



The Sentinel

Newsletter of the Rhodesian Services Association

Homeland, by Michelle Frost

Within my soul, within my mind,
There lies a place I cannot find.
Home of my heart. Land of my birth.
Smoke-coloured stone and flame-coloured earth.
Electric skies. Shivering heat.
Blood-red clay beneath my feet.

At night when finally alone,
I close my eyes - and I am home.
I kneel and touch the blood-warm sand
And feel the pulse beneath my hand
Of an ancient life too old to name,
In an ancient land too wild to tame.

How can I show you what I feel?
How can I make this essence real?
I search for words in dumb frustration
To try and form some explanation,
But how can heart and soul be caught
In one-dimensional written thought?

If love and longing are a "fire"
And man "consumed" by his desire,
Then this love is no simple flame

That mortal thought can hold or tame.
As deep within the earth's own core
The love of home burns evermore.

But what is home? I hear them say,
This never was yours anyway.
You have no birthright to this place,
Descendant from another race.
An immigrant? A pioneer?
You are no longer welcome here.

Whoever said that love made sense?
"I love" is an "imperfect" tense.
To love in vain has been man's fate
From history to present date.
I have no grounds for dispensation,
I know I have no home or nation.

For just one moment in the night
I am complete, my soul takes flight.
For just one moment then it's gone
and I am once again undone.
Never complete. Never whole.
White Skin and an African soul.

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Comment

~ Jackie Jackson

This poignant poem will strike a chord with many and it started me thinking about the Rhodesian Services Association and the reason for its creation. Apart from documenting our military history, it also serves to connect those of us in the Rhodesian diaspora, most of us with family and friends in far-off places. It is your membership dues that allow us to run the Association and The Lion and Tusk Museum, and our success (in a crowded field) is due to the dedication and hard work of Hugh Bomford and his team: a handful of people who volunteer their time for a multitude of tasks. We live around the world and we have busy lives and other jobs, but we're conscious of two things – the importance of what we're doing, and the fact that we're working against the clock.

At the core of our mission are:

- 1. The continued operation of The Lion and Tusk Museum in Tauranga, New Zealand, which houses the largest display of Rhodesian history and archival material outside Africa.**

The museum is open to the public and a high percentage of visitors are not of African heritage. Many international visitors have little or no knowledge of what was Rhodesia and the museum provides a learning experience for them, which dispels the sometimes negative information they may have been exposed to. Through museum displays, Curator, Tony Fraser, a Kiwi of Maori and European heritage, provides an unbiased view of our history. The heart of the museum is the Memorial Garden, which displays our priceless Rolls of Honour. These commemorate the Rhodesians of all races who lost their lives to war, and were saved from destruction and extracted from Zimbabwe. If we're to continue to preserve them - along with many artefacts, books, and other records – it's vital that the museum, which is in a rented space, operates from a secure financial base.

2. The maintenance and updating of the Rhodesian Forces Archives Project.

This makes available, via our website, several online databases that list Nominal, Medal, and Roll of Honour records for every branch of the armed services. This labour-intensive project involves countless hours of data editing and cross-checking of names, with the aim of accurately documenting for posterity, the military service of tens of thousands of men and women of all races.

Financial Membership

This year we set out to achieve 1,000 or more, Financial Members of the Rhodesian Services Association, because the combined annual income from 1,000 Financial Members will provide the NZD 25,000 that it costs us in rent, rates, body corporate fees, etc. for the Museum. Any additional income over and above that strengthens our position. By securing the museum, we ensure that we continue to protect Rhodesian history.

Is protecting Rhodesian history not what we all care about?

There is strength in numbers and our goal IS achievable – we have demonstrated that in this last year. Climb aboard and become a Financial Member for NZD 25.00 per person, per year. You can use this secure payment portal <https://thelionandtusk.org/home/membership/>, or if you want details of our other payment methods, write to our Secretary, Graham Divehall on thesecretary@rhodesianservices.org. Graham can send you details of our bank accounts in seven countries – we can manually process credit cards and a PayPal account.

Currently, Financial Members receive *Rhodesian Dispatches*, a monthly publication, authored by Gerry van Tonder, featuring snippets from Rhodesia's 80-year history; monthly special offers from the CQ Store, discounted access to the museum, and access to loan books from our library.

From our Inbox:

- **ANZAC Day Reflections, from member, Don Scott:**

The ANZAC service [25th April] had a profound effect on me as I recalled the hundreds of young people who died on both sides in our Rhodesian bush war. I receive via Facebook a daily Roll of Honour detailing those who died for one reason or another on active service. The circumstances in each case are described. I was engaged in identical situations to those where people lost their

lives. Why did they perish and not me? When I was younger, I paid little regard to this but as I have aged, I think about it more and more and identify more closely with those who died nearly 50 years ago. This sadness is increased by the fact that the country we fought for is now in total disarray with corruption and economic destruction prevalent and the whole purpose of the war in the first place now appears to have been lost. My thoughts now are, why did we do it? The old maxim of 'Ours is not to reason why. Ours is but to do or die' seems very apt.

Unless you have a first-hand experience of such traumatic events it is difficult to appreciate the real emotions and the sense of loss. I was fortunate in that nothing like this happened to me, but certain events stick in my mind. I recall a close sailing friend of mine who had a son who had just left school to take up an apprenticeship. It was decided that he should complete his National Service first and then progress to his higher education. Sadly, during his training and on the third day of being in an operational area he was killed in a contact with insurgents. Not only was he killed but he was my friend's only child. What a sense of loss. I now understand why in New Zealand every small hamlet or town has a war memorial. Whilst that may seem somewhat incongruous to us now, it provided a very real solace at the time to those loved ones who suffered loss particularly after the first and second World Wars where the bodies of so many deceased could not be repatriated.

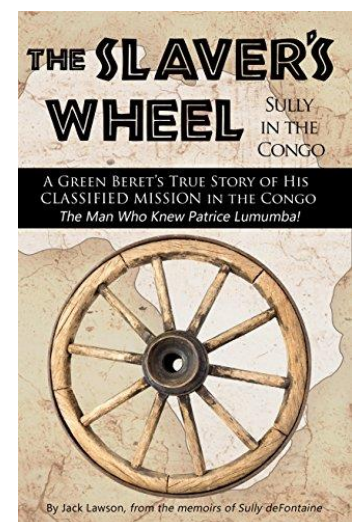
I think my reflections of the ANZAC commemoration this year were heightened by the fact I attended a military funeral of a former New Zealand Infantry Regimental Sergeant Major who was at one time the Treasurer of my fishing club. The stories of their exploits in Vietnam during the eulogy highlighted the comradeship under adversity and, although very life threatening, portrayed a spirit of comradeship and pride in their achievements. I can directly relate to this. It seems that time erases the difficult and traumatic experiences but those filled with amusement and pride remain.

I must admit that as a relatively newcomer to New Zealand I was not brought up with the ANZAC mentality and its importance to Kiwi life. For me the 11th November is a far more important date because it is Armistice Day and coincidentally the day Rhodesia declared UDI from the British Crown. It is not my intention to justify the Rhodesian Government's actions on that date's anniversary, other than to say those of us still around look upon what happened with regret and pride but at the same time thank the Lord that many of us have now embarked upon new lives in new lands with new opportunities.

- **Book announcement: *The Slaver's Wheel: Sully in the Congo*, by Jack Lawson**

From the American Green Beret who knew Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba of the Congo.

The United Nations grants independence to the former Belgium colony... the Congo. Patrice Lumumba becomes Prime Minister... and all hell breaks loose. The never-before told story of the clandestine American Special Forces team sent to rescue people from the chaos and killing during the tumultuous transition from colony to independent nation. While the superpowers grappled for control of



the Congo... this is the behind-the-scenes story of tribal conflict, courage, suffering, determination, and the heroes who rescued hundreds from certain death. From the last surviving member of this classified rescue mission - and the man who would be Patrice Lumumba's bodyguard - Sully deFontaine.

https://www.amazon.com/Slavers-Wheel-Classified-Mission-Patrice-ebook/dp/B079GL842K/ref=sr_1_1?s=books&ie=UTF8&qid=1541166222&sr=1-1&keywords=the+slavers+wheel

WAR AND REMEMBRANCE

The Memorial Cross on Cross Kopje, Mutare

The following narratives are from *The Zim Field Guide*:

<https://zimfieldguide.com/manicaland/cross-kopje-mutare>

C.M. Hulley in his fascinating 'History of Manicaland' states; "everyone has admired the majesty of the Cross Kopje War Memorial standing on what was once known as Baboon Kopje in Umtali (now Mutare) and many have marvelled at the engineering problems involved, and the motive behind such an achievement. The feat was accomplished by an Umtali firm, Methuen Brothers, which was owned by Captain Stuart Methuen, in partnership with his brother Colonel J.A. Methuen. The brothers decided that a memorial should be built in memory of those Africans of Rhodesia and Mocambique who had fought in East Africa with the



1st and 2nd Battalions of the Rhodesia Native Regiment - the R.N.R. and had lost their lives. Every single item of material and every drop of water had to be carried up the steep path from below.

Original photo by Colin Weyer.
<https://www.rhodesia.me.uk/rhodesian-photo-gallery-1>

Colonel Methuen was unable to help with the actual construction because of troublesome leg wounds and the effect of gassing in the First World War. He took over the managerial side of the operations and later the arrangements for the unveiling, which took place on August 30th, 1924, and was dedicated by the Right Reverend Bishop Bevan, the Chaplain for the Forces in Southern Rhodesia, and unveiled by Councillor W. Stowe, Mayor of Umtali, in 1924. Picture the scene of the unveiling! There stood the

massive cross of rock and reinforced cement, thirty feet high (ten metres) and nearly four feet thick (one metre) weighing an estimated fifty tons, triumphantly silhouetted against the skyline, overlooking the town."

The memorial was originally illuminated by floodlights and owes its existence to the generosity of Colonel J. A. Methuen, D.S.O., T.D., V.D., and his brother, the late Captain S. A. Methuen and is inscribed:

LEST WE FORGET

Manicaland is very grateful to the Methuen brothers, who carried the entire cost of the project for this unique and magnificent memorial; a reminder that both black and white races stood shoulder to shoulder in the conflict against a common foe.

It is fitting that in 2016, two years after the one-hundredth anniversary of the Great War, the sacrifice of so many young men and women in a World War that caused the death of some 37 million people and engulfed much of the world should be remembered with pride. The death of these African soldiers has special relevance...the very first shots in the war were fired by British troops in Uganda on 5 August 1914, not many hours after Britain declared war on Germany at 11 p.m. on 4 August 1914; and the first battlefield of the war was in Togoland which was invaded on 8 August by British troops from the Gold Coast and French forces from Dahomey.



Photo credit:

<https://walkersofhope.blogspot.com/2018/08/a-few-weeks-in-zimbabwe.html>

Further reading:

<https://www.churchtimes.co.uk/articles/2014/15-august/features/features/the-colonel-at-cross-purposes>

The Rhodesia Native Regiment

The 1st Battalion of the RNR was formed on 1 May 1916 to help counter the threat of Colonel Paul Von Lettow-Vorbeck, operating as commander of the German forces in German East Africa (now Tanzania) who threatened both Portuguese East Africa (now Mozambique) and Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia) In July, the 450 new recruits were sent to Zomba in Nyasaland (now Malawi) for further training; but because the operational situation had changed, were immediately deployed into the German operational area north of Lake Nyasa (now Lake Malawi).

At Weidhaven, between 10 and 25 November 1916, the RNR, less one company that had been detached to go to Buhora, were attacked by two separate German forces, both of which they defeated. The General Officer Commanding British Forces in East Africa, General Jan Christiaan Smuts, said: "the conduct of this newly raised regiment, put into the firing line earlier than was intended through force of circumstance, reflects the greatest credit on those responsible for their short training, and on all ranks of the regiment."(McLaughlin 1980). The one company that had been sent to Buhora also saw action, as

they followed the rear-guard of a German column. The RNR deployed across the German forces front and both flanks and by the morning of 25 November, the enemy were completely boxed in. The German force surrendered next day and were taken as POW's to Njombe.

Throughout 1917, the RNR fought running battles with the German forces with the troops marching an average of 31 miles a day in the harshest bush conditions and displaying amazing physical endurance. In September 1917, a 2nd Battalion of RNR which had completed training established their camp at Mbewa on the north-eastern shore of Lake Nyasa and on 28 January 1918, the two battalions joined forces as the 2nd Rhodesia Native Regiment.

They were deployed to follow the now legendary Colonel von Lettow-Vorbeck force, reduced to only 2,000 men, in a game of cat and mouse into Portuguese East Africa. On 22 May 1918, the RNR intercepted the supply column and captured it, then continued their pursuit of the main force. In doing so they marched an incredible 2,250 miles, until the German forces eventual surrender in Northern Rhodesia on 25 November 1918, 14 days after the Armistice in Europe.

In December 1918, having lost 159 soldiers of all ranks killed in action or on active service, and 136 wounded, the RNR returned to Salisbury where it was disbanded. A select few were retained to form the Askari Platoon at Government House in Salisbury. When the RAR was awarded its colours in 1953, they inherited the battle honours of the RNR: 'The Great War' and 'East Africa 1916-1918'.

Acknowledgements:

Memories of Manicaland, by Cecil M. Hulley, 1980

Wikipedia and all its references for the history of the Rhodesia Native Regiment

HONOURS AND AWARDS

In his book, ***Courage Endured***, Rhodesian Services Association member, Alan Harris, writes about the servicemen of Marandellas and District, who lost their lives in World War Two and who were commemorated on the town's war memorial.

One of these men was James Steele.

James Cook Steele, MM

RH/2763793 Company Sergeant Major, 2nd Battalion, Black Watch

Melsetter, in the Eastern District of Southern Rhodesia, is where James Steele was born on 29th October 1919. His parents were William and Irene Glover Steele who appear to have arrived together in the country from South Africa in 1912 and were married on 14th April 1921, Irene's 40th birthday. In 1919, William Steele was managing the hotel in Melsetter.

Per the May 1926 Census Return, the family is recorded as living on Gresham Farm in the Marandellas District. James, known as 'Jumbo', attended Prince Edward School in Salisbury and was one of the 131 former pupils of the school to give their lives in the Second World War. Whilst at school, he was a

keen scout and enjoyed bush camping trips. After school, he was employed as a grader on the tobacco auction floors.

He didn't waste any time enlisting when war was declared, as he entered the 1st Service Battalion on 4th September 1939. His death notice, completed in 1946, notes that he married Patricia Alice Dennis on the same day as his military service commenced. Three weeks later, he was transferred to Number 2 Camp. In April 1940, he was deployed for a week to Nkana in Northern Rhodesia and, four days after his return, proceeded on commitment outside the Colony.

One of the instructors at Number 2 Training Centre was Captain Gerald Barry of the Coldstream Guards. In April 1940, Barry and 42 recruits were posted to the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Highland Regiment, popularly known as the Black Watch. The Battalion spent May and June guarding the Suez Canal and training in airborne activities. On 1st July, the men embarked on HMS Liverpool for Jibuti to assist with preventing the surrender of French Somaliland to the Italians. However, as the situation had quickly deteriorated the ship was diverted to Aden. Early in August, the Battalion was relocated to defend British Somaliland from being invaded by the Italians.

On 17th August, the unit engaged in its first major action of the war, when it faced a much larger invasion force at Barkasan in British Somaliland. In an action lasting nearly all day, twenty thousand enemy supported by artillery, tanks, and much air power were kept at bay by the 2nd Battalion. That night, the Battalion withdrew and the next day embarked on the light cruiser HMAS Hobart and sailed for Cairo via Aden. After three months in Egypt, the unit was deployed to Canea in Crete. After a subsequent move by ship to Herakleion, the unit arrived in time to defend the aerodrome from the German pre-invasion air attacks.

It was at this stage that James volunteered to repair the engine of HMS Dolphin, a renamed caique, and the circumstances were recalled by Colonel Neville Blair, who was injured during the evacuation of Crete, when the Athens Memorial was unveiled in 1961.

With the exception of Steele, all the dates of death for the 2nd Battalion are 1941. The name of the Rhodesian Steele reminded me of the renowned and be-ear-ringed Mike Cumberlege in Heraklion's Venetian Harbour. He made an urgent request for a mechanic to put the engine of his caique in order, for he had an assignment in the Aegean, which it was imperative he did not miss. I telephoned Lieutenant-Colonel Adrian Hamilton and Steele in due course reported to the harbour. He stayed with Cumberlege until the end of the war and presumably disappeared with him in April 1945, having gained the MM and promotion to Warrant officer Class II. It was to Cumberlege and Steele in their caique that in the months that followed the evacuation, many of those left behind in Crete owed their deliverance.

An expert on Cretan archaeology, John Pendlebury, spent much time on the island organizing the resistance and was to eventually be wounded, captured, and killed by German troops. Nicholas Hammond in *John Pendlebury in Crete* has this to say of James:

At Herakleion, we exchanged the last member of our crew, a Jewish engineer, for a South African private of the Black watch, Jumbo Steele, an independent youngster who had run away from home as a boy and was still eager for adventure. Jumbo was a first-class shot with any weapon; a few weeks later this saved some of us, for he winged the Messerschmitt 109 which had already

killed Cle and Saunders and wounded Mike (Cumberlege) and was coming in to give us the coup de grace.

There is another record of an incident at Suda Bay where it is claimed the gunners on HMS Dolphin shot down five German aircraft as they were climbing out of bombing runs on shipping in the harbour.

With Cumberlege, James was to experience many covert operations and evacuation of Allied forces from German-captured islands. Activities included intelligence gathering and the deployment and collection of special forces.

James was given home leave in March and April 1942 and returned to the Middle East by 25th May. By the end of the month, he is posted as absent without official leave and in June was declared a deserter. In the same month, but date unknown, he must have been found, as it is recorded that he has been posted to No. 1 SS Regiment, Holding Squadron, attached to General Headquarters (Raiding Forces). On 30th June 1942, he is promoted to War Substantive Sergeant. No disciplinary action is recorded on his service papers, so it is assumed that he probably went seeking Lt. Cumberlege, found him, was gladly accepted back into the unit, and immediately promoted.

Not much is known of his work over the next year but, by mid-February 1943, he has again been promoted and is now a Company Sergeant Major. Towards the end of April 1943, with Cumberlege, he took part in a raid styled *Operation Locksmith*, to damage and block the Corinth Canal and thereby prevent its use by the Germans occupying Greece. Unfortunately, they and at least two other raiders were captured and taken to the Averoff civil prison in Athens. In January 1944, the four captives were moved to Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp which was about 35kms north of Berlin, and kept in the Zellenbau, the prison cells of the camp. It is known from evidence produced at the Nuremberg War Trials that a 'Protective Custody Warrant' was issued in his name on 19th January 1944. The translated reason given on the warrant was:

It has been established by the State Police that he endangers the existence and the security of the people and the state by his conduct, in that he has been proved to be guilty of activities to the detriment of the German Reich and there is reason to suspect that he would, if released, commit acts prejudicial to the interests of the Reich.

This warrant was signed by Ernst Kaltenbrunner, director of the Reich Main Security office in Berlin. It may have been issued in terms of Hitler's *Commando Order* which authorised immediate death for all commandos, paratroopers, and raiding forces, whether in uniform or not, captured on German occupied territory. Kaltenbrunner, after the war, was found guilty of several crimes at the Nuremberg War Trials, including that of taking recaptured prisoners of war to concentration camps and in some cases executing them. He was sentenced to death and executed on 16th October 1946.

Only eleven days before the camp was over-run by the advancing Soviets and Poles, James and Cumberlege were executed on 10th April 1945.

There is still much to be learnt of James; was he really an orphan, had he run away from home, and did he, as advised to the writer by a former school colleague, escape from prison camp and then return to release his fellow inmates? The original declaration of death issued by the War Office stated, *is presumed to have died whilst a prisoner of war in Germany on or shortly after 1st February 1945.* This

however was cancelled in November 1946, by the War Office and replaced by one which read, *on or shortly after 10th April 1945*.

Per the *London Gazette* of 30th December 1941, James was listed as one of those who: *The King has been graciously pleased to approve that the following be Mentioned in recognition of distinguished services in the Middle East (including Greece and Crete) during the period February 1941 to July 1941*.

In a Supplement to the *London Gazette*, dated 15th October 1942, the 'mentioned in dispatches' was upgraded to an award of the Military Medal. This was listed under the category *Special Operations and Escapers*. The recommendation for the award was submitted by the Controller of the Ministry of Economic Warfare Mission to the Middle East. It is believed that the Ministry of Economic Warfare was a cover for the Special Operations Executive, which operated with or under General Headquarters (Raiding Forces).

The commended undated citation reads:

This NCO has been in the ships since the fall of Crete. During The Greek evacuation, he served in the Dolphin with Lt. Cumberlege and assisted in the evacuation. Together with Cumberlege, he assisted in the embarkation of about 400 British troops. During the Cretan evacuation, he assisted in the embarkation of troops, helped to blow up the ammunition store on Suda Island, and brought away the AG Miaoulis, after the Dolphin was abandoned and blown up. During the voyage across, he shot down a Messerschmitt 110 which attacked the ship, during which engagement the AG Miaoulis had two killed out of a crew of five. Since then, he has taken part in every expedition to Crete, having stayed two weeks on the island with Lt. Cumberlege and organizing the embarkation of British and Greek stragglers. This NCO has at all times shown the greatest courage and determination and is thoroughly worthy of a decoration. (It is recommended that, should the award be made, there should be no publicity for security reasons).

The award was approved by General Harold Alexander, the Commander-in-Chief of Middle East Forces.

After the war, and posthumously, Lt. Commander Claude Cumberlege was awarded a bar to the Distinguished Service Order he had earned in 1941, for *great gallantry and determination of the highest order in clandestine operations behind enemy lines in Greece in January and February 1943*. This serves as a hint to how James was occupied prior to his capture. James' medal entitlement of Military Medal, 1939-1945 Star, Italy Star, and War medal were officially engraved and on the campaign medals, this reads: *RH 2763793 CSM J C Steele MM Black Watch*.

Some three thousand members of the land forces of the British Commonwealth and Empire who lost their lives during the campaigns in Greece and Crete, the Dodecanese Islands, and Yugoslavia and who have no known grave, are commemorated on the Athens Memorial. James' name appears on Face 6. He is also remembered on the Prince Edward School Roll of Honour.

A more recent memorial is to be found in the Berlin suburb of Oranienburg, which is where the infamous Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp was sited. This memorial records the names of twenty servicemen killed by the Nazis at the Camp; included are Warrant Officer Class II James Steele MM and Lt. Commander Cumberlege.



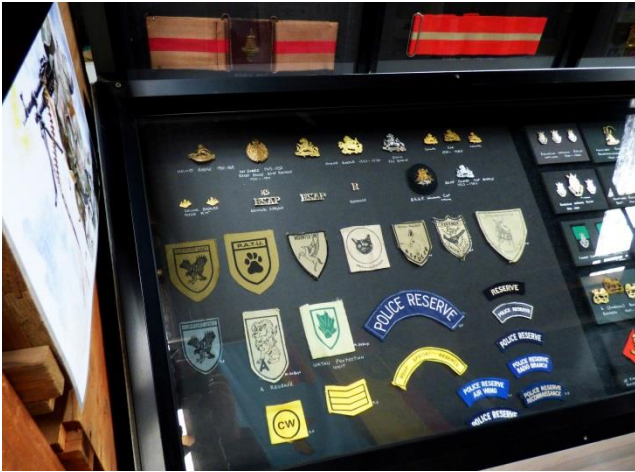
THE LION & TUSK MUSEUM

~ Hugh Bomford

The Lion and Tusk Museum is situated at Unit 10, 14 Portside Drive, Mount Maunganui, New Zealand. It is open to the public Thursday to Sunday inclusive from 10am to 3pm. Our Curator, Tony Fraser, has set up displays in the museum utilising available artefacts and resources. His intention has never been to produce unit-specific displays, but rather exhibits covering Rhodesia's complete history. We offer over 500 square meters of displays, with our largest piece being an Alouette III helicopter.

Below are photos of our displays of BSAP-related artefacts. If you see anything that needs correcting, please contact us.





THE CQ STORE

The Rhodie Wear brand was established by Michael Gaskin to showcase Rhodesian brushstroke (see note below*) camouflage pattern clothing. With the exception of the base material, which is imported, all the printing and fabricating is done in New Zealand. We first started producing combat caps and floppy hats, but we have been slowly adding new lines.

Click on this link to see what we have currently available:

<https://www.rhodesianservices.org/rhodie-wear.htm>

Production has now started on copies of the Rhodesian combat shirts; these should be available by the time this newsletter is published. The shirts will be in long sleeve, unless otherwise requested.

Alongside the Rhodie Wear products, we are also making 'Rhodesian Green' blazers. They are detailed on this page of our website: <https://www.rhodesianservices.org/clothing.htm>

If you have a question, or wish to place an order, please email thecqstore@rhodesianservices.org

We always aim to stock quality products which we source, as far as possible, here in New Zealand. Profits from all CQ Store purchases go back into preserving Rhodesian history in The Lion and Tusk Museum and the Rhodesian Forces Archives Project.

** "Brushstroke" is a genre label for the type of camouflage pattern, developed for use in Rhodesia and elsewhere. Other camouflage types include: Chocolate Chip, DPM, Digital Patterns, Duck Hunter, Fleck and Leaf. The Rhodesian Army started to issue this distinctive camouflage pattern, from 1964 and was designed by Di Cameron of David Whitehead Textiles. Initially, a bush hat was issued, followed by the combat jacket and trousers. As the war progressed, almost every garment from shorts to overalls, track suits to boots would be produced in this "brushstroke" pattern.*

Rhodesian

Gogos

CHAMELEONS WERE GREAT PETS. THEY HAD CRAZY INDEPENDENT EYES. THEY COULD CHANGE COLORS.

THE BOYS COLLECTED SNAKES WHILE THE GIRLS RAISED SILKWORMS.

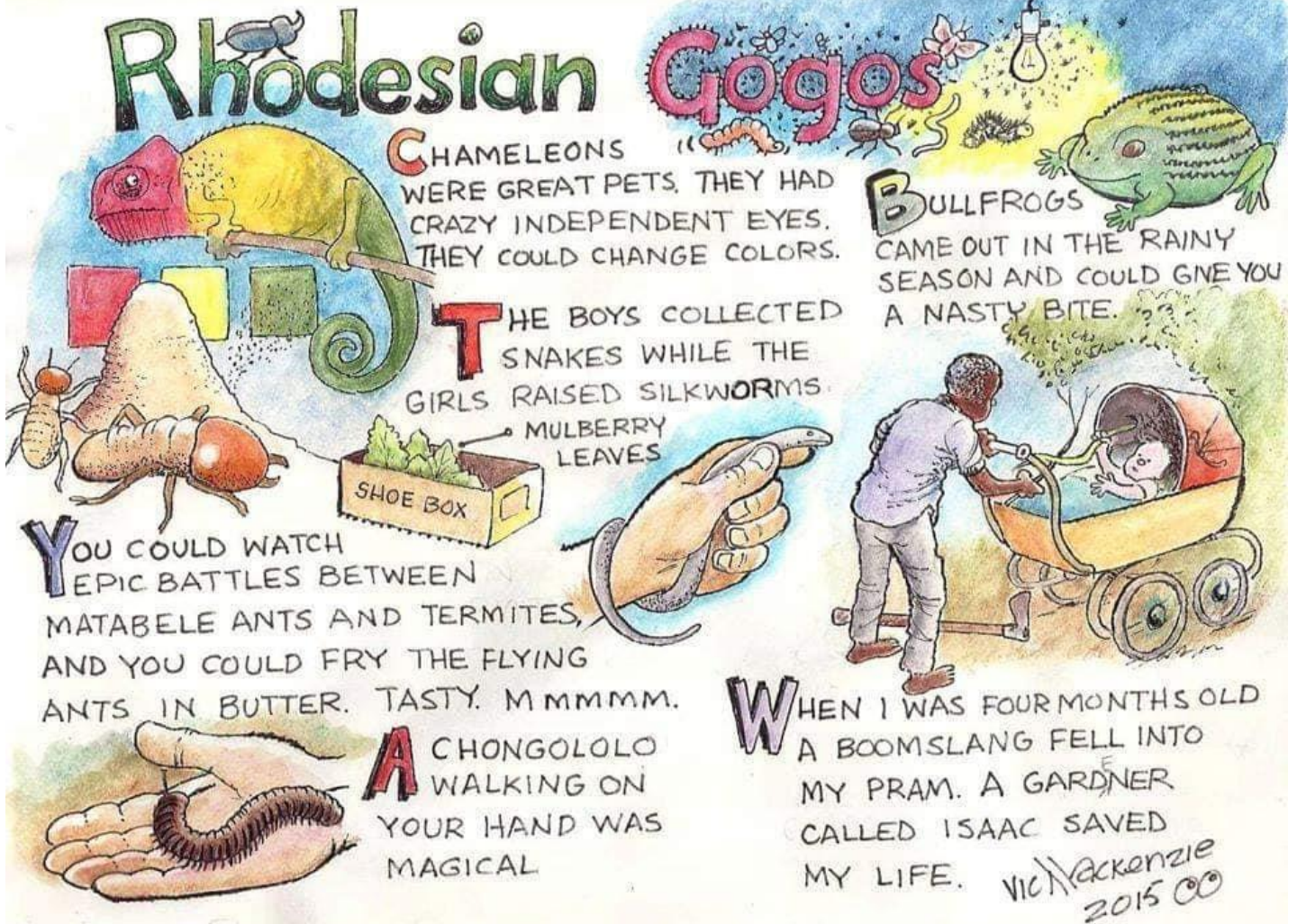
BULLFROGS CAME OUT IN THE RAINY SEASON AND COULD GIVE YOU A NASTY BITE.

YOU COULD WATCH EPIC BATTLES BETWEEN MATABELE ANTS AND TERMITES, AND YOU COULD FRY THE FLYING ANTS IN BUTTER. TASTY. M M M M M.

A CHONGOLOLO WALKING ON YOUR HAND WAS MAGICAL

WHEN I WAS FOUR MONTHS OLD A BOOMSLANG FELL INTO MY PRAM. A GARDNER CALLED ISAAC SAVED MY LIFE.

vic Mackenzie
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This newsletter is compiled by Jackie Jackson for the Rhodesian Services Association, jackie@rhodesianservices.org

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