

peasement crises. Because the Soviet Union was communist, the western democracies were unwilling to cooperate with Stalin. Stalin had approached Britain and France trying to convince them that their three countries should try to collectively scare Hitler into behaving himself. Stalin was bluntly turned down.

Hitler had long and very publicly declared that Nazism would attack and eradicate communism in the Soviet Union. Hence Stalin's fear of NAZI Germany was well justified. When Hitler approached Stalin to make a non-aggression pact (a deal whereby they would promise not to attack each other) the world was shocked. This "deal" was signed on August 23rd 1939, in the form of the NAZI-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact. Germany and the Soviet Union agreed not to attack each other, and to divide Poland between them. Don't be fooled by the terms of this agreement. Both Stalin and Hitler knew that the other was lying about the non-aggression aspect of the pact. Both wanted to gain time. Hitler wanted to avoid a two-front war when he attacked Poland, and Stalin wanted to buy time to prepare for the inevitable war against Germany.

Essentially, signing the pact cleared the way for Hitler to start the Second World War.

III. THE EVENTS OF THE EUROPEAN THEATRE

A. THE WAR IN EUROPE, SEPTEMBER 1939 TO MAY 1940

The years of appeasement had given Hitler what he wanted—a chance to rebuild Germany's military machine and gain some valuable territory. He no longer needed the concessions of Britain and France to attain his goals. He would now use military force to pursue German interests.

1. THE INVASION OF POLAND, 1939

- a) On September 1, 1939 the NAZIS invaded Poland, and the Second World War began.
- b) The NAZIS used *blitzkrieg* tactics (meaning "lightning" war)—airplanes led the attack to knock out key enemy positions, which was immediately followed by tank and motorized infantry attacks. The attacking forces would sweep past the enemy, and then close in behind the enemy thereby trapping him. Using this strategy, German forces swept through Poland encountering very little resistance.
- c) France and Britain immediately declared war on Germany. Even though Canada was not automatically obligated to be at war as part of the British Empire (as was the case in the First World War), Canada's declaration of war followed a week later. Many Canadians still felt strong ties to Britain, and also felt that German aggression must be stopped. Leaders in Quebec supported Canada's entry into the war based on Prime Minister Mackenzie King's promise that **conscription** (compulsory military service) would never be required.

2. THE PHONY WAR

From October 1939 to April 1940, everyone expected Germany to attack Western Europe, but bad weather and indecision prevented this from happening. Allied troops and Canadian soldiers waited for the attack. Historians refer

to this period as the **Phony War** even though war was a reality in Czechoslovakia, Poland and Finland.

B. THE WAR IN WESTERN EUROPE, BEGINNING MAY 1940

In May 1940, war in Western Europe began, although few Canadian troops were engaged in battle before 1942 (most Canadian soldiers were stationed in Britain preparing to fight off a German invasion). In the Spring of 1941, the war on the western front began in earnest. Hitler's forces quickly took Norway, Denmark, Belgium and Holland. German troops then marched into France.

1. EVACUATION OF DUNKIRK, 1940

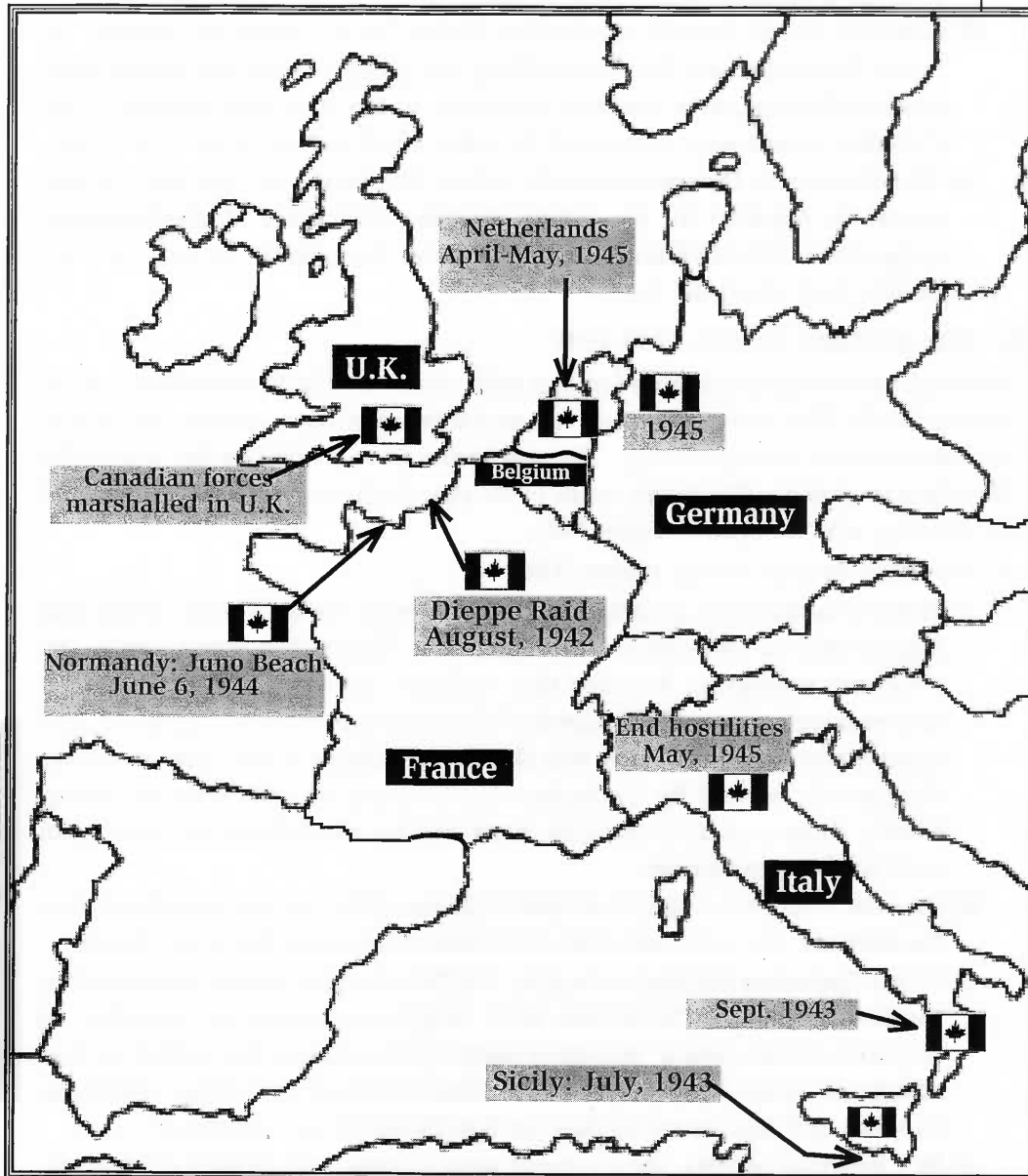
- a) With the collapse of Belgium, British and French troops retreated to the French beaches of **Dunkirk** on the English Channel only to become trapped.
- b) Approximately 900 ships sailed from England and rescued 340,000 soldiers from Dunkirk.
- c) The evacuation at Dunkirk was significant because it represented a moral victory for the Allies, and saved the best of the British forces who would live to fight another day.
- d) A few weeks after the evacuation, France surrendered to Germany.

2. BATTLE OF BRITAIN, 1940

- a) Hitler used air attacks on Britain to prepare for an amphibious invasion. He needed control of the air to destroy the Royal Navy that patrolled the English Channel and protected Britain. He also planned to destroy Britain's fighter planes and factories, along with the morale of the British people.
- b) During the summer of 1940, the British **Royal Air Force (RAF)** and the German **Luftwaffe** (air force) fought in the airspace over Britain. Individual Canadians served in Britain's air force. This became known as the **Battle of Britain**.
- c) Even though the British were outnumbered 3:1, they had superior fighter planes and a large advantage through their use of **radar**. Using radio waves, the British could detect German bomber and fighter squadrons while they were still over the Channel. Another huge advantage for the British was their possession of the Enigma, the German cipher machine, which enabled the British to receive and decode German messages.
- d) In August 1940, a German bomber squadron got lost and accidentally bombed civilians in London. In retaliation, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill bombed the German city of Berlin. Consequently, Hitler abandoned assault on the RAF airfields, and ordered daylight bombing raids on London (known as the **Blitz**).
- e) This shift in strategy likely cost Hitler the Battle of Britain. Most importantly, it gave the RAF a chance to train new pilots and to rebuild its strength.
- f) Later in August and September, the RAF was able to regroup and win the Battle of Britain. This was significant because it was the first time that Hitler had been denied conquest, and the protection of Britain provided the Allies with a springboard from which to launch the invasion of Europe later on in the war.

3. CANADIANS AT DIEPPE, 1942

- a) In the early months of 1942, the war was not going well for the Allies. In the Soviet Union, in Egypt, and in North Africa, it seemed likely to be a long uphill battle. Additionally, Stalin was calling for the long-awaited “second front” to open up in Western Europe to divert some of the pressure they were facing in the Soviet Union.



CANADIAN FORCES IN EUROPE DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR

- b) Although the time was not yet right for a full-scale Allied invasion on the Western Front, something smaller was planned to reassure the Soviet Union, and to serve as a rehearsal for the real invasion of Europe.
- c) In August 1942, close to 5,000 Canadian soldiers landed at **Dieppe** on the coast of France. Their objective was to take the beach and the town of Dieppe back from the Germans. Upon arrival, the soldiers were mowed down on the beach by German fire.

- d) By early afternoon, 900 Canadian soldiers were dead or dying, 1,000 were wounded, and 1,900 were taken prisoner. More Canadian troops died in these few hours than on any other day of the Second World War.
- e) The plan began to unravel even before it started. Although great secrecy was required for the attack, part of the Allied flotilla of landing craft encountered an enemy convoy and a noisy fight ensued—thus losing the element of surprise. Additionally, at the last minute, the British decided to forgo a planned aerial bombardment of the Dieppe fortifications.
- f) Canadian troops became involved at Dieppe for a number of reasons. At home, Prime Minister Mackenzie King was going through the conscription crisis, and desperately needed a diversion. It has also been suggested that Canadian troops were considered by other Allied powers to be expendable.
- g) The disaster at Dieppe taught the Allies that heavy air and sea support would be required for any future invasion of France. Some historians suggest that lessons learned at Dieppe saved lives on the beaches of Normandy later on in the war.

C. THE EASTERN FRONT, 1939-1941

Although most people are more familiar with events on the Western Front of the Second World War, these events do not measure up to the intensity and size of the battles on the Eastern Front. The war in the East, much like the war in the West, began slowly. The major event is the epic battle between the NAZIS and the Soviets, which began in June, 1941.

1. INVASION OF THE SOVIET UNION, 1941

- a) Hitler's motives for invading the Soviet Union were twofold. Hitler had long spoken of *Lebensraum* (living space). This policy was a part of the NAZI racial program. It stated that "inferior" races should be conquered and enslaved so that the "superior" Germans had more living space. The main target of *Lebensraum* was the Soviet Union. It had vast resources desperately needed by Germany. Furthermore, by attacking the Soviet Union, Hitler was also trying to, once and for all, destroy his ideological arch rival—communism.
- b) On June 22nd 1941, Hitler broke the NAZI-Soviet Pact by initiating **Operation Barbarossa**, the code name for a massive invasion of the Soviet Union.
- c) When Operation Barbarossa began, 3 million German troops smashed into the Soviet Union. The Soviets were caught completely by surprise. In response, Stalin used a "scorched earth" policy against the NAZIS as they advanced. As the Red Army retreated, they destroyed everything—livestock, supplies and machinery so that the NAZIS would have nothing to use.
- d) By Christmas of 1941, the Germans were stopped just outside of Moscow. However, the battle for the Soviet Union was far from over. We will examine the remainder of the war on the Eastern Front in Section F.

D. NORTH AFRICA

- 1. The war in North Africa started in September 1940, when Mussolini attacked Egypt. British forces resisted this attack, and German forces, commanded by General Erwin Rommel, went to the aid of the Italians. This battle for control of Egypt culminated at the **Battle of El Alamein** (60 miles west of Cairo) in October, 1942. This decisive victory for the British, led by General Bernard

Montgomery, proved to be a turning point not only in North Africa, but in the entire war. It was the first time that the Allies had defeated the forces of the fascist countries.

2. By defeating the Germans at El Alamein, the Allies prevented the Germans from seizing the Suez Canal, and denied Hitler the important oil resources of the Middle East.
3. After El Alamein, the Allies, soon to be joined by the United States, steadily forced the Germans into retreat in North Africa until they were eventually defeated.

E. THE BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC

1. The **Battle of the Atlantic** was the longest campaign of the Second World War. The war in the Atlantic was fought for control of the shipping lanes between North America and Britain. Germany's goal was to cut off all Allied supplies to Britain, in the hopes of starving Britain into submission.
2. The British and Canadian (and later the American) navies became committed to putting an end to the German submarine threat. German submarines operated in groups called "wolfpacks" out of ports in occupied countries. **U-boats** were active even within Canadian waters—in the St. Lawrence River they sank at least 21 ships.
3. By 1941, German U-boats were sinking Allied ships faster than they could be built. Allied supply ships began sailing in **convoys** (merchant ships surrounded by destroyers for protection). The **Royal Canadian Navy** provided much of the protection with their small warships called **corvettes**.
4. Gradually the convoy system saw some success as more ships were added to the escort fleets, and training of the crews was improved. The Royal Canadian Air Force was provided with long-range bombers that could cover the convoys until they reached British airspace. The development of **sonar** also played a major role in reversing the flow of the Battle of the Atlantic. (Sonar works in water much like radar works in the air, but instead of using radio waves, sonar uses sound). The sound bounced off the enemy submarines, alerting the Allies to their presence.
5. By 1943, German wolfpacks became less effective as they suffered heavy damages from the depth charges (explosives) dropped by escort ships, and bombs dropped by Allied planes—the Allies had won the Battle of the Atlantic.
6. Although initially, the Royal Canadian Navy only consisted of 13 ships and about 3,000 sailors, by the end of the war, it had expanded to include 370 ships and almost 100,000 personnel. Over 2,000 members of the Royal Canadian Navy lost their lives in combat in the Atlantic. The Battle of the Atlantic was arguably Canada's most decisive contribution to the war effort. Canada's enormous effort in the struggle was crucial to Allied victory.
7. Canadian citizens who were not enlisted in the armed forces also played a large role in the Battle of the Atlantic as they manned the freighters that transported war materials to Europe. These citizens serving in the merchant marine were exposed to great danger as their ships were so lightly armed that they were easy prey for the German submarines. It is only in recent years that the merchant sailors have been given official recognition for their contribution to the Second World War.

F. THE EASTERN FRONT, 1942-1945

The harsh winter of the Soviet Union took its toll on the occupying German forces. While the German forces dug in for winter and suffered huge losses, the Soviets launched an attack as if to prove they could fight through the winter. In the Spring, the conflict in the Soviet Union continued along a 2,000 mile front. The turning point of this largest of all battles took place at the southern city of Stalingrad between September 1942, and the end of January 1943. Hitler did not attack Stalingrad because it had valuable resources—he could have ignored it. He attacked it because it was named after Stalin. His strategic goal in the region was to go past Stalingrad and secure the Caucasus oil fields. By late January 1943, the Soviets had a smashing victory either killing or capturing the entire German army in the region. This victory against Hitler's best army was an enormous boost in Allied morale as a whole. Stalin had proven that the once invincible German war machine could not only be defeated, but defeated decisively.

After the **Battle of Stalingrad** the Germans suffered defeat after defeat on the eastern front, as Stalin's forces moved ever closer to Berlin. After El Alamein, Stalingrad was the second turning point battle of the Second World War.

G. THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN

By the middle of 1943, the Germans had been defeated in North Africa, and were in retreat on the Eastern Front. The Allies moved to eliminate all sources of trouble from the Germans before the planned re-invasion of Western Europe. The Allied plan was to first take the island of Sicily, just off the coast of mainland Italy, in preparation for a landing on Italy itself.

1. LANDING ON SICILY, JULY 1943

- a) The Allied attack on Sicily was designed to take pressure off of the Soviet Allies and divert Germans from north-western Europe where the attack on Normandy (the re-invasion of Europe) was being planned.
- b) Allied forces, including Canadian soldiers, landed on Sicily using an amphibious attack. Although Hitler sent many German soldiers to hold Italy, the Allies captured Sicily in one month. The way was now clear for a similar landing on the Italian mainland.

2. TAKING ITALY

- a) Allied troops began to move into the peninsula of Italy. Canadian forces pushed forward through Italy until the German army stopped them at Ortona. Vicious fighting occurred throughout December 1943.
- b) The Germans were finally driven back by a French-Canadian unit (the **Vandoos**). Canadian troops succeeded in breaking through the last line of German defences before Rome, and then continued through to free northern Italy in the fall of 1944.
- c) The fighting in Italy was some of the toughest of the war. In late April 1945, Mussolini was captured by Italians who were not soldiers in his regular army. Mussolini and his mistress were hung and "displayed" for several days in the streets of Milan.
- d) The capture of Italy was an important step towards the liberation of Europe. It also required many German troops, thereby making them unavailable for the defence of France.

H. NORMANDY LANDING TO THE END OF THE WAR IN WESTERN EUROPE

By mid 1944, the Allies were ready to liberate France and Germany itself. Hitler had anticipated such an attempt, and every precaution had been taken by the Germans to make an Allied landing as difficult as possible.

1. THE NORMANDY LANDING, JUNE 6, 1944 (OPERATION OVERLORD OR D-DAY)

- a) **Operation Overlord** was the great Allied invasion of German-held Europe. The Allies planned to use naval and aerial bombardment to knock out German defences. The invasion of Normandy, on the coast of France, over one year in preparation, was perhaps the most complex military operation ever attempted.
- b) This was the largest Canadian military operation of the Second World War—there were 14,000 Canadian soldiers, 100 ships, and 36 bomber squadrons from the Royal Canadian Air Force.
- c) Canadian forces were assigned the target of a beachfront code-named **Juno**, consisting of eight kilometres of coastline. Juno was one of five such targets at Normandy.
- d) Within one week, there were over 300,000 Allied soldiers on the shores of Normandy, and after one month, there were over 1 million soldiers and 200,000 Allied military vehicles.
- e) The Allies finally had a foothold in Europe from which they could begin pushing back the German armies.
- f) In total, over 5,000 Canadians were killed on the shores of Normandy, and there were more than 200,000 Allied casualties. German losses were catastrophic—nearly 200,000 were killed, wounded, or missing, and an equal number were taken prisoner. While each side suffered similar casualties, this was much more catastrophic for the Germans than the Allies because Germany had a limited number of forces to call on for future battles, while the Allies now seemed to have a limitless supply.

2. THE LIBERATION OF HOLLAND, MAY 1945

- a) After D-Day, Canadian troops distinguished themselves in a year of long, hard fighting with other Allied forces, pushing the German armies out of France and other parts of Western Europe.
- b) On May 5, 1945, Canadian forces drove the NAZIS to retreat from Holland and surrender. This important Canadian victory allowed Allied troops to continue forward towards Germany.

3. BERLIN, APRIL 1945

In late April 1945, American and Soviet forces met in Germany, south of Berlin. The Soviets turned their attention to demolishing the city.

4. ON APRIL 30, 1945, HITLER COMMITTED SUICIDE.**5. MAY 8, 1945, V-E DAY**

V-E Day (Victory in Europe) was announced when the last German troops surrendered.

IV. THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC THEATRE**A. INTRODUCTION**

Although the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour was not intended to draw the Americans into the Second World War, this is what happened. The Japanese

determined that they would first need to defeat the American navy based at Pearl Harbour if they were to continue on a war of conquest in the Pacific. However, in response to the attack on Pearl Harbour, the Americans declared war on Japan on December 8, 1941.

1. THE JAPANESE OFFENSIVE (PEARL HARBOUR)

a) Militarism in Japan

(i) In the 1920s, Japan was caught between its traditional heritage and the urge to modernize. Radicals called for a complete rejection of Western ways and wanted a militaristic government based on National Socialism—an echo of the NAZI movement in Germany.

(ii) Japan's military was very strong, and had a number of advantages over the civilian government, i.e., it had the organization and weapons to impose its will.

b) Japanese Imperialist Expansion

(i) As new leaders came to power in China in 1928, Japan felt that its imperialistic interests were threatened.

(ii) Japan's need to acquire new territories was strong—the economic Depression, coupled with a growing population, intensified Japan's need for raw materials and access to markets.

(iii) There were increasing clashes between the Japanese military and the civilian government. These tensions led the Japanese Army to take actions not sanctioned by the government.

c) Events Leading up to Pearl Harbour

(i) In 1931, the Japanese Army invaded Manchuria, without the consent of its own government.

(ii) Military conspirators made plans to terrorize the civilian government of Japan and force the country to accept martial law.

(iii) There was inner turmoil in Japan. The Prime Minister was assassinated, which was followed by vicious in-fighting between factions of the army. Hit squads were sent to kill major political figures.

(iv) After France fell in June 1940, the Japanese quickly occupied most of French Indo-China. American President Roosevelt responded by freezing Japanese assets in American banks. Roosevelt also refused to sell Japan any more oil or scrap metal—two products it needed desperately to supply its war industries.

(v) Cut off from major supplies, Japanese military commanders insisted that war with the United States was the only solution.

d) Pearl Harbour

On December 7, 1941, the Japanese launched a surprise attack on the American naval base in **Pearl Harbour**, Hawaii. The attack was intended to give the Japanese Navy control of the Pacific in preparation for future attacks. On December 8, President Roosevelt gave his famous “Day of Infamy” speech, and the United States, as well as Britain, declared war on Japan. As a result, Hitler declared war on the United States in support of the Japanese, and the United States declared war on Germany. Finally, Britain had the ally it had been waiting for in the struggle against fascism in Europe.

2. JAPANESE AGGRESSION IN THE PACIFIC

The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour was followed by very quick and devastating attacks on many parts of the Far Eastern Pacific. Japan was also threatening Australia.

a) Canadians at Hong Kong

As a result of the American declaration of war after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour, Canada declared war against Japan.

Canadians were sent to fight the Japanese in the British colony of Hong Kong—this was the first time Canadians saw active battle in the Second World War.

Canadian troops faced an impossible task. They were forced to surrender after 17 days of fighting, when supplies and ammunition ran out. Overall, 500 Canadian soldiers were wounded, and 290 soldiers were killed. Those soldiers who were captured were put into Japanese **Prisoner of War (POW)** camps and were treated very harshly. In total, 267 Canadian POWs died in Japanese camps.

3. TURNING THE TIDE IN THE PACIFIC

After the United States declared war on Japan, the Americans had to restructure their economy and military forces to prepare for what everyone knew would be a long war. They could not strike back immediately with full force. This enabled the Japanese to go on a rapid and vast war of conquest. Before you begin, you should realize that while Canada and other Allies participated in the Pacific, the main force in this theatre was the Americans. The events listed below are the main features of how the Allies achieved victory in the Pacific:

a) The Battle of Midway, June 1942

This battle marks the turning point in the Pacific theatre. The Midway Islands lie northwest of Hawaii. As the Japanese were preparing to conquer these islands, the Americans intercepted the Japanese fleet and soundly defeated them. This is the turning point because the Japanese string of victories was over. Furthermore, the American fleet sank the best units of the Japanese aircraft carriers, which allowed the Americans to control the waters of the Pacific. After Midway, the Japanese were on the defensive.

b) Island Hopping

Instead of attacking and re-capturing every island taken by the Japanese, the American strategy was to select key islands about 400 miles apart. By taking several islands, they were able to progressively move their base for attack that much closer to Japan itself. The Americans simply ignored the islands in between because they could now cut off supplies to these islands.

c) Battle of Leyte Gulf

Leyte Gulf is in the Philippines. In this battle, the Americans took on virtually the whole Japanese fleet. The American navy sank one half of the Japanese fleet including four more aircraft carriers. It was during this battle that the Japanese introduced the kamikaze suicide technique. Kamikaze pilots would load their planes with explosives, and deliberately try to crash them into American ships.

d) Iwo Jima and Okinawa

By the Spring of 1945, the American forces had captured Iwo Jima and Okinawa, two Japanese islands just south of the Japanese homeland. It was from here that they were going to launch the final phase of the war. However, as the section below will show you, other events intervened.

4. THE FINAL STAGES OF WAR IN THE PACIFIC

In March 1945, the Americans began the systematic fire bombing of Tokyo. It was believed that this would urge the Japanese to surrender. Although the resulting firestorms caused great loss of life and huge property damage, no surrender was forthcoming.

a) The Manhattan Project

(i) Since March of 1943, the United States had funded a very secret, very expensive project to determine if it was possible to create an atomic bomb.

(ii) In 1945, US President Harry S. Truman (Roosevelt had died earlier that year) learned that the atomic test at Los Alamos, New Mexico had been successful. He now had another option for ending the war in the Pacific.

(iii) The top-secret effort cost two billion dollars and employed 120,000 personnel.

(iv) After the test at Los Alamos, the Americans had only two bombs which were ready for use in the summer of 1945—a spherical plutonium bomb nicknamed “Fat Man,” and a sausage-shaped uranium bomb known as “Little Boy.”

b) Truman’s Decision

(i) On June 1, 1945, the US Secretary of War recommended that the bombs should be dropped without prior warning on Japanese military targets in an urban setting.

(ii) Three prominent scientists disagreed—they urged giving the Japanese a demonstration explosion over an isolated area, using the bomb only as a last resort.

(iii) Truman rejected their views as “impractical” and had no trouble making what he viewed as a “military decision” to drop the bomb in a populated area. His belief was that this would shorten the war and save American lives.

c) Hiroshima, August 6, 1945

(i) American military planners informed Truman that he could expect from 1 to 1.5 million American casualties and another 12-18 months of fighting to take the islands of Japan using conventional warfare.

(ii) Therefore, Truman decided to use the atomic bomb on the Japanese City of **Hiroshima**.

(iii) “Little Boy” was dropped on the industrial city of 340,000 people. The explosion at Ground Zero created temperatures of 540,000 degrees Fahrenheit. Beyond this meltdown zone, an immense firestorm gutted the city, destroying 60,000 of 92,000 buildings.

(iv) The official death count was 78,000, but an additional 60,000 people died later of atomic bomb-related injuries or diseases.

d) Nagasaki, August 9, 1945

(i) Since Japan did not surrender immediately, Truman ordered the next atomic bomb dropped on the Japanese City of **Nagasaki**.

(ii) “Fat Man” was dropped on a city of 250,000 and the death toll reached over 35,000 people.

(iii) A total of approximately 170,000 people died due to both atomic bombs.

e) Peace, August 14, 1945 V-J Day (Victory in Japan)

On August 14, 1945, the Japanese government sued for peace, and the Second World War was over.

V. THE CANADIAN HOME FRONT

A. THE ROLE OF WOMEN

1. THE ROLE OF WOMEN OVERSEAS

a) In 1941, for the first time in Canadian history, official women’s branches of the army (the **Canadian Women’s Army Corps- CWAC**), air force (the **RCAF- Women’s Division**), and navy (the **Women’s Royal Canadian Naval Service - called “Wrens”**) were created. By the end of the war, more than 46,000 Canadian women served overseas—as cooks, nurses, pilots, mechanics, welders, and radar operators. Canadian women were also assigned to coastal defences, and some even flew planes across the Atlantic in Ferry Command. During Ferry Command, nearly 10,000 planes were flown from North America to Britain. These trans-Atlantic flights were very dangerous—over 500 flyers died while making the trip.

b) Women from Britain, the United States, and Australia also served overseas in various capacities. The most dangerous job for women was to serve as part of the Special Operations Executive (SOE). Women who served in this capacity worked as secret agents, who were parachuted into occupied France to find out all that they could to help the Allies plan the invasion of Normandy. Women worked as saboteurs, couriers and radio operators for the SOE. Additionally, during the Battle of Britain, women worked at top-secret radar stations to alert the Allies of incoming planes.

2. THE ROLE OF WOMEN ON THE HOME FRONT

a) There was a dramatic increase in the number of women in the Canadian workforce. Factories began to operate seven days a week, 12 hours a day. By 1944, the number of women in the work force had reached over 1 million.

b) Even though women began to hold the same jobs as men, they were still paid less for the same work. Although the Canadian government provided daycare and tax breaks to women during the war, when the war ended, these provisions were removed. Again, most people expected that women would give up their jobs to returning soldiers when the war was over. In places like Surrey, B.C., women who taught school during the war lost their jobs to men returning from the front.