## WWII ENDED IN 1945. CHINESE CANADIAN SOLDIERS HAD TO FIGHT FOR TWO MORE YEARS.

Before WWII ended, Chinese Canadians experienced a lot of discrimination. They could not vote or swim in public pools. They were limited to working in restaurants, laundromats and grocery stores. Few were allowed to live outside of Chinatown. Despite this, they still wanted to fight for the country that did not recognize them as full citizens. Thanks to their war service, Canada finally changed its legislation in 1947 and allowed all Chinese Canadians the right to vote. For other interesting battle stories, visit our museum inside the Chinese Cultural Centre, 2nd floor,

555 Columbia Street, Vancouver. www.ccmms.ca







## CHINESE CANADIANS WERE BANNED FROM PUBLIC POOLS SO THEY HAD TO LEARN SWIMMING ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

Before WWII, many Chinese Canadians were not allowed in public pools. So when a group were being prepared for commando warfare and jungle survival, the hardest thing for them to learn was how to swim. But learn they did. In the end, they could make it to shore in complete silence, lugging up 50 Ibs of gear over 5 kilometres. For more stories on the unsinkable spirit of Chinese Canadians, visit our museum inside the Chinese Cultural Centre, 2nd floor, 555 Columbia Street, Vancouver. www.ccmms.ca



NO TANKS, NO GUNS, JUST STORIES.

## SOME CHINESE CANADIAN SOLDIERS RECEIVED SPECIAL TREATS. OPIUM AND CYANIDE CAPSULES.

During WWII, some Chinese Canadian soldiers dropped behind enemy lines were given two capsules: one filled with opium they could use for trading or bribes; the other filled with cyanide in case they got captured.

Their officers told them it was better to commit suicide than to be taken alive by the Japanese. If you have an appetite for more stories like this, visit our museum inside the Chinese Cultural Centre, 2nd floor,

555 Columbia Street, Vancouver. www.ccmms.ca







## IF JAPANESE BOMBING OR TORTURE DIDN'T SEND THEM TO AN EARLY GRAVE, THE MOSQUITOES MIGHT.

During WWII, a number of Chinese Canadian soldiers were assigned to secret missions in the jungles of Southeast Asia. They not only battled the Japanese. They had to fight sicknesses like malaria and dysentery as well as endure extreme heat, humidity and monsoons. These soldiers had only a 50/50 chance of coming home alive. For more biting insights on Chinese Canadians during the war, visit our museum inside the Chinese Cultural Centre, 2nd floor,

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