

Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago
Ministry of National Diversity and Social Integration

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

presents

THE WORLD WARS: ONSET, IMPACT & CARIBBEAN LEGACY



MAIN EVENTS OF THE GREAT WAR



JUNE 28TH, 1914:

Archduke Frantz Ferdinand assassinated at Sarajevo



JULY 28TH-AUGUST 3RD, 1914:

Triple Alliance declared war

AUGUST 4TH, 1914:

Entente Powers declared war

Forecast: tight and day

NUMBER 8150, WASHINGTON, MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST B, 1814. PRICE ONE CENT.

ENGLAND WILL DECLARE WAR ON GERMANY THIS EVENING GERMANY INVADED BY FRENCH ARMY

FRENCH DEFEAT GERMANS IN SHARP BATTLE
GERMANS SHELL LIBAU, BALTIC PORT

SIX GERMAN WARSHIPS
SUNK IN BATTLE WITH
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ENGLISH FLEET, REPORT
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OCTOBER 29TH, 1914:

Trench warfare began

MAY 7TH, 1915:

The "Lusitania" was sunk by a German U-boat

MAY 23RD, 1915:

Italy declared war on Germany and Austria



FEBRUARY 215T, 1916: The Battle of Verdun began

JULY 15T, 1916:

The Battle of the Somme began where tanks were used in mass for the first time

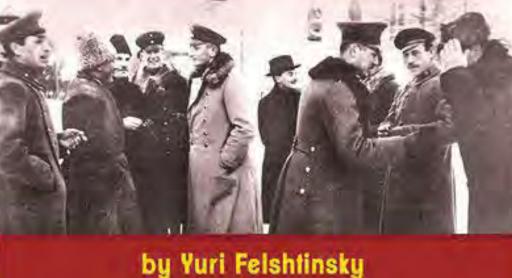
MARCH 3RD, 1918

The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was signed between Russia and Germany

Lenin, Trotsky, Germany and the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk

The Collapse of the World Revolution November 1917-November 1918





DECEMBER 9TH, 1917:

Britain captured Jerusalem from the Turks

APRIL 6TH, 1917:

The United States of America declared war on Germany

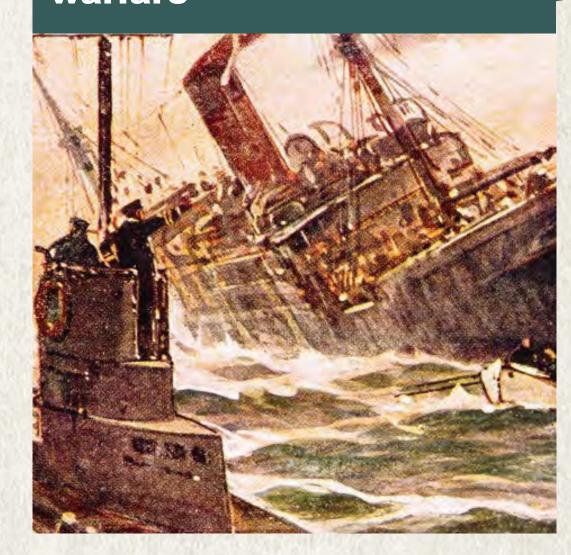
REPORT 20 U BOATS NEAR THE COAST

WAR AGAINST GERMANY PROCLAIMED BY WILSON

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FEBRUARY 1ST, 1917:

The start of Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare



AUGUST 8TH, 1918:

The Battle of Amiens begins

OCTOBER 4TH, 1918:

Germany asked the Allies for an Armistice

OCTOBER 29TH, 1918:

Germany's navy mutinied

OCTOBER 30TH. 1918: Turkey made peace

NOVEMBER 3RD, 1918: Austria made peace

NOVEMBER 11TH, 1918:

The Great War officially ends with the signing of an armistice



JUNE 28TH, 1919:

The Treaty of Versailles was signed by Germany



CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE GREAT WAR CAUSES CONSEQUENCES

NATIONALISM

Extreme Nationalism or national self-determination is a key factor in the outbreak of the Great War. Throughout the 19th century nationalistic ideals spread and led to the unification of Italy and Germany. These nations had to prove themselves as strong independent countries and as such war was unavoidable. This pursuit of nationalistic goals and belief in national superiority resulted in the eruption of the Great War.

HOSTILE ALLIANCES

A number of alliances had been signed by countries between 1879 and 1914. The formation of the Triple Alliance and the Entente Powers is extremely important when looking at the causes of the Great War. The Triple Alliance consisted of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy while the members of the Entente Powers were France, Russia and Britain. These were important because it meant that countries had no option but to declare war if one of their colleagues declared war first.

THE ASSASSINATION OF ARCHDUKE FRANTZ FERDINAND

The heir to the Austrio-Hungarian throne Archduke Frantz Ferdinand and his wife were assassinated on the 28th June 1914 on a visit to Sarajevo, Bosnia by Serbians. After the assassination Austria-Hungary sent an ultimatum to Serbia who in turn refused. With the Alliance System in place, the receipt of this refusal prompted Austria-Hungary to declare war on Serbia. This declaration led to the mobilisation of the various alliances thus, starting the Great War.

DEATH TOLL

The figures for the casualties of the Great War are hard to agree upon by historians. Considered the most detrimental war of that time, The Great War took the lives of roughly 13,000,000 people. It was estimated that approximately 29,000,000 million people were wounded and that the war left roughly 10,000,000 widows and orphans.

TREATY OF VERSAILLES

At the end of the Great War numerous treaties were signed, most notably the Treaty of Versailles. Germany under The Treaty of Versailles was devastated as she was found guilty of provoking the war. Under the Treaty of Versailles all of Germany's colonies were taken away and she was forced to pay 6,500,000,000 in reparations.

FORMATION OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Point fourteen of President Wilson's Fourteen Point Plan was carried out and the League of Nations was formed. A precursor to the United Nations, this was the first international organisation created deliberately to protect independent nations from aggression and to preserve the peace.

Peacock, Herbert Leonard. A History of Modern Europe, 1789-1981. London: Heinemann Educational, 1982. Print. Rao, B. V. History of Modern Europe 1789-1992. India: Sterling, 2002. Print.

THE BRITISH WEST INDIES REGIMENT (B.W.I.R.) 1915 – 1918:



FORMATION

The British West Indies Regiment was a unit within the British Army made up of volunteers from the British West Indies. With the outbreak of the War in 1914, many West Indians left the colonies and sought to enlist in the British Army. The War Office, concerned that the number of black soldiers in the regiments would increase, wanted to prevent them from enlisting. Through the intervention of King George V, the British West Indies Regiment was established on the 26th October 1915.

SERVICE AND RECRUITMENT

The British West Indies Regiment consisted of men from the Bahamas, Barbados, British Honduras (Belize), British Guiana (Guyana), Grenada, Jamaica, the Leeward Islands, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent, and Trinidad and Tobago. There were eleven battalions within the British West Indies Regiment. The first battalion was created in Seaford, Sussex, England in 1915 under the command of Colonel A.E, Barchard. The men of the British West Indies Regiment served in Palestine, Jordan, Egypt, East Africa, India, France, Italy, Belgium and England. The first and second battalions saw service in Palestine and Jordan fighting against the Turks in 1918. The other battalions were stationed in Europe, on the Western Front, where coincidently they were not involved in combat. Instead, they were used for doing menial labour such as carrying ammunition, digging trenches and gun emplacements, as garrison troops and as workers unloading ships. At the end of the war in November 1918, 15,204 British West Indians had enlisted into the British West Indies Regiment. The recruitment strategies used to garner men for this force are varied and included:

Recruitment campaigns in major newspapers.

Moral obligation campaigns put forth by the major religious denominations.

Patriotic ad campaigns to encourage enlistment through different media.

Glamorised ideas of glory and fame.

Added allure of high wages and tax exemptions.

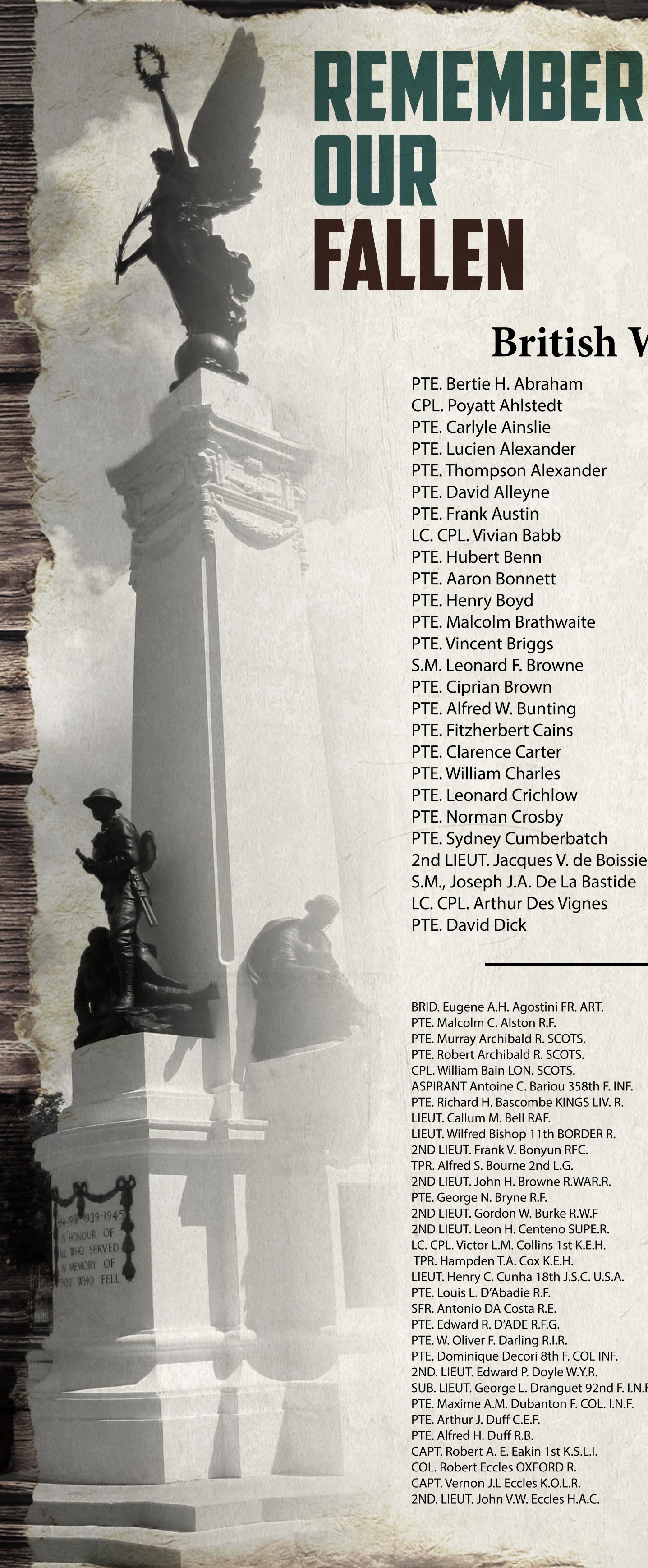
THE MUTINY AT TARANTO

On December 6th 1918, the members of the ninth battalion of the British West Indies Regiment mutinied in Taranto, Italy. This mutiny lasted four days and disillusionment swept throughout the ranks of the Regiment. To quell the mutiny, the Worcestershire Regiment was despatched and order was restored. As a result the ninth battalion was disbanded and 60 men tried for the mutiny. Those convicted spent 5-20 years in jail whilst one member died via firing squad. This mutiny was a result of the demeaning racist treatment meted out to the British West Indies Regiment in all spheres of military life. Even though the mutiny was crushed, the dissatisfaction persisted. Meetings were held amongst those of the British West Indies Regiment to discuss the issues of black rights, self determination, independence and a closer union in the West Indies. As a result of this mutiny the Caribbean League was also formed.

Bibliography:

Howe, Glenford D. Race, War and Nationalism: A Social History of West Indians in the First World War.

Kingston: Ian Randle, 2002. Print.



1914-1918 1939-1945 HONOUR OF ALL WHO SERVED IN MEMORY OF THOSE WHO

British West Indies Regiment

PTE. Bertie H. Abraham CPL. Poyatt Ahlstedt PTE. Carlyle Ainslie PTE. Lucien Alexander PTE. Thompson Alexander PTE. David Alleyne PTE. Frank Austin LC. CPL. Vivian Babb PTE. Hubert Benn PTE. Aaron Bonnett PTE. Henry Boyd PTE. Malcolm Brathwaite PTE. Vincent Briggs S.M. Leonard F. Browne PTE. Ciprian Brown PTE. Alfred W. Bunting PTE. Fitzherbert Cains PTE. Clarence Carter PTE. William Charles PTE. Leonard Crichlow PTE. Norman Crosby PTE. Sydney Cumberbatch 2nd LIEUT. Jacques V. de Boissiere S.M., Joseph J.A. De La Bastide LC. CPL. Arthur Des Vignes PTE. David Dick

PTE. John H. Dorset PTE. Adolphus C. Wright PTE. James Dove PTE. Esau Duncan PTE. Cornelius Eddy PTE. Philip Gordon PTE. Carleton Hall PTE. Moses Hercules PTE. Albert Holder PTE. Adolphus Jack PTE. George H. Jacob PTE. Leo Jeremiah PTE. Gascoicne Jordan PTE Emmanuel Joseph SGT. Samuel E. Lang PTE. Adolphus Layne PTE. Domingo Lezama PTE. Francis Lett PTE. Emmanuel Mathew PTE. Hubert Modest PTE. James A. Moraldo PTE. John Morgan PTE. Bruno Nelson PTE. Albert Niles PTE. Malco J. Orosco PTE. Abraham Patrick

PTE. Archibald Peters PTE. Nathaniel Phillips PTE. Fredrick Pierre PTE. Reginald Pierre PTE. Fitzroy E. Pinder PTE. Moses Prentice PTE. Francis L. Ramirez PTE. Louis Reid PTE. Inkerman Romney PTE. Fitzarthur Rojas PTE. George Sandy PTE. Egbert V. Scarborough PTE. Joseph E. Smith PTE. Alexander Solomon PTE. Samuel Songster PTE. Alfred Squires PTE Lucien Stephen PTE. Alexander Taylor PTE. David Taylor PTE. Loderick Thompson PTE. Aubrey Vincent PTE. Valton Went PTE. Augustus Williams PTE. Edmond Williams PTE. Wilfred Wiltshire SGT. Ernest W. Wood

BRID. Eugene A.H. Agostini FR. ART. PTE. Malcolm C. Alston R.F. PTE. Murray Archibald R. SCOTS. PTE. Robert Archibald R. SCOTS. CPL. William Bain LON. SCOTS. ASPIRANT Antoine C. Bariou 358th F. INF. PTE. Richard H. Bascombe KINGS LIV. R. LIEUT. Callum M. Bell RAF. LIEUT. Wilfred Bishop 11th BORDER R. 2ND LIEUT. Frank V. Bonyun RFC. TPR. Alfred S. Bourne 2nd L.G. 2ND LIEUT. John H. Browne R.WAR.R. PTE. George N. Bryne R.F. 2ND LIEUT. Gordon W. Burke R.W.F 2ND LIEUT. Leon H. Centeno SUPE.R. LC. CPL. Victor L.M. Collins 1st K.E.H. TPR. Hampden T.A. Cox K.E.H. LIEUT. Henry C. Cunha 18th J.S.C. U.S.A. PTE. Louis L. D'Abadie R.F. SFR. Antonio DA Costa R.E. PTE. Edward R. D'ADE R.F.G. PTE. W. Oliver F. Darling R.I.R. PTE. Dominique Decori 8th F. COL INF. 2ND. LIEUT. Edward P. Doyle W.Y.R. SUB. LIEUT. George L. Dranguet 92nd F. I.N.F. PTE. Maxime A.M. Dubanton F. COL. I.N.F. PTE. Arthur J. Duff C.E.F. PTE. Alfred H. Duff R.B. CAPT. Robert A. E. Eakin 1st K.S.L.I. COL. Robert Eccles OXFORD R. CAPT. Vernon J.L Eccles K.O.L.R. 2ND. LIEUT. John V.W. Eccles H.A.C.

PTE. Hilton B. Eccles C.M.G.C. TPR. Napoleon Edghill 2nd D.C. SURG. LIEUT. Fredrick w. Clemens R.N. SURG. LIEUT. Fernand L. M. J. De Verteuil R.N. MIDSHIPMAN William C. Hoadley R.N. SEAMAN Frank Lavrack R.N. FIREMAN Charles J.L. McDonald R.N. COMMDR. Frederick A. Warner R.N. SEAMAN Edward N. Williams R.N. LIEUT. COMMDR. John S. Tucker R.N. SUB. LIEUT. Louis S. Tucker R.N.R. BR. Ruthven I. Pegus CANADIAN ARTILLERY PTE. Derrick A. K. Pile L.R.B. PTE. Carlos J. Pollonais QUEENS WESTM PTE. Leonard E. Power 60th. CANADIANS PTE. Valleton A.S. Redman 4th. LON. R., R. F. PTE. Julian E. Reverand DORSET R. PTE. William B. Robertson H.L.I 2ND. LIEUT. Cecil Scott ESSEX R. CAPT. Norman McG. Smith R.A.M.C. PTE. Leonard Sorzano LON. R., M. G. C. CAPT. Robert A. Steel CAMERON HRS PTE. James Syder CANADIANS PTE. Sydney G. Syder CANADIANS SGT. Wellesley S. Taylor CANADIANS GNR. Raymond A. Vignale CANADIANS CAPT. George N. Viner MDDX. R. PTE. James A. Wade 20th. LON. R. CAPT. Thornton S. Warner GLOS. R. TPR. John R. Williams SHROPS. YEOMANRY. MAJ. Harry S. Wilson R. MUN. F. SGT. George S. Wilson CANADIANS

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VETERANS OF THE GREAT WAR



Agostini, Eugene Augustin Henri

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: The Colony of Trinidad and Tobago DATE OF BIRTH: 17th April 1890

BRANCH: Artillerie de Compagne, de 75 of the 31st Regiment of

Artillery

THEATRE OF WAR: Western Europe – Belgium

YEARS OF SERVICE: 1913-1915

His conduct during the Battle of Mons, brought him to the attention of his seniors, and when he distinguished himself at the Battle of Marne, was awarded the Croix de Guerre

NOTES ON CAREER: Being the recipient of the award in 1914, signified Agostini as the (Cross of War) with citation for bravery. first Trinidad and Tobago born solider to be decorated for bravery in the Great War.

FORM OF REPOSE: Contracted typhoid fever in war torn Belgium, he was admitted to the hospital in the French town of Breteuil s/Nogie but did not recover. He died on 28th of January 1915.



NAME:

Bain, William

DATE OF BIRTH: 10th August 1890 COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: The Colony of Trinidad

DESIGNATION: Army: Infantry BRANCH: 1st London Scottish Regiment

THEATRE OF WAR: Western Europe – France YEARS OF SERVICE: 1914 – 1916

NOTES ON CAREER:

Fought at Loos where half of his battalion was lost and all but nine of his platoon survived. He fought at Hulluch where half of the Brigade was lost.

FORM OF REPOSE:

He was killed by a shot to the head on 1ST July 1916 at the Battle of Somme in the 3rd German Trench. His body was never recovered.



Bentley, Charles Arthur Campbell

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: The Colony of Trinidad and

DESIGNATION: Army: Infantry BRANCH: Royal Warwickshire Regiment First

Battalion 4th Division

THEATRE OF WAR: Western Europe - France YEARS OF SERVICE: 1912-1914

Fought in the first Battle of Ypres, led an attacking force of 270 Royal Warwicks against a German battalion of 800 men and succeeded.

Sustained heavy enemy fire to his body in 3 places and succumbed to his wounds mere hours after his victory. He was buried in Cite Bonjean Military Cemetery, Armentieres, France. He was the 1st solider from Trinidad and Tobago to give his life in the Great War.



NAME:

Cipriani, Arthur Andre

DATE OF BIRTH: 31st January 1875 COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: The Colony of Trinidad and Tobago BRANCH: British West Indies Regiment (B.W.I.R.) RANK: Captain THEATRE OF WAR: North Africa – Egypt YEARS OF SERVICE: 1916 – 1918

NOTES ON CAREER:

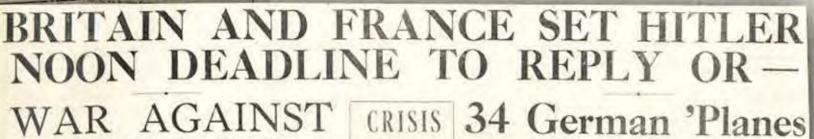
Captain Cipriani was influential in the recruitment of soldiers for the Great War in the colony of Trinidad and Tobago. He raised four contingents from the colony. He advocated for the British West Indies Regiment to fight on the front lines in Western Europe. In the last years of the Great War he became known as the 'Prisoners Friend' at Court Martials for all members of the army who were stationed in Egypt. He continuously clashed with Colonel Wood-Hill and General Carey Bernard due to their racist actions against the members of the British West

Cipriani returned to the colony of Trinidad and Tobago in 1919. In 1921 he was elected to a seat on the Port of Spain City Council which gained him entrance into the Legislative Council. In 1923, Cipriani became the leader of the Trinidad Workingmen's Association (T.W.A.) a leading trade union on the island. Cipriani became Mayor of Port of Spain in 1925 and served eight consecutive terms. The Trinidad Labour Party (T.L.P.) was formed by Captain Cipriani in

He died of natural causes on the 18th April 1945.

WAR NEWS Supplement

THE



GERMANY Parliament Meets Today NOON (G M T) TODAY THE WORLD WILL KNOW WHETHER BRITAIN AND RANCE ARE AT WAR WITH GERMANY OR ormal and final notice was served on Adolf

Place: Pearl Harbour; Time: Dec. 7, 1941

"a Date To Live In Infamy"

Thunder Of Bombs

Brought America

Into World War 11

got into the sky had knocked out 20 of the attackers. But when U.S. losses were tailled, the destroyed American planes totalled 177. A total of 2,343 Navy and Army men were killed in the bolling, oil-covered waters of the harbour, or in the holds of ships, or on the bilistered airfields. There were 1,272 wounded.

It was the worst defeat—and the reactest humiliation — America's Navy had ever suffered.

Pear! Harbour was awakened on the morning of Dethroughout the war. An investigating committee named by Presi-

bling of steel. Drowsy seamen and soldiers looked up to Husband E. Kimmel, Commandersee a fleet of Japanese fighter, bomber and torpedo in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, and

planes raining blows on the core of the U.S. Pacific fleet, manding General walter C. Short, Commanding General of the Hawaiian Department. This committee's re-

Into World War 11

It was the "sneak punch," thrown without warning, that phunged America into World War

n nearby Hickam, Wheeler and ellows Fields, planes sat peace-



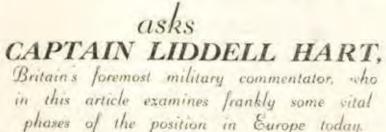
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

TRINIDADIANS JOIN IN PRAYER

Polish Death Toll From Air 1,500



INVADED?





the hearts of New Zealand women

Hoping you way toon have a hap

Caribbean Regiment Trains In U.S. For Active Service



Gracefully and swiftly a British destroyer cuts through the water. But for all her grace, the U.boats fear her, for destroy.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES NOTICE IN GAZETTE

GUARDIAN OF THE BRITISH CONVOY

RADIOGRAM THROUGH BB On Sunday morning last a radio gram came through from the BBC. stating that a man by the name of Hirsch had been arrested in Portof Spain as a spy and that he had considerable sum of money or made in a cable from the Argentine where it was stated that Hirsch was in contact with the infamou Gestano and that he was connect ed with the famoues affair of Abetz n Parla sometime ago. Inquiries from official sources

here yesterday failed to elicit any information with regard to the Jet-Propelled





WERLD "

MR. CHURCHIEL AND GOVERNOR EXCHANGE MESSAGES MI BRITANT CONTRIBUTION TO A BETTER TEXT OF AGREEMENT, TRINIDAD AREAS, LEASE AND SPECIAL CLAUSES MADE PUBLIC. THE Angle Assessed Land Book Agreement was

JEWS USED FOR EXPERI-MENTAL PURPOSES. German authorities are using prisoners in all concentration camps in Poland for experimenquarters in London. The repor In Troblinka C amp where special gas chambers for mus murdering of Jews have been set up, scientists sit in a special gallery during executions watching the reactions of the dying In Oswiechim Camp, a special apprimental station of the Ber-Institute of Hygiene has been set up in which, besides tion, sterilisation and sactration with various poisons and record the effects. The names of all

PRISONERS IN GERMAN

CONCENTRATION CAMP

German scientists engaged in

"The National Socialistic Programme believes in the com-

munity of the people."

Food For Britain

hese criminal experiments are known and the Polish Directorate of Civilian Resistance has announced they will be published JAPANESE LAUNCH WIDESPREAD ATTACKS IN PACIFIC

Japanese Defeated In Battle Of Okinawa

REMNANTS OF GARRISON BEING MOPPED UP

DEAD NUMBER 90,000; PRISONERS 4,000







Gen. MacArthur Made Church Bells Tell Mr. Attlee Broadcasts



Shot Down

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

There also was much reason to think that many Japanese, given MIDWAY HELD reedom to pry around the islands, had stuffed Tokyo with vital mili-

The tiny Midway Islands were the brightest spots in the Pacific during the first half of 1942.

The amail United States Marine batteries roared. Within the first minutes, three the brightest spots in the Pacific during the first half of 1942.

The small United States Marine batteries roared. Within the first minutes, three this were scored on one enemy ship—two on the super-structure which put the forward gun out of and Navy garrison on these sand specks, 1,150 miles north of Honolulu, held out against repeated specks in the Pacific with surprisingly little manpower and equipment. Although their total Army force at the beginning of 1942.

Within the first minutes, three this were scored on one enemy ship—two on the super-structure which put the forward gun out of commission, and a third near the square hits.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS

That was enough for the Japanese at the beginning of interest of the action and steamed out of range, one of them trailing clouds of black smoke from the shellholes in her side.

Pacific drive.

had suffed Tokyo with vital military information.

While the Japanese struck at Pearl Harbour, other 'planes of the Rising Sun swooped over the Philippines, Wake, Guam and Hong Kong.

But while ships still blazed, the Heavy Navy began to rebuild at Pearl Harbour. Within a year it could announce that virtually all the damage had been erased forever.

London Is Ever Ready

20-minute bombardment on the island.

The Marines were ready, Artificiand, and the warships ventured within 4,500 yards of the shore-virtually point-blank range for the island's batteries. Then shore searchlights flashed on the approaching ships, Marine batteries roared.



Airborne Troops Spearhea Allied Invasion Of Europe

ITALIANS RETREATING IN

ERITREA

South Africans Near Addis Ababa

The eighters of Agordat, the important Eritrean rall centre with many handreds of Italian prisoners, gons and transport material was associated today by the Estinh Command which added

The final attack on Agordat was enducted on Saturday by Brytan and Indian troops, after violent RAF bembing The Brish and that the solid battle lasted two days, and the Italians, and the Italians algebt stubbornly but much of the garrison was within away to atunian toward Keren with the Scitch pursuing them.

West of Derus British treeps are still concentrated and a communiqued that preparations for the sings on Bergen (c. al of Eastern Libra) were proceeding smoothly.

JEWS

STERILISATION OF MALE

stantly afrive for men and women applications backed to receive

of the Services, bombed out civili- the clothes.

Our women's page

Women In War Time

A good deal of interest has been , ing week of 40% hours, overtime ex | into petticosts pockets or pinned aroused by the Ministry of Aircraft | tra. Production's decision to train wo-men to test and pass fit for ter- WORK NEAR HOME. vice all kinds of aircraft, including The woman inspector may have py time again," one read. "Hoping balloons and parachutes. Women to be on duty by day of night, ac. have played their part in aircraft cording to factory shifts. She has the recipient in these troublesome production and upkeep since the be to be strong and healthy, because times," read another. There was a ginning of the war. Now they are there is a good deal of walking cot cover, crochet in gay wool in to do work on which skilled engi- about to do. She is well looked octagonal pattern, lined with pale neers have hitherto been employed, after, sharing recreation and welthus releasing men for even more fare arrangements made for the you all from an old lady. The note important lobs. It has already been stated that in all large works. There are, of land came a parcel of little wool women between the ages of 21 and course, firms working on aircraft in | bonnets. 40 are eligible, providing they have practically all towns, so the newly had an education up to School Cer. appointed woman inspector will pro AND AMERICAN tificate or Matriculation Standard, bably be posted near her home. are possessed of high intelligence. She must, however, be prepared to ciothes I went to the men's foom" strong character, a well developed go anywhere. sense of responsibility, and the per The Ministry of Aircraft Production gifts are ready for men who want sonality that will enable them to | tion official, from whom I obtained | them, do their job without ruffling other people's feelings. Women who prefer mathematics to art, science to a hundred a month, and that even ed with Auxiliary Fire Services, for domestic duties, are likely to do would be trained to take on this They often find their homes bitted count, as you agree when you real extremely responsible national work when they get back from duty and

upon their care and utter rella-bility depend the lives of brave. There are no half measures about men and the survival of valuable the work somen of the Dominions ready for sear. Dressing gowns. men and the survival of valuable are putting in for the common war cause. Most people know about the final tests.

The women inspectors give are putting in for the common war cause. Most people know about the clothing and comforts that com have only to ask, and have their Some women, after a month's pre ans, and A.R.P. workers. A few liminary training at the Aeronaudays ago I saw another instance of the personal interest taken in our frocks, suits, coats and shoes are all ready. Short leather jackets

SCHOOL in the West Country, may show themselves particularly good at testing materials of all kinds ing to the English Speaking Union for ambulance girls to wear on used in aircraft production Others headquarters in Dartmouth House night duty.

The ambulance gifts to wear on headquarters in Dartmouth House night duty.

"We specially endeavour to look afground equipment. I am assured on's patron, that a great deal of common sense

ing drawings and plans, making re cause the place teems with inte ter seamen on the little boats," my cords, doing the many and various rest as the first of the chain of record explained. In the Forces jobs in the engines division. Or club houses round the world which room I found plies and piles of Navy perhaps they may show themselves the founders of the English Speak comforts, some of which are going brilliant at testing checking, and assembling equipment such as wire-less and other items. Aircraft armaments form a further important | Wales, the United States, Australia | American E.S.U. members take division in which there are two and the British West Indies, met care of soldiers and airmen, too, and stages of inspection-manufacture at the Mariborough Club and form. their work for civilian relief has been and installation. Then, of course, ed the first committee. And partly endiess. Ambulances, first sid mothere is the actual aircraft divi- because the rooms are exquisite. hile posts, surgical units, mobile feedsion. Also important is the gene-one of the bedrooms having been ing posts, hospital supplies, and dons-ral stores, embracing hangars, designed and furnished by Queen rions towards relief runds in most buildings of all kinds, trolleys, Mary herself. The King is the Uni. bombed areas have been received and According to special abilities and What specially pleased me when I inclinations shown during the was there a few days ago was the month's preliminary training, the arrival from Wellington, New Zea. inspector-to-be is drafted to a main land, of an enormous box, full of aircraft station, perhaps, or to a children's clothes to be distributed smaller station where parts to war time unrearies and to any sketched, can be fashioned from 1%

are produced. Two months here infant victims of Hun victousness, yards of material. If you happen to and, if first promise of attainment The English Speaking Union's have an old pas'n or patterned silk is fulfilled, she is sent to represent branch in Wellington's flourishing overs, you may be able to find enough the Ministry of Aircraft Product by the way. With individual gar, material in the sairt. The garment tion, supervising inspection of fin- ments, and with complete outfits, will fit a woman with a hip measureanywhere in the country. Her male by hand, any is 1220 per annum, plus 119 12. nors.

0. Civil Service bonus, for a work- And those personal notes, tucked not cas generously enough to allow

Churchill In Normandy









DIANA DANK

EASILY MADE KNICKERS

Harass Nazis Into Normandy In Move To Seal Off Cherbourg Port

French Push Chat With Vatican Guards Patriot Army Allied Forces Push Deeper

Trinidadian Freed From Nazis Now Homesick For The Sun featured by Tom Driberg, M.P., in June issue of the "Leader," a

Allied Troops Land In Northern France

Proceeding Satisfactorily



Churchill Says Invasion How Axis Once Terrorised The Globe





TRINIDAD PREPARES FOR

V.E. DAY CELEBRATION

NAZIS STATE HITLER PRE-WAR WORLD HAS IS DEAD

BEFLAGGED ISLAND PLANS Nazi Normandy Peninsula Line Smashed Ir. Centre As Soviets Open Drive And Germans Flee In Iraly Americans Slash Through

Crumbling Nazi Resistance

These newspaper clippings were collected from issues of The Trinidad Guardian, The Port of Spain Gazette and Evening News.













BY INCENDIARIES



MAIN EVENTS OF WORLD WAR II

OCTOBER 25TH -NOVEMBER 1ST, 1936:

Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy sign a treaty of cooperation on October 25th and **November 1st, the Rome Berlin Axis** was announced.

NOVEMBER 25TH, 1936:

Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan signed the Anti-**Comintern Pact.**

JULY 7TH, 1937:

Japan invaded China

APRIL 7TH, 1939:

Albania



AUGUST 23RD, 1939:

Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union signed a nonaggression Pact

SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1939

Germany invaded Poland, initiating The Second World War



Bombed: Danzig is "Annexed"

FRANCE DECLARES "STATE OF SIEGE"

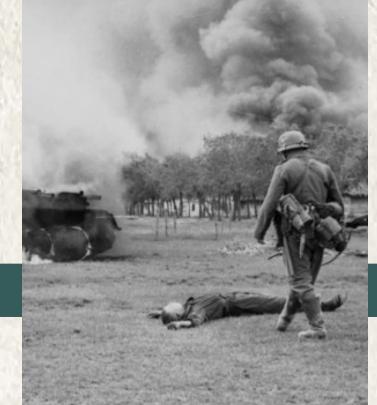
SEPTEMBER 3RD, 1939:

Great Britain and France

declared war on Germany.

Fascist Italy invaded





JUNE 22ND, 1941:

Germany launched Operation Barbarossa- The Invasion of Russia

SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1940: Germany, Italy and Japan



Photo: AP/Wide Worl



JUNE 10TH, 1940: Italy enters the war.

MAY 10TH- JUNE 22ND, 1940: **Germany attacks Western**



New York World-Telegram WALL ST.

DECEMBER 8TH, 1941

The United States of America declared war on Japan

DECEMBER 11TH, 1941

Nazi Germany declared war on the United States of America

BUFFALO EVENING NEWS INTER-URBAN Hitler, Mussolini Join Japan In World War Upon America
JAP BATTLESHIP SET AFIRE; LANDING FORCES MOPPED UP

JUNE 4TH, 1942:

The Battle of Midway began

JULY 17TH, 1942

The Battle of Stalingrad began



MAY 10TH- JUNE 22ND, 1940: **Germany attacks Western** Europe.



NOVEMBER 8TH, 1942:

Operation Torch began. The United **States of America** and British troops land at several points on the beaches of **Algeria and Morocco** in French North Africa.

AUGUST 6TH, 1945:

The United States of America drops an atomic bomb on Hiroshima



MAY 7TH - 9TH, 1945

Germany surrendered



EXTRA THE STARS AND STRIPES EXTRA

APRIL 30TH 1945: Hitler commits

OCTOBER 20TH, 1944:

American troops land in the Philippines.

DECEMBER 16TH, 1944:

The Battle of the **Bulge begins**

APRIL 215T, 1945:

The Soviet Army encircled Berlin

British and American troops successfully land at Normandy.

Operation Overlord code

name D-Day occurred.

JUNE 6TH 1944:



AUGUST 8TH, 1945

The Soviet Union declared war on Japan and invaded Manchuria



AUGUST 9TH, 1945:

The United States of America drops an atomic bomb on Nagasaki



suicide

SEPTEMBER 2ND, 1945:

Japan formally surrendered ending the Second World **War leading the** Allies to celebrate V-J day.

CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF WORLD WAR II CAUSES CONSEQUENCES

RISE OF EXTREME IDEOLOGIES

People lost confidence in their governments' ability to handle the rise of poverty, food shortages and economic issues during the post war period. This lack of confidence allowed for the emergence of extreme ideologies such as Fascism, Nazism and Totalitarianism. Under these ideologies tyrants promised to create jobs, relieve hunger and restore the economy thus winning the hearts of the disgruntled people.

FAILURE OF POST GREAT WAR INITIATIVES

Several initiatives were enacted during the post Great War period to prevent another catastrophe. Two of these initiatives were the formation of the League of Nations and several diplomatic treaties, most notable the Treaty of Versailles. The League of Nations was founded to protect independent nations from aggression, to preserve peace and to prevent further disasters. Several reasons caused the League of Nations to fail some of which included: the League being dominated by major powers leaving no role for smaller nations, these major powers using the League to serve their own purposes and the League not having an armed force to deter aggressors. At the end of the Great War, Germany bore the brunt of the 'punishment' as she was declared guilty of initiating the war. As such her punishments were laid out in various treaties. Germany was decimated economically due to the £6,500,000,000 reparations they had to pay. Plagued by various social issues, Germans became disgruntled and susceptible to the ideologies of Nazism where Hitler promised them that Germany would regain its power. Under Nazism, Hitler began rearming Germany and invaded countries such as Czechoslovakia and Austria. The Anglo-French foreign policy known as the Appeasement Policy was enacted which entailed making concessions to the dictatorial powers in order to avoid conflict. Under this approach, Hitler's acts of aggression were ignored and as a result, Germany was allowed to commit acts of aggression without any major punishment.

GERMANY INVADES POLAND

Germany, continuing their imperialistic quest, demanded the city of Danzig from Poland. With the guaranteed protection of Britain and France, Poland refused to yield to Germany's demand. Furious, Germany invaded Poland on September 1st 1939. This invasion pulled Britain and France into the conflict consequently plunging the world into another World War.

HUMAN AND ECONOMIC COST

Human fatalities during World War Two were extremely high. It was estimated that 23,620,100 soldiers were killed while civilian casualties were estimated at 33,833,000. The amount of people killed at concentration camps amounted to about 5,907,000. The dropping of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan killed about 1,600,000 people and those who survived suffered from various diseases through the generations. The war is estimated to have cost about one trillion dollars in damages and another trillion in war efforts.

THE FORMATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION

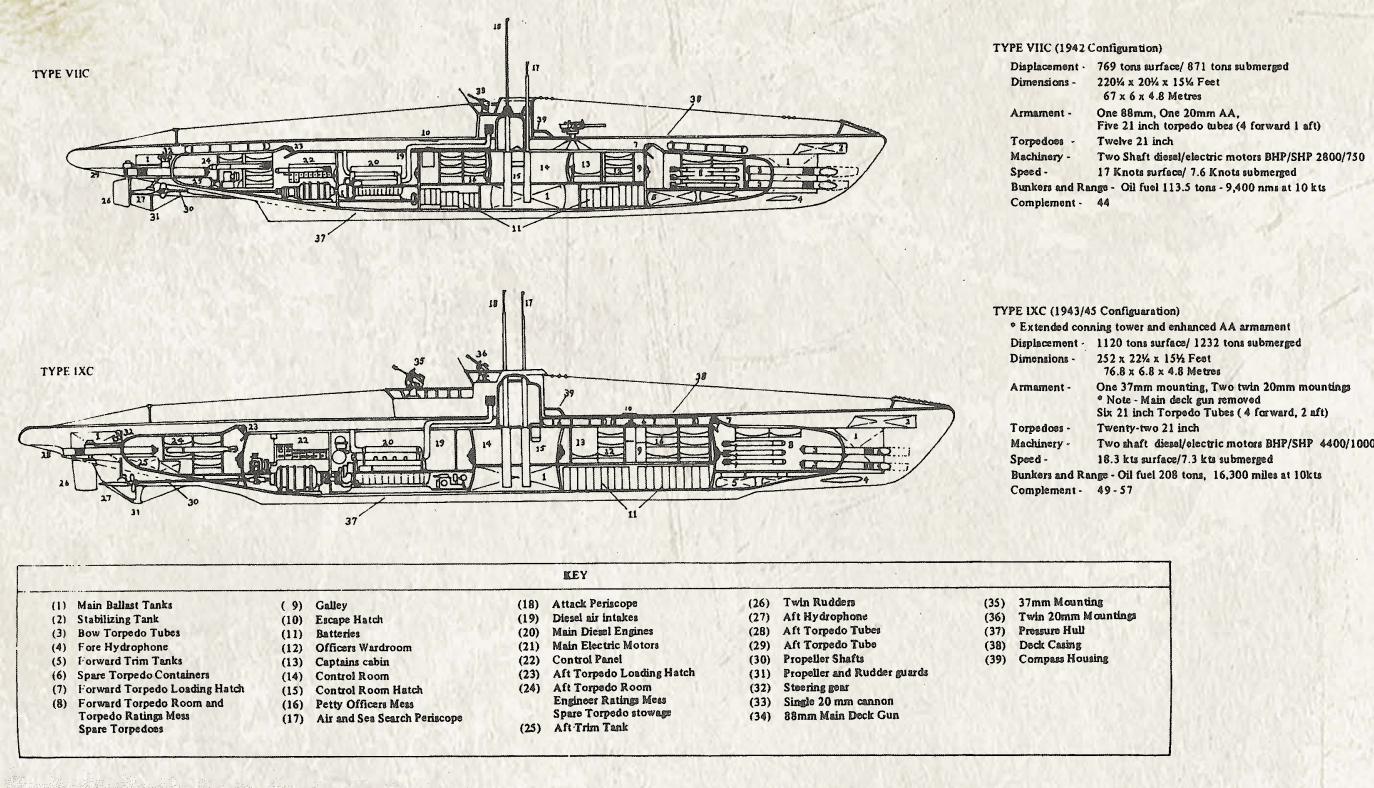
The United Nations is a world organisation intended to provide peace. The term "United Nations" was first coined by President Franklin D. Roosevelt and the first draft for the Charter of the United Nations was signed by fifty nations on June 26th 1945 in the United States of America. Officially coming into existence on the 24th of October 1945, The United Nations has a charter containing nineteen (19) chapters and clearly listed purposes.

RISE OF NEW WORLD SUPERPOWERS

At the end of World War II a shift in world powers occurred. France and Britain faced economic challenges both on a domestic front and in their colonies. These problems fueled the demand of their colonies for Independence. To be a superpower, a nation needs to have a strong economy, an overpowering military, immense international political power and related to this a strong national ideology. These were the characteristics that were once held by Britain and France but now belonged to the United States of America and The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

WORLD WAR II THE TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO EXPERIENCE

THE BATTLE OF THE CARRIBEAN AND THE U-BOAT MENACE



Cross-section of a U-boat. (Gaylord Kelshall, The U-Boat War in the Caribbean [Shrewsbury, UK: Airlife, 1994].)

The Battle of the Caribbean (1941-1945) was a naval campaign during World War II. In this battle the German navy used U-Boats. The term U-Boat is derived from the German "Unterseeboot" which means 'undersea boat' which refers to all German navy submarines. The German naval operation in the Caribbean was codenamed "Operation Neualnd". The period 1942 to 1943 was the most successful period for Caribbean German U-Boat operations in which a 150 mile strip around Trinidad suffered the greatest concentration of shipping losses experienced anywhere during World War II. The Growling Tiger in his 1939 calypso 'The Best Place is the United States" lamented the poor defensibility of Trinidad by saying,

I'll show you how we are targets for Germany
They can attack us from the north by the Caribbean Sea,
Ably supported by the Italians
With her ships and planes on the Atlantic Ocean
When it comes to the south, without any doubt
It's an easy thing to peep in the Dragon's Mouth
And then find our defence is rather slick
They can attack us on the West by the Pacific

The Growling Tiger's prediction came to fruition when in 1942, U-161, captained by Albrecht Achilles sailed into the Port of Spain Harbour and sank the 7400 ton American freighter, Mohikana and the British tanker, British Consul. On the 26th February 1942, U-156, captained by Werner Hartenstein sunk the oil tanker La Carriere south of the Monos Passage resulting in the loss of 16 Trinidadian lives. The German U-Boats had a successful Caribbean campaign, sinking 400 merchant ships, damaging 56 whilst only 17 U-Boats were sunk. The U-Boat menace was integral to Trinidad and Tobago's experience during the war.

Metzgen, Humphrey and John Graham. Caribbean Wars Untold: A Salute to the British West Indies. Kingston: University of the west Indies Press, 2007. Print. Steele, Beverley A. Grenada in Wartime: The Tragic Loss of the Island Queen and Other Memories of World War II. Port of Spain: Paria Publishing Limited, 2011. Print.

Rohlehr, Gordon. Calypso and Society in Pre-Independence Trinidad. Kingston: The University of West Indies Press, 1990. Print.

THE INTERNMENT OF THE ASHKENAZI JEWS OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO



The Ashkenazi Jews of Eastern Europe sought refuge from Nazi Germany in the Americas and eventually made their way to Trinidad and Tobago. These Jews who made Trinidad and Tobago their home were referred to as 'Calypso Jews'. In 1939, the calypsonian Gorilla sang "Jews in Trinidad", which chronicled the immigration of the Jews to the West Indies. He noted:

Tell me what you think of a dictator
Trampling the Jews like Adolph Hitler
Tumbling them out of Germany
Some running for refuge in the West Indies

However, by 1939 the British Government considered the approximately 600 Jews who made Trinidad their home, enemy aliens. The Jews therefore were to be placed in internment camps. An internment camp was a prison camp for enemy aliens or prisoners of war. The internment of the Jews took place in two phases. Phase One required all men and women 16 – 60 years in age to report to Police Headquarters where they were then transported to Nelson and Caledonia Island respectively. Phase Two was the internment of both men and women at Camp Rented in Trinidad. At Camp Rented the Jews, Germans (inclusive of captured crew from submarines), Austrians, Nazi Sympathizers and Japanese were interred. All those who were interred at Camp Rented were subject to the same regulations and comparatively their treatment was quite humane. Camp Rented was a prison camp which meant that its prisoners were subject to regular inspections and little access to individuals outside the camp. Privacy was non-existent since they were continuously monitored. Many suffered from depression and intense boredom. In 1943, some of the Jews were released from the camp but had to adhere to wartime constrictions such as being banned from driving cars or riding bicycles, they had to report to the nearest police station daily and they were under curfew from 8:00 PM to 6:00 AM. The period of Jewish internment in Trinidad and Tobago came to an end in January 1944 when Camp Rented closed its doors marking the end of an era in the history of the colony.

De Vertuil, Anthony. Edward Lanza and the Jews in Trinidad. Port of Spain: Litho Press, 2014. Print. Rohlehr, Gordon. Calypso and Society in Pre-Independence Trinidad. Kingston: The University of West Indies Press, 1990. Print.

WORLD WAR II THE TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO EXPERIENCE

WOMEN IN THE WAR



The landscape of women's work had been changed dramatically during the Second World War in occupied Trinidad and Tobago. Many women from the upper and middle classes joined the uniformed services open to females, namely the Women's Voluntary Services and the Auxiliary Territorial Services. Some of the women from the upper echelon of society also founded and ran a multitude of organisations in which volunteers worked towards the war effort.

Additionally they:

- 1. Helped to nurse and care for wounded or ill servicemen.
- 2. Established and ran canteens for foreign troops.
- 3. Helped to entertain them with concerts, teas and parties.
- 4. Drove vehicles for military purposes.
- 5. Worked in the censorship service (incoming and outgoing letters to Trinidad were read and censored in case they contained sensitive military information).
- 6. Knitted and sewed innumerable garments for troops and prisoners of war abroad and took up clerical and other posts at the British and American bases and headquarters.

However, there was also an alternative dimension to women's work in this period which was conceptualized in Lord Invader's, "Rum and Coca Cola",

And when de Yankeys first went to

Trinidad, Some ah de young girls

Were more than glad,

Deh said that de Yankeys treat dem

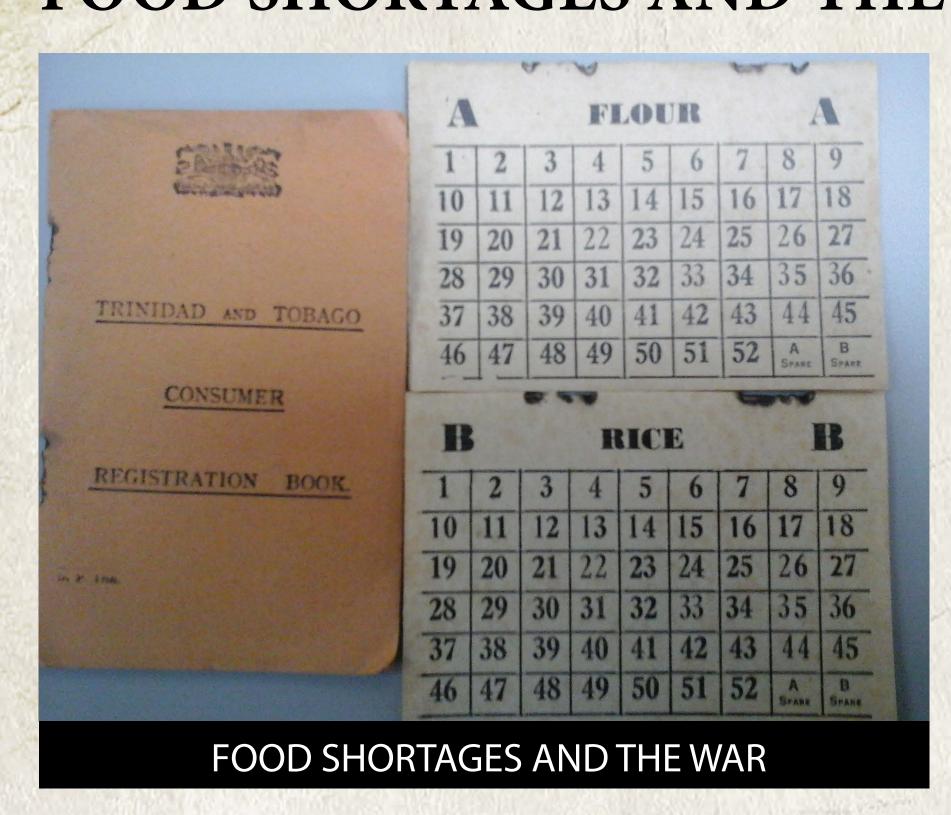
Nice and deh give dem the better

Price.

This calypso captured the idea that women's main "contribution" was to provide sexual services to American soldiers and sailors. This also highlighted the absence of cash flow in households due to economic hardships of the war. This did not mean that there was no prostitution existing in Trinidad prior to the war, but it was the catalyst for it becoming more prominent especially near the two main U.S. bases stationed in Chaguaramas and Waller field.

Brereton, Bridget. "Women in Wartime." Trinidad Express Newspapers [Port of Spain] 20 Nov. 2013: n. pag. Print. Rohlehr, Gordon. Calypso and Society in Pre-Independence Trinidad. Kingston: The University of West Indies Press, 1990. Print.

FOOD SHORTAGES AND THE WAR



One of the consequences of World War II experienced by Trinidad and Tobago was food shortages. With the disruption of the importation of food from the Unites States, proposals for food rations were implemented. The Growling Tiger in his 1942 calypso, "Let Them Fight for a Thousand Years" emphasised the growing problem of food shortage as he stated:

Before the war I was living nice

Hot potato with me bacon, stew pork and rice

Toast bread with butter and jam

Seven eggs in the morning with junk o' ham

Today ah living like a wandering bird

If a see a pot for seconds ah can't find me food

Ah living by guess. Oh have sympathy!

Since the war declare with England and Germany

According to the Ecclesville Agricultural Society, "children and adults are starving in the country on account of the scarcity of the basic foods as rice and flour." It was proposed that the government's attention be drawn to the plight of the people and compulsory rationing be introduced to secure

equitable food distribution. Sybil Gibbs, reflecting on her life during colonialism and the Second World War, laments that "there were food shortages of imported staple goods of flour and rice in Trinidad and Tobago." In order to accommodate the population, each family was allowed to purchase a weekly quota or ration of rice and flour. To keep track of this weekly quota 'Ration Cards' were produced. The dynamics upon which the card operated was that when weekly rations of flour and rice were purchased at the shops, the consumer gave the card to the shopkeeper who placed an X in the boxes on the ration cards for each item bought.

Gibbs, Sybil. A Child of Colonialism and World War II: My Memories. I Universe, 2002. Web.

Rohlehr, Gordon. Calypso and Society in Pre-Independence Trinidad. Kingston: The University of West Indies Press, 1990. Print.