

# THE STUDENT SCOOP

FRIDAY, 11 NOVEMBER, 2022 | VOL 5

## LIFESTYLES DURING THE WAR

Hello everyone. In this article, I will be presenting an informative but interesting article based on the lifestyle during WW1 as well as the contrast in roles in society which impact this.

British civilians were said to have extremely difficult lifestyles, having to rely on other countries for food to reduce the peak in the population's starvation and survival rates during a world war. Civilians were seen as a fair game during the First World War. As well as being threatened with starvation, they were attacked from the air. German airships had raided Britain since 1915, and two years later Gotha bombers also began terrorising the population. This led to many disadvantages as well as many poor souls lost. Most resources were transported to the military for equipment and the army needs, leaving many poor/poverty-stricken families and individuals hopeless whilst being the most vulnerable to any attacks war throws at them. Families were put at risk when hundreds of jobs had to be cut off due to the increased need for military roles. Some of these are factory workers, nurses/medical staff, the land army, railway workers and much more. These jobs were the roles particularly offered to women but gender was out of the question when war was involved, meaning roles were given to anyone who was most suitable/ available for it.

Moving on to what was going on during the action of the war. The majority of the members of the army were positioned in trenches, which were intended to function as a "safe zone" but it was quite the opposite. Diaries, letters and other pieces of evidence prove that the lifestyle of it all was quite disturbing and traumatising to the soldiers, constantly being put under the pressure of being in danger, taking life-threatening risks and the sound of gunshots almost every second. The thought of it all seems quite fatal and causes a lot of violent mental agitation. This shows the expression of love and devotion the military have to serve and protect their country and fight for themselves and their loved ones. This can sometimes be one of the only thoughts coming to mind when having to keep fighting alongside extreme discomfort and danger. Thousands of labourers had to support injured and highly impacted soldiers causing distress for the entirety of the population in this era.

Weaponry and other technologies were having to be advanced and developed amid battles prolonging the war to a total of 4 years! (ended in 1918) The result ended up with a major event to remember and millions of innocent lives at the cost of peace and freedom.

Small infants and children were also still

impacted by war from the horrors of deaths of those who were in their lives as well as rapid lifestyle changes - losing education and interruptions of war having a gain on to the country. Guardians and carers would usually have many absences either in supporting the military during the war, finding a way to maintain a safe, peaceful area for their family to be temporarily sheltered in or even searching for help due to the lack of resources and basic survival requirements.

A message I hope all readers of this article can take into consideration is to truly reflect on the millions of deaths all around the world and how greatly this changed global history and how it has given us the modern world we live in today. Remembrance Day is a very important day to think back and reflect on those who were, put up for sacrifice, killed for the sake of their country, forgotten, not loved, killed to protect another, emotionally/mentally traumatised, taken away from their family/ people they love, and the list could go on endlessly. So please, on 11/11/22 take this time to devote the same love these irreplaceable people of this time did during the most difficult battle of life.

NUAYMAH UDDIN - YEAR 10  
STUDENT WRITER

## GUY FAWKS NIGHT

The 5th November (also known as Guy Fawkes Night) is a celebration that takes place in Great Britain every year as an annual celebration when Guy Fawkes and members of the Gunpowder Plot, were arrested while guarding explosives the plotters had placed beneath the House of Lords. The Catholic plotters had intended to assassinate Protestant king James I and destroy his parliament. James's Council allowed the public to celebrate the king's survival with bonfires, so long as they were "without any danger or disorder". This made 1605 the first year the plot's failure was celebrated.

Each year, people hold fireworks displays on this day and previous weeks before as well as after the 5th of November. Firework displays are a representation of the explosives found under the Houses of Parliament. It is a popular event to attend in the UK.

ELIZABETH THOMAS - YEAR 10  
STUDENT WRITER

# WHITE POPPIES

BY SUE SANDERS

Welcome all, for this article, I will be reviewing the play "White Poppies" written by Sue Sanders. Some of you may have already read this play, in KS3, and if not, consider this an insight into the play you will soon read in school as part of your English curriculum. The term "white poppies" actually often refers to the victims of war, (both military and civilian) iterating the main plot and message the author wanted to illustrate in the play. I believe this play was beautifully written and portrays the feelings and emotions that we should be feeling when reflecting on the World War during Remembrance Day (11/11/22). It flawlessly conveys the heartbreaking events of the innocent lives being lost and gives us an understanding of the pride and devotion the soldiers have saved us with.

This soul-stirring and life-changing story leaves its readers speechless and also expresses the conflict between the lifestyle of the working class and the military lifestyle during the midst of WW1. The play is fictional and is not based on real characters, but it can symbolically represent the thousands of forgotten soldiers who fought for the love of their country and fought for the protection of their loved ones. It also demonstrates the lifestyle of the working classes when registering themselves for war and having to put their futures at risk for their country. I think something particularly

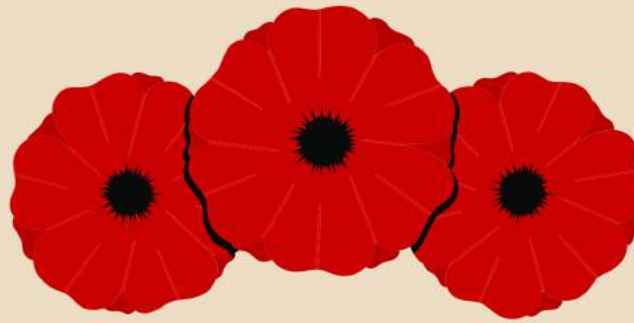
beautiful in this play, is the love for one another.

One of my favourite dynamics is the two sisters, Hannah Clark and Jenny Clark/Hedley. When blaming Jenny's sweetheart for the death of her husband out of grief she is soon to discover the truth. However, it can only be too late as her dear sister passes from the raid, which leaves her in deep regret and sorrow. The use of the modern period (Jenny C.) collaboratively written within the story of the WW1 period allows us to build a contrast for context and interest of the family history. The dynamics between Thomas Hedley and Mrs Hedley being noticeably similar to Jenny Hedley and Mrs Hedley shows a distinct passion of care and love for each other as if Mrs Hedley raised Jenny as her own after losing the same person in their life whom they endearingly loved. Continuing with development within the play I think the character Will demonstrates this. He is seen as selfish and careless of the consequences of others at the beginning of the play but we begin to see the development of his feelings towards misleading assumptions of what truly happened at the end of the play (spoiler alert! - and end of his life). We as readers can see guilt taking a hold of him and announcing the truth before Thomas Hedley was thought to be a traitor "forever".

Overall I believe this play was filled with compassion and heart-rending events that I feel most people do not touch on enough in today's society. I highly recommend reading this if you haven't already because it can truly draw your attention to the remembrance of reflecting on those innocent souls and can teach us to be a lot more grateful for the life they have given us.

That's it for this article, I hope you enjoyed it and would consider reading the play. I hope you have had a lovely Autumn term so far. Thank you for reading!

NUAYMAH UDDIN - YEAR 10  
STUDENT WRITER



## CONVENT CULTURE

### Charming Colombia

Welcome back to Convent Culture vol.3. This week's guest is Ms Duque Mora who told us about her home country, Colombia!!

**Adan: What is your name and what do you teach?**

*Ms Duque Mora: Hi I'm Ms Duque Mora and I teach French and Spanish*

**Where are you from?**

*I am from Colombia*

**What languages do you speak?**

*I properly speak English, Spanish, French, and Italian and I kind of speak Portuguese.*

**Tell me about your heritage and ethnicity.**

*Okay, so people in Colombia are a mixed race. So I am a mix of Indigenous and white.*

**What is your culture known for?**

*Unfortunately, we are most known for drug trafficking. But on a positive note, we are famous for our flowers, coffee, and tropical food.*

**What do your cultural clothes look like?**

*Umm, we have big skirts with multiple bright colours and thick linings at the bottom even in winter, in which girls dance in and they have big shirts to go along with it. But we mostly use normal western clothes, we use our traditional clothes for festivals.*

**What is your food like?**

*The food in Colombia is a particular thing, we don't need spice it's mostly plain. The spice that we do have would taste sweet to other people. We don't like spicy things.*

**What's the weather like in Colombia?**

*One particular thing that other people are unaware of is that in Colombia we don't have seasons. It's just basically weather,*

*that just comes and goes. For example, it can rain badly in the middle of August or it can be 20° in December. In Bogotá, it is mostly raining.*

ADAN IJAZ - YEAR 10  
STUDENT WRITER



# WAR POEMS

## Famous War Poem

Most World War I poems were written by soldiers who fought in the war across countries in France and the Western Front. Even though this is mainly the case, this poem was not written by a combatant of the First World War; British poet Laurence Binyon was too old to enlist in the armed forces by 1914. However, Binyon volunteered at a hospital in France in 1915, and the following year, he headed to the battlefield in Verdun to look after wounded British and French soldiers. This poem was written by him when it was assumed the war would be wrapped up neatly by Christmas. Binyon's poem stands out for its tenderness and sense of loss and it also pays tribute to all of the casualties of war. It plays an important role in the thousands of services that take place on Remembrance Sunday each year. Many poems like this and people's perseverance and heroic acts in the War which was now over 100 years ago are still remembered and celebrated today.

### For the Fallen By Laurence Binyon

**They shall grow not old, as we that are left grow old;  
Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn.  
At the going down of the sun and in the morning  
We will remember them.**

**They mingle not with their laughing comrades again;  
They sit no more at familiar tables of home;  
They have no lot in our labour of the day-time;  
They sleep beyond England's foam.**

ELIZABETH THOMAS - YEAR 10  
STUDENT WRITER

# LITERARY CORNER

## A SOLDIER AT SEA

1917

I stared at the sea, a true sight to behold; bruised, battered and filled with despair.  
The sun caressed the waves, making them glitter deceptively. The dark depths beckoning my wilting soul, seducing me with promises of solace. How warm and comforting they looked, yet those same waters had clawed at me before, mocking me for my weakness and holding me prisoner, suffocating me with its cold clutches.

In the day, the birds gazed down at me, screeching scathing insults at my huddled form and at night, my comrades faces' stared at me down, demanding answers. Why did they need to die?

I craved the times when I was young. Many times I had clutched my empty stomach in agony yet I found that I preferred it as I grew older. I'd never felt fear like this; never had to wonder if I would live to see tomorrow. So many nights my mother and I had clutched each other for warmth, staying up late to whisper about the secret dreams we had of grandeur, praying for a better life tomorrow only to be met with the cold bitter truth. Times like that, I had naively thought nothing could be worse.

The summer, I had turned seventeen, my mother had waved me and my friends off as we went to join the war. We had gone off bright eyed and eager and slowly but surely, war had stripped us of our joy. Many of the brothers I grew up with lay dead or fought on land and yet here I was, stranded at sea. The last survivor of our battalion for all I know.

Here I drift, my destination unknown, I find myself wishing, something I thought I'd never do. I wished to be cradled in my mother's bosom once more, to go back and maybe save my comrades or stop the war.

Once, I was blinded by thoughts of glory yet here I was.

Disillusioned and hopeless.

It is true that a soldier above all others prays for peace, yet it is a soldier who must suffer and bear the deepest wounds and scars. I don't know the day or month.

I don't know why I keep on writing but I find it calming when my thoughts start to spiral. I am alive another day, and death is closer by a step.

Thomas George Rodney

EFIA DUKER - YEAR 10  
STUDENT WRITER

# FOOD DURING WW1

*'An army marches on its stomach.'*

These words are attributed to Napoleone Bonaparte, a famous french general who believed that feeding an army was just as if not more important than- training them to win a war. His opinion proved right especially during the first world war where food played a key role in the balance of power. After all, you couldn't fight very well if you were weak from hunger.

So in this article, I'm bringing you recipes from world war I!

## Maconochie's Soup

During the first world war, this soup was a staple and household name.

It was described as a 'man-killer' by some troops whilst others welcomed it.

As with many other military rations, the maconochie was overused and more often than not, eaten cold which led to its infamous reputation as being a culinary perversion among the British.

What is it made of?

Maconochie was a soup made of beef, potatoes, carrots, onions, beans, flour, lard and salt, named after the Aberdeen Maconochie Company that produced it.



The British were not having all the fun!

The German soldiers, especially near the end of the war, could enjoy many delicacies including

## The 'Schrappellsuppe'

The Schrapnellssuppe or splinters soup was particularly 'loved' by Kaiser's soldiers. It was served almost raw and for this reason, its main ingredient (peas) was normally as hard as bullet shrapnel, hence its name. It sounds delicious to me!

Another German delicacy was:

## Bread, Sawdust and Turnips

Due to the lack/ shortage of supplies, sawdust was mixed in with the German soldiers' bread to increase the quantity. This delicious bread was often served with some exquisite turnip jam on top.

Yummy!

Back to the British side:

## Bully Beef!

Bully Beef is the English translation of the French 'boeuf bouilli'.

Due to the ease of its use, the product remained a part of the ration of British soldiers throughout the 20th century until its replacement in 2009. It can be eaten directly or spread on a thin piece of bread.

What's it made of?

It's corned beef, finely chopped and soaked in gelatin.

EFIA DUKER - YEAR 10  
STUDENT WRITER



# SPORTS CORNER



## RUGBY MATCH 04/11

On 4th November, the U16s rugby team traveled to St Clere's to play a festival with William Edwards and the hosts. Their first game was against William Edwards and they played 9-a-side due to William Ed's not having enough players. We came out victorious with a 37-26 win. We then took a break whilst St Clere's versus William Ed's. After this short break we pulled the team together to play a full 15s game. This was a tough game but I believe the team played brilliantly with Erin P stepping up to kick the conversions and starting drop-kicks. Therefore Erin P is my player of the tournament!














AMELIE SOONG - YEAR 10  
STUDENT EDITOR

Date	Team	Opposition	Venue
16/11/22	Y8+9 Athletics	Indoor Cup	Lee Valley
17/11/22	Y7 Netball	Harris Academy Riverside	Away
17/11/22	Y9 Netball	Harris Academy Riverside	Away
18/11/22	U14 Rugby	William Edwards	Thurrock Rugby & Football Club
22/11/22	U16 Netball (B)	Hassenbrook	Away
23/11/22	Y8+9 Athletics	Indoor Cup	Lee Valley
24/11/22	Y9 Netball	RALLY	Hassenbrook
7/12/22	U14 Rugby	Robert Clack	Away
8/12/22	U16 Rugby	Robert Clack	Away
13/01/23	U16 Rugby	FESTIVAL	St Cleres
23/01/23	Y7 Netball	Harris Academy Ockendon	Home
25/01/23	Y7 Athletics	Indoor Cup	Lee Valley
30/01/23	Y7+8 Netball	Gateway	Home
01/02/23	Y7 Athletics	Indoor Cup	Lee Valley
03/02/23	U12 Rugby	FESTIVAL	Home
09/02/23	Y7 Netball	St Cleres	Home
22/02/23	Y7 Athletics	Indoor Cup (Semi)	Lee Valley
06/06/22	Y8 Netball	RALLY	Hassenbrook
08/03/23	Y7 Athletics	Indoor Cup (Final)	Lee Valley
24/03/23	U12 Rugby	FESTIVAL	Home
14/03/22	Y7 Netball	Rally	Hassenbrook
21/04/23	U14 Rugby		Thurrock Rugby & Football Club
05/05/23	U14 Rugby		Thurrock Rugby & Football Club

## BUMPS ALONG THE WAY FOR GCHS!

Emotions of nervousness and apprehension arose as we entered the school gates of St. Clere's after an unlucky loss last time, our expectations were at least to improve. As minutes and quarters passed, the sky became dark and after many injuries (due to the slippery, wet floor!) the game was over. Despite not being able to win, the Year 9 netball team was able to muster 3 points ending with the final score being 39-3. In my opinion, the team benefited greatly from Aleeya and Alice's amazing shots, Alyssa and Adenike's connected passes, mine and Caoimhe's defense and Lottie's great sportsmanship! Special mention to Lottie for stepping up to play last minute and still being a great sport on and off the court. Last academic year, on 22nd January, the same team took on St. Cleres, where we then lost around 49-1. We were able to cut down on St. Cleres' amazing goals and we also had many more opportunities for shots. Mrs Bailey's choice for Player of the Match was... me! I was awarded this for my interceptions, catching rebounds and connecting throws with my teammates! I am glad that we got the opportunity to play against St. Cleres which also allowed us to see what we needed to improve and work on! Our next game is a U14 netball match against West Hatch (located near Epping Forest) where we will be taking on a school that might be a challenge. But overall, a well done team for your excellent playing!

EFE DONKOR - YEAR 9  
STUDENT WRITER

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
		WEEK 2: Y11 GCSE PE intervention-Lunch- first half		
<p><b>U16 Netball</b> SF</p>  <p><b>Y8 Netball</b> HB</p>  <p><b>All years Badminton</b> KW</p> 	<p><b>Y7, 8 + 9 Dance</b> HB</p>  <p><b>All years Cricket</b> SF</p> 	<p><b>All years Football</b> MB</p>  <p><b>All years Cross Country</b> ZB</p> 	<p><b>Y9 Netball</b> ZB</p>  <p><b>Y7 Netball</b> KW</p>  <p><b>All years Fitness</b> SF</p> 	<p><b>All years Rugby</b> SF</p> 

# BOOK RECOMMENDATIONS

Every year, the world celebrates Remembrance Day which commemorates the deaths and dedication of the soldiers who fought during World War I. Here are some book recommendations to understand the thoughts and feelings of those affected by the war:

## Four Children and It by Jacqueline Wilson

This book is about a child called Rosalind who visits Oxshott Wood with her brother and two stepsisters. Then, they find a weird animal named Psammead which can grant them one wish per day! What is Rosalind going to wish for? Read this book to find out!



## The Trenches by Jim Eldridge

This book is about a young soldier named Billy Stevens. This book is set in 1917 during World War I and is the story of a young boy sent to War to work as a Telegraph Communicator. What do you think Billy is going to experience? Read The Trenches to discover more!



## War Horse by Michael Morpurgo

After the outbreak of the disastrous World War I, Joey, Albert's beloved horse, is sold to Cavalry and shipped to France quickly. But when he is soon caught up in the enemy's shots, all turns deadly. Can fate possibly reunite Joey and Albert? Read this book to read about true love, friendship and the aftermath of evil war.



## Private Peaceful by Michael Morpurgo

Private Peaceful is based on the life of Tommo, a young soldier at the Front who revisits parts of his early childhood, such as his father's death and his bond with his mother, school friend Molly and two brothers - Big Joe and Charlie. If you are interested in friendship, patriotism, disability, relationships and love, read Private Peaceful!



## Five Children on the Western Front by Kate Saunders

Five Children on the Western Front is very similar to Four Children and It! A sand fairy seems to be all stories and fables when, all of a sudden, he reappears, this new animal called Psammead is a distraction to the children from the war but it seems as if he is here for a real reason and his magic might have something to do with it. What is Psammead looking for? Read this book to find out!



Here are an additional 2 encyclopedias that show the tragic stories of loss and heartbreaking pictures of love and friendship. Through the pictures, a person's story can be told.



Visit the library and browse for books like this during this Black History Month! Thank you for reading.

EFE DONKOR - YEAR 9  
STUDENT WRITER

# LEGIONS OF WW1

WW1 was a devastating war that impacted millions of people worldwide. Many men fought and died to secure freedom and safety for future generations. There were many legions of people who wanted to fight. These were many and very diverse.

## Czechoslovak Legion

This legion consisted of Czechs and Slovaks who wanted to free their homeland from the enemy. Once cast out by Austria, in September 1918, the new nation of Czechoslovakia was acknowledged and Czechs and Slovaks immigrants in America could now willingly accept their draft eligibility into the U.S Army

## Polish Legion

Polish-Americans also believed that World War I would lead to the independence of their homeland. They organized a wide variety of fundraising efforts to assist in the cause for independence. Poles sold flags of their native country along with "Polish Refugee Dolls" to raise money for the Polish Committee for Emergency Aid.

The Polish Legion was to persuade the United States government to formally recognize and integrate the Polish Legion into the armed forces in June 1917. The Polish Legion received support from the French to create a Polish Legion in France. Eventually, some 20,000 Polish American volunteers served in the Polish Army in France.

## Other Legions

The Russian American population also attempted to establish a Russian Legion. However, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker explained that the establishment of a Russian Legion would deprive the city of Pittsburg of ten thousand Russian labourers who were crucial to the region. Because of this, the Russian Legion never came into existence, much like the Armenian Legion.

# FASHION DURING WW1

During World War I, fashion took on a more structured, military look with jobs requiring a uniform or trousers. Many women worked before 1914, but due to the war, that number increased, as they moved into positions that were reserved for men. In many cases, women were now taking the role of the men, becoming the family's sole wage earner.

Corsets, long skirts, multiple layers and extravagance, suddenly seemed as an obstacle to the war effort. Although, women were encouraged to dress well to keep the economy moving and to keep up morale. So, dresses were simplified and skirts were shortened to make them more practical.

In France, World War I caused a reversal in their dress etiquette, where movement, cleanliness and practicality became the defining factors of the female dress code. Coincidentally, this is the way Coco Chanel preferred to dress, even back in 1908, when she altered her boyfriend's clothes to create outfits that allowed movement and utility, she chose neutral colours and simple designs. Designer Coco Chanel was heavily influenced by the look of loosely fitted clothes. She took advantage of these wartime-induced limitations and promoted her simplistic yet practical designs. This wartime period launched Chanel's career as a fashion designer.

Within a few months, Coco opened a shop in 1915, it was her first couture house, and it focused on the brand-new, war-inspired dress code. However, all of the French textile warehouses were now in the warzone, so, being so close to neutral Spain, Chanel gained access to some good fabrics and thread from over the border, but not enough for the increase in demand.

Chanel was able to demonstrate that even the barest of materials can be used to create fashion and beauty. She showed that this industry of beauty and fashion, doesn't have to be confining and this appealed to women who had experienced suffering and responsibility during the war. Magazines like Vogue and Harper's Bazaar kept publishing, and from 1916, Coco Chanel was mentioned in them. It was something that Paul Poiret ( a famous French designer, pre-war) could not understand. The women he had designed for before 1914 no longer existed, and when he returned from the war he never regained his former status.

And in 1919, Coco Chanel woke up famous. She was credited in the post-World War I era with popularising a chic, casual, if not sporty dress code as the female standard.

Her work still continues today. She has dressed many famous names including Audrey Hepburn and Jennie Kim, as well as her legacy being one of the highest-ranking couture houses. Many people, all over the world, know the name Chanel, and this was just how it started.

VERONICA THOMSON - YEAR 10  
STUDENT EDITOR



# MOVIE RECOMMENDATIONS

Remembering the sacrifices that people made in conflict is very significant. However, some people might find it difficult to reflect on their experiences as WWI occurred over one hundred years ago. Different things help people reflect in different ways; some people like to read books about it, while others visit monuments to reflect and give gratitude to those who gave up their lives. Another method is watching films. They help to draw you into the lives of soldiers in combat and they might also provide an insight into a particular person's life. This presents them as real people, not just figures in text. Give some of these films a watch during November: you might learn something new!!

## Journey's End (2017)

This movie is based on a play which was written in 1928. It follows the war life of Lieutenant Raleigh and his fellow soldiers who must endure the hardships and terrors of war. They are led by Captain Stanhope who drinks away the horrors of war. This film explores how soldiers dwell in the trenches and experience the heart-wrenching events at the end.

## Tolkein (2019)

This movie recounts the early life of famous writer J.R.R. Tolkein, as he navigates his education and relationships. However, he fights in the Battle of the Somme and faces many losses. Watching this film conveys the life of people during that period but also the tragedy that was the Battle of the Somme. If you enjoy the Lord of the Rings or the Hobbit give this movie a watch.

## The War Below (2021)

A group of British miners are recruited to complete the formidable task of tunnelling under No Man's Land to reach the enemy base and bomb them. That is if they don't get caught. Follow this true story as they try to end the deadly Battle of Messines.

RIANNA HUCI - YEAR 10  
STUDENT WRITER

*"The living owe it to those who no longer can speak to tell their story for them."*

— Czesław Miłosz, *The Issa Valley*

*If I die here,*

*Who will remember me?*

— A wounded Sikh soldier writing home to his father

## Arsala Khan

Of all the Indian troops who fought between 1914 and 1918 - there were four times as many as those from Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa and the Caribbean combined - Arsala Khan of the 57th Wilde's Rifles was the first to go into battle.

He led the troops of the first Indian company to enter the British trenches on the western front, in Belgium on the night of 22 October 1914. Arsala Khan went on to serve until 1918, in France, Egypt, German East Africa and India. Then, in the summer of 1919, he represented his regiment in London at the official Indian victory parade.

With a thousand other Indian veterans, he marched past the city's greatest war monument, the Cenotaph, where many of them broke into tears.



## Eugene Bullard

At the outbreak of World War I, on October 14, 1914, Bullard enlisted in the French military and was assigned to the 3rd Marching Regiment of the Foreign Legion. In 1915, he served as a machine gunner and saw combat during the Battle of the Somme. While fighting during the Battle of Verdun, he was seriously injured by an exploding artillery shell, which ripped through his left thigh, narrowly missing his femoral artery.

In October 1916, he volunteered for the French Air Service as an air gunner and was sent to Aerial Gunnery School in Cazaux, Gironde. He then underwent flight training at Avord and Châteauroux and received his pilot's license from the Aéro-Club de France on May 17, 1917. Following his training, he joined the Lafayette Flying Corps with other American-born aviators serving with the French Air Service. In June 1917, Bullard was promoted to corporal, and two months later was assigned to Escadrille Spa.93.

During this time, he took part in 20 combat missions. He was also a unique flier, bringing with him a monkey named Jimmy, and was nicknamed the "Black Swallow of Death" due to his race and the fact the 170th French Infantry Regiment were referred to as the "Swallows of Death."

EFIA DUKER - YEAR 10  
STUDENT WRITER



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