

The

Issue 1:

PROCESSTWAIN TIMES

Remembrance day special!

D+D celebrates its
80th Anniversary this
Year!!

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Animals In The Great War

Each November, millions of people celebrate Remembrance Day, to commemorate the armed forces who served in WW1. But it wasn't just soldiers who served in the war – and it wasn't just humans.

Horses, donkeys, mules and camels carried supplies, dogs and pigeons carried messages, canaries were used to detect poison gas and cats and dogs to catch rodents in the trenches. Here are some famous examples of animals who aided the war effort.

Born in 1916, **Sergeant Stubby** was a terrier wandering Yale University in Connecticut when he came across James Robert Conroy, a soldier who was training in the grounds. Conroy developed a fondness for the dog, teaching him various tricks, and he smuggled him onto the ship to France. Stubby saluted the officer, allowing him to stay, and he entered combat on February 5th, 1918. In April he was injured by a hand grenade, and later by mustard gas, which led them to design his own gas mask. He learnt to warn them of mustard gas, locate soldiers on no-man's land and alert them for shells. His most famous escapade was in Argonne, north France - while he was on guard duty, catching a German spy by himself, earning the rank of Sergeant. Stubby survived the war, returning home with Conroy and meeting three presidents – but other dogs weren't so lucky. Over a million dogs were killed in WW1.



Another, slightly more unusual, war hero was a South African baboon named **Corporal Jackie**. His owner Albert Marr wouldn't leave him during the war, and



surprisingly his officers agreed to let him join. He was even given an official uniform, a ration set and a paybook. Additionally, he was trained to salute, light cigarettes, eat with a knife and fork and stand in the style of a soldier. Due to his heightened senses, Jackie was useful for sentry duty at night, and would always be the first to know when an attack was coming. Both Jackie and Marr survived the

Somme Campaign, and when Marr was shot in the shoulder in Egypt, Jackie was there, licking his wounds as they awaited help. Jackie suffered some ghastly injuries – shrapnel hit an arm and a leg, and he had to get a leg amputated – yet he survived alongside Marr, and received the Pretoria Citizens Service Medal. Surprisingly, Jackie wasn't the only baboon in the South African army, but he was the only one with a rank. Jackie died in a fire in 1921.



Cher Ami ('Dear Friend', in French) was a male homing pigeon from Norfolk, who was one of 60 pigeons assigned to Mobile Loft 11, in the American army. On September 21, 1918, Major Charles Whittlesey and more than 550 men were trapped by the side of a hill without food or ammunition. They had begun to receive friendly fire from allies who couldn't see them, and were surrounded by Germans. Whittlesey tried to send two pigeons for help, each being shot. Finally, he

sent out Cher Ami, who made a valiant attempt escaping out from the bushes – but the enemy noticed him and shot him down after several seconds. He took flight again, and against all odds, he arrived at the base with the message. It read: We are along the road parallel to 276.4. Our own artillery is dropping a barrage directly on us. For heaven's sake, stop it." And they did – saving the 195 remaining men. Miraculously, the medics saved him – he had been shot through the breast, blinded, and had a leg hanging on by only a tendon. General John Pershing remarked, "There isn't anything the United States can do too much for this bird." Awarded the Croix de Guerre, he died a year later, due to his battle wounds, along with over 20,000 other pigeons.

By Abbie

The Malayan Campaign, WWII

The Malayan campaign began when the 25th Army, under the command of Lieutenant General Tomoyuki Yamashita invaded Malaya on the 8th December 1941. Japanese troops launched an amphibious assault on the northern coast of Malaya at Kota Bharu and started advancing down the eastern coast of Malaya. French Indochina was still under French administration and had little option but to cooperate with the Japanese. The French authorities therefore submitted to the Japanese military using the territory's ports as naval bases, building air bases, and missing forces there for the invasion. Japan also coerced Thailand into cooperating with the invasion, though Thai troops resisted the landings in Thai territory for 8 hours. At 4am, 17 Japanese bombers attacked Singapore, the first ever air raid on the colony.



It became evident to the British that Japanese bombers based in Indochina were now within range of Singapore. The Japanese were initially resisted by 3 corps of the Indian army and several British Army battalions. The Japanese quickly isolated individual Indian units defending the coastline, before concentrating their forces to surround the defenders and force their surrender. The Japanese forces held a slight advantage in numbers in northern Malaya and were significantly superior in close air support, armour, coordination, tactics, and experience, having fought in the Second Sino-Japanese War. The allies had no tanks, which put them at a severe disadvantage.



The Japanese also used bicycle infantry and light tanks which allowed swift movement of their forces overland through terrain covered with thick tropical rainforest, criss-crossed by native paths. Although the Japanese had not brought

bicycles with them (to speed the disembarkation process), they knew from their intelligence that suitable machines were plentiful in Malaya and quickly

confiscated what they needed from civilians and retailers. A replacement for operation Matador, named Operation Krohcol by the British Indian Army, was implemented on 8th December, but the troops were easily defeated by the Royal Thai police and the Japanese 5th Division. Forces of the Royal Navy (Battleship HMS Prince of Wales, Battlecruiser HMS Repulse, and four other destroyers, under the command of Admiral Sir Tom Phillips) had arrived right before the outbreak of hostilities. Japanese aircraft based in Indochina sank the Prince of Wales and Repulse on 10th December, leaving the east coast of Malaya exposed, allowing the Japanese to continue their invasion.

By Alex

The Story of Douglas Bader, WWII



Born in 1910, Douglas Bader's heroic story started pre-World War Two. He was part of the British Air Force, and in a tragic accident in 1931, lost both legs. He had to have a pair of prosthetic (artificial) legs.

The Story Begins

Douglas recovered just in time for WWII. So naturally, he re-joined the RAF in 1939, passing all of his check flights. During the war he did a number of brave and heroic things like: in the Battle of Britain, he led a squadron of Canadian pilots battling the Luftwaffe, the German air force. Later he bravely commanded a battle group of fighters to attack the raiding German bombers, but what he became famous for comes later.

Why was he a hero?

Douglas had artificial legs and in 1941 his spitfire, a type of fighter plane, collided with a German plane. Bader managed to make it out by parachute but he lost one of his legs. He quickly realised that he was on enemy soil and got captured and was a prisoner of war. The RAF dropped him a new leg, which he used to escape.

Conclusion

Douglas Bader was a brave, heroic pilot, who will never be forgotten for his service.

By Fenn

FUN FACTS

Douglas claimed to have shot down 30 planes, but officially only shot down 22 ½. He and another pilot shot a plane at the same time, so they each took credit for half!

Key Dates:

1910: born 21st February

1931: plane crash that caused him to lose both legs

1939: re-joined the RAF

1940: fought in the battle of Britain

1941-5: Prisoner of war

1982: died 5th September

Dear Diary,

Pa Pa has just snook outside to the apple tree today to go get some for us as we have not eaten this morning. I miss going outside playing with my friends but Ma Mar said to me and Margot that we are not allowed as we could get caught by a German guard. When I'm older I want to travel the world and visit all the countries after this dreadful war and meet new people and learn their culture. Ma Ma me and Margot are listening to the radio right now. We only get to hear it for 15 minutes every morning these days. It's sometimes really sad or sometimes makes me smile a little but we have to stay silent. It just said that the Nazis are invading Europe. We have to turn off the radio now.

1.15

It's been a really boring day hiding again but Pa Pa's not back yet. Wait someone's coming. It may be Pa Pa!

your sencearly

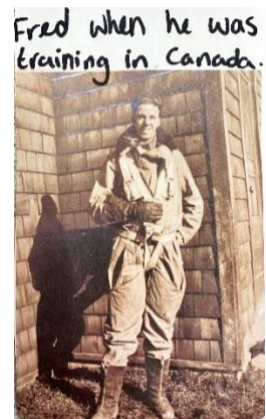
Anne Frank



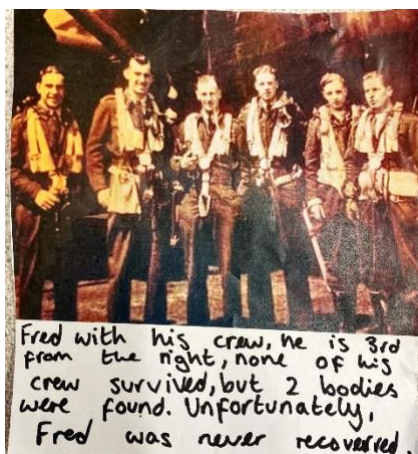
Fred Plant (1921-1943)

Fred Plant was born in 1921 to William and Ada Plant at their home: 108 Great Norbury Street, Hyde, Cheshire. His father took part in the Battle of the Somme, surviving, but eventually died in 1949, having suffered with breathing problems ever since the First World War. His brother, Norman, my great grandfather, was born 5 years later in 1926.

Fred joined the RAF in 1939, aged 19, and trained in Canada. Afterwards, he completed his first tour (32 missions) which all members of the RAF were required to do. The second tour was optional, but he chose to do it and just a week in he and all the other men of the Lancaster Bomber Squadrons were given a mission. The briefing that was given to them was to bomb Peenemunde, which was a German town on the South Coast of the Baltic Sea. Here, the Nazis were producing bombs and rockets and, on the 17th, and 18th August 1943, the raid took place.



The Luftwaffe planes suspected that Berlin was going to be attacked, so they went to the capital, leaving Peenemunde unprotected, however they left smoke bombs, so if the Lancaster planes did attack, they could not see their target.



Fred and his crew were supposed to go first to attack, but were delayed and went later after a few other planes had gone. This gave the German planes time to realise that it was actually Peenemunde that was being bombed and returned there. By the time Fred's plane had reached Peenemunde, the Luftwaffe had also come back, and his plane was spotted and shot down over the Baltic Sea. In the summer of 2023,

it was the 80th anniversary of his death, and my family and I visited the runway he would have taken off from on the night he died.

The Invasion of Jersey, WWII

It's June 1940 and Germany had launched their attack on the Western Front. Troops had been withdrawn from Jersey to support the rescue in France. This left the Jersey Islanders in panic. Should they leave or stay?

"I will never leave and my wife will be on my side." – Bailiff of Jersey, Alexander Countanche

23,000 Islanders registered to be evacuated, but only 600 left the island, leaving the rest to wait and see what would happen. Those waiting to leave were packed like sardines into boats. Those that returned to their homes found that their neighbours had stolen their belongings.

First contact from the German troops was an air raid over St Helier harbour, causing death and injury

July 1940

Germany was ready to occupy the island.

Islanders had to hang white flags, sheets and pillow cases to signal their willingness to comply. By December 1941, there were 11,500 soldiers on the island. There were Germans everywhere. They felt like they were on holiday, marching, singing, and sunbathing.

The German soldiers thought they had won the war in France and it was only a matter of time before they captured Britain. A German soldier even wanted to motorcycle to Guernsey.



Meanwhile, the islanders were in a dilemma. How were they supposed to react? Friend or foe?

As the occupation continued, food, medicine and clothing became scarce. Fuel supply was cut each evening. School continued but this became more difficult

as children were made to learn German. Radios were taken away and letters only allowed to be 25 words long.

The islanders tried to remain cheerful, but it was difficult to know who to trust. Special treatment could be given to those who helped or fraternised with the Germans. Girls “in” with the Germans were called “Jerrybags.”

During occupation, the Germans had started to construct a complex tunnel to stock-pile ammunition. 14,000 tons of rock was excavated. The Germans brought in prisoners from Russia, France, Italy and Poland. Islanders were also forced to work here. It was dangerous work, long hours and little food.



By 1944, the tunnel was converted into an underground hospital. By November 1944 the people of Jersey faced starvation. The Bailiff requested help, but Winston Churchill would not agree.

Eventually, the Red Cross sent supplies by the SS Vega. Meanwhile, the German troops were starving and morale was low, so they foraged for food.

Jersey was finally liberated on 8th May 1945 with people celebrating in the streets. German troops were rounded up and order to remove the mines they had made and laid, and their weaponry. Others were taken to Britain as prisoners.

During this time many Islanders tried to escape, worked for the resistance, or may have been Jewish. They would have been punished or killed.

“Freedom is not just a word to those who have lost it.” – Frank Keiler.

By Olivia

The Daily Talk

Thursday 9th May 1945

VE-DAY



Germany Loses!



Celebrations!

Yesterday the Allied Forces accepted an unconditional surrender from the Germans. Winston Churchill announced the victory over loudspeakers. Six years of fighting is over! People from all over the country threw massive celebrations and street parties. People dressed up in red, white, and blue. The king and queen showed their faces as well as the two princesses. Speaking of princesses, some people saw them in the streets, they snuck out!

The War

The war is finally over. After a successful D-Day mission Hitler tried to use his superweapon, the Messerschmitts ME 262, but even after all his efforts we still pushed through.

Since 1939 Britain has been fighting for justice and freedom. Our allies, America, Russia and our commonwealth countries, have fought side by side to defeat the Nazi's.

An estimated 21 million men sacrificed their lives for the freedom of our country. To those men, we salute you.



War Still Going - Japan

Unfortunately, the war is still going. We have defeated Germany, but Japan is still holding strong. It looks like it will be over soon, but we have no way of knowing.

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