

EAST AFR. PROT

36355

36355

AFRIC

Kenya

1918

31 July

Last previous Page  
W6  
34794 S

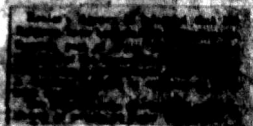
German Post Africa

Telegraphic correspondence as to  
Operations

Mr. [Name]  
Mr. [Name]

a very interesting set of relations. The  
German railway is now being operated  
by a post number of [Name] for Belgians  
are now [Name] and Belgium for British  
columns are advancing in [Name] from  
Kenya to the western and eastern roads  
especially from London [Name] [Name]  
columns have advanced in the railway,  
Dahomey & Nyangala have been occupied,  
and the advance will be continued along  
the railway to [Name] it is to be  
German main base in the [Name] and  
the whole [Name] [Name] [Name] to  
[Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name]

RM



Continuation Page

W6

Probably a small force is moving back toward  
from Pangani along the coast

As General Mackay's force is moving  
on bridge from the south west it  
seems that the Germans, if they get  
away at all, will only be able to  
fall back in a southerly direction.

The telegram from 150 to  
General Smith about taking more  
troops in S. Africa. 200 East  
prompted by Major Casswell's ideas.  
It will be interesting to see  
General Smith's reply.

See 11/12

36429  
36430

9.5?

52 4/10

1/11/16

1/11/16

2/12/16

4/1/17

1916 2/4/17

(S. Africa)

*From Lieut.-General Smuts to War Office.*

(No. 1298.)

25th July, 1916. 5.55 p.m.

Reference my No. 4170/IX, 24th June. Changes in the authorized establishments during the month are as follows:—

Union increase—Two Engineering Troops, 6 British officers, 100 rank and file, 6 African followers. One Pioneer Company, 7 British officers, 225 rank and file, 2 African followers. Total, 13 and 300. (1) 8 African followers.

Imperial Troops increase—3 British officers, 30 British other ranks, 8 Indian other ranks, 65 African followers, includes 10 Mechanical Transport drivers. Ammunition Column section for 4-inch Mark VII. guns. (2) With motor transport, 18 (1) Portries, including 14 Mechanical Transport drivers.

With bullock transport, 4 British officers, 5 Indian other ranks, 27 followers.

Protectorate of Uganda Medicine Service—1 nursing sister, 20 African followers per 100 beds.

Ordnance—3 British officers, 13 rank and file.

East African Telegraph—100 followers.

Military Labour Bureau—1 artificer.

Carrier Corps, Hospital—3 rank and file, 1 S.A.S., 1 clerk, 1 compounder, 19 African followers per 100 beds; 5 per additional 50 beds; 2 headman, 50 Somaliland.

Indian Expeditionary Force. (1) 3 rexer gup establishment—3 British officers, 15 rank and file, 54 African followers.

37th (Wilde's) Rifles—13 British officers, 17 Indian officers, 725 rank and file, 40 Indian followers.

Union 9th South African Horse. General Hospital—6 British officers, 10 nurses.  
 Native Labour—3 British officers.  
 Total, 9 British officers, 10 nurses, 27 followers, decrease.

Indian Expeditionary Force. Loyal North Lancashire Regiment Machine-gun  
 Company—6 British officers, 116 British rank and file, 25 African followers.  
 Mounted Infantry Company—6 British officers, 110 Indian rank and file, 19 African  
 followers.

Total, 12 British officers, 216 British rank and file, 44 African followers.

Imperial Loyal North Lancashire Mounted Infantry Company—6 British officers,  
 110 British rank and file, 19 African followers.

Copy to A.G., D.S.D., S.D.F., M.O. 2 (c).

*From Commander in Chief, East Africa, to Chief of the Imperial General Staff*

(No. G.O.F. 98e.)

28th July, 1916, 11.55 a.m.

Your No. 20077, 27th July. Daily report nil.

SECRET

[OPERATIONS.]

90

*From War Office to Lieut. General Smuts.*

(No. 20118, cipher)

29th July, 1916, 5.14 p.m.

A suggestion has been made here that a large number of native troops could be raised in East Africa for service elsewhere, and Army Council request your opinion on this proposal particularly in regard to following points

1. Possibility of recruiting (a) 50,000, or (b) 100,000 native troops formed in infantry battalions.
2. Their fitness for service in Egypt, Mesopotamia, Balkans or France, respectively, having regard to the quality, armament and general characteristics of the enemy they would meet, to the climatic conditions, and to the probable necessity of separate medical arrangements, and of a special scale of rations.
3. Time necessary to train and fit them for the field.
4. Proportion of British officers and non-commissioned officers required, stating how far these could be provided from forces already in East Africa, and suggesting other favourable sources from which, having regard to the language difficulty and necessity of previous military experience, white officers and non-commissioned officers might be drawn.
5. Number of different tribes from which recruiting would be necessary, and their characteristics.
6. Wisdom of raising large numbers of native troops in territories where whites are few and blacks are numerous.
7. Rates of pay and general financial considerations.
8. Any other considerations that may occur to you.

In preparing your reply the Council suggest that you should consult General Hoskins, and any other officers who have had experience in the present war, and in Europe and in East Africa.

SECRET

36355

91

[OPERATIONS]

*From General Staff Karlsruhe, to Chief of the Imperial General Staff.*

(No. F. 5137)

31st July, 1916. 10 p.m.

Following from General Northey:-

No. NF 725, 28th July. Gun captured 24th July of 10.5 cm., howitzer firing 35 lb. H.E. shrapnel. It is one of four landed at George Bay; it is said that the other three are at Dodoma and Issinga. The source of the information is a prisoner Officer named Bennett, captured in a "Adjutant", also an airman captured in a seaplane, at Issinga, and they have recovered.

SECRET

3435

92

[OPERATIONS]

*From Lieut. General Sauts to Chief of the Imperial General Staff*

(No. F. 5430.)

31st July, 1916

A detachment of Vandevanter's division occupied Dohms on the Central Railway on the 29th instant

SECRET

36355

93

[OPERATIONS.]

*From Lieut.-General Smuts to Chief of the Imperial General Staff.*

(No. F. 5429.)

31st July, 1916, 11.55 p.m.

Since sending my last despatch I have, with Hannington's Brigade, systematically been clearing the country south of Pangani and east of Handeni of scattered enemy parties. Pangani port has been occupied and a small battalion is now moving south on the (?) Kwessungu track between Handeni and the coast after the retreating enemy. Meanwhile the II<sup>nd</sup> Division under Van Deventer has steadily been moving towards the Central Railway. One small column is on the way to Saingida to clear the country of small raiding parties, while another small column has moved south on the Saranda road, and after several engagements with the enemy has occupied Mpoudi, where it lost 7 killed and 7 wounded in a sharp engagement. Another small column which has been moving south on the Dodoma road has fought several brisk actions at Tissukwameda and Cheneke, and has reached (?) Meiameta, where the enemy camp was captured. The 1<sup>st</sup> Mounted Brigade moved along the Mpapua road and has occupied Membe, after defeating the enemy, who has retired to Nyangalo, on the main road from Dodoma to Mpapua. The enemy losses in all these engagements have been comparatively severe. The division is expected to occupy the Central Railway in the course of a day or two, and it has orders to move eastwards towards Mpapua and to come into contact with I<sup>st</sup> Division and III<sup>rd</sup> Division, which will move next week against the main body of the enemy in the Nguru Mountains. In the west, a joint movement against Tabora has been arranged under Crewe and Tombeur, the former moving down the main road from Muanza, and the latter *via* Marishill and St. Michael's Mission Station. We have agreed to assist Tombeur with supplies and transport from Muanza as a common base.



## [OPERATIONS.]

*From Lieut.-General Smuts to Chief of the Imperial General Staff.*

31st July, 1916

F. 5428.)

On 28th July at 7 a.m. Nyangalo was occupied by Mounted Brigade II<sup>nd</sup> Division, 3,000 head of cattle being captured. The enemy retired to the Central Railway. Subsequently the enemy were attacked in a strong position on the Mpapus road and in a severe fight we took one machine gun, a large quantity of ammunition, and a total of 3,000 head of prime cattle, 1 wounded European and several unwounded Africans. Our casualties were 4 wounded. The enemy fled in disorder and is being hunted. The Dodoma force at Kitanda-Kwamedzi and Saranda road force continuing to advance.

*Kitanda - Kwamedzi*