremonies which will take place in Holland and be shown on major television Networks across the country. As preparation or afterwards, discuss the context and meaning of this event.


 Produce a Video. Write a film script and prepare a video on the life of a veteran. Explain his/her motivation for joining the Armed Forces and what it was like before, during and after the war. Students can call on the help of a grandparent or other members of the community.


 Show the "Canada Remembers" video which lasts six minutes. Stop the video between each segment to answer questions and discuss the context.

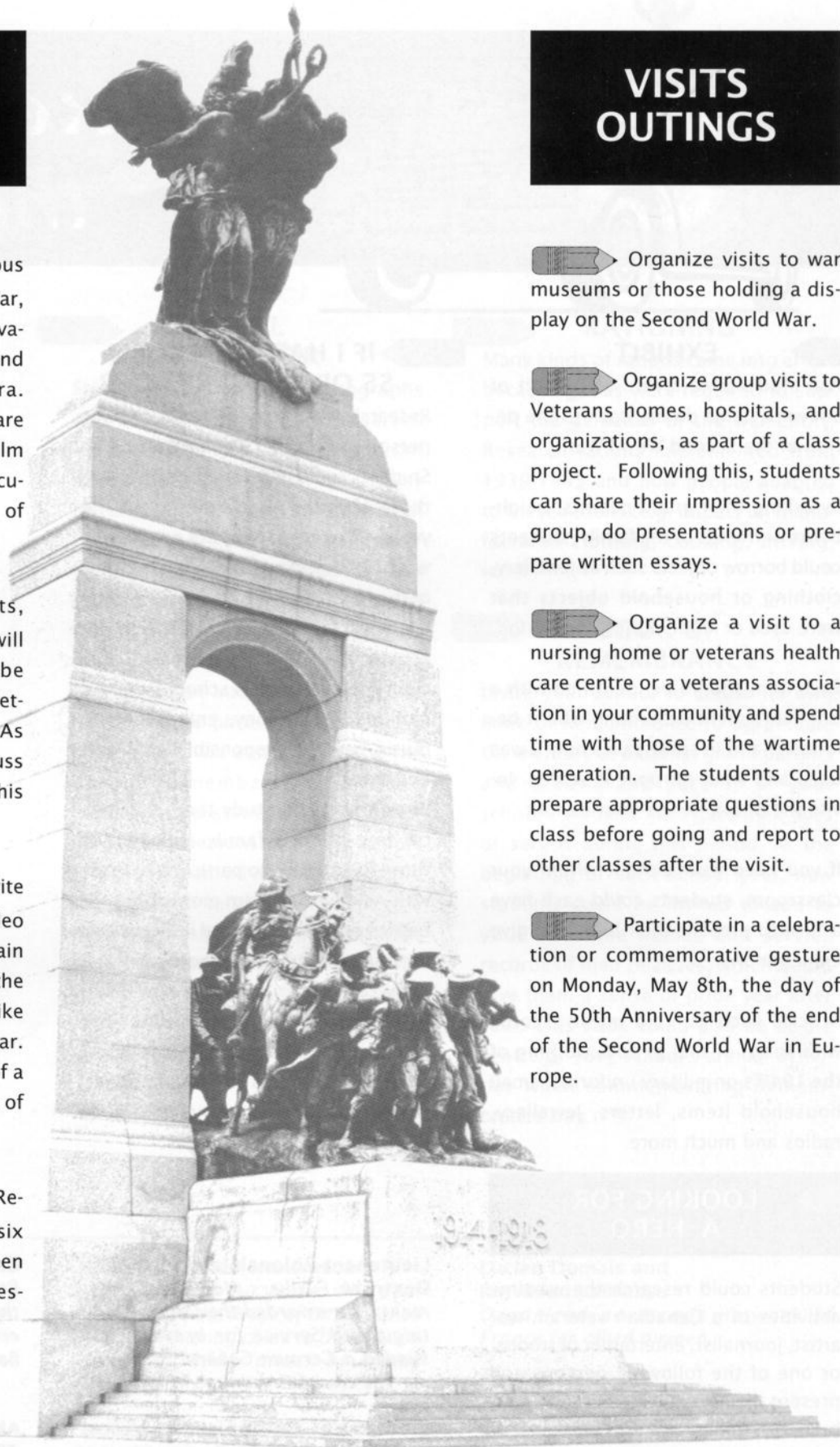
VISITS OUTINGS

 Organize visits to war museums or those holding a display on the Second World War.

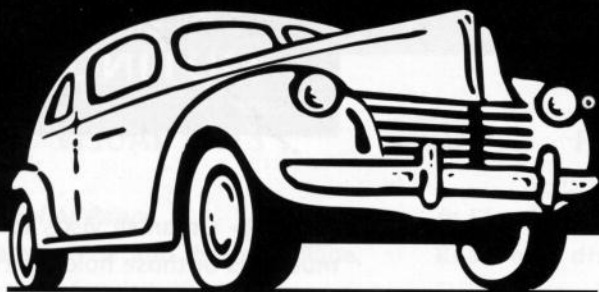
 Organize group visits to Veterans homes, hospitals, and organizations, as part of a class project. Following this, students can share their impression as a group, do presentations or prepare written essays.

 Organize a visit to a nursing home or veterans health care centre or a veterans association in your community and spend time with those of the wartime generation. The students could prepare appropriate questions in class before going and report to other classes after the visit.

 Participate in a celebration or commemorative gesture on Monday, May 8th, the day of the 50th Anniversary of the end of the Second World War in Europe.



*The National War Memorial
Ottawa - Canada*



Take a voyage the years 1939-1945

EXHIBIT

Ask students to create an exhibit of souvenir items dating back to the period of the Second World War.

By asking their grand-parents, neighbours or friends of the family, students could borrow objects such as jewellery, clothing or household objects that were used or made during this period.

Each item should be identified with a brief statement describing who it belongs to and in some cases how it was used and what purpose it served. Invite the public to see your exhibit.

If you keep your exhibit within your classroom, students could each have a turn to present their item and give explanations.

Articles such as: old music records with songs of that period, clothing of the 1940's or military uniforms, small household items, letters, jewellery, radios and much more.

LOOKING FOR A HERO

Students could research the wartime activities of a Canadian veteran, war artist, journalist, entertainer of troops, or one of the following persons and present their findings (e.g. role in war, branch of military, battles participated in, injuries sustained, medals earned...) to the class or school assembly in the first person (i.e. "My name is... and in the Second World War I...").

IF I HAD BEEN BORN 55 OR 60 YEARS AGO?

Research what it was like to be a young person during the Second World War. Students could compare their lives with those of young people during the war years. They could talk with people who would have been their age at the time of the war. Compare the education and training of returning veterans to the aspirations of today's students. Consider matters such as school subjects, clothing, technology, entertainment, music, personal responsibilities, hopes and dreams.

They also could study the genealogical tree of their family and identify those members who participated in the war. Ask them to learn more about the battles or campaigns and indicate how these family members were involved. They could also look into how other family members were involved in helping with the war effort on the home front. Ask students to bring in photographs or other souvenirs to add to their research.



Lieutenant-Colonel Jacques Alfred Dextraze *Fusiliers Mont-Royal Regiment; was awarded the Order of Distinguished Service for bravery; persuaded a German General to surrender the city of Groningue in Holland.*

Lieutenant-Colonel Jean-Victor Allard *Royal 22nd Regiment; was awarded the Order of Distinguished Service for his initiative and military competence in the battle of Arielli, in Italy.*

Captain Paul Triquet, VC *Royal 22nd Regiment; was awarded the Victoria Cross for exceptional bravery in the now historic battle of Casa Berardi.*

Airforce Sargent George BeurLing *This Montrealer was the best pilot at the islands of Malta. He shot down 31 enemy planes and his victories earned him the "Distinguished Flying Medal".*

ge in time ...

1939-1945 ...



WALL OF HONOR

Students could obtain photographs and names of relatives who served both overseas and on the homefront during the Second World War. Display pictures with captions on a "Wall of Honor" or in a "Book of Remembrance" in the school. This would be a tribute to the sacrifices and contributions of these individuals and would be a point of discussion as each student may be able to obtain information about the person whose photograph they have brought and will assist in making the Canada Remembers theme more meaningful to students. Such a display would demonstrate how people of all ages, from all walks of life, came together with total commitment to a common cause. Indeed much of what we have today - and often taken for granted - was as a result of the efforts made by such individuals during the Second World War.



RATIONING

Many kinds of rations came into effect because goods were required to support the demands of the war effort. Research rations implemented from 1939-1945 and how people adapted to these rations (e.g. impact on manufactured clothing, cooking, driving, etc.).



BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE

Invite your school to create its own Book of Remembrance to perpetuate the memory of parents, grand parents and great-grand parents of your school's students who gave their lives or served during this period. At the beginning of each school year, new students could be invited to add to your Book the names and service records of their relatives, which would give them a sense of pride year after year. This Book could also be at the centre of your school's annual activities when commemorating Remembrance Day.

Captain Gérard Marchand

Chaplain for the deMaisonneuve Regiment, he followed his men until victory had been won. He was awarded the Order of the British Empire for his exceptional action.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dollard Ménard

Fusiliers Mont-Royal Regiment; this battalion commander was decorated with the British Order of Distinguished Service for his leadership in the Dieppe raid in August 1942.

Lieutenant Simon Shulemson

Royal Canadian Air Force; this pilot was awarded the Order of Distinguished Service for having come to the aid of a fellow pilot under attack by enemy planes.

Lieutenant Charles Forbes

Of the deMaisonneuve Regiment was highly decorated for his courage when liberating Ossendrecht in Holland.

Lucien Dumais and

Raymond LaBrosse

Organized an escape network in France for allied airmen.

Kathleen Christie and

Anna Waters

Religious nurses and prisoners of war in Hong Kong.

A TALE OF TULIPS



HISTORY OF A LIVING SYMBOL: THE TULIP

More than just simple flowers, tulips are vivid symbols of a very special part of Canada's history and of our unique link we have with the Netherlands. When the Netherlands were invaded in 1940, Crown Princess Juliana - later to become Queen Juliana - escaped with her family to Ottawa, where she lived throughout the war. For a brief period in 1943, a room of the Ottawa Civic Hospital was declared Dutch territory by Parliament so that Margriet, daughter of Princess Juliana, would be born on Dutch soil.

Returning home in 1945, the Dutch Royal family sent a gift of 10,000 tulip bulbs to the Capital of Canada in appreciation not only for refuge, but also to thank Canadians for their military role in the liberation of the Netherlands. Every year since then, another gift of tulip bulbs has arrived, truly making Ottawa the "Capital of Tulips".



A DISCOVERY BOOK FOR CANADIAN CHILDREN

"A Tale of Tulips" is a children's activity booklet designed to complement a nationwide commemoration, THE TULIP TRIBUTE : SHORE TO SHORE. The booklet begins with the fascinating story of how Canada offered shelter to the members of the Dutch Royal family. It also relates the story of the gift of tulips to some of the children's own experiences. By using the tulip, the garden and Holland as repeating motifs in a series of stories, games and crafts, the booklet offers children an interesting, interactive way to learn about Canada's role in the Second World War. The booklet will celebrate the themes of friendship and loyalty. It will also introduce the tulip as a meaningful national symbol.

You may order this free publication immediately in one or more copies. Delivery to be in May 1995 (while supplies last).

Recommended age group :
Elementary school students,
ages 7 to 12.

The book is available from :

National Capital Commission
The Tulip Tribute : Shore to Shore
161 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 6J6

Telephone: 1 (800) 465-1867 (Operator No. 45)
or (613) 239-5000



Commission
de la Capitale nationale

National Capital
Commission



Maple Leaf - Tulip EXCHANGE PROJECT



*An exciting and rewarding project
for the children of Canada and the Netherlands*



INVITE STUDENTS TO BECOME PEN-PALS AND EXCHANGE GREETINGS WITH CHILDREN FROM HOLLAND

In light of the 50th Anniversary of the liberation of Holland, the "Canada Remembers" program in cooperation with the Department of National Defence, has created the "Maple Leaf - Tulip" exchange program.

Students from Canadian and Dutch schools are being invited to cut out and colour paper maple leaves and tulips. These symbols will then be assembled and sent to the Capitals of the two countries where they will serve in commemorative ceremonies. As part of these ceremonies, a quantity of tulips will be air dropped in Ottawa and the same number of maple leaves will be dropped over Apeldoorn.

Everywhere in Canadian schools, students are invited to write their name and age as well as the school's name and address on a copy of the maple leaf at the bottom of this page (make photocopies so that students will have their own maple leaf). The children may then cut it out and colour the reverse side giving it the appearance of a real maple leaf.

Once assembled, the "maple leaves" will be transported overseas aboard a "Canada Remembers" flight. The children of Holland will then return their tulips to Canada which will be placed on board the same aircraft for its return flight. An equivalent quantity of tulips will then be forwarded to each participating school in Canada encouraging children to become pen-pals.

Âge / Age / Leeftjd

Nom / Name / Naam

Adresse de l'école / School address / School Adres

Send your maple leaves before
April 15th, 1995
to the following address:

"Canada Remembers"
Quebec region
4545 Queen Mary Road
Montreal, Quebec
H3W 1W4

Tel.: (514) 496-2302



1939-1945

OTHER SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

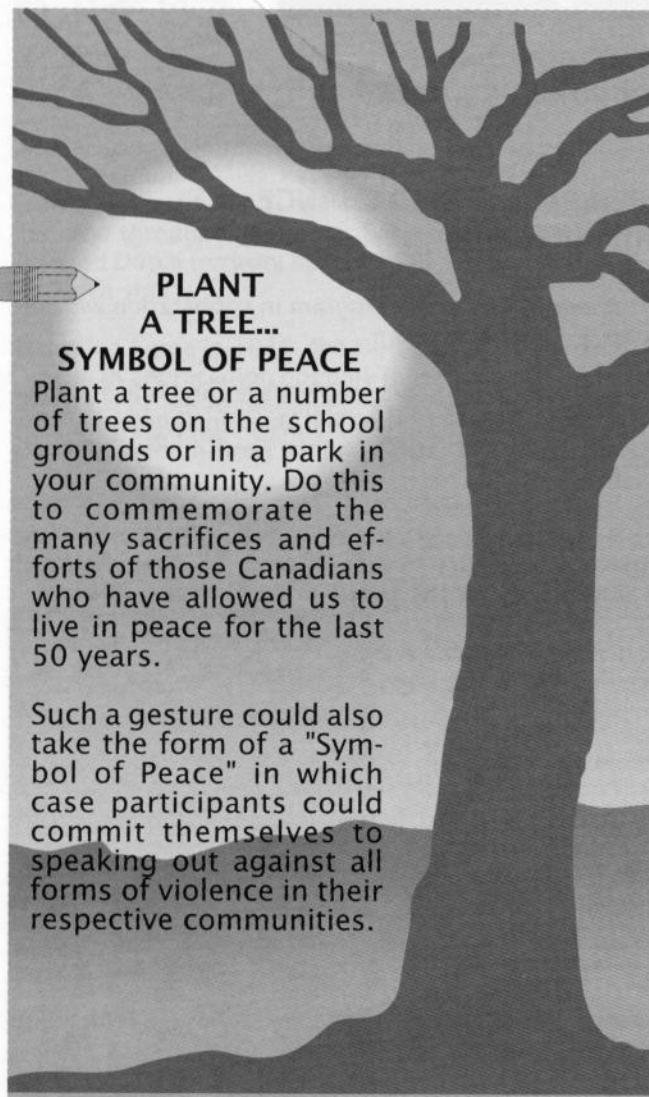


PLANT A TREE...

SYMBOL OF PEACE

Plant a tree or a number of trees on the school grounds or in a park in your community. Do this to commemorate the many sacrifices and efforts of those Canadians who have allowed us to live in peace for the last 50 years.

Such a gesture could also take the form of a "Symbol of Peace" in which case participants could commit themselves to speaking out against all forms of violence in their respective communities.



A FEW WORDS CAN GO A LONG WAY!

A few words can go a long way! Ask students to write to soldiers of the Canadian Armed Forces presently serving overseas. Newspapers, letters, and parcels that arrived from home raised the morale of the men and women overseas during the Second World War. Teachers had children write letters to Canadians overseas telling them about what was happening back home. Some sent Valentines. In recognition of Canada's present-day peacekeepers, obtain addresses and have students write to Canadian troops now serving abroad.

Encourage your students to write a letter, a poem or draw a picture or a card to thank the Veterans for their many sacrifices and for our liberty. Send these to local veteran organisations, veteran homes or hospitals in commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of the Second World War in Europe, May 8th, 1995.



"JEOPARDY" QUESTION AND ANSWER GAME

Test your class's general knowledge about the period of the Second World War with a fun quiz game. Divide the class into two groups. One person from each team will stand and attempt to be the first to give a correct response. Each player gets one chance to respond to a question, then it's the next person's turn.

The player from the team with the last correct response gets to choose the category. Categories and values can be written on the board and one student can be in charge of erasing these as a question is asked. Keep track of each team's score on the board. Create the questions yourself using resource material described in this guide.



Toshiba 20" color television

from
GE Capital Technology Services



GE Capital
Technology Services

Participate in a commemorative activity as part of the "Canada Remembers" program or use any of the suggested activities in this guide. All participation in any Quebec school is welcome and will make your institution eligible!

Each activity will entitle your school a chance to win a prize.

Winners of the 9 prizes will be determined by a random draw of entry forms received on or before May 31st, 1995.

Three "Canada Remembers" medallion sets

from the Royal Canadian Mint
compliments of
Dumoulin Electronics & Computers

Five video packages

"Canada at War"

from the National Film Board of Canada
(4 videocassettes from the N.F.B. describing the history
of Canada during the Second World War)



Win these prizes... for your school by participating in the "Canada Remembers" commemorative program ...

Your school becomes eligible to win interesting prizes
as you send in the registration form below describing
your activities.

Simply fill out the registration form at the bottom of the page with a brief description of the educational or commemorative activities you organized in your class or school as part of the "Canada Remembers" program.

All such activities having taken place during the 1994-1995 school year will make your institution eligible.

Complete a form for each activity. (Make photocopies as needed)

Registration for the "Canada Remembers" commemorative program intended for the schools of Quebec. Send your entry forms to: "Canada Remembers", Veterans Affairs Canada, Quebec regional office, 4545 Queen Mary Road, Montreal (Quebec) H3W 1W4

Name of school: _____

Address: _____

Postal Code: _____

Name of contact person: _____

Description and date of activity: _____

City: _____

Telephone: () _____

Did you know that during the war years ...

As little as 50 years ago, to find out about the latest developments in the war, families would gather around the radio during the evening if they owned one. Television did not exist at this period.

Many products were rationed. The daily food ration included 1/3 ounce of tea, 5 1/3 ounces of coffee, 1/2 ounces of sugar and 1/2 pound of butter. Meat and gasoline were also rationed.

At least 3,000 status (treaty) Indians, including 72 women, enlisted as well as an unknown number of other Aboriginal people. Among this small number of identified Aboriginal members of the forces, at least 17 decorations for bravery in action were earned.

To encourage students to help with the harvest, many schools didn't count attendance or introduce new material in classes until after the crops were in.

The government lowered the minimum age for obtaining a driver's licence to 14 years so that children could legally drive farm trucks and other vehicles.

Boy Scouts and Girl Guides conducted many fundraising activities. A Scout Troop collected 510,000 pounds of salvage and used the money they received to buy a truck, an ambulance for the Royal Canadian Air Force and Victory Bonds.

Children used their hard-earned money, bringing their nickels and dimes to school to buy War Savings Stamps which they stuck into special booklets for postwar redemption.

Bombardier, in Valcourt Quebec, constructed more than 150 snowmobiles for the military.

Everywhere throughout the country, millions of Canadians did not enroll in the Armed Forces, nevertheless, they played a crucial part in the war effort.

The population of Canada was of 11.3 million at the time and 1,049,867 people worked in industries essential to the war effort and another 2,100,000 worked full time in essential jobs such as agriculture, communications, and the processing of food goods.

VE Day (Victory in Europe) is May 8th, 1945. On this day the Allied Countries had won the war in Europe on all fronts. VJ Day (Victory over Japan) is August 15th, 1945. This date marks the end of the Second World War in the Pacific..

More than one million Canadians, men and women, served in uniform between 1939 and 1945.

Today, there are still 550,000 Veterans of the Second World War, of which many are women. Their average age is 72 years.

Approximately 700,000 Canadian soldiers who served in the Second World War were under the age of 21. Many more who couldn't get into the military served in the Merchant Navy transporting troops and materials overseas, some as young as 16 years of age. Others had to leave school at the age of 14 years to work in war factories, mines, farming and fishing to help support their families.



The feelings expressed by a young Major during wartime correspond well to the experience of so many other soldiers: "I had never realized how discipline, pride in your Unit, but mostly in yourself and your family could lead a man forward, even when each step taken is filled with mortal danger".

The "Hunger Winter" of 1944-45 had been a terrible time for the Dutch people. Food supplies were exhausted, fuel had run out and transportation was non-existent. On April 28, 1945, the Germans and Allied forces agreed to a short-term, formal truce so that food could be brought into Holland by air, sea, road and the inland waterways. To show their appreciation to the pilots who dropped food from the air, many Dutch people painted "Thank you, Canadians!" on their rooftops.

A special relationship with the Dutch. - During the Second World War, Canadian forces brought honour and respect to their country and earned a glowing reputation in the lands where they fought. The deep gratitude of the people they liberated has not diminished over the years and is kept alive in their children and grandchildren. For example, the Dutch have a special connection with Canada from the time of the Second World War. They have never forgotten their Canadian liberators.

Did you know that during the war years ...

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Canada was also at the centre of wartime research. The National Research Council, the armed forces, and various crown corporations, undertook research in weapons, atomic energy, radar, nutrition, medicine and other areas which both helped win the battle and improved the health and well-being of the world in the years that followed. For example, Major Sir Frederick Banting was responsible for the birth in Canada of the speciality known as aviation medicine. The "Anti-G-suit" used by pilots of high performance aircraft throughout the war was the invention of Lieutenant (Dr.) Wilbur Franks. Anti-fog windshield fluids, developed for service vehicles, were also a Canadian invention. The first patent for artificial fur arose out of Canadian work on the development of improved Arctic clothing for the military.



RECYCLING

On the home front, the children and teenagers of Quebec and throughout the country supported the war effort in many ways. They learned to recycle and collect materials such as metal, rubber, fat and grease which were in short supply. Girl Guides washed, sterilized and packed medicine and bottles for the Red Cross. Boy Scouts collected aluminium pots and pans for recycling. They vied for saving stamps in school contests, made gift boxes, quilts, socks, sweaters and mitts for those loved ones overseas.



Children learned to scrimp and save to raise money for the war effort. They learned to recycle and collect materials, such as metal, rubber, fat and grease that were in short supply. Encouraged by incentives such as free passes to movies, Canada's young people became ardent scavengers. Children collected tons of scrap. Some even donated their own toys for metal salvage drives.

At the time, it was difficult to obtain all kinds of house-

hold products. Women, however, conscious of the importance of aluminium for the aeronautical industry, used old utensils and often would even give away good aluminium pots during recuperation campaigns.

They would keep bacon grease and bones so they could be used for their glycerine content in the making of explosives. Everywhere, people would look through their attics and basements searching for old metal objects. Old rags were recycled for making bandages and even paper was recycled. Children would recuperate string and aluminium paper from discarded cigarette packages to make Christmas decorations. Together, communities throughout Canada managed to use recycling as a method to produce goods for our troops overseas.

THE ROLE OF WOMEN

More than half a million women joined the work force for the first time between 1939 and 1945.



With the shortage of men available to work in industry and with the increase in production of war materials, women were recruited to fill this void. They responded by exchanging their aprons for overalls to work long hard hours to learn the trades that, up until then, had been reserved for men. More than a quarter of a million women were hired in the production of war materials only. They worked as welders, electricians, machine shipworkers and much more, proving that they could do the job and do it well.

Women also served in the three services in Canada and overseas, as nurses and in many military functions such as administration, mechanics, telegraph operators, clerks and photographers; and by performing tasks such as delivering airplanes to the battlegrounds. Many of them served under dangerous conditions and some would never return. Amongst these women, 4,480 served in the nursing service in the war -- 3,656 in the Canadian Women's Army Corps, 481 in the Women's Division of the Royal Canadian Air Force and 343 in the Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service.

△ FROM THE NATIONAL FILM BOARD OF CANADA

Videocassettes:

Bravery in the Field

This film portrays the frustrations and hostilities of two men whose lives lack a sense of place and purpose. The story occurs early in November and leads up to an event that provides one Veterans' few remaining moments of glory: the annual Remembrance Day Parade.

War II: Total War

A film record, suitable for schools, of the war years of 1939 to 1945, showing major developments from the rise of Nazism in Germany to the first atomic bomb at Hiroshima. It shows how this war involved almost every individual of every nation.

Fields of Sacrifice

A film of dignity and beauty, a memorable tribute to the more than 100,000 Canadians who gave their lives in the service of their country on foreign battlegrounds.

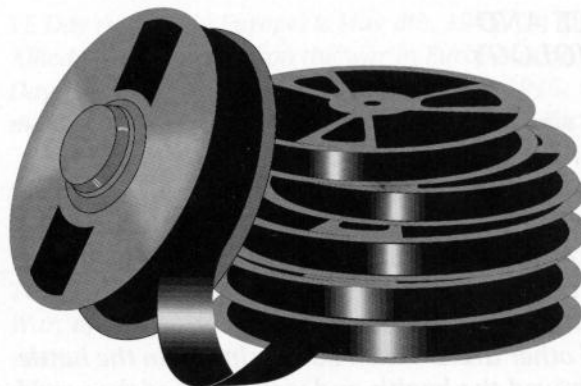
After the Wars

Veterans of this century's major wars describe how wartime profoundly affected their lives, creating memories still etched many decades later. This film remind us that veterans are all around us. They may be a next door neighbour or the owner of a small business around the corner. What they have in common is that they postponed their education and their civilian life in order to fight on our behalf.

Canada Remembers

This three-part series will celebrate the 50th Anniversary of various steps leading toward the victorious conclusion of the Second World War. The films make use of the NFB's considerable newsreel and documentary resources, wartime radio broadcasts, and many anecdotal interviews from men and women who took part in the war effort overseas and at home.

Videocassettes will be available in May 1995 and in school format with teacher's guides in the fall of 1995. National telecast is scheduled on CBC and Radio-Canada in April and May 1995.



Canada at War

A four cassette collection of 13 episodes describing the history of Canada during the Second World War from March 1936 to August 1946.

1. Dusk
2. Blitzkrieg
3. The Year of The Siege
4. Days of Infamy
5. Ebbside
6. Turn of The Tide
7. The Road To Ortona
8. New Directions
9. The Norman Summer
10. Cinderella On The Left
11. Crisis On The Hill
12. V Was For Victory
13. The Clouded Dawn



National Film Board of Canada
3155 Côte de Liesse
Montreal (Quebec)
H4N 2N4

1-800-267-7710

RESOURCE MATERIAL

△ FROM THE "CANADA REMEMBERS" PROGRAM

Posters with "Canada Remembers" logo and description

Video : Images of the homefront and of the war with background music (6min.)

Music-video : "We will remember", theme of remembrance and of the sacrifice of Veterans

Commemorative magazine (64 pages) Subjects include social change, industrial production, war artists and how the lives of Canadians were changed by war.

*The "Canada Remembers" program
Quebec region
4545 Queen Mary Road
Montreal, Quebec H3W 14W*

*"Canada Remembers" Commemoration Committee
66 Slater Street - room 1206
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0P4
1-800-268-1333*

△ FROM VETERANS AFFAIRS CANADA

Publications :

Valour Remembered - World War II
A Day to Remember
John McCrae
Native Soldiers : Foreign battlefields

Videos :

Why must we remember?
The battle for liberty

*Communications
Veterans Affairs Canada
Quebec regional office
4545 Queen Mary Road
Montreal, Quebec H3W 14W*

△ FROM THE WAR AMPUTATIONS OF CANADA

NEVER AGAIN ! Video Series

Provides historical accounts of
Canada's participation in the First
and Second World Wars and Korea.

*The War Amputations - Quebec
606 Cathcart - suite 530
Montreal, Quebec H3B 1K9*

1-800-268-8917

*The "Canada Remembers" Activity Guide is
produced for the teachers of Quebec by:*

The "Canada Remembers" program and Veterans Affairs Canada, Quebec region and Ste.Anne's Hospital to enhance youth understanding of the sacrifices and contributions made by Canadians in support of world peace during the Second World War.

The Guide was developed for Quebec by Michel Daoust, Coordinator of the *Canada Remembers* program at Ste.Anne's Hospital and Serge St-Martin, Coordinator of the *Canada Remembers* program for the Quebec Region.

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Veterans Affairs Canada
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*Une version française du présent
guide est aussi disponible.*

Fifty years ago, Canadians rallied behind a cause so great in magnitude it altered the course of our nation and our lives forever.

We must never forget the sacrifice of those who fought for freedom... and the selfless contribution of those who stayed behind.

Together Canadians overcame a great challenge and gave us a way of life we so often take for granted.

The *Canada Remembers* program encourages all Canadians, young and old, to pay tribute to those who gave so much.



Veterans Affairs
Canada

Anciens Combattants
Canada

Canada