

RED ARMY RACES WESTWARD FROM ROSTOV

Key German Base Of Taganrog Already Under Soviet Fire

TASTE is the thing — in CHARLEY'S "Royal Reserve" VERY OLD JAMAICA RUM

The Daily Gleaner

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Only Time Can Do What Time Has Done to MYERS'S FINE OLD JAMAICA RUM

The Red Army raced westward yesterday from captured Rostov toward the key German base at Taganrog on the sea of Azov.

Taganrog already is under the fire of big Russian guns, blasting away ten miles across the bay of Taganrog.

More and more Soviet forces were being brought up before the Ukraine steel city of Kharkov and there were increasing indications that it would be the next major German-held city to fall before the Russian offensive.

A dispatch to the Soviet newspaper Pravda said powerfully equipped German reserves and tank forces had been ordered by Hitler to die rather than retreat from Rostov.

The Germans admitted last night that the entire area east of Rostov and Voroshilovgrad has now been evacuated by the Germans.

A German military commentator also made the admission that what he called the new German line was only one-third as long as the former one.

One message said that the Germans now falling back in their most headlong retreat of the war are trying desperately to get over to the west before they are cut off completely by the strong Russian drive from the north.

The last official news about Russian progress in this area said that the escape gap between the Soviet advance unit and the coast of the Sea of Azov is about seventy miles.

The railway junction of Gorlovka and the great steel city to the south of it seem to be the immediate Soviet objectives in this sector.

The Germans now have only one single-track railway left to get away the whole Donets army and even this line is being snarled by the Russian capture of Stalino.

The latest news about Kharkov suggested that the German tenacity of this their greatest base in southern Russia is now rapidly expiring.

Further north the Russians are pushing on and extending their drive from Kursk.

Today's Moscow communique mentioned for the first time a new offensive to the west of the city.

Paul Winterston said tonight that Soviet farmers were making rapid preparations for sowing spring crops in the reconquered territory.

Some of these aircraft went on to bomb Spezia, fifty miles from Genoa. The ground defences in Milan were described as ineffective.

Spezia which makes submarines could hardly have been surprised by a visit from the R.A.F. It was only 24 hours since they dropped 1,000 tons of bombs on Lorient.

Last night's offensive cost the R.A.F. eleven bombers. Many squadrons of Spitfires crossed the Channel early this afternoon making for France.

The "Gleaner" learned yesterday that His Grace the Most Rev. Arthur Dunn, D.D., Archbishop of the West Indies since 1936, and Bishop of Honduras since 1917, will be retiring at the end of June this year.

Dr. Wilson, Assistant Bishop of Honduras, in all probability will succeed him as Bishop of Honduras.

REBUILDING OF PALESTINE BY JEWISH PEOPLE

Mrs. A. Silverman, Here On Mission, Tells Of Great Work Being Done

A distinguished visitor to the island is Mrs. Archibald Silverman who, in the interest of the Zionist Organisation of America and Palestine, is touring the West Indies, Central America, and Colombia.

Mrs. Silverman, who is from Providence, Rhode Island, has been travelling for the past thirty-five years. During that time she has held the post as Vice-President of the Zionist Organisation, the National Hadassah, National Young Judea, the American Jewish Congress, and the Hebrew University Hospital Building Fund.

This travelled lady, who has visited practically all the European countries, was in Poland, Lithuania and Rumania during the summer of 1939, has paid twelve visits to Palestine, was in South America last year, and also went by air to England, remaining there for a short visit.

Interviewed by the Gleaner at the Myrtle Bank Hotel on Saturday afternoon having been entertained to luncheon by ladies of the Jewish community, Mrs. Silverman spoke of the great work in hand for the up-building of the Holy Land.

He held many official posts in the West Indies, was Governor of Jamaica from 1907 to 1913, and in 1929 was appointed Chairman of the Commission which investigated the sugar industry in British Guiana and the West Indies.

Lord Olivier was perhaps the best known of Jamaica's past Governors. No retired Governor of this island had kept in as close a touch with its affairs and people than did Lord Olivier who quite apart from official missions paid a few visits to this island to renew old acquaintances and gain firsthand knowledge of its problems.

He was particularly interested in labour generally but more so in the sugar industry. It will be remembered that following the 1938 riots at Frome, Lord Olivier was embroiled in a vitriolic controversy with Sir Leonard Laye, head of the sugar combine of Tate and Lyle, or labour's claim in the sugar industry, and from time to time he gave lectures on things Jamaican in England and Scotland, bringing to his audiences a more intimate knowledge of the aspirations and outlook of the people of this colony. In the

Some wonderful improvements have been made to the barren land, Mrs. Silverman pointed out. The beautiful valley of Jezreel, of Bible history, known by the Arabs as a death swamp, round which they circled for 8 miles in order to continue their journey, has been drained by the Jews. Since then millions of trees have been planted, and the Jews have established lovely gardens, musical and dramatic possibilities, and the Palestine Symphony Orchestra—the 90 members of which have come from Nazi held countries. This Orchestra is of such a fine character, that Arturo Toscanini has been there on two consecutive seasons to direct them.

"Though we have come to the land of our prayers, dreams, and longings," Mrs. Silverman said impressively, "we HAVE NOT DISPOSSESSED a single Arab. We have made the waste places fruitful, re-forested the stony mountain tops, drained

At Tel Aviv (Hill of Spring), on the sand dunes of the mediterranean is now to be found a modern city, with 200,000 inhabitants, that boasts a splendid system of education (as is the case wherever the Jews have settled), fine buildings, lovely gardens, musical and dramatic possibilities, and the Palestine Symphony Orchestra—the 90 members of which have come from Nazi held countries.

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HEAVY AXIS ATTACK ON U.S. POSITIONS IN TUNISIA

LORD OLIVIER DEAD



Baron Olivier of Ramsden

The BBC in London announced the death last night of Baron Olivier of Ramsden, former Governor of Jamaica and Secretary for India in the first Labour Government in 1924.

He was Secretary of the West India Royal Commission in 1897 and was sent to Washington in 1898 to assist in reciprocity negotiation on behalf of the West Indian Colonies.

He occupied the post as Principal Clerk in the Departments of West Africa and the West Indian Colonies, the Colonial Office, between 1904 and 1907, returning to Jamaica as Governor, in 1907.

Among his publications were "Femina and Woreoles", "White Capital and Coloured Labour", "The Empire Building, The Myth of Governor Eyre, 1833, Jamaica; The Blessed Island, and was a contributor to Fabian Essays, and Fabian Tracts, and a writer of magazine and review articles on Socialism, Economics, Art, etc. His recreations were "the normal forms of loafing, and Dietitainment."

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PANZER BREAK-THROUGH ENDANGERS GAFSA LINE

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Allied Headquarters in North Africa announced today that German armour—believed from Rommel's forces—smashed against American positions west of Faid Pass for a twenty-mile break-through endangering the United States anchor at Gafsa.

German tanks, possibly fifty in number, overwhelmed American anti-aircraft positions guarding the westward exit of Faid Pass, smashing through the north-west and southwest after the initial attack at 7 a.m. yesterday, the spokesmen said. Infantry, artillery and divebombers supported the enemy drive.

German Tunisian forces presumably reinforced by men from Rommel's African corps were strongly attacking Allied positions along the southern end of the Axis coastal corridor in Tunisia, reliable sources said today. They did not say whether the attack was north or south of Chott Jerrid, the great Tunisian sink extending westward from near the Gulf of Gabes.

A New York dispatch said the German Transvaal news agency in a broadcast from Berlin recorded by the Associated Press today claimed German troops captured Sidi Bou Zid, 70 miles west of Faid, in an action that cost the Allies twenty-two tanks. Sidi Bou Zid lies beyond Faid Pass which the Germans captured from French forces and held against United States forces' counterattacks.

BBC correspondents said that the Americans counter-attacked later in the morning but were forced by sheer weight of numbers to withdraw. They were reported to have fallen back toward a town thirty miles west of Faid. Some reports said that by nightfall the Germans had advanced about eighteen miles.

American bombers and fighters swept over the fighting area from dawn to dusk attacking enemy troops, tanks and guns in the front line and enemy communications in the rear. The last official news from the battlefield was that heavy fighting was continuing.

Faid Pass is about seventy miles roughly west of Stax. It was in this area that German and American troops clashed a month ago in an action that cost the Allies twenty-two tanks and guns in the front line and enemy communications in the rear.

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AMENDMENTS TO LAWS RELATING TO U.S. FORCES HERE

It will be remembered that in 1941 the Legislative Council passed a Law giving power to the Governor in Privy Council (without further reference to the Council) to make such amendments to the Laws of Jamaica as were thought necessary to give effect to the Treaty with the U.S.A. relating to the establishment of the Bases in Jamaica.

A number of amendments have now been made by the Governor in Privy Council, and are published in a Gazette Supplement of 11th inst. and for the benefit of our readers we append a short summary of the effect of these amendments.

1. The Road Traffic Law and Regulations. The provisions requiring all drivers of motor vehicles to obtain drivers' licences are now declared not to apply to citizens of the U.S.A. while driving an American Government vehicle—in addition, all American Government vehicles are exempted from the obligations to obtain Certificates of fitness and to pay licences and carry licence plates and discs and to have their weights tested, and also from the regulations limiting the use of instruments which may be used together and providing for matters such as maximum overall measurements and proper springs, brakes, tyres and silencers.

2. The Income Tax Law. The profits made by a person ordinarily resident in the U.S.A. under a contract made in the U.S.A. with the Government of the U.S.A. in connection with the Bases in Jamaica are now exempted from Income Tax, and a citizen of the U.S.A. serving or employed in Jamaica in connection with the Bases is now exempt from Income Tax in respect of income received in connection with the construction, maintenance, operation or defence of the Bases.

3. The Stamp Duty Law. Exemption from the usual stamp duties is now granted to cheques drawn by contractors engaged in construction work in connection with the Bases and to instruments executed by or on behalf of the U.S. Government in connection with the Bases and stated on their face to be so executed.

4. The District Constables Law. Under the ordinary Law the Governor has power to appoint N.C.O.'s of the British Army recommended by the Officer in command of the Troops to be Special Military District Constables, and the Law is now amended to enable the Governor to make similar appointments within the Base Areas of any persons recommended by the Officer in command of the U.S. Forces in Jamaica. The amendments prescribe the powers and duties of these Special Military District Constables.

5. The Medical Law. Provision is now made for putting a medical officer in the whole time employment of the U.S. Government on the same footing as a registered medical practitioner under the Law so far as concerns all acts and certificates relating to a member of the U.S. Forces and his household and a person employed within the Base Areas.

6. The Animals (Imported) Contagious Diseases (Prohibition and Restriction) Order 1942. Dogs imported into Jamaica by or on behalf of the U.S. Government for purposes in connection with the Bases are now exempted from the prohibitions and restrictions of this Order.

Only Aim Is To Beat Axis. LONDON, Feb. 15.—At a press conference in North Africa, two French officers, one from General de Gaulle's forces, and the other from General Giraud's headquarters, declared that French soldiers made no distinction between the two leaders. Their only aim was to beat the Germans on any front.

General Giraud officially opened the new Allied Club in Algeria which served as a meeting place for the Allied forces in North Africa. He entertained the first visitors to the club, among whom were many civilians in important positions, and military personnel.

MR. ZEMURRAY'S SON KILLED IN ACTION. Mr. Thomas Bradshaw, General manager of the U. F. Co., in Jamaica, received a cable yesterday stating that Mr. Samuel Zemurray (Jr.) only son of Mr. Samuel Zemurray (President of the Company), had been killed in action against the enemy in North Africa. He was a pilot in the American air forces.

Church's Peace Task. BERNE, Feb. 15.—The Geneva Office of the World Council of Churches concluded yesterday an eleven-point analysis of peace problems in an attempt to clarify the issues for further discussion. General agreement was noted that the Church has a specific task in relation to peace-making and the creation of international order and that the Church must preach to all nations that Christ the Lord is over all powers.

STRENUOUS TRAINING OF U.S. FORCES HERE. With dynamite blasting debris all around them, soldiers of Captain Richard J. O'Neill's Infantry U.S.A. advanced across an open field in a recent test exercise held to prepare the troops for battle conditions.

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Dies In Action



LEUTENANT R. C. WHITLOCKE. News has been received by cable of the death of Lieutenant Richard C. Whitlocke, the third son of Mrs. Susan Whitlocke and the late Thos. Edward Whitlocke of Moreland, Westmoreland.

Leutenant Whitlocke was born in Jamaica and educated at Cornwall College, under the headmastership of the late Rev. G. H. Leader. He subsequently left for the United States of America where he attended Columbia and New York Universities and graduated, obtaining his C.P.A. (Certified Public Accountant).

He was employed for a number of years in the accounting department of Colgate-Palm Olive-Peat, Co., Jersey City, and later attached to the staff of Price-Water House, New York City.

In February 1941 he answered the call to the colours and received his preliminary military training at Fort Benning Ga., where he was attached to the 8th Infantry. In October 1942 he gained his commission.

No details of the sad event have as yet reached Jamaica. He is survived by his wife in United States of America, and by his mother, sisters and brothers in Jamaica.

B.G. Irrigation Plan. GEORGETOWN, B.G. Feb. 12: Farmers in British Guiana's flat coastal belt, their lands emerging from the worst flood since 1934 due to a record rainfall, looked hopefully toward a twenty-year twelve-million-dollar drainage irrigation plan which Governor Sir Gordon Lethem outlined in a memorandum to the General Purposes Committee of the Legislature.

In the plan which will form the basis of a dispatch to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Governor declared the scheme is beyond the present burdened financial resources of the Colony but is so necessary that it should be carried out with Imperial funds, without rigid conditions of repayment, since direct returns are problematical. Already minor drain age irrigation schemes costing a million dollars are being carried out while over a million dollars annually is being spent on funding loans raised for previous drainage irrigation schemes.

The official summary of this ten thousand word memorandum concluded pointedly: "The alternative to such long range policy is to admit that nothing can be done within twenty years to ensure proper living conditions for residents in British Guiana's coast lands."

Taking the last part as their theme The Daily Chronicle, Liberal organ, ask the Imperial Government for an unequivocal statement of policy against a single-handed fight against the sea for a century the people of British Guiana are entitled to know where they stand.

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