Was the Korean War significant for French Canadians?

Les Charités Khaki, 1952,
Image: The Royal 22nd Regiment

Supporting Questions:

1. What were the most important events of the Korean War for Canada?
2. What roles did French Canadians play in the Korean War?
3. How were French Canadians affected by the Korean War?
4. How have French Canadians continued to be affected by the Korean War?

Was the Korean War significant for French Canadians?

Historical Thinking	Historical Significance – Events, people or developments have significance: • if they resulted in change • if they are revealing[1]
Staging the Compelling Question	Show students a photo of French Canadians taken during the Korean War. Invite them to observe and ask questions about what participation in the war might have meant to French Canadians.

Supporting Question 1	Supporting Question 2	Supporting Question 3	Supporting Question 4
What were the most important events of the Korean War for Canada?	What roles did French Canadians play in the Korean War?	How were French Canadians affected by the Korean War?	How have French Canadians continued to be affected by the Korean War?
Formative task	**Formative task**	**Formative task**	**Formative task**
Create a timeline of the most important events of the Korean War for Canada.	Complete a graphic organizer about the roles of French Canadians in the Korean War.	Make a list of the impacts of the Korean War on French Canadians.	Make a list of the long-term effects of the Korean War on French Canadians.
Featured Sources	**Featured Sources**	**Featured Sources**	**Featured Sources**
Source A: 10 Quick Facts on the Korean War (Veterans Affairs Canada) **Source B:** Excerpts from a blog post: *War of attrition, forgotten war: the "Van Doos" in Korea.* **Source C:** Documentary: *Record of Service: The Korean War* (Historica)	**Source A:** Les Charités Khaki **Source B:** Photo of machine gunners of the Royal 22nd Regiment **Source C:** Interviews with Korean War veterans **Source D:** News Article: *With the Canadians in Korea: Visit with a good Samaritan.*	**Source A:** Article by journalist René Lévesque, "*Le Petit Journal" brings joy to no-man's land* **Source B:** Excerpts of interviews with French Canadian veterans **Source C:** News article: *Our First War Widow*	**Source A:** Excerpts of interviews with French Canadian veterans **Source B:** The War Correspondent Who Became Premier **Source C**: Radio documentary excerpt, *This is René Lévesque* **Source D:** Blog post Korea: Recalling Canada's Forgotten War

[1] Seixas, Peter and Tom Morton, 2012, The Big Six Historical Thinking Concepts, Nelson Education

**Featured sources are suggested and links are provided.*

Summative Performance Task	**ARGUMENT:** Construct an argument (essay, poster, slide presentation) that answers the compelling question, drawing on evidence from a variety of sources
	EXTENSION: In class, share your arguments and compare different points of view on the significance of the Korean War for French Canadians.
Taking Informed Action	**UNDERSTAND:** Find out what some adults in your life think about the significance of the Korean War for French Canadians. **REFLECT:** How could we better recognize and commemorate the participation of French Canadians in the Korean War? What are some ways we could recognize them in our school or community? **ACT:** Select a way to recognize the participation of French Canadians in the Korean War and put it into action. Some action opportunities are: initiate an informed conversation with an adult in your life, invite a guest speaker, form a club, create a class position statement, write a letter to a government official or create an information campaign.

Overview

Inquiry Description

This inquiry leads students through an investigation of whether the Korean War was significant for French Canadians and if it had short and long-term effects on them. Students will take a position on the impact and importance of the war for French Canadians. Some French Canadians served in the armed forces, and others were affected by the Korean War in other ways. Students will work with the sources to determine whether participation in the Korean War should be considered a significant event for French Canadians. Prior to the inquiry, students should have a basic understanding of the context of the Cold War.

The inquiry highlights the historical thinking concept of historical significance and these related guideposts:

- Guidepost 1: Events, people, or developments have historical significance if they resulted in change. That is, they had deep consequences, for many people, over a long period of time.
- Guidepost 2: Events, people, or developments have historical significance if they are revealing. That is, they shed light on enduring or emerging issues in history or contemporary life.

This inquiry is expected to take three to five 60-minute classes, depending on the balance of individual/group work the teacher establishes. The inquiry time frame could expand if teachers think their students need additional instructional experiences (e.g., supporting questions, formative performance tasks, featured sources, writing). Teachers are encouraged to adapt the inquiry to meet the needs and interests of their students. This inquiry is a great way to have

students use historical thinking concepts to explore content in meaningful ways. It can also be easily differentiated to meet all learners' needs by pre-teaching vocabulary, reducing the number of sources, or having students work together in intentional small groups to support their needs.

Structure of the Inquiry

In addressing the compelling question "Was the Korean War significant for French Canadians?", students work through a series of supporting questions, formative performance tasks, and featured sources in order to construct an argument supported by evidence, while considering competing perspectives. The supporting questions help students build the knowledge they will need to take a position on the compelling question. To complete the tasks, students examine and analyze a variety of sources that help them discover the changes and consequences of the Korean War for many French Canadians over a long period of time. They must also decide if the persistent effects felt by certain French-Canadian veterans can be explained by their participation in the Korean War.

The featured sources include primary sources like photos, newspaper articles from that period, and interviews with French Canadian veterans of the Korean War. Secondary sources are also featured, like blog posts by historians, videos, a radio documentary and general web pages. These will help students build their understanding of the experience of French Canadians in the Korean War.

Staging the Compelling Question

In staging the compelling question "Was the Korean War significant for French Canadians?", teachers activate students' prior knowledge about the Cold War.

Share with students a photo taken during the Korean War and invite them to make observations and ask questions about the photo. The photo shows the future premier of Quebec, René Lévesque (then a journalist), interviewing Lieutenant-Colonel Jacques Dextraze of the Royal 22nd Regiment.

Staging the compelling question	
Featured Source	Photo of René Lévesque interviewing Lieutenant-Colonel Jacques Dextraze Image: Radio-Canada

Supporting Question 1

The first supporting question— What were the most important events of the Korean War for Canada? — helps students understand the context of Canada's participation in the Korean War. The formative task asks students to create a timeline of the most important events for Canada in the Korean War. They will need to support their choices of events and developments for Canada using the criteria for historical significance (see Appendix A).

Featured **Source A** is a web page produced by Veterans Affairs Canada called *10 Quick Facts on the Korean War*, which outlines some general information about the conflict and Canada's participation in it. Featured **Source B** is an excerpt from a blog post that details some of the key moments in the Korean War for the Royal 22nd Regiment, the only French Canadian regiment, often called the "Van Doos" in English. The excerpts were chosen to facilitate student comprehension and reading of the article. Featured **Source C** is a short documentary from Historica Canada that explains the causes of the Korean War and Canada's role in it.

Supporting Question 1	
Featured Source	**Source A:** 10 Quick Facts on… The Korean War Courtesy of Veterans Affairs Canada

10 Quick Facts on... The Korean War

1. The Korean War began on June 25, 1950, when the military forces of North Korea crossed the 38th parallel into South Korea. Sixteen members of the United Nations, including Canada, would contribute combat forces under United States command to defend South Korea.
2. Canadians saw action in the Battle of Kapyong on April 24 and 25, 1951. Despite fierce enemy attacks, they maintained their position. Ten Canadians were killed and 23 were wounded in the battle.
3. Hill 355, known as "Little Gibraltar," was the scene of bitter fighting in late October 1952. Under intense enemy bombardment and assault, the Canadian soldiers there held their ground.
4. Over the course of the war, the Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF) N°. 426 Squadron carried 13,000 personnel and 3 million kilograms of freight and mail between North America and Korea. Twenty-two RCAF pilots also served with US Air Force squadrons in Korea, including Flying Officer Omer Levesque, who became the first Commonwealth pilot to shoot down a MiG-15 enemy fighter in the war.
5. More than 5,000 Canadian women were recruited for military service during the Korean War, including 60 Nursing Sisters who served in Korea and Japan. When the ceasefire came into effect in 1953, the Nursing Sisters treated the released Canadian prisoners of war.
6. On October 2, 1952, HMCS Iroquois was exchanging fire with an enemy gun battery on shore when the ship took a direct hit. Three Canadian sailors died and ten were wounded in the explosion.
7. On November 21, 1950, 17 soldiers of the 2nd Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, died in a train crash in British Columbia while on their way to the war in Korea.
8. For its courageous stand at Kapyong, the 2nd Battalion of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry received the United States Presidential Unit Citation. Other awards for valour received by Canadians during the Korean War include: 9 Distinguished Service Orders, 33 Military Crosses, 5 Distinguished Flying Crosses, 8 Distinguished Conduct Medals and 53 Military Medals.
9. More than 26,000 Canadians served in the Korean War and approximately 7,000 continued to serve in the theatre from the Armistice to August 1957. In total, 516 Canadians died in what is the third deadliest conflict in Canadian history.
10. The active fighting in the Korean War ended on July 27, 1953, with the signing of the Armistice at Panmunjom.

Supporting Question 1	
Featured Source	**Source B:** Excerpt from the blog post *War of attrition, forgotten war: The "Van Doos" in Korea*, by Carl Pépin, Historian (translated from French).

Recruitment for the Royal 22nd Regiment began at full speed. For example, on August 12, 1950, 18 recruits reported to the regimental office and a month and a half later, on September 25, the strength, which was not to exceed 1,500 men, amounted to 1,600. The success of this recruitment campaign was not based solely on a re-engagement of WWII veterans, but was mainly due to the high unemployment rate.

Soldiers of the Royal 22nd Regiment leaving for Korea.

The Carnage on Hill 355

The 2nd Battalion saw and supported the regiment's most difficult battles in the Korean theatre of operations. Of these battles, the Battle of Hill 355 in November 1951 was arguably the bloodiest that the regiment ever saw. Between November 22 and 26, the battalion lost 16 men, 44 were wounded and three went missing. Half of these losses were those of D company. On the evening of November 25, after four days and four nights of continuous shell and rocket bombardment, Hill 355 was once again in American hands, thanks to the 2nd Battalion of the R22R, which despite a state of almost total exhaustion, was still defending its ground.

Despite the blood shed by Canadian soldiers, the Korean War will long remain a forgotten war among the people who will be indifferent to it, even to this day.

Fewer lives were lost than in previous world wars, but the results were grim. In Korea, 104 soldiers of the R22R were killed and 185 were wounded. Canada had sent about 25,000 troops; Canadian casualties included 516 dead and 1,042 wounded. The Korean War has often been called the "forgotten war," because for most Canadians their contribution was eclipsed by the two world wars.

Finally, it should be noted that Canada was one of the signatories of the 1953 armistice, which is still in effect, but did not maintain a garrison in South Korea after 1955.

Supporting Question 1	
Featured Source	**Source C:** Documentary – Record of Service: The Korean War Courtesy of Historica Canada

Summary: Short documentary that explains the causes of the Korean War in 1950 and the part Canada played. Canada took part in land battles, and provided air and sea support. The video explains the end and consequences of the conflict and why the Korean War is often called "the forgotten war." More than 1200 Canadians were wounded and 516 lost their lives between 1950 and 1957.

Supporting Question 2

The second supporting question — What roles did French Canadians play in the Korean War? — helps students to understand the different roles that French Canadians played in the Korean War.

The formative task invites students to complete a graphic organizer (see Appendix B) that allows them to summarize information from the featured sources and then make inferences about the roles of French Canadians in the Korean War.

Featured **Source A** is a photo and description of "Les Charités Khaki" taken from the Royal 22nd Regiment's web site. The charity was set up by soldiers of the battalion to distribute surplus rations and clothing to Koreans during the war. Featured **Source B** is a photo of machine gunners of the Royal 22nd Regiment in Korea from Library and Archives Canada. **Source C** is taken from the Canadian Encyclopedia's Memory Project and is an excerpt from an interview with a French-Canadian veteran, Aimé Mayer, who relates his experience serving with the 1st battalion of the Royal 22nd Regiment. **Source D** is a news article written by René Lévesque during the Korean War that gives more detail about the "Charités Khaki." The original source can be found at the national library and archives of Quebec (BAnQ).

Supporting Question 2	
Featured Source	**Source A:** Les « Charités Khaki » Royal 22e Régiment : Notre histoire, un patrimoine militaire francophone (La guerre de Corée) (Royal 22nd Regiment: Our history, a heritage of Francophone soldiers) [Korean War] Image courtesy of the Royal 22nd Regiment

The conflict in Korea led the Regiment to form the 2nd and 3rd battalions.

From 1951 to 1953, each of the battalions took part in the conflict, alternating every year. The Regiment left its mark on Koreans, in particular by creating the "Charités Khaki". Its members collected the battalion's surplus food supplies in order to distribute them to hospitals or orphanages in Korea.

This charitable organization was an initiative by WWII veteran Sergeant Major Maurice Juteau.

Supporting Question 2	
Featured Source:	**Source B:** Machine gunners of the Royal 22nd Regiment in Korea. Source: Library and Archives Canada/Department of National Defence fonds/PA-141868

Private Lionel Gallant, left, and Private Robert Choronguy, of the Van Doos clean their Bren guns while preparing for patrol. Korea, Dec. 1951.

Supporting Question 2	
Featured Source	**Source C:** Interview with Korean War veterans Jean Paul St. Aubin and Aimé Mayer Courtesy of the Korean War Legacy Foundation

Jean Paul St. Aubin (8:00- 10:30)

Jean Paul: But we trained in Québec and in Wainwright.

Interviewer: What was your specialty?

Jean Paul: I was a Pioneer.

Interviewer: What, what does that mean?

Jean Paul: Uh, Pioneer, it's a hard job. It's something they change in years. We do, uh, work to repair maybe roads during the war on a, in the front line. But mostly, it's for mines, booby traps, and stuff like that.

Interviewer: Oh. To get rid of those mines and

Jean Paul: Well, get rid of them and lay them. We, we laid minefields and so on in Korea.

Interviewer: That's a very dangerous job.

Jean Paul: Well, it had to be done.

MALE VOICE: I want to ask a question. JP, what battalion were you in?

Jean Paul: I was with the, uh, I was

MALE VOICE: Third battalion?

Jean Paul: Well, Third Battalion in Wainwright. Then I was, uh, with the Second Battalion in Korea.

MALE VOICE: Uh, Second

Jean Paul: For six months.

MALE VOICE: Oh yeah.

Jean Paul: Then I did six months with the First Battalion.

MALE VOICE: Oh, okay. That's important because that's special. But that's Special Brigade

Jean Paul: Yeah. Oh yes, yes.

MALE VOICE: [INAUDIBLE] soldiers, so. So JP was one of the first Canadians over there then.

Interviewer: So did you get any special training to do so, to, to demining and so on?

Jean Paul: Oh yes, yes, yes.

Interviewer: Tell me about those, special training you received from Canada

Jean Paul: Yeah.

Interviewer: Before you left for Korea.

Jean Paul: Yes. Uh, that was done up in Wainwright at, at a place where they called the park line with the engineers. They're the ones that train us, the engineers, how to lay the minefields and take care of booby traps that were in there and, uh, they, they dig holes, you know, repair roads, do culverts and stuff like that.

Jean Paul: That was very good. That was uh, about a month training.

Interviewer: How many were of you in the, in your battalion, those, the Pioneers?

Jean Paul: Well, we're, we were a platoon.

Interviewer: Platoon.

Jean Paul: A platoon, a, a, a, well, we were never 30 or 32 men.

Interviewer: Um hm.

Jean Paul: But if we were 25, 26, we were lucky to be that most.

Interviewer: Did you know that you were going to go to Korea when you received that basic special training?

Jean Paul: Yes cause I, they asked me if I volunteered, and I volunteered to go.

Aimé Mayer

Courtesy of Historica Canada

My name is Aimé Mayer. I was born on April 25, 1930 in the great city of Montréal. You know, when we're young, we're reckless. And no, there didn't seem to be any fear, there didn't seem to be any concerns; the guys were chatting, everything seemed normal. We were going to take up our position, we were going to do a job, and that was it. So no, in my opinion, from what I can remember, I didn't see anyone who was fearful. Maybe sometimes we felt butterflies in our stomach, but we internalized it.

We arrived per group, per section (with the 1st Battalion of the Royal 22e Regiment). We replaced one section at a time. When we took a position, a section would already be there while we were getting set up. Then we would get a "briefing", and they would tell us what was going on, what our line of fire was, etc. [...] where the toilets are, [...] meal times and how the front line works. [...] And then, once all of that is done, we would understand the exact value of a position and the dangerousness of the position. Then, the others would leave and we would assume their position.

I did various things in Korea.[...] After that, I held the title of sniper and patrol officer. And the sniper and patrol officer group, which we called *scout & sniper* or the reconnaissance group, we were stationed close to the battalion commander, at headquarters where the commander was. We were close to him, and we acted as a sort of bodyguard for him. However, we were also asked to do night patrols and to even act as a guide for other patrols from other sections and other companies. We acted as their guide when they went to the territory called no-man's land at night.

[...] They asked me if I wanted to go to work in the intelligence section. Someone must have known that I did a bit of typing or something. I said sure, I would go. [...] It was still near the headquarters, in the same sector. I took care of typing the "War Diary"; the diary that recorded what was happening in Korea. The officer in charge took note of things. And sometimes I went to certain positions to take notes [...] And so I typed up the diary and it was sent to the brigade (the headquarters of the 25th Canadian Infantry Brigade) to be sent to Ottawa to record history eventually. So, I did that for a certain period of time.

After that, I was a section commander in a trench, in a platoon. And finally, in the final days, last of all, they sent me to the brigade and they gave me a Jeep. I drove a Jeep until I came back to Canada. [...] On September 6, 1952, two of my men, who had just arrived from somewhere else, they were sent as reinforcements. They had just arrived as reinforcements in my section and they were both killed at the same time by a direct antitank shell hit from the enemy [...] They had just got there and they were killed at the same time, the same evening. I will never forget that. Their names are engraved on a monument at the Place George V in Québec City [...]. Their names are engraved there along with many others.

There are things like that that I remember quite well. After that, naturally there were intensive bombings. In August and September (1952), there were intensive bombings by the enemy. They were showering us with bombs. [...] There was a guy I knew well, his name was Donat Chatigny (from Roxton Falls, Quebec) who was killed abruptly on September 6 during the same bombings, during the same night, but who had come from

another platoon. And I saw others. [...] Since I was the section commander, I was in charge. They sent me [...] to the medical centre, the "RAP" (Regimental Aid Post) we called it, after they had gone there.

They had prepared them and put them on a "half-track" vehicle. We put them in there in order to take them to the Rear Brigade [...] who took care of transferring them to Pusan and burying them in Pusan (at the United Nations' military cemetery). And once I did that, with a guy named Lavoie who was the driver of the half-track, we came back and we were shot at in an area that was like a horseshoe. [...] We were shot at, they fired at us a lot. We didn't understand why. How did they figure out that we would be going through that area? We assume that there was possibly a contact higher up on the hill who told them our position. That happened in Korea; people, South Koreans, made contact with North Koreans by all means of communication. Finally, we stopped the half-track and we laid down flat on the ground, and they bombarded the entire tower and when it was over, we got back into the truck and we hurried to get out of there, to return to the battalion. That was a spot that really stuck with me.

[...] Companies (Canadian Infantry) were invaded by the enemy, like the time with the 2nd Special Forces Battalion (the 2nd Battalion of the Royal 22e Regiment who served with the Special Canadian Brigade in Korea from 1951-1952) by major (Réal) Liboiron and his company ("D" company), when the enemy did a "rundown" [assault]. They went through and then they left, injured, dead and all.

Supporting Question 2	
Featured Source	**Source D:** News article –With the Canadians in Korea: A visit with a good Samaritan, by war correspondent, René Lévesque, Le Petit Journal, September 30 1951. Source available at BAnQ and also at the Fondation René-Lévesque.

LE PETIT JOURNAL, 30 SEPTEMBRE 1951

Avec les Canadiens en Corée

Visite à un bon Samaritain

Le journaliste et commentateur radiophonique René Lévesque a accepté de servir de correspondant spécial du PETIT JOURNAL en Corée. Voici quelques-unes de ses impressions après un séjour avec nos soldats servant là-bas.

Un type que je n'oublierai jamais, c'est le sergent Maurice Juteau... Ou plutôt, pardon — ce n'est pas du tout la même chose — le sergent-major.

Drôle de pistolet que ce Montréalais de trente ans que ses camarades du "22" surnomment affectueusement "Pipeau" et que des centaines de réfugiés coréens considèrent comme leur Providence.

Froidement, comme il faisait naguère sa journée de travail à la météo de Dorval ou aux bureaux de l'assurance-chômage, il occupe l'un des postes les plus périlleux du bataillon.

La première fois que je l'ai rencontré, c'était à sept milles en avant des lignes alliées. Depuis vingt minutes, j'avais quitté le gros de l'unité, qui faisait du surplace, les pieds dans la boue, en attendant l'ordre d'avancer. Entre deux rizières inondées, je marchais sur les traces (du moins, c'est ce que je croyais dans ma candeur naïve) des "pionniers", c'est-à-dire des porteurs de pelles et des creuseurs de tranchées. Mais le sentier devenait sans cesse plus étroit. La montagne d'en

Assis sur une des caisses pleines de vivres qu'il ira porter à l'hôpital des réfugiés, le sergent-major "Pipeau" consulte les dossiers de sa St-Vincent-de-Paul en kaki.

Full text follows:

One fellow that I'll never forget is Sergeant Maurice Juteau… or, sorry, not at all the same thing, the Sergeant-Major.

A funny guy, this 30-year-old Montrealer that his comrades in the "Van Doos" affectionately nicknamed "Pipeau" and that hundreds of Korean refugees consider as their guardian angel.

Cool as a cucumber, like he was just doing a day's work in the weather station at Dorval or at the unemployment office, he has one of the most dangerous jobs in the battalion.

The first time that I met him, he was 7 miles beyond allied lines. It had been 20 minutes since I had left the bulk of the unit, which was at a standstill, stuck in the mud, waiting for the order to advance. Between two flooded rice paddies, I walked in the footsteps (at least that's what I believed in my naïveté) of the "pioneers", that's what they called the ditch-diggers. But the path became narrower and narrower. The mountain in front of us, high and ominous. And the silence, the profound silence. No pioneers here. Feeling more and more uneasy, I was about to turn around, when all of a sudden, I saw an odd figure.

A man alone, terribly alone, in hostile territory, in the pouring rain and at the entrance of a narrow, winding pass at the end of which, God only knew what we would find. Perfectly still, lost in his poncho, green like the inside of a tent, I could only see two bright eyes, a sardonic smile and, between the two, a superb moustache, like that of a Sicilian bandit. And the shining barrel of his rifle, pointing through the folds of his raincoat. At his feet, tongue lolling, a police dog was lounging happily in a puddle.

"Do you plan on going any further at that pace?" he asked in a sarcastic tone.

I quickly and shamefully replied: "I'm looking for the pioneers. You haven't seen them, by any chance ?"

He gazed at me with pity. Then addressed the dog: "Say, Pancho, have you seen any pioneers while we were searching for the Chinese?"

Man and dog exchanged a long look. I had the distinct impression that the dog was messing with me too! "No pioneers here. No Chinese either, thankfully. There are always a few, but they hide in their holes and wait for night."

"So what are you doing here?"

"We, he said calmly, are the scouts and snipers. We go ahead. We root out the Chinese. You can't see them, but my boys are here on every side, searching the entire area."

Pipeau's Distractions

For two, three, four days, however long the patrols last, Maurice Juteau does this dangerous job. And when he comes back, while the others are drinking to forget Korea, or are collapsed and sleeping like logs, he, in his measured way, walks through the camp. He is working on his "Charités Khaki". In each company, my word!, he gives… talks to explain the why and how of this aid organization that he founded! He's a man of order and logic, Sergeant-Major Pipeau. He's not overcome by the Chinese ambushes or the indescribable misery of the Korean people. He looks at it straight on and says "no matter" there is something we can do to relieve the

suffering. He remembers exactly what day and hour the idea came to him. In his journal - an old schoolbook with a black cover - he records it. I read these few lines. The sergeant major isn't a learned man. There are mistakes. I copied them as is, without, I assure you, any desire to smile.

"May 29, 1951 - Rain. We're in line."

These three brief notes at the top of the page, and here is the rest:

"A few seconds ago, I was watching a young Korean girl of 7 or 8 years old. It was raining, she was barefoot, with a long dress that went down to almost her ankles and nothing on her head. Her jet-black hair was smoothed by the rain. She was looking for something to eat and smiled timidly while walking among the soldiers and the trucks... Watching her, I was gripped by a violent remorse. I had just finished two chocolate bars. Without thinking, I was hungry and I ate. Then, I was miserable. I should have invited her to sit with me in the truck, to warm her with the 3 or 4 blankets that I had… What strikes me most is my own selfishness…"

And, finding himself selfish, Maurice Juteau decided to reform! Since that day, as he says with a smile, he spends his time "hassling" everyone else. He gets them to donate all of their surplus rations, all the chocolate and cakes that the boys don't eat, and every piece of clothing that they don't need. As soon as he's got enough to fill a truck, he gets into the driver's seat and leaves for the civilian hospital at Uijongbu. It's a pitiful tent city, a few miles north of Seoul, where they receive refugees. They arrive by the thousands: gaunt children who have lost their parents; old men with gangrenous sores; women about to give birth, looking for their husbands. A few Korean doctors and a group of volunteers, lost in this sea of misery, try to multiply their meagre supplies of rations and medicine.

"When I brought them my first truckload,'' says the sergeant-major, "the doctor who greeted me had tears in his eyes. It was the first time that someone in the army took care of them. And me, for the first time, I was happy to be in Korea."

Supporting Question 3

The third supporting question — How were French Canadians affected by the Korean War? — helps students to discover the immediate impacts of the Korean War on many French Canadians, and its significance for them.

The formative task asks students to describe the impacts felt by French Canadians during the war. Students may use the graphic organizer (Appendix C) to complete this task and can list details from the sources that help us to understand the impact of the Korean War on French Canadians.

Featured **Source A** is an excerpt from an article by René Lévesque, war correspondent, that appeared in Le Petit Journal on September 16, 1951. He shares how French Canadians were homesick and how they were happy to have news whenever they could get their hands on a French-language newspaper from Quebec. The original newspaper can be found in the national archives of Quebec (BAnQ). Featured **Source B** is a collection of excerpts from interviews with four French Canadian veterans of the Korean War from The Memory Project collection by Historica. Featured **Source C** is an article published in May 1951 "Our First War Widow." The original text can also be found at BAnQ.

Supporting Question 3

Featured Source	**Source A:** Excerpt from the news article "With the Canadians in Korea: 'Le Petit Journal' brings joy to no-man's land." September 16, 1951 Available at BAnQ and at the Fondation René-Lévesque.

62 LE PETIT JOURNAL, 16 SEPTEMBRE 1951

Avec les Canadiens en Corée

"Le Petit Journal" met de la joie dans le no-man's land

(Le journaliste et commentateur radiophonique René Lévesque a accepté de servir de correspondant spécial du PETIT JOURNAL en Corée. Voici ses impressions recueillies auprès de nos volontaires qui souffrent de l'ennui.)

Le soldat Gérard Bhérer, de Rimouski, à la porte d'une des tentes du "22", étale fièrement un vieil exemplaire du "Petit Journal". Au fond, quelques voitures blindées du bataillon. Au delà, le no-man's-land

"C'était un numéro de fin juillet. Un numéro lamentable, tout froissé, déchiré, taché de boue. Je l'ai découvert chez les gars du '22', dans une tente dressée à l'entrée du no-man's-land, à quatre ou cinq milles des lignes communistes.

Ils étaient là, une demi-douzaine de soldats de la compagnie A, qui traitaient ces pauvres feuilles fragiles avec d'infinies précautions. Ils se les passaient de main en main; après avoir contemplé avec attendrissement jusqu'à la moindre photo, après avoir déchiffré sans en perdre un mot chacune de ces colonnes où les nouvelles, pourtant, étaient déjà vieilles de plusieurs semaines.

Pas un mot. Silence recueilli, religieux. Seul, le froissement des pages qu'on replie, comme celui des missels à l'église.

Je vous jure que je n'exagère rien. Cet exemplaire du *Petit Journal*, — la première feuille de chez nous que j'aie vue en Corée, — cet exemplaire souillé, que vous autres à Montréal vous aviez lu et oublié depuis longtemps, était ici quelque chose de sacré. Je ne vous dirai pas qu'il valait son pesant d'or: l'argent n'a guère d'importance dans ce pays désolé où il n'y seule langue de travail est l'anglais. Et par-dessus le marché, quand les gars cherchent de la lecture, tout ce qu'ils trouvent ordinairement, c'est des vieux 'comics' américains ou bien des 'pocket books' abandonnés! Il ne faudra pas se surprendre si l'on trouve parmi nous, quand on reviendra, des bons Canayens qui cassent leur français!"

Zone de repos

Et Roger Halley me parle du plus mortel des ennemis qu'on rencontre en Corée: l'ennui.

Inutile de me faire un dessin. Je n'ai qu'à ouvrir les yeux, qu'à partager un peu avec les hommes leur misérable existence coréenne. Au lendemain d'une épuisante patrouille, le "22" est installé en ce moment dans une zone de repos — en langage militaire, ça s'appelle Rest Area. En Europe, durant l'autre guerre, c'aurait été à quelques milles derrière les lignes une ville ou un village relativement intact, avec quelques cafés, etc.

Mais ici... La zone de repos, c'est un vaste champ détrempé. A l'arrière-plan, les éternelles montagnes nues, d'où l'on arrive et où il faudra retourner dans quelques jours. A perte de vue, pas une maison, sauf quelques bicoques coréennes, avec leurs toits de chaume, leurs murs croulants, leur crasse, inhabitables. Il pleut, et les étroits chemins se transforment en bourbiers, des ruisseaux vaseux se promènent à travers le camp, l'eau pénètre dans les tentes, pourrit les couvertures et les vêtements. On mange mouillé, on dort mouillé. Tout le monde tousse. La pluie cesse, le terrible soleil de Corée plombe pendant quelques heures, et déjà, la poussière épaisse, irrespirable, s'élève de nouveau en gros nuages bruns. Tout le monde tousse de plus belle. Pas un civil abordable: c'est un pays de misère atroce, un pays hostile aussi, où la robe blanche du paysan peut toujours camoufler un soldat ennemi.

Zone de repos... Et les gars vous disent en grognant, entre deux quintes de toux:

"Repos, my eye! C'est plus fatigant que l'action. J'aime mieux me battre, moi. Au moins, quand on se bat, on n'a pas le temps de s'embêter!"

René Lévesque

With Canadians in Korea. "Le Petit Journal" Brings Joy in the No-Man's Land. (excerpt)

It was a late July issue. A dismal-looking paper, all crumpled, torn, stained with mud. I found it among the boys of the "22nd", in a tent pitched at the entrance to the no-man's land, four or five miles from the Communist lines.

There they were, half a dozen soldiers from A Company, who treated those poor, fragile pages with infinite care. They passed them from hand to hand; after having tenderly contemplated even the smallest photo, after having deciphered each column where the news was already several weeks old, without losing a word.

Not a word. Collective silence, religious almost. Only the crumpling of folded pages, like those of church missals.

I swear I'm not exaggerating. This copy of the Petit Journal, - the first paper from home that I saw in Korea, - this soiled copy, which you in Montréal have read and forgotten long ago, was something sacred here. I won't

tell you it was worth its weight in gold; money doesn't matter much in this desolate country where there are no accessible cities, no shops, no entertainment of any kind. For a moment, our newspaper from home filled that void. Its titles, photos, and pages of advertisements reminded them of the Promised Land, the merry din of distant Montréal.

"I showed that to one of our gooks," a sergeant from the Côte-Nord told me, brandishing his bit of newspaper (Gook is the name - sometimes hateful, sometimes affectionate, it all depends on the tone - that white soldiers give to the Koreans)… I tried to explain to him in jargon what Montréal was like: well-dressed women, theatres, restaurants, the Forum, the Royals stadium… He couldn't believe that such a life was possible, in today's world! Me too, by the way, there are times that I no longer believe it! "

Beware - French Survival!

"There are times, we, the French Canadians of the special brigade, we feel a little bit like orphans", declared to me a little later a Montrealer, Lieutenant Roger Halley, whose family lives on Boulevard St-Joseph.

Lieutenant Halley, at 34, is an old man. He served in the reserves from 1932 to 41, then in the "active" army, from 41 to 44. On August 17, 1950, he was the first officer in Montréal to enlist in the special brigade. Arriving in Korea at the beginning of May with his comrades from the "22nd", he was promoted to "officier du bien-être" (this barbaric title is the literal translation of the expression Welfare Officer) - in other words, until recently, he was responsible for the comfort and morale of the men. He spoke to me frankly, bluntly, about this impossible task.

"You can't do something with nothing. Take for example the problem of reading. The English speakers from other units can help themselves to the reading material of the Americans: they have magazines, military newspapers, like the Stars and Stripes. We have nothing. Here and there, in the mail (which takes weeks to arrive), we find an old newspaper from Québec or Montréal. We jump on it, we fight over it. But there is no organized service, nothing regular. Obviously, those at home cannot know what it means for us, news from our country, news in French! Here, everything is in English: orders are given in English, communications are in English, around us, in this international UN army of which we are part, the only working language is English. And on top of that, when guys are looking to read, all they usually find are old American "comics" or abandoned "pocket books"! So it should come as no surprise if some us, some good Canayans, speak broken French when we come back! "

Supporting Question 3	
Featured Source	**Source B:** Excerpts from interviews with French Canadian veterans

Jean Paul St. Aubin

Courtesy of the Korean War Legacy Foundation (19:30 to 24:00)

Interviewer: What was the most difficult thing during your service there?

Jean Paul: Well, it was a patrol that we made. That was on June 23 to the 24 which it's around Saint Jean-Baptiste Day.

Interviewer: That's 1952, right?

Jean Paul: Nineteen fifty-two, yes.

Jean Paul: Um, we were 40 of us that we left. We went on the patrol and then, uh, Lieutenant Herman was the Patrol Commander. We were, when we reached our position to take over a small hill that we were supposed to capture, we were divided in two. It was 20 that would be going up, and 20 left in reserve. I was left in reserve. But, uh, they didn't get too far. They, the, uh, the, the grenade that started coming in and so on and, uh, I remember that, uh, we lost, two men were killed. One was taken prisoner, and neither of them were, eight others were wounded, and they were all from grenades and a few rifles, uh.

Interviewer: But that means they were so close to the enemy.

Jean Paul: Oh yes. Yeah, oh yeah. Matter of fact, one of them was taken prisoner. So he had to be closer. But he had been wounded. Some of the guys tried to go back to get him, but they couldn't get close enough. And, uh, that was the first time when the, Canadian, they had borrowed the, uh, shell-proof vest from the U.S. Army, from the Marines, and we tried those. They weighed about 35 pounds.

Interviewer: Wow.

Jean Paul: But, uh, we noticed that everybody that was wounded, it was either in the legs or in the head. We, we had, uh, Bill Fong which was a Chinaman from Montréal. That was one of the scouts with us, and he died in front of me. He was wounded.

Interviewer: In front of you.

Jean Paul: Yeah. He was wounded in the head from a grenade and, uh, when they brought him in the stretcher, he was still alive, but he didn't last long. So going back we have to carry two dead men and plus some of them, some of the walking, uh, wounded could walk. But most of them were all stretchers. So we had to carry them. So out of the 40, there was eight, there were 10, uh, 11 missing. So that left only about 20 something for us to carry, and usually it'd take almost two men to carry one. And we found out after that when we got back at the, uh, that there was a company of Chinamen who were coming behind us. And the auxiliary stopped them.

Interviewer: What were you thinking when you saw your, your soldier just die in front of you?

Jean Paul: I'll tell you, true. You don't think, you don't think that means you just, you just wonder what happened.

How come it went so bad, cause that was the patrol that went really bad. And not because it wasn't well organized. It was well organized. But they were waiting for us. So that's one day. And another job which we

did to, uh, with, with the Pioneers, like I said, uh, we used to go, we always carried barbed wire around our, our waist, the four feet. That's when we went around to take the, uh, the field, minefield.

Interviewer: Uh hm, minefield, yeah.

Jean Paul: Yeah. And they were cut, and we used that, too… to straighten them up. And we went for, like I said, we went to small patrols, taking all the guys, other guys went upon a bigger patrol. But most of the time, we sat. I mean, I lost a few friends there, guys that I've known in basic training, and one from my platoon was killed about two days before I left to come back to Canada.

Roger Barrette, Navy, Cornwall, Ontario

Courtesy of Historica Canada

We looked after boilers and the engines. They were turbine engines. It was in the bottom of the ship. We had duties in the boilers, in the boiler rooms, and then in the room where the engines were. You had to learn how to do the "readings," and then all of that to make sure everything was okay. In the boiler rooms, we had remote controls. So, when they wanted more speed, they asked us to accelerate. There were "readings" on the board like "Full Ahead."

In the boilers, you have oil jets that go into the boilers and then heat them. Now that's fire. So they needed fans. It needed a lot of pressure to force air through the "funnel". So we had to keep pressure in there all the time. We had a lot of air going in there. Outside air. It went pretty well, provided it wasn't too cold or too hot outside. When we went through the Suez Canal, coming back from Korea, at that point, you could only go down to the boilers and the engines for 20 minutes because it was too hot. You had to take salt pills because you lost a lot of salt in that heat.

In winter, from what I can remember, we were at sea all the time. Then, in winter, it's pretty much like our winter (in Canada). It's pretty cold. Then there was ice on the water, maybe a foot of ice. There were no icebergs or anything. So it was pretty much like our winters.

When you're on patrol, the worst enemy, I think, is monotony. Monotony and fear, at the same time. Because north of Korea there was a Russian submarine base in Vladivostok, Russia. They weren't supposed to go south of the 38th parallel, and we weren't supposed to go north of the 38th. Then, for about three weeks, we were on patrol, along the 38th. Then we knew there were enemy submarines in the area.

I believe we were mostly on the east coast, but at one point we were told to go to the West Coast. We went there and then there were big American ships. I think they were "battleships" or "cruisers". The HMCS Haida is a pretty fast ship. I think we could do 32 or 33 knots, which is about 40 miles an hour (64 km/h). So we would go near the coast and then draw enemy fire. Then we got out as fast as we could because our guns only had a range of about 10 or 12 miles. But the "cruisers" and the "battleships" had a 20-or 30-mile range. So when they saw a flare, they would attack that area, because that was where the North Koreans were shooting. Then, I tell you, we took off from there! The shells passed over us on their way to Korea.

But I'll tell you about an experience I had, which is personal. It's something that happened after the Korean War. At one point, what I regretted a little bit is that we in the engine rooms didn't know what we were doing. We didn't get to see the results of our efforts. One day, years later, in Cornwall, Ontario, I met an American, Bob Turner, who was in charge of the (athletic?) games in Cornwall, and all that, and he was black. One day, he starts telling me he was in Korea. Then I say, "Yeah, me too." Then he says he's in the army. Then he said, in English, "What ship were you on?". I said the Haida, and then he said, "You guys saved my life."

What had happened was that there were refugees from the north, who were really North Koreans, who attacked the Americans. Then we, the rest of us, were in the area, and then they ordered fire support. When you learn that from an individual and then he says, "You saved our lives!" I realized that we made a contribution to something.

Joseph Léonce Gallant, Army, Bouctouche, NB

Courtesy of Historica Canada

My name is Joseph Léonce Gallant and I was born on November 10, 1930 in Bouctouche, New Brunswick. The commander and the deputy commander, the company commanders were all veterans with individuals who had seen combat. While the others, mainly the platoon commanders, were individuals who didn't have any experience from (19)39-(19)45. Some of them did, but they were mostly individuals who had enlisted or who were called in 1944 (during the overseas service draft call which was applied in Canada as of November). However, the officers, the company commanders and the commanders of the supporting arms, such as Forbes (Charles Forbes, a veteran of the Second World War with the Régiment de Maisonneuve), those guys had seen action in (19)39-(19)45.

The majority of the platoon commanders were individuals. They were young men with no experience from (19)39-(19)45. As I said, some of them had experience, like my platoon commander, a guy named Labrecque, he had enlisted in (19)44, (19)43-(19)44. He had a couple of medals, notably the Volunteer Medal (the Canadian Volunteer Service Medal) and the War Medal 1939-1945. He really impressed me, because he was a natural leader. He was a commander, and he commanded. Of course, he was rigid, but he had to be because there were a lot of individuals… Because naturally still… You have to realize one thing, during those days, we in the infantry didn't have anything else to do but to shoot door handles and do drills and we didn't have any equipment per se. And in the (19)50s, if I compare today to those days, it's completely different. In the section that I commanded in Korea, section 2 of platoon 2 from the A Company, for a weapon I had a Bren (lightweight British machine rifle), a Sten (British sub-machine-gun), and the rest had .303s (Lee-Enfield No. 4 Mk. 1 .303 calibre British rifle).

Today, they have LAV3s (light-armoured vehicle III, the main infantry vehicle currently used by the Canadian Army), you know, and they have computers, and a whole bunch of things. But once the same… And at that time, in (19)53 in Germany (with the occupying force of the Canadian Army), I was platoon sergeant, but we didn't have anything else for them do as military exercises but drills and route marches to keep them occupied in their quarters. Without that, we would have lost them. We had to be tough, or else we would have lost them.

Another aspect as well is that we were trained based on the war experience in Europe and then we went to the hills of Asia. It was completely different. Those who were commanding us, the experience that they had, was from the war of (19)39-(19)45. The war of (19)39-(19)45 was not the same thing as Korea. And the only experience that they had is what they had learned in England during three, four years before the landing in Europe or in Italy. And it wasn't the same thing.

During the month of July (1951), I was in the A Company. We were attacked. We lost an officer, Carrier (Lieutenant J. L. R. Carrier, who died on July 20, 1951). We lost Ben Poirier (Corporal J. H. B. Poirier, who died on July 20, 1951) who was caught with an outpost. Naturally, there's that. And there was also the month of November; it was November 20 during the morning (the battle for hill 355). That was the biggest experience we had from the point of view of contact with the enemy. I was still deputy commander of a section and I was the last hole from the A Company, between the D Company and the A Company. The D Company was on the hill between the (hill) 277 and the (hill) 355. There was a trail that went down the hill. And once you arrived at

the bottom of the trail, there was a little road that went towards the back. And I was in the first hole there, which means that all of the traffic went by in front of us.

The first thing was the sound of the bugle. They did that, started an attack or whatever, with a bugle call. I remember in 1985 in a drill in Wainwright (Alberta). In Wainwright (…) we went with the army commander. At the time, I was chief warrant officer of the Land Force Command. One morning, we went to see an attack conducted by the PPCLI (Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, an infantry regiment of the Regular Canadian Army). They also used a bugle. They sounded the bugle and then holy! It made me freeze. The commander said to me: "What's wrong?" I replied: "Christ! That brings back memories." No, actually, there was a lot of shelling, a lot of deaths, it was disquieting.

Actually us, we didn't have any. Well, I can't remember. Maybe we had a couple. I think that the platoon 1 or 2, not 2, but 1 or 3. A couple of men died due to the shelling. But none of the Chinese attacked us. Because, naturally, everything took place on top of the hill between the 277 and the 355. On the left side, there was lieutenant (Raymond) MacDuff. MacDuff, yes, and Côté (Lieutenant Mario Côté) was in the middle, and it's them who received a beating. And I, us, we saw all of the traffic coming by, the deaths and all of that. Controlling all of that… because it was me who was the last hole. But we didn't have any deaths as such in my section or in my platoon.

I think that we were trained for that. The first thing is that we were young. The second thing, there is also the aspect that we can't show our friends, you know. We were well trained for that, there were no issues. Once we had responsibilities, as section commander… I was a section commander, and at one point I acted as platoon sergeant. The platoon sergeant had been injured. I was even the platoon commander. Well, once we had responsibilities, we thought differently because you had to command. However, afterwards, when it's over, it's maybe then when we're all alone or that we're resting, but definitely the fact that we had responsibilities, I think it helped us to get through certain things. Personally, it changed me a lot, simply because I was… They don't understand that in my family, how I could have changed. I changed as well. I was shy. However, I changed quickly. I quickly became strict as a deputy officer during my entire career. And I had a reason for doing it.

Lucien Dion, Army, Quebec

Courtesy of Historica Canada

When we landed in Pusan (South Korea), they gathered all the men and we went up a little bit (towards the front). Then we set up tents and we were there for almost a week. After that, Colonel Dextraze (commander of the 2nd Battalion of the Royal 22nd Regiment) told us that we were going up to the front. The vehicles were lined up in a single file, followed by the Bren Carrier (Universal Carrier, an infantry-tracked vehicle). We were going to the front. My first days at the front, well, let's say that in reality, they peppered us (bombed us). They were sending us mortar, cannon, I don't know what was at the end of it, but we were looking for a hole.

Hill 355, well there I was on the left flank of the 355, on the edge of a rock. I had built a dugout. After that, just on the land point, there was the "Bren Carrier" with a Browning machine gun, then with a Vickers machine gun, then after a flame thrower. That's what we had.

The Chinese, either attacked in the full moonlight or they attacked in the pouring rain. You had to post watchers. You didn't hear them coming. The mountain that stuck with me a fair bit was the 355. On 355, we took a beating. It stays with you in your memory and it's hard to forget.

The Chinese, they had a tactic. When they made a big attack with the bugle call, one day, they would attack the left flank, the next day they attacked the centre, and other times it was the right flank. But us, when we took the 355, the Americans had released the position and then it was there that Rockingham (Brigadier General John M. Rockingham, the commander of the 25th Canadian Infantry Brigade in Korea) said, "The Vandoos in the front."

That's where we left and we held it for almost 50 days. The guys took things one day at a time. You can't blame anyone for that. Then, we were well equipped and we had a good commander. We had Rockingham, he was a career military man too. When he gave an order, "The Vandoos in the front," we up and went.

I was involved in six or seven patrols. They brought together all the captains, lieutenants, and sergeants. That's when we knew we were going on a patrol. When we left on patrol, we left all our equipment behind, guarded by others. We arrived on the "fighting patrol" one night. We arrived in a small "gully" and then we saw about thirty Chinese go by in front of us. We did not fire because we had been ordered not to shoot. It was just reconnaissance. We could see them clearly, there was a full moon, I remember it like it was yesterday. We could have been shot, but we were lucky, we came back safe and sound. We had a good commander, and a good sergeant ahead. We had Sergeant Rivest and then Sergeant Belair.

I saw Colonel Dextraze on Hill 355 at the mortars. He was visiting the mortar platoon. That platoon was red (bloodied?) I tell you. I saw Dextraze with my own eyes give them a pat on the back, can you imagine? Giving those guys a pat on the back to keep up their morale.

Because there are some things that we don't want to see. When we say that we are in the trenches and that there are bombs, mortars coming from the other side. Then you pick up your friend, a man of about 240 pounds, Jean-Marie Poirier. We picked him up and there was only about ten pounds of him left. He got caught with a direct (shot). Those are the things that stick with you. When you pick up his flesh, and the flesh is white because it's emptied… That is why, I tip my hat to Colonel Dextraze. And then when he passed away (in 1993) and they held a funeral for him in Ottawa, I was there.

Supporting Question 3	
Featured Source	**Source C:** Article "Our First War Widow" published in Le Petit Journal, May 20 1951, page 35 Available at BAnQ

LE PETIT JOURNAL, 20 MAI 1951

Notre première veuve de guerre

L'Armée a annoncé, vendredi, la mort du sergent Joseph-Albert Huot, de Montréal, tué en Corée. Ce serait apparemment le premier Canadien français à tomber victime de la guerre coréenne. La photo ci-haut a été prise lors du mariage Huot, il y a dix ans.

Elle s'y attendait

Grande résignation de la première veuve de guerre

(Wedding photo of the couple, with Joseph-Albert in uniform)

Caption: The army announced Friday the death of Sergeant Joseph-Albert Huot of Montréal, killed in Korea. He was apparently the first French Canadian to fall victim to the Korean War. This photo was taken on his wedding day, ten years ago.

She expected it: First war widow resigned to her fate

It was with great resignation that the widow of the first French Canadian soldier to die in Korea learned of the terrible news. "My husband was a soldier at heart," she said. "He served in the last war and he was one of the first to sign up for the Canadian special brigade in Korea. He was a brave soldier and I expected his end would be tragic."

That's what Mrs. Huot (née Lafontaine Réjeanne) young widow of 33-year-old Sergeant Josesph-Wilfrid-Albert Huot, 4436 rue Drolet, Montréal, declared to the Petit Journal reporter. On Friday, the Canadian Army added Sergeant Huot to the list of losses in Korea. He was the 34th Canadian soldier to fall in battle on the Korean front. He is also the first French Canadian soldier and the second Montrealer to suffer this tragic fate.

By telegram received last Tuesday from Canadian Army headquarters, Mrs. Huot learned that her husband had been killed the night before in Korea "in a road accident." "I don't have any other details," she said. "I have to wait 2 or 3 weeks to have more details. But I learned from the army that my husband has already been interred in the United Nations cemetery in Korea, and that it is impossible to get his mortal remains to bury him in Montréal."

(...) "When he learned that Canada was recruiting a special brigade for Korea, it was stronger than him: he signed up again. He joined the Royal 22nd Regiment and went to Korea about two weeks ago. I expected he would go, since he was a true soldier. I also expected his tragic end, since a soldier's life is full of danger. That's why I had already resigned myself in a Christian manner." (...)

And the widow of our brave countryman who died in Korea, added: "I also have to tell you that when my husband signed up again last August, it was a matter of principle: he wanted to generously serve his country and defend our freedom!"

Supporting Question 4

The fourth supporting question - How have French Canadians continued to be affected by the Korean War? - helps students to determine the consequences of the war for French Canadians and the long-term effects of the war in general.

The formative task invites students to make a list of the long-term effects of the Korean War for French Canadians (see Appendix D).

Featured **Source A** is a collection of excerpts from veterans' accounts about the consequences of the war. **Source B** is an excerpt from a web page from Veterans Affairs Canada that relates the story of René Lévesque who was a war correspondent during the Korean War and later became a well-known politician and premier of Quebec. **Source C** is an excerpt from a radio documentary (Radio-Canada) "Ici René Lévesque", in which he reflects on his experiences in the Korean War. **Source D** is a blog post from the Canadian War Museum about Korea, the forgotten war.

Supporting Question 4	
Featured Source	**Source A:** Excerpts from interviews with French Canadian veterans

Jean Paul St. Aubin

Courtesy of the Korean War Legacy Foundation (30:30 to 40:00)

Interviewer: So tell me about the impact of your service in the Korean War upon your life. What kind of impact?

Jean Paul: I think it showed me a lot of, uh, what would you say, uh, not danger but a lot of grief among people.

Interviewer: Do you have still nightmares?

Jean Paul: No because when I came home, I tried to put away Korea completely out of my mind. It's worked a bit.

Interviewer: Why? Why you don't, why you didn't want to remember?

Jean Paul: Why have, why have sad moments in your life when you don't have to, you know? Anybody that can forget, I think that is a good thing. I forgot some, but not everything. There's still a few things in my mind sometimes. I don't wake up at night screaming, that's for sure.

Interviewer: When you left Korea, had you thought about the future of Korea, what it would be like?

Jean Paul: Oh no. I never thought of it. Not a thought. I was glad when we, when we formed the Association here in Ottawa. The Embassy was very, very nice to us. They are still very nice people. The Assoc, the, uh, community, the, the Korean community, they're very, very good to us and everything. We're invited to their New Year's party and everything like that.

Interviewer: Tell me about the Korea you saw in 2003, and compare it to that of 1952, '51.

Jean Paul: Whoa. There's no comparison. I mean, the, first of all, Seoul was just rubble when, when we went to it. And now when you get there and you see buildings taller than what we have here. Now, you can see that the people have really worked their way up to what they are today. So we're glad in the sense that we, we helped them to do that. We hope so anyway. I know it's, it was a tremendous affair. Mind you, we, we had, uh, we had to go a lot, you know, on buses, and everywhere we went, we were welcomed. We were well respected and everything. It was a big change in the, uh, the environment, you know, the, uh, we went to Kapyong and we went, we went up to, uh, to, to the lookout post.

Interviewer: Yeah. So you were not like believing your eyes to see the way Korea is?

Jean Paul: Oh no, no, no. The changes, no. I'll tell you, they were more modern over there than it was here in Canada. And all the train rides there? No. That was amazing to get on a train and fly. And the subways and all that, there's, and going under the street, you know. And all the, uh, the shop under the street and so on, in Seoul. That's amazing.

Interviewer: So were you, were you proud of your service?

Jean Paul: Oh yeah, darn right. I said hey, I said, I helped them do that.

Interviewer: Yeah. We could not do that without your fight for us.

Jean Paul: Well, I think it was an honour for us to be there, to help you people.

Interviewer: Were you able to go back to the DMZ area, demilitarized zone when you visited in 2003?

Jean Paul: Yeah, yeah, that's right. Yeah, yeah. That's where we saw where the, the Peace Treaty will take, had taken place.

Interviewer: Panmunjom? Yes.

Jean Paul: Panmunjom, yeah.

Jean Paul: And that's where we saw the, the, uh, the Chinese on the other side of the Korean, on the other side looking out this way and us, us looking at them, yeah.

Interviewer: You know, Canada and Korea, we didn't have any relationship much before the Korean War.

Jean Paul: No.

Interviewer: And because the Canadian Korean War veterans fought for us, now Korean government thanking back to you and you go back to Korea and we have a trade relationship. It's all of you did to make what we are today.

Jean Paul: Oh, well, we're proud of, to have done it, you know. Mind you, it was a country we didn't know. It was a place we'd never heard of. But it was nice of us to be able to help other people in distress.

Interviewer: Um hm. Um hm. So this is great to hear directly from you about the Korea in 1950 and the Korea in 2013.

Jean Paul: Oh yeah it is.

Interviewer: We are 11th-largest economy in the world. Can you believe that? Can you believe that?

Jean Paul: Oh yes. You're better than us, right? It's awful. But we didn't have a war here.

Interviewer: Right

Jean Paul: The only thing they ever had to rebuild was the Parliament that burned down. No, it was really, it's, uh, I can't tell you. It was an honour for me to go back to revisit and, uh, we went to a lot. But I think it was worth it to go back to see how much help that we had done to help the people that we did not know. But now we know them very, very well as friends and so on.

Interviewer: Um. That's why my foundation, The Korean War Legacy Foundation, is doing this, documenting what you saw back in 1950 and the Korea now, and we were able to do it because you fought for us.

Jean Paul: Yeah.

Interviewer: And this is the best way to educate our young children about your honourable service and the people who lost their lives and sacrificed. So my foundation is making digital history textbooks. Many Americans and Canadian students will listen from you. Your interview will be uploaded to the Internet, and everybody will be able to hear from you directly.

Jean Paul: My God.

Interviewer: Any other message you wanna leave to this interview? Anything you missed?

Jean Paul: No, not really, no. I didn't miss anything. The only thing that I miss, I wish I could go back. But my health prevails it.

Interviewer: You look great.

Jean Paul: I mean, I may look great but, uh, I got two bad knees and two bad hips. That's why I gotta carry that thing there. No. I mean I, my wife wants me to go back, but I mean, I cannot leave her because she's not well herself. But, uh, I know a lot of friends do go back, and when they come back they say how much it still has changed. Its still changing. I know you're gonna be having the Olympics soon. I'll be watching.

Interviewer: The PyeongChang Winter Olympics, yes.

Jean Paul: Yep.

Interviewer: I just been to Korea last week.

Jean Paul: Yeah? Oh.

Interviewer: Yeah. And still changing.

Jean Paul: Oh I'm not surprised. I'm not surprised what you people do. That's one thing. You have done marvellous, and I hope you keep doing more, more to show that we didn't go there for nothing.

Interviewer: You are the foundations of this bilateral relationship between Canada and Korea.

Jean Paul: Oh, well I'm proud to hear that.

Interviewer: And I am so grateful for your fight for our nation so that we can pull this out simultaneous economic development and democratization.

Jean Paul: Okay.

Interviewer: So I wanna thank you for your fight, and thank you for your time sharing your story with us.

Jean Paul: Well I don't know if it's much of a big story. But that's the way I lived it.

Interviewer: That's your story. Unique, nobody else.

Jean Paul: No, no. I hate to talk about it sometimes, you know. But then there's times that you must talk about it.

Interviewer: Yes. And this is the history that all young children need to know.

Jean Paul: That's why I didn't mind coming.

Interviewer: Yes. Thank, Jean Paul, for your service, patriotism and honourable loyalty and service.

Jean Paul: Thank you. You're quite welcome.

Aimé Michaud

Courtesy of Historica Canada

The other thing that struck me was when the train left. I didn't want to see anyone [from my family] because when I was young, I remembered seeing newspapers with pictures of women running alongside the train with children in their arms and servicemen hanging out of the train in order to give them one last hug. It had struck me. That was why I didn't want anyone from my family to see me off. When it was time to board the train, I sat down, set my beret down beside me, and when I looked outside, it was the same thing. Women with children in their arms, running after the train. That moved me. I sat back in my seat once it became dark out - we had left in the evening. I said to myself: "Aimé Michaud, you're a soldier! Forget about the past." Then it hit me; I had left my parents and my friends behind. I thought, "Now I have a job to do. I am a Van Doo" [soldier from the Royal 22nd Regiment].

At 9:30 p.m., a shell exploded. Sergeant [Charles Edward] Sénéchal - had three men injured. Sergeant Sénéchal heard a slightly different noise. I and Corporal Vignola, Marcel Vignola, picked him up and put him on a "stretcher" (English word used in the original interview). We waited for our other companions. It was dark out. The next morning, they came to get him in a jeep, a small jeep from the Red Cross. He passed away that very same morning [in April 1952]. What happened is that Colonel [at the time Captain Charles] Forbes knew the family [of Sénéchal]. He was his sergeant. So he had to explain what happened to his wife. He [Forbes] had been thirty or so miles in the rear [from the front line]. She asked to talk to people who had seen what happened, to know how her husband died. Colonel Forbes said that he didn't know any witnesses. I was one of the […],those were the new ones [that had arrived at the unit].

Years after, his wife passed away. She had called Colonel Forbes every year. Sergeant Sénéchal's wife died of cancer. However, she had a little girl who was four or five years old when she passed away. The girl grew up. She got married. One day, she saw that Colonel Forbes was going to be the guest of honour at an event. So she went to the event. She asked Colonel Forbes, "Did you meet anyone?" - but first she asked him, "Do you recognize me?" He replied, "No." She was young. He said, "What's your name?" "I am Sergeant Sénéchal's daughter." And then he said, "No, I have not met anyone."

The person was me. I had spent four years with Colonel Forbes and we had never discussed it. One day, I was giving a small talk somewhere and he was there. He said to me: "Aimé Michaud, I need to speak to you!" He told me what had happened - [I said] "Give me her telephone number." He said, "I won't give her your phone number." So I called her and I arranged for us to meet. But, in the meantime, I wasn't aware of all that - it had happened a long time before. In 1998, I was invited to go back into the field in Korea. I was at the cemetery [United Nations Memorial Park in Busan, South Korea] and I was so moved for Sergeant Sénéchal that I left a wreath, a bouquet of flowers, on his grave. Because it moved me [the memory of Sénéchal]. He died the day before he was going to leave the front.

I had taken some photos, without being aware of the colonel's story, nor that of his daughter or wife. I had the

photos at home. When I contacted his daughter, I didn't say that I would be bringing the photos. I got dressed in my uniform, with my beret, my medals. I picked a time for us to meet and I went to meet her at her home with her husband. We took some other photos together and I told her what had happened, "Your father didn't suffer. He didn't have time to suffer. That's what happened." Then I gave her the photos. There were a lot of tears – in our eyes, the family, too. That kind of thing really touches you. I will always remember when I met with her. For Prieur [Corporal Prieur, killed in Korea in 1952] it was the same; I had promised that, if anything happened, to collect my personal belongings, and vice-versa. So I collected his personal belongings. It took me 46 years to return to Korea. I was fortunate because it was the Canadian government who brought me there. And I left a bouquet of flowers there, too.

Sometimes they say, "Well, 516 were killed and X amount were physically injured." However, morally and mentally, there were a lot more. Those casualties weren't included because in those days, post-traumatic stress [disorder casualties] were not counted.

Over there, when we were in position [at the front], we were surrounded by hills and barbed wire and mines. In between hills there were always "gaps," areas where mortars had been placed. If we saw something move, we fired. But the Chinese and the North Koreans weren't stupid, they did the same thing. We lacked rations and they asked for two volunteers. At the time, I was a lance corporal and I was first [crew member] on mortar number one. So it was me who [ranged the mortar]; we had a responsibility and we worked hard. All day and night and we didn't sleep. So they asked for two volunteers. Corporal Richard said - he yelled out, "We need two volunteers!" So I volunteered to go get rations. When we passed Yvon Richard, he said, "We'll take this path." When we went through the "gap" between the two hills, the Chinese or North Koreans saw us and they fired a shell. We both jumped. He was to my left and the shell fell about… He was more injured than I was, bleeding from his ears and his eyes were red. My shirt was all torn, my pants - anyway - due to the explosion.

So we ran to where we were supposed to go, a small hill. They gave us a shot [medical needle] - there was always a litter-bearer there - a shot of morphine for the pain. Then we saw a small red jeep. We said, "See, they're coming to get us." We got in the jeep. I said, "Surely we will get jumped again," because we had to take the same road where we had been injured. But the Chinese let us pass. They saw the Red Cross and they didn't fire. I am thankful for that, but for nothing else - nothing else. The padre [regimental chaplain] came to see us, I said, "My friend is more injured than I am, take care of him." I had just been affected by the blast and was bleeding here and there. They bandaged us up and we went down the hill. They were Indian, Indian doctors in a small medical tent. They changed our bandages. We went to a tent hospital. It was an Australian hospital with big tents. When we got there, they gave us more injections. We didn't ask any questions. They gave us shots – and that's it! And we underwent X-rays.

Immediately after the X-rays, they put us onto stretchers made of wood. They loaded us quickly. They took out the shrapnel I had under my mouth, in my legs, and in my arms, etc. They stitched me up and took me back. They put me onto a stretcher, a wooden "rack." A nurse said to me, "You hungry?" She motioned with her hands. I said that I was. It had been a couple of days since I had last eaten. So she gave me something to eat. When I was done, another nurse arrived and asked, "Do you want to sleep?" "No, no" - we were so nervous due to the stress. She gave me an injection and I fell asleep.

Guy Gauthier

Transcript courtesy of Veterans Affairs Canada

The Korean War was a war, but they didn't call it a war at first. They called it... the Americans called it Police Action. We, the veterans of Korea, call it the forgotten war because we have long been forgotten, even by our own country. As you can see, the volunteer medal took 40 years. It makes no sense, you know what I mean, to thank someone 40 years later.

What's remarkable is that a lot of the veterans who were in Korea had died when it happened, you know. When they gave them that medal, they were dead. But that's what most veterans found that was wrong on the part of Canada; not to give us a recognition right away for what we did, you know. Then we felt forgotten, you know what I mean. Even today, there are times when we talk to older people and they have never heard of the Korean War. For us, that's scary. There were 516 people killed in Korea. Some say, "Well, it's not so many. The Americans lost 50,000." Yeah, but we weren't the number the Americans were, you know what I mean. We had a brigade in Korea. We didn't have divisions, you know what I mean.

Guy Gauthier

Transcript courtesy of Veterans Affairs Canada

There are some guys that say, "Well, it wasn't that bad in Korea." But I didn't.... I thought it was pretty bad.... It changed me, you know what I mean, in many ways, I have... nerves, sleeping. I had a lot of trouble sleeping afterwards, and then... my wife had also found that I had changed. You get worse, you know, impatient. A lot of cases like that. But... you have to forget, plus it's getting to be a long time ago (laughs). It's over in '53. So...

Interviewer: Do you still think about it a lot?

Oh yes. I don't think there's a day that goes by that I don't think about Korea or anything, or a friend of mine, a guy named Dupuis, you know what I mean. He was a guy I liked, and then we used to hang out together, I think about him a lot. Then there was a young guy here from Hull (Gatineau, Quebec). I was not in Korea when he was killed, but I knew him very well because I played the drum in the cadet corps at Notre-Dame with him, Bernard Poirier. And then he got killed in '51, the fall of '51. Then it's... I don't know, you're surprised when they tell you something like that.

Supporting Question 4	
Featured Source	**Source B:** The War Correspondent Who Became Premier. Courtesy of Veterans Affairs Canada

The War Correspondent Who Became Premier

René Lévesque was born in Campbellton, New Brunswick, in 1922 and was raised in New Carlisle, Quebec. He studied at Laval University prior to becoming a liaison officer and a European war correspondent for the U.S. Army during the Second World War.

Lévesque joined Radio-Canada International in 1946. He again served as a war correspondent during the Korean War.

He turned down an opportunity to work as a journalist in the United States, deciding to stay in Quebec where he hosted a very popular TV show. Lévesque later entered politics, becoming the 23rd Premier of Quebec in 1976.

René Lévesque in Korea, 1951. Library and Archives Canada C-077793

Supporting Question 4	
	Source C: Excerpt from a radio documentary, Radio-Canada. "This is René Lévesque" (interview on the Korean War – minutes 10 to 16) Source: Radio-Canada

Transcript:

René Lévesque: For a few months, I went to Korea in '51 to follow the Van Doos, one of the battalions of the 22nd, because there were a few and it was like a transition because it was reporting that was more hidden. It was for the regular network and we discovered that I was starting to have a career on that side. I had been hidden before, doing short-wave radio, practically nobody knew that it existed then. So it got me into the media for folks here in Quebec.

> Lévesque in 1951: "Our men advanced very far, up to 10,000 yards from the river. They hit several enemy patrols, were surrounded a few times by mortar shells. They killed a dozen communists and they took prisoners who unfortunately died after 5 minutes. We had 4 injuries ourselves and were evacuated by helicopter." Ici René Lévesque, Radio-Canada, Korea.

René Lévesque: "I went because no one among the golden voices of Radio-Canada was interested. They made a lot of money, well guys like Baulu, no longer had the slightest interest, I think in any case, of going to get lost in the jungles of the Far East. They were in their prime. I had no voice at all, I was absolutely not destined to do successful commercial shows and then I was a reporter, which was not considered a very forward-looking profession at that time on the radio or on television and then I really went because no one else wanted to. Fortunately, there were some who were looking for a reporter who had already done similar work."

Voice of Céline-Marie Bouchard 2002: "On the way to Korea, the reporter with the raspy voice stops in Tokyo. It is from there that he sends his first radio broadcasts from an improvised studio. Broadcasts that caught Michel Roy's attention."

> René Lévesque from Tokyo in 1951: "And this interview came to you from our temporary studios where a fan works as best as it can, where it is still about 90 degrees, where everyone is sweaty, because that's the current temperature in Tokyo. The temporary studio is in the cellar of the Marunouchi hotel in Tokyo, with Norman Hives, our Radio-Canada operator in Japan and Korea. This is René Lévesque coming to you from Tokyo."

Michel Roy 2002: "So it was July of '51, René Lévesque had arrived in Asia. He made a stop in Tokyo, of course, and in Tokyo he started to discover Asia, the climate there, the soldiers who came from Korea taking their leave in Japan, the intensity that reigned in this great city."

> René Lévesque in 1951: "It is important to know a little bit about the current situation, the prospects, the state of mind of the Japanese people as much as possible. This is a task which is obviously impossible for someone like this humble reporter who has been here for a week. But there are people in Tokyo who know."

Michel Roy 2002: "And this story stuck in my memory, I would say in my heart, because it was really very lyrical at the same time and it announced the man who would later see the war close-up."

> René Lévesque in 1951: "Reports come in each hour, or half an hour from the companies that are on the front lines. The artillery fires occasionally, those that are (inaudible, gunfire) just found a dead Chinese man in front of his lines without identification. Here and there, there were some light clashes and around 5:30, as the day began to appear. The coldest, most unnerving hour of the night and now it's morning again. A battery near the Imjin starts firing at an unseen target. The battalion's tactical headquarters are back to yesterday's positions and a new day of this operation begins for the Royal Canadians (22nd Regiment)."

René Lévesque: "I think the best story we did in Korea with Norm and the others was with a gang of guys from the 22nd in the pouring rain. It was 11 o'clock at night, it was dark and the thousand men of the battalion have disappeared in this blackout. Just like fire flies, you only see cigarettes glow, go out, shine, go out. A few bits of conversation flow here and there in the darkness, suffocated most often by the great clamour of frogs and cicadas rising from swamps. Without anyone seeing me, I put my microphone up to a tent where two men were talking quietly."

> Soldiers' voices in '51: "I come from the 1029 in the 22nd of Canada, Baie-Comeau comes from a big river that flows year-round and from the beautiful lakes and then we don't, past every mountain, there's a lake, the beautiful trout in there in the winter you can't jump a mountain without seeing a caribou. Don't you think a good trout would be good right about now? Yeah, it would be real good, Brother."

Supporting Question 4	
Featured Source	**Source: D** Article *Korea: Recalling Canada's Forgotten War.* Courtesy of the Canadian War Museum

July 4, 2013

More than 25,000 Canadians served. Of those, 516 died. Basically, a regional power struggle, the Korean War was also the first "flashpoint" in what people were calling the Cold War. Raging for three bloody years, it left a nation in ruins, and at times threatened to unleash a nuclear inferno.

And yet for decades we have scarcely remembered it.

When the forces of Communist North Korea invaded the Republic of Korea in the south on June 25, 1950, the Canadian government supported the idea of an American-led United Nations force to repel the invasion. Canadians were generally apprehensive about the spread of communism and opposed in principle to what was a naked act of aggression. At the same time though, Canada was reluctant to get too deeply involved. Finally pressured to contribute militarily, the Canadian government put out the call for recruits for a special army force bound for Korea. Veterans, and young men who had missed out on the Second World War, flocked to the recruiting stations.

But for most Canadians, Korea was far away, both geographically and psychologically. The Second World War had ended just five short years before, and people didn't feel the emotional and personal connection with Korea that they had with Europe. Consequently, far fewer Canadians served in Korea, so it never touched people at home in the same way as the Second World War.

For the most part, Canadians preferred to focus on their booming economy. They may have initially worried about the Korean War, a little, but as the ceasefire negotiations dragged on and the war wound down, they lost what interest they had.

If Canadians forgot, however, South Korea didn't. "Many Canadians," says Dr. Andrew Burtch, the Canadian War Museum's historian for the post-1945 period, "would be surprised by the depth of gratitude that is expressed there towards veterans of that conflict." Canada is well regarded as one of many countries that helped save the Republic of Korea from being conquered by one of the world's harshest totalitarian regimes.

Summative Performance Task

At this point in the inquiry, students have examined key moments in the Korean War for French Canadians, the role of French Canadians in the war and the impacts of the war for individuals and for French Canadian society over the long term.

Students have examined several perspectives on the importance of the participation of French Canadians in the Korean War and they can now begin to respond to the compelling question, "Was the Korean War significant for French Canadians?"

Students should be able to demonstrate the extent of their understanding by using evidence from a variety of sources to support their claims. Students' arguments will likely vary, but could include any of the following:

The Korean War was significant for French Canadians because:

- many French Canadians died in the conflict and others suffered from post-traumatic stress or permanent injuries.
- families and loved ones are affected by these casualties both at the time they happened and over the long term.
- it was the third deadliest conflict in Canadian history.
- it had a long-lasting effect on the career of René Lévesque, who later had a large impact on Quebec and Canada.
- many French Canadians distinguished themselves during the war or received military medals.
- French Canadians participated in one of the most decisive battles of the war at Hill 355.
- French Canadians and the Royal 22nd Regiment had an impact on Koreans, most notably by creating the "Charités Khaki" to help ease the suffering of the Korean people.

The Korean War was not significant for French Canadians because:

- It only had an impact on a small percentage of French Canadians.
- It's a forgotten war. Most French Canadians are indifferent and that hasn't changed over time.

To complete this inquiry, invite students to discuss the importance of personal and collective actions that can lead to long-term transformations for both communities and individuals. Think about daily actions that make a difference in people's lives, whether it is charity work or small gestures we make on a daily basis for the people around us.

To take civic action, students could conduct an informal survey with adults that they know to find out if they are aware of the importance of French-Canadian participation in the Korean War.

Following the survey, invite students to think about what they could do or create to acknowledge the importance of French-Canadian participation in the Korean War. They could identify possible ways to take action (see Appendix D: Civic Action Opportunities), such as participating in a Remembrance Day ceremony, initiating an informed conversation or creating a social media campaign. They could then take action according to their plan to raise awareness of the role of French Canadians in the Korean War.

Appendix A: Historical Significance Criteria

Significance Criteria *In what ways is this event or person historically significant?*	Does it apply? Y/N	In what way does this event or person meet the criteria?
Resulting in Change **Profundity:** How were people affected by the event or person?		
Quantity: How many people's lives were affected?		
Durability: How long lasting were the changes?		
Revealing of the past How does this event or person help us to understand the past?		
Revealing of the present How does this event or person shed light on enduring or emerging issues today?		

Source: Adapted from the Historical Thinking Project Template

Appendix B: French Canadians' roles in the Korean War

	What does the source reveal about the experiences of French Canadians during the Korean War?	What inferences can you make about the experiences of French Canadians during the Korean War?
Source A: Les Charités Khaki		
Source B: Photo of machine gunners of the Royal 22nd Regiment		
Source C: Interview with a Korean War veteran		
Source D: News Article *With the Canadians in Korea: Visit with a good Samaritan.*		

Appendix C: Impacts of the war on French Canadians

Source	What are some details from the sources that help us to understand the impact of the Korean War on French Canadians?
Source A: Article by reporter René Lévesque "*Le Petit Journal" brings joy to no-man's land*	
Source B: Excerpts of interviews with French Canadian veterans	
Source C: News article *Our First War Widow*	

Appendix D: Long-term effects of the Korean War on French Canadians

	What do the sources tell us about how French Canadians have continued to be affected by the Korean War?
Source A: Testimony of war veterans	
Source B: The War Correspondent Who Became Premier	
Source C: Excerpt of a Radio-Canada broadcast of "Ici René Lévesque"	
Source D: Article *Korea: The Forgotten War,* Canadian War Museum	

Appendix E: Civic Action Opportunities

Share your findings during a Remembrance Day assembly or event	Initiate an informed conversation	Present to another class
Write a letter to a government official	Interview an expert or activist	Write an article for the school newspaper
Speak at a school, town, or city meeting	Conduct and publish a survey that gauges community opinion	Present during the morning announcements
Present to a local civic organization	Invite a guest speaker	Have a debate with invited guests
Organize a flyer campaign to raise awareness	Create a poster and hang it in a public space	Create a community education pamphlet
Volunteer	Promote a cause on social media	Create a class position statement
Form a club	Work collaboratively to write a resolution	Organize a community service or commemorative event
Contact an organization that you agree with and see how you can get involved	Write (and perform) a song on an issue	Organize a rally

Adapted from: Kathy Swan, John Lee, and S.G. Grant, *Inquiry Design Model: Building Inquiries in Social Studies*, (National Council for the Social Studies and C3 Teachers, 2018).