In memory of the Canadian
soldiers of the 1st Canadian Infantry
Division, the Queen’s Own Rifles
of Canada. Visible in the village
church.)

12 Ernest W. Parker stain-glass window

In Bernières was the first house, the first reports about the landings was broadcast.

This one was erected by the local municipality in tribute to the Canadians who died on Juno Beach on June 6, 1944. A map retraces the route of the Canadian troops on D-Day.

A tribute to the Liaison Troops in Bernières-sur-Mer on June 6, 1944. The memorial was officially inaugurated on November 15, 1950. These memorials were partly financed by the sale of Allied shipwrecks.

A Canadian bikes sculpture

In Inuit language, this means "Human shape". Constructed by a member of the Naskapi tribe and unveiled in a small exiling ceremony at the Canadian War Cemetery in Bernières-sur-Mer in 1944, equipped with hundreds of Canadian bikes which were put back to work by the Inuit people.

10 Bunker on Canada Place

In memory of the Canadian soldiers of the 2nd Canadian Infantry Division, Fort Garry Horse, who landed on June 6, 1944. A map retraces the route of the Canadian troops on D-Day.

11 The house of the War Correspondents

In Bernières was the first house, the first reports about the landings was broadcast. This former "Hotel Belle Plage" was the headquarters of the Canadian troops on D-Day. There, the War Correspondents, photographs, journalists and cameramen, after the hostilities, occupied the house, the first reports about the libration of the village. From this location on June 6, 1944.

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JUNO BEACH: 3rd CANADIAN INFANTRY DIVISION

BERNIÈRES-SUR-MER

1 Monument For Canadian Troops

A tribute to the Canadians who died on Juno Beach on June 6, 1944, in front of the monument devoted to the Canadian troops on D-Day.

2 Monument For the 14th Field Regiment

Royal Canadian Artillery

Dedicated to the men of this regiment who died on this beach on June 6, 1944.

3 Monument For the Queen’s Own Rifles of Canada

In memory of the Canadian soldiers of the Canadian infantry Division, the Queen’s Own Rifles of Canada, which landed on Bernières-sur-Mer on June 6, 1944.

4 Monument For the Regiment de la Chaudière

In memory of the French Canadians of the Regiment de la Chaudière, commanding authorities of the French Army, who landed in Bernières-sur-Mer on June 6, 1944.

5 Bunker on Canada Place

Liberated on June 6, 1944, this bunker was taken over by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.

6 Fort Garry Horse Monument

This monument is one of the memorials found within the Bernières-sur-Mer municipality. It was designed by Maurice Duclos, secret agent of the Free French Forces.

7 House of the War Correspondents

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**JUNO BEACH: 3rd CANADIAN INFANTRY DIVISION**

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<th><strong>Monuments</strong></th>
<th><strong>Description</strong></th>
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<td><strong>1. War Memorial</strong></td>
<td>Dedicated to the soldiers of the Canadian 3rd Infantry Division who fought in the Second World War.</td>
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<td><strong>2. Monument For the Royal Winnipeg Rifles Regiment</strong></td>
<td>Commemorates the Royal Winnipeg Rifles Regiment.</td>
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<td><strong>3. Monument For the Regina Rifles Regiment</strong></td>
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<td><strong>4. Monument For the 458 Scottish Regiment</strong></td>
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<td><strong>5. De Gaulle Memorial</strong></td>
<td>Commemorates Charles de Gaulle.</td>
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<td><strong>6. Inukshuk</strong></td>
<td>A traditional Inuit stone sculpture.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>7. The Juno Beach Centre</strong></td>
<td>A museum dedicated to the Canadian soldiers who fought on June 6, 1944.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>8. The German 50mm KWK39 Anti-Tank Gun</strong></td>
<td>A German anti-tank gun that was used during the Battle of Juno Beach.</td>
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<td><strong>9. The 78th Battalion Monument</strong></td>
<td>Commemorates the 78th Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.</td>
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<td><strong>10. Allied Guns</strong></td>
<td>Various types of artillery used during the Second World War.</td>
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<td><strong>11. Observation Post 1966</strong></td>
<td>A observation post used during the Battle of Juno Beach.</td>
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<td><strong>12. The Croix de Lorraine</strong></td>
<td>A cross symbolizing the liberation of Europe.</td>
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<td><strong>13. The Tobrouk Ic 116</strong></td>
<td>A World War II tank.</td>
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<td><strong>14. The Signal Memorial</strong></td>
<td>A memorial dedicated to the Canadian radio operators who fought on June 6, 1944.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>15. The North Shore New Brunswick</strong></td>
<td>Commemorates the North Shore Regiment, which landed on Juno Beach on June 6, 1944.</td>
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<td><strong>16. The Croquart D514</strong></td>
<td>A British tank used during the Battle of Juno Beach.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>17. Monument For the Royal Canadian Navy</strong></td>
<td>Commemorates the Royal Canadian Navy.</td>
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**Other Places of Interest**

- **18. The Cloth Hall**
- **19. The Croix de Lorraine**

**Events**

- **D-Day, June 6, 1944**
  - The Battle of Juno Beach was one of the key landing sites during D-Day.
  - The Canadian 3rd Infantry Division played a crucial role in the capture of the beach.
  - The Canadian Army worked closely with Allied forces to secure the beach.

**Memorials**

- **The Juno Beach Centre**
- **The Croix de Lorraine**
- **The Cloth Hall**
- **The Croquart D514**
- **The Croche d'Elle**