

DIE SULD-AFRIKAANSE
WEERMAG JAARBDEK
1937

THE SOUTH AFRICAN
DEFENCE FORGE
YEARBOOK

1987

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Generaal Johannes Jacobus

Geldenduys

Hoof van die SAW

Generaal Geldenduys (51) hat in 1954 by die Leer aanges/uit en het sy kommissie die vo/gende jaar ontvang. Hy hat in 1980 Hoof van die Leer geword en hat in 1985 die pos van hoof van die SAW aanvaar. Generaal Geldenduys se vorige diens sluit in offisier-instrukteur by 1808 an by die SA Lee'rkol/ege en ook talle fare in Kmdmt SAW as kolonel, as beve/voerder en later as Bevelvoerende Generaal. Hy het ook gedien as Hoof van Leerstaf Operasies. Generaal Geldenduys het die graad 8. Mil aan die Universiteit van Pretoria verwerf en ook die Leer se Stafkursus voltooi. Afsien van sy Suid-A frikaanse dekorasies is generaal Geldenduys ook 'n Kommandeur van die Orde van Prins Hendn'k.

General Johannes Jacobus

Geldenduys

Chief of the SADF

General Geldenduys (51) joined the Army in 1954 and was commissioned in the following year. He became Chief of the Army in 1980 and assumed the post of Chief of the SADF in 1985. General Geldenduysi previous service includes duty as an officer instructor at 1883 and at the SA Army College and many years service in SWA Command as colonel, as officer commanding and later as General Officer Commanding. He has also served as Chief of Army Staff Operations. General Geldenduys holds a B.Mil from the University of Pretoria and has completed the Army Staff Course. Apart from his South Afri'can decorations, General Geldenduys is also a Commander of the Order of Prince Henry.

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VOORWOORD VIR SA

WEERMAG JAARBOEK:

Hoof van die SA Weermag, Genl JJ.

Geldenhuis

Die Suid-Afn'kaanse Weermag is vanjaar 75 jaar oud - 'n geieentheid wat ons met reg luisterryk vier!

Dit was 75 trotse, maar somtyds traumatiese jare waarin die Weermag van 'n minder belangrike onderdeel van die Britse Imperiale Magte ontwikkel het tot een van die magtigste militere organisasies in die Suidelike Halfrond.

Ons is vandag 'n militere organisasie met 'n eie karakter, toegerus met uitsers moderne en gesotistikeerde wapentuig wat deur onself vir ons omstandighede ontwikkel is.

Op die bladsye wat volg sal u kan lees van die organisasie, vermoens en prestasies van die SA Weermag. Maar meer belangrik, u sal lees van die jong manne wat gehelp vorm het aan die Suid-Afrikaanse militere tradisie van onverstrokke uitmuntendheid.

Skaars twee jaar na die stigting van die destydse Unie-verdedigingsmag het die Eerste wereldoorlog in 1914 uitgebreek. Jong manne van 18 en 19 het hulle op die slagveide van Afrika, Europa en die Midde-Ooste onderskei.

Verskeie het ook die hoogste erkenning vir dapperheid, die Victoria Kruis, verower.

Op hierdie reputasie is tydens die Tweede wereldoorlog - na 'n skamele twintig jaar van vrede - voortgebou. Jong Suid-Afrikaners het weereens bewondering en respek by vriend en vyand afgedwing en het met 'n wye verskeidenheid van dekorasies vir uitstaande dapperheid teruggekeer.

Daarna het Korea gevolg en vandag is die jong manne weer midde in die stryd vir die behoud vir vryheid en beskaafde norme.

As 'n mens kyk na die groot aantal dekorasies wat die afgelope tien jaar vir dapperheid aan hulle toegeken is, dan is dit duidelik dat die onverstrokke jong man van vandag weinig verskil van die man wat soveel er en roem in veldslae soos die' om Dellvillebos verower het. Al wat verander het, is die uniform en die wapentuig - en ook 'n Honoris Crux in die plek van in Victoria Kruis.

Na 75 jaar is hulle steeds die kampioene!

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FOREWORE) TC: SA

DEFENCE FORCE :3.

YEARBGOK:

Chief of the SA Defence Force, Gen JJ

Geldenhuis

The South African Defence Force turns 75 this year - an occasion which we shall celebrate with justified pride.

They were 75 proud, but sometir'trzs traumatic years during which the Defence Force developed from a less important element of the British imperial Forces into one of the most powerful military organisations in the southern hemisphere.

Today we are a military organisation with our own character, equipped with modern and highly sophisticated equipment which was developed by us for our needs.

On the following pages you will be able to read about the organisation, capabilities and achievements of the SA Defence Force. More importantly, you will read of the young men who helped form the South African military tradition of fearless excellence. '

Barely two years after the founding of the then still Union Defence Force, World War I broke out in 1914. Young men of 18 and 19 distinguished themselves on the battlefields of Africa, Europe and the Middle East. Several also earned the highest decoration for gallantry, the Victoria Cross.

This reputation was reinforced during the Second World War - after a bare twenty years of peace. Young South Africans again won the admiration and respect of friend and foe alike and returned with a wide range of decorations for outstanding gallantry.

After this came Korea, and today the young men are again

in the middle of the struggle for the preservation of freedom and civilised values.

if one looks at the great number of decorations which have been awarded them for valour over the past ten years, it is clear that the dauntless young man of today differs little from the man who won so much honour and fame in battles such as that for Dellville Wood. All that has changed is the uniform and the weaponry - and also the Honoris Crux in the place of a Victoria Cross.

After 75 years they are still the champions!

.Luitenant-generaal Ian

Rimbault Gleeson

Hoof van Weermagstaf

Luitenant-generaal Gleeson (52) hat in 1954 by die Leer aanges/uit en het die volgende jaar sy kommissie in die infanterie ontvang. Hy is in 1985 in die nuutgeskepte pos van Hoof van Weermagstat aangestel nadat hy die pas van Hoof van Stat Operasies beklee het. Von'ge diens s/uit in offisier-instrukteur by 4 Veld opleidingsregiment en by die SA Militere Ko/lege en verskeie stafposte. Luitenant-generaal Gleeson het ook gedien as Beve/voerder van 2 SAI en as Bevelvoerder van die Walvisbaai Militere Gebied. In Julie 1976 is by as Beve/voerende Generaal/ van 101 Vredestaakmag aangestel waarna hy Hoof van Leerstaf Operasies geword het. Luitenant-generaal/ Gleeson het '11 B.Mil-graad verwerf en die Leer se Stafkursus voltooi.

Lieutenant-General Ian

Rimbault Gleeson

Chief of Defence Force Staff

Lieutenant-General/ Gleeson (52) joined the Army in 1954 and was commissioned in the infantry in the following year. He was appointed to the new re-created post of Chief of Defence Force Staff in 1985, having previously been Chief of Staff Operations. Prior Service includes duty as an officer instructor with 4 Field Training Regiment and at the SA Military College and in various staff posts. Lieutenant-General Gleeson also served as Officer Commanding 2 SAI and thcer Commandin the Walvis Bay Military Area. In July 1976 he was appointed General Officer Commanding 101 Peace Task Force after which appointment he became Chief of Amy Staff, Operations. Lieutenant-general Gleeson holds a BM! degree and has completed the Army Staff Course.

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HOOGTEPUNTE IN SAW:
1986

Die jaar 1986 het weereens getoon 'dat die Suig-Afrikaanse Weermag sy man kon staan. Ondanks die voorafgaante jare se druk en tye waarin die ekonomiese gordel stywer gedraai is, het die Weermag steeds op alle terreine vooruitgegaan.

Nie net op nasionale gebied, maar ook op die internasionale front het die Weermag sy 'deel gedoen. 'n Be-seerde Russiese seeman is tydens 'n gewaagde reddingspoging na Kaapstad gebring vir behandeling. Die Weermag was ook behulpsaam na die lugramp waarin president Samora Machel van Mosambiek oorlede is. Die vlieënier wat die lugramp oorleef het, is in 1 Militêre Hospitaal op Voortrekkerhoogte behandel.

Bystand op die humanitêre terrein aan die Suid-Afrikaanse samelewing is ook verleen. Die Weermag was behulpsaam by die Baragwanath hospitaal waartydens swart werkers gestaak het en noodsaaklike dienste tot 'n stilstand gekom het.

Die landbousektor het ook hulp van die Weermag ontvang met die bespuiting van groot swarms sprinkane wat verwoesting gesaai het in dele van die Oos-Kaap, Vrystaat en Karoo.

Die Weermag het ook in natuurbewaring sy deel bygedra. Aangesien die Weermag ongeveer 500 000 hektaargrond beheer, word daar na die dierelewe sowel as plantegroei omgesien. Jaarliks word trofee uitgereik aan Weermagsbasisse wat natuurbewaring as in belangrike deel van die eenheid beskou.

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SADF HIGHLIGHTS:

1986

1986 again showed that the South African Defence Force can stand its ground. Despite the pressures of the previous years and times in which the economic belt has been tightened, the Defence Force still moved ahead in all areas.

The Defence Force did not only do its duty on the national level, but also on the international level. An injured Russian seaman was brought to Cape Town for treatment in a daring rescue mission. The Defence Force also assisted after the air crash in which President Samora Machel of Mozambique lost his life. The crew-member who survived the accident was treated in 1 Military Hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte.

Support to the South African Police continued during 1986 with the basic mission of restoring law and order. The lives, freedom and property of law-abiding citizens were protected.

The SADF presented courses in the combating of terrorism. Propaganda and lies were exposed and assistance was provided for the border farmers in the Messina area in connection with landmines.

The South African Defence Force also showed in many other areas that no challenge is too great. The training of members of other population groups reached new levels when assistance was given to the Venda Defence Force, allowing this young Force to present courses to its own soldiers.

WINDHOEK

#

Die ondersteuning aan die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie in onlusgebiede is in 1986 voorgesit, waarvan die basiese doelstellings was om wet en orde te hersteel. Die lewens, vryheid en eiendom van wetsgehoorsame burgers is ook beskerm.

Die Suid-Afrikaanse Weermag het op talle ander terreine getoon dat geen uitdaging te groot is nie. Om opvoeding van anderskleuriges het groot hoogtepunte bereik deurdat daar hulp aan Venda se weermag verleen is. Dit het die jong weermag in staat gestel om kursusse aan hulle eie soosdate te bied.

Die SAW het kursusse en lesings aangebied in die bestryding van terrorisme. Propagandaleuens is aan die kaak gestel en hulp in verband met landmynvoorvalle is aan die grensboere in die Messina-omgewing verleen.

Daar is ook gehelp met die bewaring van die - Tswana-kultuur, Die etnoloog van Noordwestelike Kommandement het in samewerking met die Swart- en plaasgemeenskap van Tigane in die omgewing van Hartbeesfontein die rekonstruksie van 'n tradisionele Tswana-wooneenheid ondemeem.

In Januarie 1986 het die SAW gehelp met die vestiging van 7 500 persone wat deur die Ciskeise regering gedeporteer is. Huile is voorsien van tydelike wonings (tente) en gesuiwerde water.

Die Suid-Afn'kaanse Weennag is ook van tyd tot tyd behulpsaam ' met argeologiese opgrawings te Schoemansdal. Die argeologiese het vanaf Maart 1986 begin met opgrawings in die binneruimte van die ou Voortrekker Skans. In die proses is twee vertrekke naby die noordelike bastion en teen die Skansmuur ontbloot. Hierdie vertrekke kon, volgens die argeologiese voorwerpe wat daar gevind is, bes moontlik die kruithuis gewees het.

Een van die belangrikste programme wat tans in die Suid-Afn'kaanse wapen-industrie aan die gang is, is die opbou van die nu Miras III-vegv/iegtuie tot die baie beter Cheetah, wat verbeterde hanteer'ng en moderne elektroniese stelsels bied.

The announcement of the Cheetah, a modern and sophisticated fighter, and other weaponry and equipment such as the cluster bomb developed by Armscor expanded the RSA's arsenal and showed that the SA Defence Force is becoming self-sufficient and that the embargos against South Africa have not had the desired effect. The launching in Durban of the Navy's new replenishment ship, SAS Drakensberg, proved that the Republic's self-sufficiency is well advanced and that problems can be solved internally.

11 November 1986 brought a particular highlight when the Delville Wood Memorial Museum was opened by the State President, Mr P.W. Botha. A National War Memorial was first unveiled at the same spot in 1926 in memory of all South African soldiers who gave their lives during the First World War and those that followed. Humanitarian assistance was provided to the South African community at large. The Defence Force assisted at Baragwanath Hospital when black workers went on strike and the essential hospital services came to a halt.

In January 1986 the SADF helped settle 7 500 persons deported by the Ciskei Government. They were provided with temporary accommodation in the form of tents, and with purified water.

The agricultural sector also received Defence Force assistance which sprayed the large locust swarms which had spread devastation in parts of the Eastern Cape, Orange Free State and Karoo.

The SADF assisted some of the national states towards progress. Thus KaNgwane was assisted in the

areas of education. agriculture and health. At one stage five Defence Force doctors provided medical services there.

One of the most important current programmes of the South African armaments industry is the upgrading of the old Mirage III fighters into the vastly superior Cheetah, which offers greatly improved handling and modern electronic systems.

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Die SAW het hulp verleen om van die nasionale state in toekoms pad te plaas. So is daar aan Venda op die gebied van onderwys, landbou en gesondheid hulp verleen. Op een tyd stip het vyf weermagdokters daar mediese diens gelewer.

Tydens die Randse Paasskou en talle ander skoue binne die RSA, is die daaglikse aktiwiteite van die SA Weermag aan die publiek tentoongestel. Op die Pretoriase skou van 1986 het die SAW 'n goue medalje verower met sy binne- en buite-uitstallings. 'n Bydra is ook gelewer by die SA Spele in Johannesburg wat deel was van die eeufeesvierings.

Die jaar 1986 het ook vir sy sport hoogtepunte gesorg. Die Weermag en in die geval die SA Vloot het uitgeblink met die deelname van die Tuna Marine Voortrekker II aan die Trans-Atlantiese wedvaart.

Die bekendstelling van die Cheetah, die moderne en gesofistikeerde vliegtuig en ander wapens en wapentuig soos die vliegtuig- en wapenstelsel en die trossbom, wat deur Krygkor ontwikkel is, het die wapenarsenaal van die RSA vergroot en getoon dat die SA Weermag selfversorgend raak en dat die boikotte teen die RSA nie die gewenste uitwerking het nie. Die terwaterlating van die Vloot se aanvullingskip, die Drakensberg, in Durban, het bewys dat die selfversorgingsgraad van die Republiek wel gevorderd is en dat probleme intern opgelos kan word.

in Hoogtepunt is op 11 November 1986 bereik toe die Delvillebos Gedenkmuseum deur die Staatspresident, mnr. P.W. Botha, onthul is. Daar is reeds in 1926 'n Nasionale Oorloggedenkteken op dieselfde terrein.

THE TASTE TOO GOOD TO CHANGE

The Defence Force also made its contribution in the field of nature conservation. The Defence Force controls some 500 000 hectares of ground and looks after the animal life and vegetation on its territory. Trophies are awarded annually to the Defence Force bases which treat nature conservation as an important part of the unit.

Assistance was also given in the preservation of the Tswana culture. The ethnologist of North Western Command co-operated with the black and farming communities of Tlaga in the area of Hartbeesfontein to reconstruct a traditional Tswana settlement.

The South African Defence Force has also from time to time given assistance with archaeological digs at Schoemansdal. The archaeologists began with digs in the interior of the old Voortrekker Skans. Two rooms near the northern bastion and against the curtain wall were uncovered in the process. These rooms were, going by the archaeological artifacts found in them, most probably the magazine.

The daily activities of the SA Defence Force were shown to the public during the Rand Easter Show and at many other shows in the RSA. The SADF was awarded a gold medal at the 1986 Pretoria Show for its internal and external displays. A contribution was also made to the SA Games in Johannesburg, which formed a part of the Centenary celebrations.

1986 also provided its sporting highlights. The Defence Force and, in this case especially the SA Navy, came to the fore with the participation of the Tuna Marine Voortrekker II in the Trans-Atlantic Race.

Enkele ander gebeure in die tydperk wat vermelding verdien, is onder meer die totstandkoming van die her-saamgesteide Staande Mag op 1 Februarie 1923 en die algemene reorganisasie van die Unieverdedigingsmag in 1926. Die verdere ontwikkeling van die Unieverdedigingsmag is gedurende die 0- cressiejare (1929-1933) ernstig gestrem, maar in 1934 is ' uwe era petree toe die Minister van Verdediging. adv. o wald Pirow sy vyfjaar-ontwikkelingsplan aangekondig -t. Heelwat van die voorgestelde uitbreidings kon egter 'e ten uitvoer gebring word nie en voordat die reorganissie wet in 1938 in die vooruitsig gestel is, deurgevoer ko word het die Tweede wereldoorlog uitgebreek.

Suid-Afrika se toetrede tot die Tweede wereldoorlo - in September 1939 het opnuut getoon in welke mate die Unieverdedigingsmag op vrywilligers aangewese was. Desondanks het die Suid- Afrikaanse troepe en viieeniers tydens die veldtog In Abessinie teen die Italiaanse ma e hulb- no- u:- --- o- v etdie twee Suid- Afrikaanse divisies wat In Noord-Afrika tydens veldslae by oa Sidi Ftezegh Bardia en El Alamein met die gedugte Afrikakorps van veldmaarskalk Erwin Rom rnel slaags geraak het, goed rekenskap van hulself . _ - Iewer. Altesaam elf eskaders van die SA Lugma. et diens in die Westeiiike Woestyn gedoen en g-o .rende operasies soos die "Boston Shuttle Service" . ot roem venNerf. Die jong SA Vlootdiens, wet in die , ddellandse See opgetree het, moes eweneens gev rieke sendings uitvoer soos die vervoer van oorlogs corrade lings die Noord-Afrikaanse kus.

Die Uniemagte het ook 'n grn aandeel gehad in die verowering van Madagaska -n die suidelike deel van Italie wear 6 SA Pantsero'Isie en 16 eskaders van die SA Lugmag deur hul - a rede heelwat bewondering afgedwing het. Die - dhafte optrede van Suid-Afrikaanse Iugbem nings tydens die sogenaamde

INASSOCIATION WITH:-

South Africa's entry into the Second World War in September 1939 once again illu ted the Union Defence Force's dependence up- volunteers. Nevertheless. South African troops . ' . pilots gave a good a6- count of themselves a- met the Italian Forces in Abyssinia. The two 80 ' African Divisions fought well against Rommel's Af i a Korps in North Africa; notable battles being Sidi R egh, Bardia and El Alamein. Altogether eleven 8' squadrons operated in the Western Desert, and be me well-known in operations such as the "Boston uttle Service". The infant SA Naval Service, which a aerated in the Mediterranean participated in the dam -rous convoy-duties along the North African coast.

e Forces of the Union played a large role in the con- - est of Madagascar. In Europe 6 SA Armoured Divisions and 16 squadrons of the SAAF participated in the . . .m.Ion The so-called "Warsaw Concerto" saw conduct by Sou an airmen which bordered on the heroic. During this opera Io - task of the aircrews . as to drop supplies to the beleaguered Polish city. he end of World War II in 1945 was followed by Iarg scale demobilization oi the Union Defence Force. This d a not, however, imply a return to the pre-war situation. M nting international pressure against South Africa, an- the advent of the so-called "Cold War" prevented this. 1948 the Russians besieged Beriin. The South African Iir Force provided 20 aircrews to assist in the "Berlin Air : idge". They eventually flew 1 240 sorties to Berlin.

South Africa's ontribution to the United Nations Forces in Korea consisted of a fighter-bomber squadron. During the conflict 2 quadron. known as the "Flying

Cheetahs", flew more than 12 000 missions against the enemy, losing 34 pilots the process.

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Bevel en Beheer

Oorhoofse bevel is gesetel in in offisier wat vanuit die geiedere van die vier weermagsdele as Hoof van die Suid-Afrikaanse Weermag aangewys is. Hy is aan die Minister van Verdediging verantwoordelik vir die implementering van die Suid-Afrikaanse regering se verdedigingsbeleid. In die neem van besluite word die Hoof van die SAW bygestaan deur verskeie rade en komitees waarvan die Verdedigingsbevelsraad, die Verdedigingstatraad, die Verdedigingsbeplanningskomitee en die Finansiële Komitee die belangrikste is. Hoewel die Suid-Afrikaanse Weermag uit vier weermagsdele bestaan, tree dit nietemin op as 'n monolitiese en geïntegreerde organisasie. Die weermagsdeelhoofde voer bevel oor hul onderskeie weermagsdele en beplan of voer operasies uit wat slegs die optrede van hul eie weermagsdele betrek. Hulle is verantwoordelik aan die Hoof van die Suid-Afrikaanse Weermag, wat op sy beurt aan die Minister van Verdediging aanspreeklik is. Laasgenoemde word deur 'n Adjunk-minister bygestaan. Die taak van die gevegsdienste en die Geneeskundige Diens is identies: van elk word verwag om sy eie operasies ter verdediging van die land te voer en ook om die operasies van die ander drie te steun. Die ondersteuningsdienste en stafafdelings lewer elk hul spesifieke steun aan die Weermag in die geheel.

Command and Control

Overall command is vested in an officer designated Chief of the South African Defence Force. Appointed from the ranks of one of the four arms he is accountable to the Minister of Defence for implementing the South African government's defence policy.

In decision-making, the Chief of the SADF is assisted by several councils and committees, the most important being the Defence Command Council, the Defence Staff Council, the Defence Planning Committee and the Financial Committee.

Although the SADF is divided into four arms, it still acts as a monolithic and integrated organization. The chiefs of the arms of the Defence Force command their respective arms and plan and conduct the operations concerning their particular arm. They are responsible to the Chief of the South African Defence Force, who in turn is responsible to the Minister of Defence. The latter is assisted by a Deputy Minister.

The tasks of the fighting services and the Medical Service are identical in the sense that it is expected of each of them to carry out their respective operations in defence of the country, and to support the operations of the other arms. The support services and staff divisions support the Defence Force as a whole in their respective capacities.

ORGANIGRAM VAN DIE SAW

ORGANIGRAM OF THE SADF

(Ondersteuningsdienste)

(Supporting Services)

Kapitein Generaal Kwintim Gekommande!

Chaplain General Ouamnestereeneral

H001 SAW

Obie! SADF

Persoonlike Staf

Personal Staff

inspektuur Generaal

Inspector General

Openbare Skakeh'ng

Public Relations

HootvanWeermagstaHStatAbehngs)

CtietotDefenceFome StafHStaffDivisions)

LoglsuekFinmaeplaming

WW Finance Planning

WW9

Arms of the Service

HootLeGr HootLugmag HoofFioot GeneednorGeneraal

ChidArmy ChiefAirfovee ChiefNavy SurgeonGeneral

39

Militere Diensplig

Persone wat medies geskik en ingevolge die Verdedigingswet (soos gewysig) diensplig moet verrig, word nie vir diensplig opgeroep voor die jaar waarin hulle 18 jaar oud word nie. Aanvanklike diensplig is 'n ononderbroke tydperk van 24 maande, gevolg deur ses siklusse van twee jaar elk en waarvan die verpligting per siklus 120 dae beloop. Na voltooiing van die 720 dae word lede van die Burgermag na die Aktiewe Burgermagreserwe oorgeplaas.

Die dienstrydperk in die Aktiewe Burgermagreserwe is vyf jaar, maar lede het geen verpligting nie tensy vyandelikhede so toeneem dat die voltydse magte en die Burgermag nie die vyandelike optrede die hoof kan bled nie. By die verstryking van hierdie dienstrydperk in die Aktiewe Burgermagreserwe sal lede wat nie vrywillig in die Burgermag wil dien nie, oorgeplaas word na die Kommandomag tot die ouderdom van 55 jaar of sodanige laer ouderdom as wet die Hoof van die Weermag bepaal.

Verskillende kategorieë persone word aan die Kommandomag toegewys, te wete tans dienende vrywilligers onder die ouderdom van 55 jaar; sommige lede van die beheerde Reserwe (d.i. die Staandemag- en Burgermag- en Kommandoreserwe asook die Reserwe van Offisiere); persone wat nog nie vantevore militere diens verrig het nie en jonger as 55 jaar is, d.w.s. die Nasionale Reserwe; persone wat as gebiedsgebonde lede aan die Kommandomag toegewys is met in diensverpligting van 1000 dae; en diegene wat reeds vyl jaar in die Aktiewe Burgermagreserwe gedien het. In die meeste gevalle beloop die diensverpligting van persone wat in die Kommando opgeneem is, 12 dae per jaar.

In die nuwe Wysigingswet op Verdediging (1983) word voorsiening gemaak vir godsdiensbeswaardes wat teen alle militere diensplig te alle tye gekant is. Voorsiening word nie vir selektiewe passitiste gemaak nie. Geklassifiseerde godsdiensbeswaardes word as volg aangewend: kategorie 1 verrig diens in die SA Weermag in 'n nie-vegtende hoedanigheid oor die gewone tydperk. Kategorie 2 verrig diens in die SA Weermag deur instandhoudingstake van 'n nie-gevegsaard te verrig. Kategorie 3 verrig diens in 'n staatsdepartement, provinsiale administrasies of by 'n plaaslike owerheid oor 'n enkele ononderbroke tydperk wat een en 'n half keer so lank is as die totale diens in die Burgermag wat hy op daardie tydstop verskuldig is.

41

Military Service

All medically fit white males are liable for National Service, but are not called up until their eighteenth year. Initial National Service extends over a continuous period of 24 months, followed by six cycles of two years each in which the commitment amounts to 120 days per cycle. On completion of the 720 days, the members of the Citizen Force are transferred to the Active Citizen Force Reserve. The service-period in the Active Citizen Force Reserve is 5 years, but members have no obligation unless hostilities increase to such a degree that the full-time force and the Citizen Force cannot contain the enemy. On expiry of this term of service in the Active Citizen Force Reserve, members who do not wish to serve in the Citizen Force voluntarily, can be transferred to the Commando Force up to the age of 55 or less as determined by the Chief of the Defence Force.

Different categories are allotted to the Commando Force; these being serving volunteers under the age of 55; some members of the controlled Reserve (Permanent Force, Citizen Force, Commando Reserve and the Officers Reserve); persons younger than 55 who have not done any military service, viz: the National Reserve

area-bound members allotted to the Commando Force with a service commitment of 1000 days and those who have completed 5 years service in the Citizen Force Reserve. In most cases the term of service for Commando members amounts to 12 days annually. The new amendment act on Defence (1983) provides for religious objectors with regard to military training. This is possible with the exigency that they object against any form of military training at any time and no purveyance has been made for selective pacifists. Adaptation of religion objectors will be as follows: Category I will be applied in a non-fighting capacity in the SADF for their initial two years of national service. Category 2 will be applied in a maintenance capacity at a non-fighting unit in the SADF. Category 3 will function in a state department, provincial administration or at any local authority for a continuous period equal to one and a half times the incompleted service in the Citizen Force.

Militere Diens deur Immigrante

'n Wysiging van die Verdedigingswet van 1967 het reeds x daarvoor voorsiening gemaak dat jong vreemdelinge wat minstens 5 jaar in Suid-Afrika gedomisileer was diensplig moes doen asof hulle burgers van die land was. Die bepaling is egter net toegepas op immigranteyat ten tye van registrasie vir diensplig aangedui hetidat hulle voornemens was om burgers te word. Slegs 20 persent oproepbare immigrante het gevolglik diensplig gedoen. Om dit reg te stel. is die Wet op Suid-Afrikaanse Burgerskap in 1978 gewysig. Daar is bepaal dat in vreemdeling wat reeds twee jaar in Suid-Afrika permanente verblyfreg gehad het en nog nie 25 jaar oud was hie, deur naturalisasie in Suid-Afrikaanse burger word. As hy verklaar dat hy nie 'n Suid-Afrikaanse burger wil wees nie, verloor hy permanente verblyfreg. Die ouderdomsgrens van die Wet is later van 25 na 23 verlaag. Die Wet was voorheen nie van toepassing op jong immigrante wat Suid-Afn'ka binnegekom het voor die inwerkingtreding van die Wet nie. Die jongste wetswysiging in 1984 stel die leemte reg deurdan alle immigrante wat minstens 5 jaar permanent in die land gewoon het en tussen die ouderdomme 15 tot 25 is, burgers deur naturalisasie word. Indien hy weier, verloor hy permanente verblyfreg.

Volgens die Wet is immigrante vanaf die begin van 1985 dienspligtig. Immigrante wat op of na hul 25ste verjaardag Suid-Afrikaanse burgers word, sal regstreeks aan die Kommandomag toegewys word.

National Service for Immigrants

An amendment to the Defence Act of 1967 provided that foreigners domiciled in South Africa for five years had to complete national service.

The regulation is however only relevant to immigrants who at the time of registration for military service indicated their willingness to obtain South African citizenship. Consequently only 20 per cent of foreigners did national services. In order to improve this tendency the act on South Africa citizenship (1978) was amended.

The new act stipulated that any foreigner under the age of 25 and in possession of a residential permit qualified as a South African citizen by means of naturalization. In case of rejection of citizenship an immigrant forfeited his right on permanent residence. The age-limit of 25 was later lowered to 23.

The amending bill did not apply to immigrants who arrived in the country before the inurement of the act. In 1984 the latest amendment remediated this and all immigrants between the ages of 15 and 25. who lived in the country for 5 years acquire South African citizenship by means of naturalization. If a foreigner rejects citizenship he loses his residential permit.

Furthermore the act provides that immigrants are liable to serve as from 1985 and that those who have reached the age of 25 will be allotted to a commando.

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Militere Diens deur ander bevolkingsgroepe

Ander bevolkingsgroepe is nie onderhewig aan verpligte militere diens nie, maar word wel op 'n vrywillige grondslag in die Suid-Afrikaanse Weermag aangewend, hetsy in 'n permanente hoedanigheid as lede van die Staande Mag hetsy deelyds in die Burgermag. Kleuriinge'wat as Staandemaglede in die SA Leer dien, spesialiseer in verskeie vakindellings, byvoorbeeld infanteriesoldate, drywers. klerke. pakhuismanne, militere polisie en onderhoudspersoneel. Kleurlingpersoneel in die Suid-Afrikaanse Vloot word in verskeie take opgelei. Tans word 'n aantal opmetings- en ondersteuningsvaartuie feitlik geheel en al deur Kleurlinge beman, terwyl Kleurlingvakleerlinge ook opgelei word. In die SA Lugmag word Kleurlinge as grondpersoneel opgelei.

Indiers in die SA Vloot ontvang hul opleiding in Durban. Hulle dien vrywillig vir twee jaar en die meerderheid doen gewoonlik hierna aansoek om by die Staande Mag aan te sluit. Swan Staandemaglede word as infanteriesoldate. instrukteurs, klerke en mediese ordonnanse opgelei. Die eerste Indiergroep van vrywilligers het in 1984 diens in die operasionele gebiede verrig.

Military Service by other population groups '

Other population groups are not liable for compulsory military service, but are employed in the SADF on a voluntary basis, either in a permanent capacity as members of the Permanent Force or on a part-time basis in the Citizen Force. Coloured Permanent Force members in the army specialise in various musterings, such as infantrymen. drivers. clerks. storemen. military policemen and maintenance personnel. Coloured personnel in the South African Navy are trained for various naval duties. At present a number of survey and support vessels are almost entirely manned by Coloureds. while Coloured apprentices are being trained. In the SAAF Coloureds are trained as ground personnel.

Indians in the Navy are trained at Durban. They volunteer for two years. and the majority apply to join the Permanent Force. The first group of Indian volunteers rendered service in the operationa! area during 1984.

Black Permanent Force members are trained as infantrymen, instructors, clerks and medical orderlies.

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shoot through Proctor's tail planes and control wires. Although not shown on the official lists, Proctor was convinced that this was a 'probable', and showed it as such in his log book.

' , On 1 January 1918 the squadron moved its airfield to Flez and, on 3 January, Proctor gained his first definite kill. On

No 3 offensive Patrol, after taking off at 13h55, he and Lt Larsen engaged two enemy two seaters above St Quentin.

Proctor states in his combat report that, after various manoeuvres. he got on the trail of one of the enemy aircraft and emptied one drum of Lewis and 100 rounds of Vickers machine gun ammunition into it. The enemy went into a steep dive

and Proctor followed it down to 900 m. firing continually during this pursuit. Flying into heavy anti-aircraft fire, he turned

away, leaving the German aircraft in a virtual nose dive completely out of control. '

On 17 February a patrol of 84 Sqn attacked a large formation of Fokker Dr I Triplanes. A sharp dogfight ensued. in

which Proctor outmanoeuvred an enemy aircraft and shot it down with a few well aimed bursts. Two days later (19 Feb

ruary), although considerably outnumbered, he dived on a flight of enemy scouts at 4 500 m, sending one spinning to the ground.

By now Proctor had acquired the reputation of always being prepared to attack even large enemy formations, irrespective of how heavily the odds were weighted against him. He was by no means a skilled pilot; taking off and landing always

presented difficulties despite his especially adjusted controls and built-up seat and his diminutive size meant that, on

landing, he could only see 50 m ahead and had to dip his wing as he approached, in order to judge his altitude. Coming

in to land after gun practice on 11 March, he misjudged his height and crashed the SESA; he nevertheless escaped unhurt.

Four days later, 15 March, he redeemed himself when he saw a German scout pouncing on one of his unsuspecting

1 comrades. Diving beneath the German aircraft he opened fire at 200 m. Closing to 100 m and opening fire with his Lewis

1 gun. he maintained his fire until the German scout spun away, to crash behind the Allied Line at Viliaret. Two days later,

3: a on 17 March. Proctor's squadron attacked an enemy scout formation and Proctor downed another enemy aircraft.

Proctor received the immediate award of the Military Cross (MC) for his services on the Western Front between Janu-

ary and June 1918; the citation appearing in the London Gazette dated 22 June (as the RFC fell under the ultimate con-

trol of the Army, Pilots were eligible for this Military award). The citation concluded with the words: He has at all times

:3 - displayed the utmost dash and initiative and is a Patrol leader of great merit and resource.

. On 21 March 1918 the last great German offensive of the War was heralded by the fire of 6 000 German guns. Gene-

\$27 ral von Ludendorff's army had been reinforced by half a million men, made available by the Russian capitulation of 1917.

and he launched a desperate all out offensive in an attempt to crush the Allies before the Americans could effectively in-

tervene on the Western Front. By nightfall of that first day the British line had been breached on a front measuring 64 km.

A week later the German offensive had reached the very outskirts of Amiens. Thick fog had blocked the preparations but,

as it cleared, every available allied aircraft was thrown into the battle. But the German Air Force had been powerfully re-

inforced and made a desperate effort to gain air superiority. As a result, 84 Sqn found itself opposed by the elite of the

enemy's Air Force, including such famous formations as the Circus of Fokkers and Albatrosses, led by the top scoring

German ace. Rittmeister Freiherr Manfred von Aichthofen. Dr F.K. Mitchell and A Blake describe Proctor's role in this

fighting in the following graphic terms!

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Faulds was personally presented with his Victoria Cross by King George V at York Cottage, Sandringham on 8 January 1917.

(it is of interest to note that. following the Somme offensive of 1916. GHQ frowned on rescue work being undertaken by combatant soldiers; it being argued that their first duty was to fight and that occasions might arise when the line might be endangered if the men diverted their attention to the wounded. After Deiville Wood only stretcher-bearers were awarded the Victoria Cross for gallantry displayed in retrieving the wounded from exposed positions. Faulds was thus the last combatant soldier to be thus decorated for this particular expression of gallantry). To reiterate. he was the only South African to be awarded the Victoria Cross for his services at Deiville Wood. "

On 19 May 1917 Faulds was commissioned as a temporary Second Lieutenant. In 1918, during the retreat from the line east of Hendicourt on 22 March, he led his men most ably whilst commanding one of the platoons which formed the rear guard. Despite being hard pressed by the enemy, by his fearless and able leadership he checked them and enabled the remainder of the battalion to withdraw with only slight losses. For this feat he was awarded the Military Cross (MC). He was wounded on 24 March 1918 and taken prisoner soon afterwards. Promoted to temporary Lieutenant on 9 November 1918

(only two days prior to the Armistice), he was repatriated to England ten days after his promotion. When the Kimberley Regiment was re-formed in 1922. Faulds attested once again, serving first as a Lieutenant and later as a Captain.

After the war he was employed as a mechanic with the De Beers Company. Later he emigrated to Southern Rhodesia (as

it was then known, now Zimbabwe). He was a member of the Southern Rhodesian Contingent which paraded in London at the coronation of King George VI in 1937. and was a prominent member of the British Empire Service League.

Faulds was on active service (including Somaliland) for five years, serving with the Rhodesian forces, during World War II, and in 1945 was appointed Rhodesian Government Industrial Inspector. He died in the Salisbury General Hospital on 6 August 1950. It is symptomatic of his essentially modest character that he did not wish to have a military funeral, or his headstone to be distinctive in any manner. His medal group, together with the citation to his Victoria Cross. are housed in the McGregor Museum, Kimberley.

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WHY THE SADF WILL STAY IN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

By Helmoed-Rdmer Heitman

The fail-out from Operation Askari brought with it something very unusual for the RSA - a measure of public debate of the issues involved. As such, this is a very welcome development indeed as the usual attitude of both press and public is one of abysmal lack of interest in and understanding of defence and strategic matters. While thus deserving of encouragement, the debate unfortunately took on somewhat of an emotional note and thereby lost sight of the real issues. Perhaps

some of the basic aspects should therefore be set out clearly.

The first is that one can indeed make a very strong argument that no useful military purpose is served by a continued

SA presence in SWA and the semi-war in which this involves the SADF. The usual argument for this policy is a pseudo-military one that the RSA is " . . . better off fighting on the SWA/Angola border than on the RSA/SWA border". As far as it

goes, this is a perfectly logical and acceptable argument. Unfortunately it does not really apply in this case:

1. The full length of the RSA's borders was laid open to potential incursion and infiltration when Rhodesia fell to become

Zimbabwe. The presence of SADF elements in northern SWA can thus have but little military effect on the security of

the relatively short FISA/SWA border, let alone the longer RSA/Botswana border.

2. The real war for the RSA, should it come to such a pass, will be fought in the Transvaal and in the adjoining countries.

It will certainly not be fought in the northern Cape.

3. The geographic realities of southern SWA and the northern Cape are such as to render this region singularly unattractive for military adventures of any kind. An attempt at insurgency in the northern Cape might well prove distressing to

the local inhabitants, but it would hardly be more than inconvenient in national terms.

Given these basic assumptions, the continued need to operate in northern SWA represents, at best, a nuisance to the

SADF. At worst, this could prove a serious handicap - not in itself, but in the effect on the overall defence effort. What this

conflict means to the SADF in hard military terms, can be summed up quite concisely:

1. It ties down troops many kilometres - and therefore many days - from where any real military threat to the RSA will materialise.

2. It swallows funds that would be far better spent making up for the years of neglect the SADF suffered from after the

1939-45 conflict until quite recent times. One thinks here of the serious existing and near-future gaps in its conventional capability.

3. It requires the SADF to call up CF and Commando members for periods of extended service, thereby causing a measure of economic disruption and also running down its effective reserve element. Any measure of economic disruption.

in passing, is something a developing economy with a major job-creation problem can certainly well do without.

4. Like any low-intensity conflict, it cannot but harm the Army in particular by inculcating a rather casual and slap-dash

approach to war. This is not to criticise the SADF, which has been more successful than most in combatting this problem. It is simply an unavoidable side-effect of low-intensity conflict which allows the forces involved to get away with

mistakes, carelessness and negligence that would bring catastrophe in conventional war.

5. Finally, the relatively easily and cheaply gained successes could prove highly dangerous in the long term if they lead

the SADF - and the government - to constitutionally and systematically underestimate both existing and potential hostile forces.

Those readers who have borne with the writer thus far and who have not yet consigned him to the outer wilds as an obvious local agent of either SWAPO or Mr Chernenko, will perhaps feel that he has presented a strong argument for withdrawing from SWA with the greatest possible despatch. This would be to overlook one vital point: Very few wars indeed

have ever been fought for a military purpose. The only ones that spring readily to mind are the German war against Russia.

sia from 1941 to 1945 and the Israeli war against her Arab neighbours in 1967. Both were launched at those particular times for an essentially military reason - to pre-empt a perceived threat of invasion. Most wars, however, are fought for a political purpose and it is here that the reasoning behind SA policy on SWA must be sought.

Quite what the exact reasoning within the Cabinet is that is felt to warrant the continued presence in SWA and the problems this brings with it, the writer cannot pretend to know. An educated estimate is, however, not too difficult to form:

1. While the SWA problem continues in more or less its present form, a good measure of hostile diplomatic and political attention that might otherwise be aimed directly at the RSA, is diverted to this question.

2. While this situation continues, it is possible for the RSA to trade concessions in this regard for consideration or favours in other matters.

3. Given the RSA's internal and international situation, can she afford to be perceived to give in to an insurgency backed by the same sponsors who are backing insurgency against the RSA herself?

Moral consideration

Quite apart from these possible political considerations, there are also strong moral considerations that argue for staying

the course in SWA and not backing down from the basic posture maintained to date:

1. The so-called 'military wing' of SWAPO, the "People's Liberation Army of Namibia", is a technically definable and visibly terrorist organisation, identifiable as such by its own routine operational activities. Its continued targeting of the local civilian population for primary attention - not least by laying mines on open roads - further indicates that SWAPO

itself has real doubts as to what measure of genuine support it enjoys even among the Owambo who form its tribal

base. Under these circumstances, even to consider handing over power to SWAPO would seem a morally shaky proposition at best.

Negotiating anything but their surrender with any group of terrorists is hardly different to negotiating

with ordinary criminals - they at least have the honesty not to hide their lust for power or financial gain behind a screen

of ideological piffle.

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2. The RSA has undertaken to defend the law-abiding majority of SWA citizens - regardless of their particular affiliation - against this terrorism. In the course of doing so, the SADF has lost a number of its men killed and wounded. as has the SAP and, more recently, the SWATF. A large number of PLANis members have also lost their lives or health to the security forces and many civilians have been killed and hurt in the conflict. Does the RSA have the moral right to now simply decide that the game is no longer worth the candle, to write off this considerable sacrifice in lives and to abandon the law-abiding SWA citizen to SWAPO?

To sum up. Certainly there is little if any pressing military purpose to the continued SA presence in SWA - but there are very sound moral and political reasons for this policy and war is, after all, merely a tool of politics. Finally there is an indirect military justification for this policy; to be perceived as having bowed to the pressure of terrorism in SWA, could only encourage those who seek to employ the same means against the RSA. In that sense, any capitulation would "bring the war closer".

This brings us to the question of the operations conducted against PLAN elements in southern Angola. Given that there are sound political and moral reasons for a continued SA presence in SWA, there is no choice but to conduct such operations, to carry the war to the enemy. Striking at the enemy in his rear areas is almost always the most efficient approach.

This is particularly so in counter-insurgency, where the enemy is very difficult indeed to find and fix anywhere else. Were the SADF not to strike at PLAN in this way, it and the government would morally be accessories to the murders of those civilians killed as a result of PLAN being able to operate more easily and effectively. Whether the timing or even the conduct of any particular cross-border operation has always been the best, is open to debate. The basic principle is not.

This argument can, in fact, be taken rather further than the RSA has thus far. it is eminently reasonable to argue that a country that aids and succours insurgents operating from its territory against another country is, in effect, waging a form of war against that country. On that basis the country suffering the attentions of the insurgency can decide, with the greatest measure of right on its side, that it has no recourse but to extend its defensive operations into tactically offensive operations against not merely the insurgents, but also their hosts. To deny this, is to deny the right to self defence simply because the attack is indirect.

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Members of a patrol talking with civilians in the Operational Area. Maintaining good relations with the civilian population is a vital element of counter-insurgency operations. That the security forces are succeeding in this, is shown by the fact that the flow of information from local civilians has steadily increased making life ever more difficult for the terrorists.

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Luitenant-generaal Andreas

Jacobus Liebenberg

Hoof van die Leer

Luitenant-generaal Liebenberg (48) het in 1960 by die

Leer aangesluit en in 1961 ontvang hy sy kommissie-

rang. Na in dienstermyn op die staf van die Hoof van

die SAW is by in 1985 as Hoof van die Leer aangestel.

Poste wat hy in sy loopbaan beklee het sluit onder

andere in: Peletonbevelvoerder by 4 Veld opleidingsre-

giment, tweede in bevel by die Leeuymnasium as

bevelvoerder van 2 Militêre Gebied. Hy was ook as

Leer Attache in Londen. Verder was hy ook 6801 Di-

rekteur Program Bep/annlmg, Direkteur Infanterie en Di-

rekteur Operasies, al by poste die Leer Hoofkwartier.

Generaal Liebenberg beskik ook 'n BA-graad in die

Regte en het die Leer Statkwsus, sowel as the Gesa-

mentelike Stafkursus van SA Verdedigingskollege suk-

ses voltooi.

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Lieutenant-General Andreas

Jacobus Liebenberg

Chief of the Army

Lieutenant-General Liebenberg (48) joined the Army in

1960 and was commissioned the following year. He

was appointed Chief of the Army in 1985 after a period

of service on the staff of the Chief of the SADF. General

Liebenberg's previous service includes duty as a pla-

toon leader with 4 Field Training Regiment, as Second

in Command of the Army Gymnasium and as Officer

Commanding 2 Military Area. He has also served as SA

Army Attache in London. Other posts include 6801 Di-

rector Programme Planning, Director Infantry and Direc-

tor Operations, all at Army Headquarters. General Lie-

benberg holds a BA (Law) degree and has completed

the Army Staff Course and the Joint Staff Course of the

SA Defence College.

The question of the Cubans and where in Angola they are at any given time, is not material to the above discussion except in as much as they could affect cross-border operations. it is, however. very relevant to the question of any future 'free and fair' election in SWA. SWAPO will in any event enjoy the great advantage in such an election of being able to claim that only it can stop the war: "if we win we will stop laying mines, etc. If we lose, we will resume these activities. The fact that the 'Boere' cannot protect you, is shown by their having agreed to this election at all. if they could have defeated us they would have . . . ,3 -'2

SWAPO will be strengthened in this argument by the 50 km wide Demilitarised Zone (DMZ) that has been proposed as part of the settlement package. The problem here lies simply in the fact that this zone will include a very large proportion of the SWA population. To many of these people the withdrawal of the security forces will only mean that PLAN has defeated them. If to this situation is added the not so gentle hint that any election outcome other than a SWAPO victory will be attended by Cuban action to 'correct' it, the effect on a population thoroughly weary of war is only too obvious. Thus any election in SWA cannot be "free and fair" while the fear of terrorism still lingers and the shadow of intervention from the north remains.

The situation in which the RSA finds itself is thus somewhat complex in all its ramifications. essentially, however, it is simple: SA took on the mandate to administer SWA to the benefit of its inhabitants. Under these circumstances, this has led to a decision to guide SWA to independence under a freely and fairly elected government - something not provided for under the original mandate. If the RSA wishes to honour these twin obligations, she cannot allow SWAPO to benefit from its policy of terrorism. Thus there is no choice but to continue operations against PLAN until it ceases to be a serious threat or until SWAPO is willing to participate in an election after a ceasefire sufficiently lengthy to allow the fear of its terrorism to subside. Until then, also, Angola will have to live with SADF operations in its southern regions unless it chooses to rid itself of PLAN.

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Talking with local civilians is part and parcel of patrolling in the Operational Area. Mostly it is no more than an exchange of greetings, enquiries as to problems or needs, and perhaps a brief chat. Every now and then, however, there will also be a valuable morsel of information concerning the movements of Swapo terrorists.

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Organisasie

Die Leer staan onder die bevel van Hoof van die Leer, ,wat verantwoordelik is vir die gereedheid daarvan te alle tye. Hy beplan ook Operasies waarby slegs die Leer betrokke is. Operasies waarby ander dienste betrokke is word deur 'n gesamentelike hooikwartier beheer. .

Die Leer bestaan uit vier komponente: 4

1. Die Gebiedsmag

2. Die Konvensionelemag.

3. Elemente wat direk onder Hoof van die Leer ressorteer nl. die Leerkollege, die Leergevegskool en die verskillende korpskole.

Daarbenewens is daar die SAW elemente wat in SWA onder 'n bevelvoerende generaal (BG) gestasioneer is. Die SWA Gebiedsmag, wat hoofsaaklik uit leerelemente bestaan, is ook formeel 'n deel van die SAW totdat SWA onafhanklikheid verkry.

Leerhoofkwartier is in Pretoria gesetel en bestaan uit die vyf stafafdelings en 'n Inspekteur-generaal. Die Leerkorps word elkeen beheer deur 'n direkteur, wat verantwoordelik is vir die ontwikkeling van doktrines, organisasie, uitrustingtabelle en taktiek vir die eenhede van sy korps in ooreenstemming met algemene leerdoktrines. Voorts is daar die verskillende opleidingseenhede wat aan hulle korpsdirekteure by Leerhoofkwartier verantwoordelik is, maar wat vir operasionele en ondersteuningsdoeleindes onder die betrokke gebieds bevel ressorteer.

Die Konvensionele Mag t

Die konvensionele mag beskik tans oor twee divisies, onafhanklike gemeganiseerde brigade en 'n valskerm brigade. Elke divisie het een pantser- en twee gemeganiseerde brigades. Die pantserbrigade bestaan uit twee tenkregimente, twee gemeganiseerde infanterie bataljons, 'n pantserkarregiment, 'n artillerieregiment, 'n genieregiment. en hoofkwartier. Die gemeganiseerde brigades is eenders, maar beskik oor drie gemeganiseerde bataljons en geen tenks nie.

Die Valskermbrigade bestaan uit drie bataljons en 'n 120 mm mortier-regiment. Daar is ook 'n klein staande konvensionele element wat deur NDP's van verskillende opleidingseenhede beman word.

Die konvensionele mag steun swaar op die Burgermag omdat feitlik al sy eenhede Burgermageenhede is.

Trouens. slegs die formasiebevelvoerders. sommige van hul hoof stafoffisiere en 'n klein administratiewe sleutelpersoneel word deur die Staande Mag en nasionale dienspligmag voorsien. Baie middelvlak- en junior-statposte word deur Burgermag offisiere gevul.

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Organisation

The Army is under the command of the Chief of the Army who is responsible for its readiness at all times. He also plans and conducts operations involving only the Army, operations which involve other services generally being conducted by a joint headquarters.

The Army presently has four major components:

1. The Territorial Force;

2. The Conventional Force;

3. Elements falling directly under the Chief of the Army, which include the Army College. the Army Battle School and the various Corps Schools.

In addition, there are the SADF elements stationed in SWA under a general officer commanding (GOC). The SWA Territory Force which consists of chiefly army elements is also formally still a part of the SADF until SWA attains independence.

Army HQ itself is located in Pretoria and comprises

the usual five staff departments and an Inspector General. Each of the Army's Corps is represented by a Director who is responsible for developing doctrines, organisation, equipment tables and tactics for the units of his Corps in accordance with overall Army doctrine. Finally, there are the various training units which are responsible to their Corps Directors at Army HQ but fall under the relevant territorial command for operational and support purposes.

The Conventional Force

The conventional force currently comprises two divisions, an independent mechanised brigade and a parachute brigade. Each division has one armoured and two mechanised brigades. The armoured brigade consists of two tank regiments, two mechanised infantry battalions, an armoured car regiment, an engineer regiment and signal units. The mechanised brigades are similar but have three mechanised infantry battalions and a regiment of 120mm mortars. There is also a small standing conventional element manned by NSM of various of the training units.

The conventional force is heavily dependent on the Citizen Force, almost all of its units being CF units. In fact, only the formation commanders, some of their principal staff officers and a small administrative skeleton are supplied by the PF and NSM. Many of the middle level and junior staff posts are filled by CF officers.

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Die Suid-Afrikaanse Leer, soos dit vandag daar uitsien. is kragtens die Unieverdedigingswet van 1912 gestig. Die oorsprong dateer egter uit 1658 toe die Nederlands-Oos-Indiese Kompanjie 'n burgermag gevorm het om sy klein garnisoen in die Kaap te steun. Teen die vroeë 1670's het dit gegroei en ontwikkel tot 'n vroeë kommandostelsel, alhoewel die eerste ware burgerkommando eers in 1715 gevorm is. Die kommandostelsel het hom tydens verskeie veldtogte teen Swart stamme, en uiteindelik vanaf 1899 tot 1902 in die Boere se stryd teen die Engelse laat geld, ten spyte daarvan dat die Boererepublieke uiteindeelik verslaan is. Die Britse besetting en latere oorheersing van die Kaapse en Natalse kolonies het die tradisie van vrywilligereenhede, wat op 'n meer formele organisatoriese patroon soos die van staande eenhede gebaseer was, laat ontstaan. Hierdie twee stelsels het deur die Verdedigingswet van 1912 saamgesmeit en vorm vandag nog steeds die grondslag van die SA Leer. Die nuutgestigte SA Leer was tydens wereldoorlog I in heelwat aksie betrokke. Huile het Suid-Afrika beset en 'n groot deel van die mag voorsien wat teen die Duitsers in hul Oos-Afrikaanse kolonie geveg het. Uit sy geledere is ook brigades na die Midde-Ooste en die Westelike Front gestuur, waarvan 'n vir die eerste keer met die Senussi in Noord-Afrika kontak gemaak het voor hul ontplooiing op die Westelike Front waar hulle beroemdheid verwerf het in die Deivillebos-veldslag. Tydens die Tweede wereldoorlog is Suid-Afrikaanse troepe weer eens in Oos-Afrika ontplooi - hierdie keer teen die Italianers. Twee divisies was in Noord-Afrika teen die Duitsers in operasies gewikkel. waarvan een in Tobruk teitlik vernietig is en baie manskappe gevange geneem is. 'n Kleinere mag het deelgeneem aan die inval in en besetting van Madagaskar terwyl 'n groot pantserdivisie na Italië gestuur is waar hulle geveg het tot aan die einde van die oorlog.

Na die oorlog moes die SA Leer 'n pantserdivisie voorsien vir diens saam met Britse magte in die Midde-Ooste, ingeval van vyandelikhede aldaar. Dit het gou ten einde geloop en die Leer het horn toegespits op die verdediging van die Suid-Afrika teen sowel 'n moontlik konvensionele bedreiging as teen insurgensie. Reeds sedert 1973 is etemende van die Leer besig om in die noorde van Suidwes-Afrika Swapo-insurgensie die hoof te bied. Met potensieel vyandiggesinde regerings gesetel in verskeie buunande, moes die Leer sy konvensionele magte uitbrei om enige sodanige avonture teen Suid-Afrika te ontmoedig.

Die SA Leer bly steeds in wese 'n burgermag, maar wanneer ten volle gemobiliseer, is dit die sterkste landmag suid van die Sahara.

Missies

Die SA Leer het, kragtens die Verdedigingswet van 1957, twee hoofopdragte. Die eerste is die verdediging van Suid-Afrika teen enige vorm van aggressive. Die tweede is om die SA Polisie te steun in die handhawing van interne veiligheid, wet en orde wanneer dit nodig sou blyk te wees. 'n Derde opdrag is die van hulp aan die burgerlike owerhede met rampleningsoperasies.

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THE SOUTH AFRICAN

ARMY

The South African Army as it is today, was formed in terms of the Union Defence Act of 1912. Its origins, however, go back to 1658 when the Dutch East India Company formed a burgher militia to support its very

small garrison at the Cape. By the 1670s this had grown into an early commando system, although the first true burgher commando was only formed in 1715. The commando system proved itself in various campaigns against black tribes and finally in the war against the British from 1899 to 1902, despite the fact that the Boer republics were eventually defeated. The British occupation of the Cape and their later rule over the Cape and Natal colonies brought the tradition of volunteer units based on more formal organisational patterns similar to those of regular units. These two systems were blended in the 1912 Defence Act and still form the basis of the SA Army today.

The newly formed SA Army saw considerable action in World War I, occupying South West Africa, providing a major portion of the force fighting the Germans in their East African colony and despatching brigades to the Middle East and the Western Front - which brigade first saw action against the Senussi in North Africa before deployment on the Western Front where it won fame at the battle of Delville Wood.

The Second World War again saw South African troops deployed in East Africa, this time against the Italians. Two divisions then operated against the Germans in North Africa, one being largely destroyed in Tobruk, where many of its men were captured. A smaller force took part in the invasion and occupation of Madagascar and finally a large armoured division was sent to Italy where it fought until the end of the war.

After the war the SA Army briefly had to supply an armoured division for service with British forces in the Middle East in the event of hostilities there. This soon lapsed, however, and the Army concentrated purely on the defence of South Africa against both a possible conventional threat and against insurgency. Since 1973 elements of the Army have, in fact, been combatting the Swapo insurgency in northern South West Africa. With potentially hostile governments installed in several neighbouring countries, the Army has also had to expand its conventional forces to deter any such adventure against South Africa.

Today the SA Army remains an essentially militia force but is - when fully mobilised - nonetheless the most powerful land force in sub-Saharan Africa.

Missions

The SA Army has two major missions in terms of the Defence Act of 1957. The first is the landward defence of South Africa against any form of aggression. The second is to assist the SA Police in the maintenance of internal security, law and order, should this become necessary. A third mission is that of assisting the civilian authorities in disaster relief operations.

Die Gebiedsmag

Die gebiedsmag is in tien streekskommandemente en Walvisbaai Militere Gebied verdeel. Die streekskommandemente en hul hoofkwartiere is:

. Kommandement Verre Noord (Pietersburg).r,
Kommandement Oos-Transvaal (Nelspruit):S
Kommandement Witwatersrand (Johannesburg).
Kommandement Westelike Provinsie (Kaapstad).
Kommandement Oostelike Provinsie (Port Elizabeth).

Kommandement Natal (Durban).

Kommandement Oranje-Vrystaat (Bloemfontein).

Noordwestelike Kommandement.

10. Kommandement Noord-Kaap (Kimberley).

Die Kommandemente is so te se almal op divisievlak en word, met die uitsondering van die Kommandemente Verre Noord, Oos-Transvaal en Witwatersrand - wat deur generaals-majoor gevoer aangevoer word - deur brigadiers aangevoer. Hulle is verantwoordelik vir die veiligheid van hul gebiede en hulle voorsien logistieke, administratiewe en dienssteun aan ander eenhede of formasies wat in hul verantwoordelikhedsgebied gestasioneer is of daar opereer.

Ramplening is ook deel van die verantwoordelikheid van die streekskommandemente. Kommandement

Verre Noord en Kommandement Oos-Transvaal is beide ook geklassifiseer as Teaters en speel as sodanig ook 'n konvensionele rol.

Die krag van die gebiedsmag is gelee in die kombinasie van kommandols en burgermageenhede. Daarbenevens beskik die meeste opleidingseenhede oor 'n mate van gevegsvaardigheid. Die Burgermageenhede is gewoonlik Iigte infanteriebataljons, toegerus en opgelei vir teeninsurgensie-operasies. Sekere kommandemente het ook in pantserkarregiment.

Konvensionele Doktrine

Die Leer beoog om doktriner gesproke, die oorlog so mobiel moontlik te veg - wat eintlik deur geografiese taktore genoodsaak word. Dienooreenkomstig val die kiem baie sterk op die verkry en behou van die inisiatief. terwyl die vyand deur middel van manoeuvres en offensiewe aksie van balans gehou word totdat hy vernietig kan word. Van die gemeganiseerde brigades word verwag om binne hierdie basiese doktrine, die manoeuvres--tryd aan te voer met die doel om die vyand in so 'n posisie te kry dat hy deur die pantserbrigades vernietig kan word. Die waarde van pantserkarre en mobiele, langalstand-artillerie in hierdie scenario kan goed begryp word. Daar word nie verwag dat die valskermbrigade in totaal aangewend sal word nie, maar dit is 'n moontlikheid wat nie uit die oog verloor word nie. Sy normale rol is die van "brandweer" en invalsmag met vliegtuie en/of helikopters, soos benodig.

Teeninsurgensie-doktrine

Teeninsurgensie-doktrine is gewoonlik dieselfde as die wat in die meeste leers aanvaar word. Die primêre militêre taak is dus die voorkoming van infiltrasie en die beskerming van die bevolking en infrastruktuur, met hierdie doel word 'n kombinasie van semi-stasiese beskermingselemente. Hoogs mobiele patrollies en teak-'siemagte aangewend. Mobiliteit word verleen deur: nynbeskermde voertuie, helikopters, motortietse en perde, tenivyl pantserkarre ook aangewend word in die konvooi-eskort-. padpatrollie- en gebiedspatrollierol. Die beskermingstake word, sover moontlik, aan die polisie oorgelaat om sodoende die beskikbare leerelemente vir meer aggressiewe operasies aanwendbaar te maak.

Waar moontlik, sal aanvalle op die insurgents se basisse en deurgangsgebiede hierby ingesluit wees. Gepaardgaande met hierdie aspekte is daar natuurlik ook optrede wat daarop gemik om die lot van die

plaaslike bevolking op enige mc)ntlike manier te ver-
l ater sowel as om regeringsdienste wat moontlik deur
; a vyandeikhede ontwig is. te vervang.

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The Territorial Force

The Territorial Force is organised into ten regional com-
mands and the Walvis Bay Military Area. The regional
commands and their headquarters are:

Far Nodh Command (Pietersburg).

Eastern Transvaal Command (Nelspruit).

Witwaie-z:srand Command (Johannesburg).

Western Province Command (Cape Town).

Eastern Province Command (Port Elizabeth).

Natal Command (Durban).

Orange Free State Command (Bloemfontein).

North-Western Command (Potohefstroom).

Northern Transvaal Command (Voortrekkerhoogte.
Pretoria).

10. Northern Cape Command (Kimberley).

The commands are of roughly divisional level and
are headed by Brigadiers with the exception of Far
North, Eastern Transvaal and Witwatersrand Com-
mands which are headed by Major Generals. They
are responsible for the security of their regions and
provide logistic. administrative and service support to
other units or formations stationed or operating in their
area of responsibility. Disaster relief is also a part of
the responsibility of the regional commands. Far North
Command are both also classified as Theatres and as
such also have a conventional role.

The Territorial Force's lteethl comprise a mix of
commandos and CF units. in addition, most training
units also have some measure of combat capability.
The CF units are generally light infantry battalions
equipped and trained for counter-insurgency opera-
tions. Some commands also have an armoured car
regiment.

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Conventional Doctrine

Doctrinally. the Army intends to fight as mobile 3 war as
possible - which is, in fact, necessitated by the geo-
graphic factors. Accordingly, the emphasis is very much
on gaining and retaining the initiative, keeping the
enemy off balance by means of manoeuvre and often-
sive action until he can be destroyed. Within this basic
doctrine, the mechanised brigades are expected to con-
duct the manoeuvre battle with the aim of presenting
the enemy to the armoured brigades for destruction.
The value of armoured cars and mobile. long-range ar-
tillery in this scenario can be readily appreciated. The
parachute brigade is not expected to be used en bloc,
but this is a possibility that will not be lost sight of. Its
normal role will be that of 'fire brigade' and raiding force.
using aircraft and/or helicopters as appropriate.

Counter-Insurgency Doctrine

Counter-insurgency doctrine is19enerally similar to
that accepted in most armies. he primary military
tasks are thus those of preventing infiltration and
protecting population and infrastructure. To this end
a combination of semi-static protective elements
and highly mobile patrols and reaction forces is em-
ployed. Mobility is provided by mine-protected vehi-
cles. helicopters, motorcycles and horses. while ar-
moured cars are also employed in the convoy
escort, road patrol and area patrol roles. As far as
possible, the protective tasks are left to the police in
order to free the available Army elements for more
aggressive operations. Where feasible. these will in-
clude strikes on the insurgents' bases and staging
areas. Coupled with these aspects is naturally also

that of civic action which is aimed at bettering the lot of the local population in whatever way is possible and also serves to replace those other government services that may have been displaced by the hostilities.

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Leergevegskool

Die Leergevegskooi by Lohatla in die Noord-Kaap is in 1977 gestig. Sy hoofdoel is om 'n opieidingsgebied daar te stel waar groot konvensioneie magte die kuns van konvensioneie operasies kan aanleer. Afgesuen van n klein administratiewe en tegniese steunpersoneel, het die skool ook 'n opleidingspan vir elk van die ho'ofkorpse. Die Iede van hierdie opleidingspanne word met groot omsigtigheid op grond van hul bewese kennis en vaardigheid op hul gebiede gekies. Die gewone opleidingsprogram sorg vir individuele opknappingsopleiding, peitooton- en kompanieviakopleiding tot opleiding as 'n eenheid.

Uiteindeelik sal die verskiilende eenhede van 'n besondere brigade gewoonlik aan 'n brigade-oefening deelneem om die onderskeie komponente te laat saamsmeit in in funksionerende geheel.

Leerkoilege

Die SA Leerkoilege in Pretoria is in der waarheid die Leer se universiteit deurdat dit wat beskou word as na-graadse kursusse vir leeroffisiere, daar aangebied word. Die koilege het drie takke, Stafdiens, Algemene Opleiding en Liggaamlike Opvoeding. Die Leerkoilege se geskiedenis strek ononderbroke terug tot 1920.

Die, Stafdiens lei uitgesoekte omsiere op vir diens in senior stafposte en as toekomstige senior beveivoerders. Dit is 'n iang kursus - byna eif maande - met 'n welverdiende reputasie dat geweldig hoe eise, sowel verstandelik as iiggaamlik as gevoig van baie iang werkure, aan studente gestel word. Burgermagoffisiere wat vir die stafkursus genomineer word, woon vier vyf-weekmodules by wat hulle dan die grondslag gee waarop

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Army Battle School

The Army Battle School at Lohatla in the Northern Cape was founded in 1977. its primary purpose is to offer a training area where large conventional forces can learn and practise the art of conventional operation. Apart from a small administrative and technical support staff. the School also has a training team for each of the major corps. The members of these training staffs are carefully selected for their demonstrated knowledge and competence in their field. The usual training programme sees units go through individual refresher training, platoon and company level training to training as a unit. Finally, the various units of a particular training brigade will generally participate in a brigade exercise to blend the components into a functioning whole.

Army College

The SA Army College at Pretoria is effectively the Army's university in that it offers what amounts to post-graduate courses for Army officers. The College has three branches, Staff Duty. General Training and Physical Education. The Army College traces its history unbroken to 1920.

The Staff Duty Branch trains selected officers for service in senior staff posts and as future senior commanders. A long course of some eleven months duration, it has a well-deserved reputation for making the highest demands on the students, both intellectually and, as a result of very long working hours, physically. Citizen Force officers selected for the staff course attend four five-week modules which give them the basics on which they must then build in private study. The General Training Branch offers junior staff duties. The SA. Army College, Voortrekkeemoogte.

hulle met selfstudie moet voortbou. Die Algemene oplei-
dingstak bied junior stafdienskursusse, 'n vormingskur-
sus vir toekomstige Staandemagoffisiere, 'n orien-
teringskursus vir direk aangestelde offisiere, 'n militere
regskursus en 'n opknappingskursus vir adjudant-offi-
siere aan. "2e '

Korpse

8003 in die geval van die meeste leers. bestaan die SA
Leer uit 'n aantal verskiltende korpse waarvan elkeen in
een of meer bepaalde funksies spesialiseer met die oog
op die uitvoering van die Leer se oorkoepelende taak. Die
wat direk by gevegte ingeskakel is. staan algemeen be-
kend as die ttandwapens". terwyl ander die ondersteuna
ings- of dienswapens is. Die ttandwapens" is pantser, in-
fanterie en artillerie. Ondersteuningswapens is die genie.
seiners, inligting en die militere polisie. terwyl die teg-
niese en administratiewe korpse onder die generiese
opskrif, "dienste", val.

SA Pantserkorps

Die pantserkorps voorsien sowel die gepantserde vuus
as die of; van die Leer se konvensionele magte. Daarbe-
newens het pantserkarre in tn teeninsurgensierol aan-
sienlike diens gelewer met die uitvoer van gebiedspatrot-
lies, in konvooi-eskorte en in die ondersteuning van die
infanterie in opruim-operasies. Die pantserkareskadrons
wat hiervoor aangewend word maak gebmik van sowel
die Eland 90 as die Eland 60. Pantserkarre het ook
deeltgeneem aan die onderskeie eksteme-operasies
teen Swapobasisse in Suid-Angola. Tydens die opera-
sies het die Eland 90 hom in gevegte teen tenks laat
geld en het ook waardevolle vuursteun aan die intante-
rie gelewer.

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Die EIand-90 word deur die Pantserkar Regemente
gebmik. Hoewe/ aanvanklik bedoel vir die konvensionele
verkenningrol, het by homself ook bewys in operasies teen
Swapobasisse waar die eland direkte vuursteun teen
Junkers gelewer het! an me! vyandelike pantser afgereken
het.

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courses, a Formative Course for future PF officers. an
Orientation Course for Direct Entry Officers. a Military
Law Course and 2 Warrant Officers Refresher Course.

Corps

Like most armies, the SA Army consists of a number of
different corps which each specialise in one or more
particular functions towards the performance of the Ar-
my's overall mission. Those directly engaged in combat
are generally known as the ttteeth arms", while others
are supporting or services arms. The ttteeth arms" are
Armour, Infantry and Artillery. Supporting arms are the
Engineers, Signals, Intelligence and Mititary Police,
while the various technical and administrative corps fall
under the generic heading of services.

SA Armoured Corps

The Armoured Corps provides both the mailed fist and
the eyes of the Army's conventional forces. In addition.
armoured cars have seen considerable service in the
Operational Area in the counter-insurgency role, carry-
ing out area patrols. escorting convoys and supporting
the infantry in sweep operations. The armoured car
squadrons employed in this way use both the Eland-90
and the EIand-60. Armoured cars have also taken part
in the various external operations against Swapo bases
in southern Angola. In the course of these the Eland-90
has proven itself in combat against tanks and has also
given valuable fire support to the infantry.

The EIand-90 equips the armoured car regiments. Intended
for the conventional reconnaissance role, it has also
proved itself in operations against Swapo bases, where
Elands provided direct fire support against bunkers and

have dealt with opposing armour.

Tenkregiment

Die gepantserde vuur van die konvensionele mag word voorsien deur die tenkregimente wat die primêre offensiewe element van die Leer is en in staat is om die meeste vyandelike vuur te weerstaan, terwyl die vyand aan aansienlike vernieling onderwerp word. ,.

Die tenkregiment is tans uitgerus met die Olifant hooftgevegstent wat ontwikkel is met die ou Britse Centurion tenk as basis. Goed gepantser, redelik mobiel en voorsien van 'n beproefde 105 mm kanon, is die Olifant baie meer as net vergelykbaar met enige ander tenk wat tans in Suidelike Afrika aangetref word en sal dit goed vergelyk met die modernste tenks. Die tenkregiment het ook sy eie pantserkarelement vir verkenningstake.

Pantserkarregiment

Die konvensionele mag se "01%" is die pantserkarregiment met hul Eland 90 pantserkarre wat weer 'n ontwikkeling is van die Franse Panhard AML. Elke regiment beskik ook oor 'n klein infanterie-element in Ratel 60 infanterie-gevegsvoertuie. Hierdie element voer, waar nodig, nabye verkenning uit. Behalwe hul verkenningfunksie, word die pantserkarre ook aangewend om eie magte se bewegings, ter wille van vinnige strooptogte en in tenkafweer, vir die vyandelike verkenningselement te verdoesel.

Opleidingseenhede

Die Pantserkool op Bloemfontein is die tuiste vir die SA Pantserkorps. Hier word opleiding vir offisiere en senior onderoffisiere vir die Korps asook gevorderde pantserkursusse aangebied. Nuwe en buitgemaakte uitrusting word geëvalueer en navorsing word gedoen. Die Pantserkool werk ook saam met die kantoor van die Direkteur Pantser by Leerhoofkwartier vir die ontwikkeling van pantserdoktrines en organisasie. Ander pantserpersoneel word deur 1 Spesiale Diensbataljon op Bloemfontein of 2 Spesiale Diensbataljon op Zeerust opgelei. Beide regimente ontplooi eskadrons vir die operasionele gebied.

SA Infanteriekorps

Die infanterie bly steeds die grondslag van die SA Leer selfs in hierdie eeu vantoenemende idem op meganisasie en elektronika. In die laaste instansie is dit net die infanterie wat in konvensionele operasies, grond hies kan inneem en beset, of wat tydens teeninsurgensieoperasies suksesvol tussen die plaaslike bevolking kan patroleer.

Gemeganiseerde Infanterie

Die gemeganiseerde infanteriebataljons is toegerus met die Ratel 20 infanterie-gevegsvoertuig en georganiseer en opgelei om in vinnigbewegende gemeganiseerde operasies saam met die pantserkorps te veg. Die Ratel maak dit. op grond van sy beweeglikheid en mate van pantserbeskerming, vir hulle moontlik om tred te hou met die pantser en hy bied noue vuursteun met sy 20 mm kanon en masjiengewere. Die intanterieseksie kan ook met hul persoonlike wapens van binne die Ratel onderdrukkende vuur lewer wanneer dit nodig is. Tenkafweer word deur Ratel 90 en geleide missiele gelewer terwyl 'n groot mortierpeloton aan die bataljonbevelvoerder sy eie "saktormaat artillerie" verskat.

Gemotoriseerde Infanterie

Die gemotoriseerde infanteriebataljons van die konvensionele magte voorsien die eintlike "voetsoldate" wat op moeilike terrein, waar pantservoertuie te kwesbaar en hul beweeglikheid gemors sou wees, met die vyand slaags raak. Hulle is \$003 die gemeganiseerde infanterie toegerus, maar gebruik die Buffet mynbeskermde, gepantserde personeeldraer as basiese seksievoertuig.

the tank regiments which are the primary offensive element of the Army, being able to withstand most enemy fire while inflicting considerable destruction on the enemy. At present the tank regiments are equipped with the Olifant main battle tank which has been developed on the basis of the old British Centurion. Well armoured, reasonably mobile and mounting a proven 105mm gun, the Olifant is more than a match for any tanks to be found in southern Africa today, and would give a good account of itself against the most modern tanks. The tank regiment also has its own armoured car element for reconnaissance tasks.

Armoured Car Regiment

The eyes of the conventional force are provided by armoured car regiments equipped with the Eland-90 armoured car which is a further development of the French Panhard AML. Each regiment also has a small infantry element mounted in Ratel-G0 infantry combat vehicles. This element conducts close reconnaissance where necessary. Apart from their reconnaissance function, the armoured cars are also employed to screen own forces' movement from the enemy's reconnaissance elements, for quick raids and in the anti-tank defence.

Training Units

The School of Armour at Bloemfontein is the home of the SA Armoured Corps. It conducts officer and senior NCO training for the Corps, offers advanced armour courses and is also responsible for evaluating new and captured equipment as well as carrying out research. The School of Armour is also involved in co-operations with the office of the Director Armour at Army headquarters in developing Armour doctrines and organisation. Other armour personnel are trained by 1 338 at Bloemfontein or 2 888 at Zeerust. Both of these regiments deploy squadrons to the Operational Area.

SA Infantry Corps

The infantry remains the foundation of the SA Army even in this age of increasing emphasis on mechanisation and electronics. In the final analysis it is only the infantryman who can physically take and hold ground in conventional operations or who can effectively patrol among the local population in counter-insurgency operations.

Mechanised Infantry

The mechanised infantry battalions are equipped with the Ratel-20 infantry combat vehicle and are organised and trained to fight with the armoured corps in fast-moving mechanised operations. The Ratel allows them to keep up with the armour by virtue of its mobility and measure of armour protection and provides close fire support with its 20 mm cannon and machine guns. The infantry section can also deliver suppressive fire from inside the Ratel with their personal weapons when this is called for. Anti-tank support is provided by Ratel-Q0S and guided missiles. While a large mortar platoon gives the battalion commander his own "pocket artillery",

Motorised Infantry

The motorised infantry battalions of the conventional forces provide the actual "foot infantry" which deals with the enemy in difficult terrain where armoured vehicles would be too vulnerable and where their mobility would be wasted. They are similarly equipped to the mechanised infantry, but use the Buffel mine-protected armoured personnel carrier as the basic section vehicle.

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Teeninsurgensie-eenhede

Teeninsurgensie-operasies soos die in die operasionele gebied van 'noordelike SWA is hoofsaaklik infanterie-operasies en vereis 'n ander soort opleiding en uitrusting. Waar aile infanteriste opgeiet word in die kun van teeninsurgensieoperasies, het 'n aantal burgermagbataljons in hierdie rol gespesialiseer terwyl hulle van hul swaarder uitrusting prysgegee het ter wille van meer infanteriste. Binne die kader van hierdie spesialisasie is daar 'n verdere onderskeid tussen bataljons vir stedelike en plattelandse operasies. wat saamgestel en toegerus word om by die omgewing aan te pas waarin hulle sat moet optree.

Kommando's

Organisasiegewys is die Kommando's baie dieselfde as die teeninsurgensie-infanteriebataljons, maar trek hulle personeel hoofsaaklik uit gebiedsgebonde lede. Hulle het in defensiewe rol waarvoor hulle manne kry wat hul aanvanklike Burgermagdiens voltooi het en vir slegs 'n paar dae per jaar beskikbaar is. Elke kommando is verantwoordelik vir die veiligheid van sy eie bepaalde tuisgebied. Daar is ook kleiner kommandoeenhede wat uitsluitlik saamgestel is vir die beskerming van lewensgevaarlike installasies.

Counter-insurgency Units

Counter-insurgency operations such as in the Operational Area of northern SWA are largely infantry in nature and require different training and equipment. While all infantry are trained in the art of counterinsurgency operations, a number of Citizen Force battalions have specialised in this role. trading some of their heavier equipment for more infantrymen. Within this specialisation, there is a further distinction between battalions intended for rural and urban operations. each being structured and equipped to suit the environment in which it may have to operate.

Commandos

The Commandos are organisationally similar to the counter-insurgency infantry battalions, but draw their personnel largely from area-bound men. They also have more of a defensive role for which they receive men who have completed their initial Citizen Force service and are only available for a few days a year. Each Commando is responsible for the security of its particular home area. There are also smaller Commando units which are tailored specifically to the protection of vital installations.

A tammam me mm

the local development and manufacture of vehicles to meet the demanding requirements of the defence force. Experience gained over the years of collaboration and dialogue has enabled South African produced SAMIL vehicle - to be a reality. i

Gespesialiseerde Eenhede

Ondervinding wat opgedoen is tydens operasies teen Swapo het aanleiding gegee tot 'n aantal gespesialiseerde elemente binne die kader van die infanterie: berede infanterie, motorfietselemente, hondehanteerders en Spoorsnyers. Almal word eers as infanteriste opgelei voordat hulle vir die spesialisrigtings gekies word. Sowel die berede as motorfietselemente opereer basies as infanterie maar geniet baie meer mobiliteit op terreine waar die gebruik van voertuie beperk word. Daarbenewens geniet die berede infanterie die groot voordeel van stilte. Die berede infanterie word gewoonlik vir patrolliewerk aangewend tenytl die motorfietselemente hoofsaaklik padpatrollie- en reaksiemagtake verrig. Spoorsnyers word aan besonder strawwe opleiding onderwerp en dan aangewend om ander infanterieelemente in die agtervolging van terroriste by te staan. Honde en hondehanteerders word aangewend om infanteriepatrollies te steun, vir die beveiliging van basisse, vir spoorsny en om myne en plotstowwe uit te snuffel. Hierdie take vereis elk 'n hand was spesifiek vir die doel opgelei is.

Opleidingseenhede

Die Infanteriekorps beskik in der waarheid oor drie skole. Die infanterieskool op Oudtshoorn lei toekomstige offisiere en onderoffisiere vir konvensionele en teeninsurgensie-eenhede op en voorsien daarbenewens gevorderde opleiding vir infanterieoffisiere. Junior leiers vir die gemeganiseerde infanterie eenhede word egter by die Gemeganiseerde-leiersvleuel van 1 SA Infanteriebataljon te Bloemfontein opgelei. Gevorderde kursusse vir offisiere en onderoffisiere in die kommando's word deur die Danie Theronkrygskool te Kimberley aangebied. Hierbenewens bestaan daar ook spesialisskole: Die Berede Sentrum op Potchefstroom wat berede en motorfietspersoneel oplei, die SAW Honderdkoot by Bourke's Luck en die Spoorsnyskool. ook by Bourkets Luck. Ander infanterie-opleiding word waargeneem deur die agt opleidingsbataljone (1 SAI tot 8 SAI).

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Die Nuwe en die Oue. Die Casper Mynbestande 7 7W

Specialised Units

The experience gained in the course of operations against Swapo has led to a number of specialised elements within the infantry: mounted infantry, motorcycle elements, dog handlers and trackers. All are first trained as infantry before being selected for one of these specialisations. Both the mounted and the motorcycle elements operate basically as infantry but enjoy much higher mobility in terrain which limits the use of vehicles. In addition, the mounted infantry has the considerable advantage of silence. Mounted infantry are generally employed for patrol work, while the motorcycle elements tend to handle road patrols and reaction force tasks. Trackers undergo particularly demanding training and are then employed to assist other infantry elements in the pursuit of terrorists. Dogs and dog handlers are employed to support infantry patrols, for base security, for tracking and to search out mines and explosives. Each of these tasks requires a specifically trained dog.

Training Units

The Infantry Corps has, in effect, three schools. The School of Infantry at Oudtshoorn trains future officers and NCOs for conventional and counter-insurgency units as well as providing advanced training for infantry officers. Junior leaders for the mechanised infantry units are trained separately by the Mechanised Leader Wing of 1 SAI at Bloemfontein. Advanced courses for officers and NCOs in the Commandos are offered by the Danie Theron Combat School at Kimberley. In addition to these, there are the specialised schools: The Equestrian

Centre at Potchefstroom which trains mounted and motorcycle personnel. the SADF Dog Centre at Bourke's Luck and the Tracker School also at Bourke's Luck. Other infantry training is conducted by the eight training battalions (1 SAI to 8 SAI).

The new and the old. The Casspir mine-protected APC provides mobility and protection, the four-footed soldier provides the essential "nose" for information. Dogs have been employed in the operational area in various roles for many years with considerable success.

verleen mobiliteit en beskerming, en die' viervoetige so/daat voorsien die noodsaak/ike "neus" om inligting uit te snuffel. Honde word jare lank reeds met groot velslae in die Operasione/e Gebied gebruik om 'n groot /etskeidenheid take te vern'g.

Sterk chemiese maatskappy
wil raag u groei beheer.

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Van Bayer. 'n Volledige alles-in-een plantbeheerdiens.

Danksy die steun van die wêreldwye Bayerorganisasie is ons nuwe
Industriële Afdeling nou gereed vir al die met 'n volledige, veelsydige
plantbeheerdiens vir die doeltreffende, selektiewe beheer van u besondere
probleemgebied.

Algemene langtermyn-plantbeheer: Dit beteken totale uitwissing van
onkruid en ongewenste plante in en om sekuriteitsgebiede naby fabriekke.
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Selektiewe onkruidbeheer: Danlsy ons gevorderde chemiese ont-
wikkelings kan spesifieke onkruidsoorte nou selektief uitgeroei word
sonder om skade aan struik, boom en ander gewenste flora aan te rig.
Ideaal vir aanwending in parke, en op sportvelde, golfbane en sportvelde
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Vir 'n skoon omgewing.

AgroChem Afdeling, Posbus 143, Lando 1600.

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esiale Magte

Valskermbrigade

die brigade bestaan hoofsaaklik uit drie valskerm-ba-
ns en in ligte-artillerieregiment met 120mm mor-

. Al drie bataljons is Burgermagedeenhede. 1

.kermbataljon wat sy basis in Bloemfontein het en
die Valskermstool inkoop. is die enigste oplei-
seenheid vir vaalkermstool. Dit is onwaarskynlik

44 Brigade ooit as in brigade aangewend sal word.

onderskeie elemente kan vir in verskeidenheid take,
wissel van strooptogte in die vyand se agtergebiede

snelle versterking van eie magte wat onder groot

verkeer, aangewend word. Die valskermtroepe

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pobasisse geloods is. 'n sleutelement omdat hulle

min vooraf waarskuwing kan opdaag en volkome

kik is om die-vyand se terugtog te stuit oi verster-
-s at te sny.

dersteuningskorpse

Genie

. el algemeen aanvaar as 'n ondersteuningskorps,
ie Genie dikwels dieper in die aksie as baie Iede van

tandwapens en het hulle 'n wye reeks verantwoor-

- hede. Hul basiese taak kan egter baie eenvoudig

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van paaie en brOe, die verwyder of oorbrug van hin-
isse en opruiming van vyandelike mynvelde.

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ernisse en le van mynveld. Geniestaf is ook ver-

.voordelik vir steun met die voorbereiding van

nedigingstellings, konstruksiewerk in gevegsgebiede

ie suiwering van water. Ander genietake sluit land-

twerk en die voorbereiding van landkaarte vir die

in. Ten slotte is hulle ook verandwoordelik vir die

gdoen van plofbare wapentuig. Leiergroep- en gevor-

oe opleiding word deur die Genieskool te Kroonstad

gebied tenNyI 2 Veldgenieregiment roetine genie-

-iding voorsien. Vaste eenhede is 47 Opmetingses-

:ron, 35 Genie-steuneeheid en 1 Konstruksieregi-

nt. -

Sienkorps

seiners is verantwoordelik vir die onderhc d van

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:rhoud van die meeste soorte elektronies :itrus-

Nog 'n belangrike aspek van hulle taak is aktro-

- oorlogvoering - beskerming van eie kom :nika-

inmenging met en monitering van vyv Jellke

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. e elektroniese uitrusting.

Jasiese, leiergroep- en sekere gespes'i :ie

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radaroperateurs opgelei word asook 2 6-

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,ionale Dienspligseiners, wat na alie r 9

r uitgeplaas word.

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Special Forces

44 Parachute Brigade

This brigade consists essentially of three parachute bat-
talions and a light artillery regiment with 120 mm mor-

tars. All three parachute battalions are Citizen Force
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1 Parachute Battalion based at Bloemfontein incorpor-

ates the Parachute School and is the only training unit for paratroops. 44 Brigade is unlikely ever to be used as a brigade. Its elements can be employed for a variety of missions ranging from raids in the enemy's rear areas to rapid reinforcement of hard-pressed own forces. The paratroops have been a key element in most of the major external operations against Swapo bases, being able to arrive with little prior warning and being ideally suited to cutting the enemy off from retreat or reinforcement.

Supporting Arms

SA Engineer Corps

Generally regarded as a supporting arm. but often more in the thick of the action than many members of the teeth arms, the engineers have a wide range of responsibilities. Their primary tasks can, nevertheless, be set out very simply: To aid the mobility of own forces and hinder that of the enemy. The former encompasses the building and improving of roads and bridges. the clearing or bridging of obstacles and the breaching of enemy minefields. The latter is essentially the mirror image - destroying bridges, cratering roads, creating obstacles and laying minefields. Engineers are also responsible for assisting in the preparation of defensive positions, construction work in combat areas and the purification of water. Other Engineer tasks include survey work and the preparation of maps for the SADF. Finally. they also have responsibility for explosive ordnance disposal.

Leader group and advanced training is offered by the School of Engineers at Kroonstad, while 2 Field Engineer Regiment provides routine engineer training. Standing units are 47 Survey Squadron, 35 Engineer Support Unit and 1 Construction Regiment.

SA Signals Corps

The signallers are responsible for the maintenance of telephone, radio, telex and facsimile communications within the Army and between the Army and other elements of the SADF. They also handle the provision of electric power to headquarters and units and the maintenance of most types of electronic equipment. Another very important aspect of their task is that of electronic warfare - safeguarding own communications. interfering with and eavesdropping on enemy communications and locating and identifying enemy electronic equipment by its emissions.

Basic, leader group and some specialised training is provided at the Army Gymnasium at Heidelberg in the Transvaal. Standing units include 3 and 4 Electronic Workshops at Pretoria and Cape Town which also train radar operators, and 2 and 5 Signals Regiments at Wonderboom which are the parent units for National Service signallers posted to all parts of the Army.

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— Spesiale Magte

4,4 Valskermbrigade

Hierdie brigade bestaan hoofsaaklik uit drie valskerm-bataljons en 'n ligte-artillerieregiment met 120mm mortiere. Al drie bataljons is Burgermageenhede. ,1 Valskermbrigade wat sy basis in Bloemfontein het en ook die Valskermkool inkoop, is die enigste opleidingseenheid vir valskermssoldate. Dit is onwaarskynlik dat 44 Brigade ooit as 'n brigade aangewend sal word. Sy onderskeie elemente kan vir in verskeidenheid take, wat wissel van strooptogte in die vyand se agtergebiede tot snelle versterking van eie magte wat onder groot druk verkeer, aangewend word. Die valskermtroepe was in die meeste groot eksterne operasies wat teen Swapobasisse geloods is, 'n sleutelement omdat hulle met min vooraf waarskuwing kan opdaag en volkome geskik is om die-vyand se terugtog te stuit of versterkings af te sny.

Ondersteuningskorpse

SA Genie

Hoewel algemeen aanvaar as 'n ondersteuningskorps, is die Genie dikwels dieper in die aksie as baie lede van die tandwapens en het hulle 'n wye reeks verantwoordelikhede. Hul basiese taak kan egter baie eenvoudig uiteengesit word: Die beweeglikheid van eie magte moet bevorder en gesteun. en die van die vyand gestrem word. Eersgenoemde behels die bou en verbetering van paaie en brOE, die verwyder of oorbrug van hindemisse en opruiming van vyandelike mynvelde. Laasgenoemde is hoofsaaklik die keersy van die munt: vernietiging van brOE. skraping van paaie, oprig van hindemisse en le van mynvelde. Geniestat is ook verantwoordelik vir steun met die voorbereiding van verdedigingsstellings, konstruksiewerk in gevegsgebiede en die suiwering van water. Ander genietake sluit landmeetwerk en die voorbereiding van Iandkaarte vir die SAW in. Ten slotte is hulle ook verantwoordelik vir die wegdoen van plofbare wapentuig. Leiergroep- en gevorderde opleiding word deur die Genieskool te Kroonstad aangebied terwyl 2 Veldgenieregiment roetine genie-opleiding voorsien. Vaste eenhede is 47 Opmetingseskadron, 35 Genie-steuneeheid en 1 Konstmksieregiment.

SA Sienkorps

Die seiners is verantwoordelik vir die onderhoud van teletoon-, radio-, telex- en faksimilie kommunikasies binne die Leer en tussen die Leer en ander elemente van die SAW. Hulle hanteer ook die voorsiening van elektriese krag aan hoofkwartiere en eenhede asook die onderhoud van die meeste soorte elektroniese uitrusting. Nog 'n belangrike aspek van hulle taak is elektroniese oorlogvoering - beskerming van eie kommunikasie, inmenging met en monitering van vyandelike kommunikasie en opsporing en identitiserings van vyandelike elektroniese uitrusting.

Basiese, leiergroep- en sekere gespesialiseerde opleiding word by die Leergimnasium te Heidelberg in Transvaal aangebied. Vaste eenhede sluit 3 en 4 Elektroniese werkswinkeis in Pretoria en Kaapstad in waar ook radaroperateurs opgelei word asook 2 en 5 Seinregimente by Wonderboom, wat die voorgeenhe is vir Nasionale Dienspiigseiners, wat na alle dele van die Leer uitgeplaas word.

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SA Artillerie

Artillerie se primere taak is die ondersteuning van ander korpse deur die vernietiging of die neutralisering van vyandelike magte, voorkoming van hut inmenging by eie operasies en deur te verhoed dat vyandelike artillerie eie operasies in die wieie ry. r

Medium Regiment

Die medium regiment is die hoof-artillerie-eenheid; dit vorm 'n deel van elke brigade. Hierdie eenhede word toegerus met die 155mm G-S kanon/houwitser, wat een van die mees gevorderde artilleriestelsels in die wêreld is. Die G-5 is spesiaal vir die SAW ontwikkel en hiervoor is van uiters gevorderde teorieë en tegnologie gebruik gemaak. Dit het meegebring dat die G-S, wat betref akkuraatheid en afstand, alle 155 mm kanonne wat in die wêreld gebruik word. se Moses is. 'n Self-aangedrewe weergawe, die G-6. word tans vir die pantserbrigades gebruik.

Die ouer 5,5" (140 mm) kanon word nog deur sekere medium regimente aangewend en die 25 pond (87 mm) word nog gebruik vir opleiding en deur twee veidregimente wat as steungroepe vir Kommandement Verre Noord en Oos-Transvaal ontplooi is.

Meervoudige vuurpyllanseerder

Die 127 mm Valkin' meervoudige vuurpyllanseerder, wat steun aan die medium regimente bied. kan 'n teiken oor 'n afstand van 22 kilometers aan tlarde skiet. Hoewel nie so akkuraat as die 65/6 nie, is die Valkiri se krag in die iëwering van 'n massiewe vuurmassa binne 'n kort tydjie. Die lanseerder kan al 24 vuurpyle in 24 sekondes afvuur.

Opsporingsartillerie

'n Onontbeerlike element van artillerie is die opsporingstak wat help met die opsporing van teikens - veral vyandelike artillerie - en voorsiening van die nodig meteorologiese informasie waarop die vuurberekenings gebaseer is. Deel van hierdie tak se toerusting is 'n verskeidenheid radars wat vyandelike artillerie en mortierprojektille in vlug opspoor en die kanon se posisie volgens hui trajek instel. Andertoerusting sluit optiese en akoestiese toestelle in.

Opleidingseenhede

Die Potchefstroomse Artillerieskool voorsien alle leiersgroep- en gevorderde Opleiding vir die veid- en opsporingstakke, temyl 4 en 14 Artillerieregimente - naby Potchefstroom - ander artillerieopleiding aanbied.

SA Lugafweer

Lugverdedigingsartillerie is verantwoordelik vir die verdediging van leerelemente teen vyandelike lugaanvalle. Dit het 'n spesifieke verantwoordelikheid t.o.v. teikens wat laer is; as 1 000 m terwyl teikens hoër op die taak van die SA Lugmag is. Die SA Lugafweer se belangrikste toerusting is die radarbeheerde dubbel 35 mm en die optiesgerigte-enkelloop 20 mm kanonne. Buitgemaakte wapens soos SA-7 vervoerbare infrarooi-aanpeilingsmissiele en 23 mm dubbelloop- en 20 mm drieloop-kanonne is ook beskikbaar. Opleiding word gedoen by Lugverdedigingskampus te Youngsfield, Kaapstad.

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SA Artillery

Artillery has as its primary
corps by destroying c
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Medium Regime

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(87mm) is still being us.

regiments deployed in SL-

Transvaai Commands.

Multiple Rocket Lat. tcher

Supporting the medium regiments is the 127 mm Valkiri

multiple rocket launcher which can saturate targets at

ranges of up to 22 kitometres. Not as accurate as the

G-5/6, Valkiri's strength lies in delivering a massive

weight of fire in a very short time - the launcher can fire

alt 24 rockets in 24 seconds.

Locating Artillery

A vital element of the artillery is the locating branch

which assists in locating targets - particularly enemy ar-

tillery - and provides the necessary meteorological data

on which the firing calculations are based. Among this

branch's equipment is a variety of radars which track

enemy artillery and mortar projectiles in flight and calcu-

late the guns' position from their trajectory. Other equip-

ment includes optical and accoustic devices.

Training Units

The School of Artillery at Pochefstroom provides all

leader group and advanced training for the held and lo-

cating branches, while 4 and 14 Field Regiments - also

near Potchetstroom - conduct other artillery training.

SA Anti-Aircraft

Air Defence Artillery is responsible for the defence of

Army elements against enemy air attack. it deals with

targets below 1 000m, targets at higher altitudes tailing

to the SA Air Force. The primary equipment of the SA

Anti-Aircraft are the radar-ooncontrolled twin 35 mm and the

optically aimed single barrel 20 mm guns. Captured

weapons such as SA-7 portable infrared homing mis-

siles and 23 mm twin and 20 mm triple barrel guns are

also available. Training is conducted at the Anti-Aircraft

School at Youngsfield, Cape Town.

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SA Leerin/igtingskorps

Die heel beste operasionele en logistieke vaardighede is van min waarde as die Iigging, samesteiling en oogmerke van die vyand nie met 'n redelike mate van duidelikheid en noukeurigheid ge'identifiseer kan word nie: Die verantwoordelikheid vir hierdie taak berus by die met ligtingsoffisiere en -klerke in alie hoofkwartiere van die Leer. Hulle versamel, vergelyk en ontleed alle beskikbare informasie rakende die vyand. die terrein en die plaaslike infrastruktuur en bevolking in 'n poging om vir die bevelvoeder en sy operasiestaf 'n bruikbare prentjie saam te stel. Aansienlike tyd word ook natuurlik bestee aan die bestudering van die teorie van die vyand se organisasie en doktrine. Nog 'n inligtingstaak is die voorkoming van die vyand se informasie-insamelingsaktiwiteite. Die Inligtingskooi op Kimberley lei lede van die Korps op en bied ook kursusse aan vir eenheidsinligtingspersoneel wat aan ander korpse behoort.

SA Korps van Militere Polisie

Die militere polisie vervul die uiters belangrike funksies van 'n polisiemag in die Leer, wat tydens oorlog dikwels buite die bereik van burgerlike polisie is. Atgesien hiervan vervul die militere polisie die uiters belangrike funksie van verkeersbeheer na en van en in die gevegsgebied. Met tyd as 'n sleutelfaktor in enige plan en ooniveldigende voertuigkolomme as in kenmerk van konvensionele operasies, is die noodsaaklikheid van 'n gelykmatige, vinnige en noukeurige vloei van verkeer voor die hand liggend.

SA Kaapse Korps

Die SA Kaapse Korps is uniek in die sin dat hy tussen die gevegsdienste en die ondersteuningsdiens val. Die korps, wat tans bestaan uit 'n skool, infanteriebataljons en 'n onderhoudseenheid, is in 1963 as deel van die Staande Mag gestig om Kleurlingvrywilligers vir miliaere diens op te lei.

Ondersteuningsdienste

Die ondersteuningsdienste is die Tegnieese Dienskorps. Krygsbehoefte dienskorps, SA Ammunisiekorps. Personeeldienskorps, Finansiedienskorps en SA Spysenierskorps. Hulle behartig elk die funksies wat hul name aandui en almal is onmisbaar vir die algehele funksionering van die Leer. 'n Leer wat homself nie kan administreer of sy toerusting kan onderhou nie, kan ook nie veg nie.

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Intelligence Corps

The best operational and logistic capabilities are of little use if the location, composition and intentions of the enemy cannot be identified with reasonable alacrity and accuracy. This task falls to the intelligence officers and clerks in all headquarters of the Army. They collect, collate and analyse all available information concerning the enemy. the terrain and the local infrastructure and population in an effort to build a useful picture for the commander and his operations staff. Considerable time is naturally also spent studying the theory of enemy organisation and doctrine. Another intelligence task is the prevention of the enemys information gathering activities. The Intelligence School at Kimberley trains members of the Corps and also offers courses for unit intelligence personnel who belong to other corps.

SA Corps of Military Police

The Military Police perform the essential functions of a police force in the Army which will in war often be out of reach of civilian police. Apart from this, the Military Police also perform the absolutely vital function of track control to and from and in the battle area. With time be-

ing a key ingredient in any plan and massive vehicle columns a feature of conventional operations. the importance of ensuring an even, fast and accurate flow of traffic is obvious.

SA Cape Corps

The SA Cape Corps is unique in falling between the teeth arms and the supporting services. Established in the 1960s to train coloured volunteers for military service, the Corps presently consists of a School, infantry battalions and a maintenance unit.

Supporting Services

The supporting services are the Technical Services Corps, Ordnance Services Corps. SA Ammunition Corps, Personnel Services Corps, Financial Services Corps and Catering Corps. Each handles the functions indicated by their names and all are essential to the Overall functioning of the Army. An Army that cannot administer itself or maintain its equipment, also cannot fight.

SA Lea; Organisasie

HOOFF VAN DIE LEER

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Inspekteur-generaal LS-1 LS-2 LS-3 LS4 Lsy?

1 l i l

Gebiedsmag Konvensionele SA Magte in H Lea-

Mag SWA en eenhede

SWAGM

1. Gebiedsmag: 10 Streekskommandemente; Walvis-
baai Milith-re Gebied.

2. Konvensionele Mag: 7 --Divisie; 8 Divisie; 44
Valskermbrigade; 73 Gemotoriseerde Brigade

3. SA Magte in SWA: Sektore 10, 20 en 70; 32 Batal-
jon; 61 Gemeganiseerde Bataljongroep.

4. SWA Gebiedsmag: Behels alle SWA eenhede maar
bly deel van die SAW tot en met onafhanklikheid.

5. H Leaenhede: Leiygevegskool;
Korpsskole; Lei-irhoofmaniereenheid.

Leiirkollege;

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South African Army: Organisation

CHIEF OF THE ARMY

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Inspector General AS-1 AS-2 AS-a A54 AS-5

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Territorial Conventional SA Forces in Chief of Army

. Force Force SWA and Unit

SWATF

1. Territorial Force: 10 Regional Commands; Walvis
Bay Military Area.

2. Conventional Force: 7 Division; 8 Division; 44 Para-
chute Brigade.

3. SA Forces In SWA: Sectors 10, 20 and 70: 32 Bat-
talion; 61 Mechanised Battalion Group.

4. SWA Territory Force: Incorporates all SWA units but
remains a part of the SADF until independence.

5. Chief of Army Units: Army Battle School; Army Col-
lege; Corps School; Army Headquarters Unit.

DIE SULD-AFRIKAANSE
t ARTILLERIE: TYE VAN
VERANDERING

Deur He/moed-Ffdmer Heitman

6i "

Teen die einde van die Tweede wereldoorlog het die wapentuig van die veldtak van die Suid-Afrikaanse Artillerie-korps bestaan uit 'n mengsel van 5,5 duim - en 25eponder kanonne. Dertig jaar later, met Suid-Afrika se toetrede tot die Angolese burgeroorlog van 1975/6 aan die kant van Unita en die FNLA. moes die artilleriste van dieselfde kanonne gebruik maak. Net drie jaar later was hulle egter gereed om een van die modernste kanonne beskikbaar in diens te stel. Die beweegkrag vir hierdie ontwikkeling spruit voort uit die ondervinding om met die BM-21- en ander Sowjet-artillerie-toerusting te vat aan kanonne wat onderskeidelik 12 en 16 km ver kon skiet. Ondanks die agterstand, het die klein Suid-Afrikaanse artillerie-element in Angola hul opponente by elke geleentheid oorwin. Dit het hulle reggekry deur elke keer verder vorentoe te ontplooi as wat die Kubane gedink het prakties moontlik is. Dit het opgemaak Vil' die gebrek aan afstand en hierdeur is teikens en batterye van die vyand aangeval wat volgens die vyand ver buite bereik van Suid-Afrikaanse inmenging was. Beter opleiding en kundigheid het die res gedoen. tn Seksie van drie 5.5 duim-kanonne het selts beter gedoen deur noord van Luanda te opereer ter ondersteuning van 'n FNLA-operasie.

Die resultate van die ondervinding was tweevoudig - 'n meer aggressiewe en onafhanklike doxtrine as in die meeste leers is deur die veldartillerie ontwikkel en die korps het 'n nuwe geslag toerusting en ammunisie met 'n besonder hoe werkverrigting bekom.

Toerusting

Ondanks hul taktiese suksesse, was die artilleriste ne Operasie Savannah vasbeslote om nie weer met so 'n agterstand gevang te word nie. Die ontwikkelingsprogramme wat hierop gevolg het, het tot gevolg gehad dat die Suid-Afrikaanse Leer vandag twee uitmuntende stukke artillerie-toerusting tot sy beskikking het met 'n derde in die pyplyn.

Die 115 mm G-5-kanon-houwitser

Die bekendste onder die toerusting is die 155 mm 6-5 wat weens stories oor die ontwikkeling daarvan 'n internasionale berugtheid verwerf het. Die besonderhede is nog nie duidelik nie, maar dit wil voorkom of die G-5 ,n enigins internasionale alkoms het, hoewel binne Krygkor tot die vernaamste slotsomme gekom is. Die loop en die basiese kanondopontwerp skyn van die konsepsies in van dr. Gerald Bull van die Ruimte-narvorsingskorporasie in Quebec, in te sluit. Hierdie konsepsies is saamgevoeg met 'n affuit wat inpas by die hoogs mobiele oorlogsvorm wat deur SAW-doktrine in die vooruitsig gestel is. Die geheel is daarna in 'n werkende stuk toerusting omgeskep wat gt uitstekende skietafstand, akkuraatheid en mobiliteit ied.

Die G-5 is 'n misleidend eenvoudige trekbare kenon-houwitser met 'n reikafstand van 30 km vir sy Ultgebreide afstand- volboor (ERFB)-ammunisie op Seevlak en 37.5 km met "basisbloei" rondtes. Op hoer 't00Qtes b0 seespieel, waar die SA Leer die waarskyn- ' Ste bedreig sal word, is afstande van 40 tot 45 km veds bereik. Die maksimum regstreekse vuurafstand

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THE SOUTH AFRICAN
ARTILLERY: TIMES OF
CHANGE

by Helmoed-Romer Heitman

South African Artillery's Field Branch ended WW II with a mix of 5,5" and 25 pdr guns. Thirty years later, when South Africa intervened in the 1975/6 Angolan civil war on the side of Unita and the FNLA, the gunners went into action for the first time since 1945 - with the same mix of 5.5" and 25 pdr guns. Only three years after that, however, they were preparing to take into service one of the most modern guns to be found anywhere.

The impetus for this development came from the experience of facing BM-2ts and other Soviet artillery equipment with guns that could only shoot out to roughly 12 and 16 km respectively. Despite this handicap, the small South African artillery element in Angola succeeded in subduing their opponents on every occasion. This was achieved chiefly by deploying much further forward than the Cubans considered practical, and thereby making up for the lack of range and hitting targets and enemy batteries that were thought to be well clear of South African interference. Superior training and expertise did the rest. A three-gun detachment of 5,5" guns in fact went one better, operating north of Luanda in support of an FNLA operation.

The result of this experience has been twofold - field artillery has developed a rather more aggressive and independent doctrine than in most armies, and it has received a new family of remarkably high-performance equipment and ammunition.

Equipment

Despite their tactical successes, the gunners came out of Operation Savannah determined that they should not again have to suffer under such a handicap. The resultant development programmes have given the South African Army two excellent artillery equipments with a third in the pipeline.

The 155 mm G-5 Gun-Howitzer

The best known of these equipments is the 155 mm G-5 which has gained some international notoriety as a result of stories concerning its development. While the details are yet far from clear, it would appear that the G-5 system had a rather international parentage, although the essential concepts seem to have been arrived at within Annsoor. The G-5 barrel and the basic shell design appear to incorporate some of the concepts of Dr Gerald Bull of the Space Research Corporation, Quebec. These concepts were then mated to a carriage developed to suit the highly mobile form of war envisaged by SADF doctrine. The whole was then blended into a working equipment which offers outstanding range, accuracy and mobility.

The G-5 is a deceptively simple towed gun-howitzer that can shoot out to 30 km with its family of extended range full bore (ERFB) ammunition at sea level and out to 37,5 km with base-bleed rounds. At higher altitudes - where the SA Army would face its most likely threat - ranges of the order of 40 - 45 km have been reached. Maximum direct fire range is 3 000 m. The G-5 covers an area of approximately 600 sq km - a 30 km x 120" arc. A burst of 3 rounds per minute can be sustained for 15 minutes after which 2 rounds per minute can be sustained for a further hour.

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n afstand van sowat 600

/' km X 120 grade. 'n Vuur-

'er minuut kan vir 15 minute

waarna 2 rondtes per minuut

.. ndhaaf kan word.

Die mm de aspek van die G-S islsysbe-

sonder lang loop t s kalibers - 6,975 m). Hierdie loop

wat uit een blok "ESR"-staaie gemaak is, is gekoppeel

aan 'n vuurkamer wat groter is as gewoonlik met 'n

volume van 13 548 cc wat die druk laag hou seifs ty-

dens die vuur van volle ladings. Die loop het 48 trek-

kesnydings na regs teen een draai in elke 20 kaiiber-

heilingshoek. Die onderbroke nok-suietstukskroef. ont-

sluit outomaties sodra die ronde afgevuur is en sui-

semi-outomaties sodra die iugiaaistok die volgende

ronde geiaai het. Die kanon kan op enige hoogtehoek

geiaai word. Die spreiaffuit het "n "walking beam"

veringstelsel wat dit saam met die groot bande moont-

lik maak dat die kanon beide op en van die paaie af

teen hoe snelhede gesleep kan word. Die affuitster-

te kan tot 'n hoek van 84 grade oopgemaak word en is

toegerus met wiele wat kan ophang om operasies te ver-

gemaklik. Die seif-grawende atfuutspore het vier posi-

sies wat vooraf gestel kan word. Die swaai-veld van

die kanon is 84 grade (65 persent van die eievasie bo

15 grade) en het 'n maksimum- en 'n minimum-eleva-

sie van 75 grade en -5 grade onderskeidelik.

'n Lugverkoelde dieselkrageenheid van 51 KW wat

op 'n spasieraam voor op die affuit gemonteer is, ver-

skaf 'n mate van onafhanklike mobiliteit aan die G-5

om teen snelhede van tot 8 km/h op harde opper-

vlakke en tot 3 km/h op sand te kan beweeg. Dit voor-

sien ook krag aan die affuitsterter, die affuitwiele en

die skietpiatvorm. "n Bedienerspan van vyf man kan

die kanon binne twee minute vir aksie gereed he.

Andersins kan twee man dit binne vyf minute regkry.

Dit word deur "n stelsei wat met die hand werk,

gerugsteun.

'n Meganiese/elektriese kanonmonitor met 'n outo-

matiese "EFC-counter", 'n terugstoot-lengte-aan-

wyser en 'n rondteteller monitor die optimaie tegniese

werking van die kanon. "n Alarmstelsel dui enige on-

volledige terugstoot-atloop, 'n lae battery-stroomspan-

ning en vuurhoogtebeperkings aan. "n Elektroniese

kanonpanorama-eenheid kan op die kanon gemon-

teer word en verbind word met die troep- of battery-

vuurbeheerrekenaar.

VII

Ammunisie

Die ontwerp van die "ERFB"-projektiese is saam met

die 45 kaiiber-lengte ESR-staalloop die sleutelele-

mente in die tang afstande wat bereik word. Die pro-

jektiese is ontwerp met die spesifieke doel om golf-

sleur en basissleur te verminder. Vir die doel is 'n

hoofsaaklik spitsboogvormig lang rondte met 'n hol

bootvormige stert ontwikkel. Die bodembloei-rondtes

dra die bodembloei-element in die plek van die hol

bootvormige sten.

Die ammunisie-reeks bestaan uit brisant-, brisant-

bodembloei-, wit fosfor-bodem-uitgewerpte rook- en

verligtingsrondtes. Die 45,5 kg brisant rondte het 23

persent meer omvang as die standaard M107-rondte en is gevul met 'n mengsel van 8,7 kg van "n RDX/TNT-mengsel. Die 47 kg bodembloei-brisant-rondte het dieselfde lading. Albei stel sowat 4700 fragmente vry tydens detonasie. Die wit fosforronde weeg 47,7 kg en het 'n loonvrag van 7,6 kg. Die fook-rondte van 45,7 kg het 'n loonvrag van 10,9 kg wat bestaan uit vier rookhouers in wit, moi of blou rook. Die vertigtingsrondte van 45,2 kg verskaf vertigting

'Ian
: ,65 miljoen candeila wat vir 90 sekondes lank brand. The most notable visual aspect of the G-5 is its very long (45 calibres - 6,975 m) barrel. This monobloc barrel is made with ESR-steei and mated to a larger than normal firing chamber with a volume of around 13 548 cc which keeps breech pressure within a low range even when firing full charges. The barrel has 48 right-hand rifling grooves at a 1 turn in 20 calibres pitch. The cam-operated interrupted-screw breech opens automatically when the gun returns to battery and closes semi-automatically when the pneumatic rammer has loaded the next round. The loading system comprises a swing-out tray which elevates with the gun and a manually-controlled pneumatic rammer. Reloading can be performed at any elevation. The split-trail carriage has a walking-beam suspension which together with large tyres allows high towing speeds both on and off roads. The trails can be spread to 84" and are fitted with trail lifting wheel assemblies to simplify operations. The self-digging spades have four pre-set positions. The gun can traverse through 84" (65" at elevations above 15") and has maximum and minimum elevations of 75" and -5" respectively.

A 51 kW air-cooled diesel APU mounted in a space-frame at the front of the carriage, gives the G-5 a measure of independent mobility, allowing movement at speeds of up to 8 km/h on hard surfaces and around 3 km/h on sand. It also provides power to the trails, trail wheels and firing platform. A five man detachment can bring the gun into action within two minutes. Alternatively two men can do so in five minutes. A manual back-up system is provided.

The optimal technical operation of the gun is watched over by a mechanical/electrical gun monitor with an automatic EFC counter, recoil length indicator and round counter. An alarm system indicates incomplete recoil run-up, low battery voltage and firing arc limits. An electronic gun display unit can be mounted on the gun and linked to the troop or battery fire control computer.

Ammunition

The design of the ERFB projectiles is a key element in the long ranges achieved - another is the 45 calibre-length ESR-steel barrel. The projectiles have been designed with a particular eye to reducing both wave-drag and base-drag. To this end an essentially ogival shaped long round with a hollow boat tail was adopted. The base bleed rounds carry the base-bleed element in place of the hollow boat tail.

The ammunition family consists of HE, HE Base Bleed, WP, base-ejection smoke and illuminating rounds. The 45,5 kg HE round offers 23% more volume than the standard M107 shell and is filled with 8,7 kg of an RDX/TNT mixture. The 47 kg base-bleed HE round carries the same charge. Both release approximately 4 700 fragments on detonation. The WP round weighs 47,7 kg and has a payload of 7,6 kg. The 45,7 kg smoke round delivers a 10,9 kg payload of four smoke cannisters in white, red or blue smoke. The 45,2 kg illuminating round delivers an illuminant

of 1.65 million candela and a burning time of 90 seconds. Three fuse types are available. The PDM 572 direct action fuse has a super-quick action on impact or a 0,5 second delay. The SA 804 proximity fuse triggers detonation at between 4 and 8 meters and has an impact back-up. The SA 805 time fuse can be set in increments of 0.1 seconds over a range of 1 to 200 seconds.

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Drie soorte buise is beskikbaar. Die PDM 572-direkte aanslagbuis het 'n super-vinnige aksie wat op impak ontplof of dit kan 'n 0,5 sekonde vertraging he. Die SA 804 nabyheidsbuis wat die lading tussen 4 en 8 m atsit en het 'n aanslagrugsteun. Die SA 805 tydbuis kan gestel word in toenames van 0,1 sekondes oor in tydvak van 1 tot 200 sekondes. Ht t

'n Stelsel van ses sones geoptimiseerd in drie Iadings Iaats 'n oorsleueling van iadings in hoebaan-VUUI' toe:

t Lading 1 (sones 1 - 4) - 17 700 m

' Lading 2 (sone 5) - 24 700 m

' Lading 3 (sone 6) - 30 000 m

' Lading 3 BB (sons 6 BB) - 37 500 m

Die persentasie akkuraatheid met die ERFB-ammunisie teen 75% van die maksimum-reikafstand is 0.48% van skootafstand in afstand (range in range) en 0.1% van skootafstand in asimut (range in azimuth). Die G-5 kan natuurlik ook gebruik maak van ander Navo-standaard 155 mm-ammunisie.

Vuurbeheer

'n Vuurbeheerstelsel vir die nuwe toerusting is parallel met die G-5 ontwikkel. Die A880 anilleries-vuurbeheerstelsel is ontwerp as 'n gedentraliseerde stelsel om 'n vuureenheid van tot agt kanonne te hanteer. Dit kan vier gelyktydige bestokings hanteer vanaf die detinisie van die vuurmissie deur 'n teikenaanpassing te doen en te vuur vir effek tot en met die einde van die missie. Kommunikasie met die individuele kanonne geskied dmv radio's of deur landlyn 5005 versoek. Beheer geskied deur dialoog met die operateur; die stelsel is geprogrammeer om die geskikte snelhede en alternatiewe te bied. Die noodsaaklike nie-teikeninligting word ingevoer vanaf die EMVA Mk 10B trompsnelheid-analiseerder en die S700 Meteorologiese Grondstasie. Laasgenoemde spoor outomatiese rondiosondes op en ontvang en omskep die data in meteorologiese inligting wat outomaties opgeneem word op magnetiese band aan op 'n kaartopnemer. Die hele vuurbeheerstelsel word saamgetrek deur 'n anilleries-kommunikasiestelsel en 'n terminaal waarin data ingelees word wat die verplaas van data deur normale taktiese radio's moontlik maak.

Mobiliteit

Die G-5 se mobiliteit word verskaf deur 'n spesiaal-ontwerpte kanontrekker-weergawe van die standaard SamiI-100 vragmotor van tien ton. Dit dra die bedieners, toerusting en die basiese ammunisievrage. Dit maak voorsiening vir 60 iadings en 15 projektielpalette van 189 kg elk. Dit word hanteer deur 'n "olifantslurp"-kraan wat deur 3606 kan draai aan 800 kg kan ophang met 'n swaai-arm verlenging van 3,5 m. Die trekker kan die G-5 teen tot 90 km/h op harde paaie sleep. Dit kan ook vervoer word in C-130- en C-160-vragvliegtuie.

Die G-6 self-aangedrewe 155 mm

kanon-houwitser

Steeds met die oog op mobiliteit, word die G-5 nou ontwikkel in die G-6 selfaangedrewe weergawe wat bestem is vir die pantserbrigades. Buiten groter taktiese buigsaamheid, word verwag dat die G-6 'n besparing aan mannekrag teweeg sal bring en dat dit beter in staat sal wees om homself te beskerm in onbeveiligde gebiede. Dieselfde faktore wat daartoe gelei het dat die SA Leer 'n mobiele intanten'e-gevegsvoertuig in gebruik geneem het, het ook gelei tot die ontwikkeling van die G-6 op 'n wiel onderstel.

A system of six zones optimised in three charges allows charge overlap to be obtained in high-angle firing:

- ' Charge 1 (zones 1 - 4) - 1.7 700 m
- ' Charge 2 (zone 5) - 24 700 m
- ' Charge 3 (zone 6) - 30 000 m
- ' Charge 3 BB (zone 6 BB) - 37 500 m

Accuracy with the ERFB ammunition at 75% of maximum range is 0.48% of range in range and 0,1% of range in azimuth. The 6-5 can naturally also fire other NATO-standard 155 mm ammunition.

Fire Control

A fire control system for the new equipment was developed in parallel to the G-5. This A880 Artillery Fire Control System is designed as a decentralised system to handle a fire unit of up to eight guns and can deal with four simultaneous engagements from the definition of the fire mission through adjusting on the target and fire for effect, to end of mission. Communication with the individual guns is by radio or landline as required. The control of the system is by dialogue with the operator, the system being programmed to offer the appropriate prompts and alternatives. The necessary non-target data is fed in from the EMVA Mk 1GB muzzle velocity analyser and the S700 Meteorological Ground Station. The latter automatically tracks radio-sondes and receives and processes the data into meteorological information which is automatically recorded on magnetic tape and on a chart recorder. The whole fire control system is pulled together by an artillery communications system and a data entry terminal which will allow transfer of data via normal tactical radios.

Mobility

The G-5's mobility is provided by a specially developed gun tractor version of the standard Samil-100 10 ton truck. This carries the detachment, equipment and basic ammunition load. It has provision for 60 charges and 15 189 kg projectile pallets. These are handled by an elephant trunk crane which can swing through 360° and lift 800 kg at a jib extension of 3,5 m. The tractor can tow the G-5 at up to 90 km/h on hard roads. The G-5 can be air-transported in C-130 and C-160 aircraft.

The 6-6 self-propelled 155 mm

Gun-Howitzer

Still with an eye to mobility, the 6-5 is now being developed into the G-6 self-propelled version which is intended for the armoured brigades. Apart from greater tactical flexibility, the 6-6 is also seen as offering useful manpower savings and will be better able to protect itself in an unsecured area. The same factors that led to the SA Army adopting a wheeled IFV, have also led to the G-6 being developed on a wheeled chassis. The distances of Southern Africa are simply too great for any tracked vehicle to enjoy adequate operational mobility. Fortunately this fact goes hand in hand with terrain which allows wheeled vehicles good off-road and cross-country mobility. Wheeled vehicles are also rather more amenable to use and maintenance by citizen force (i.e. reserve cum National Guard) personnel. The SADF and Armscor were also attracted by the simple arithmetic advantages of a wheeled vehicle:

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Die afstande in Suider-Afrika is eenvoudig te groot vir enige rusperbandvoertuig om genoegsaam operasioneel-mobiel te wees. Gelukkig gaan die feit gepaard met die terreinfaktor: voertuie met wiele vaar goed van die pad af en tydens heg-en-steg beweging. Hierdie voertuie is ook ietwat meer vatbaar vir gebruik, onderhoud deur lede van die burgermag (dwsi-Feserwemagte). Die SA Weermag en Krygkor is ook aangetrek deur die eenvoudige rekenkundige voordele van 'n voertuig met wiele:
' 40 tot 60% laer voertuigkoste;
1 'n Dienslewe wat drie keer langer is;
" Petrolverbruik wat 60% minder is;
t Onderhoud-tussenposes van twee tot drie keer langer; en
' 'n Aanvaarbare krag-gewigverhouding van 15 tot 18 bph/ton vir 'n voertuig met wiele in vergelyking met 'n minimum van 30 bhp/ton vir in ruservoertuig.
Wanneer hierdie faktore saamgelees word met die logistieke probleme wat ondervind word tydens enige konvensionele of semi-konvensionele operasie in Suider-Afrika - lang afstande, swak pad- en spoor-netwerke, yI bevoiking en daarom yl tegniese infrastruktuur, baie lae mag: ruimteverhoudings - is die voordele veelvuldig.
Bowenal is dit egter die veel groter operasionele en taktiese mobiliteit van die voertuig met wiele wat die deurslag gegee het. Terwyl daar geen twyfel was dat 'n voertuig met wiele se mobiliteit in die veld laer as die van ruservoertuie was nie, is dit net van toepassing in sowat 10% van alle moontlike situasies in die Suider-Afrikaanse teater. In bykans alle gevalle kan 'n selfaangedrewe kanon - in teenstelling met 'n "MBT" - die tyd vind om terrein wat dit nie kan oorsteek nie, te vermy.
Deur van voor af te begin sonder om op 'n bestaande onderstel te werk, het dit moontlik gemaak dat die G-6 rondom die skietoring ontwikkel kon word, wat op sy beurt random die geskut ontwikkel is. Dit bet in hoogs-geoptimeerde uitset van die bindeste ruimte tot gevolg gehad. Die werklike geskut is presies dieselfde as die van die G-5, buiten dat die modifikasie dit noodsaak het dat dit op in voertuigmontering moet pas. Die skietoring laat 'n elevasie van -5c tot -i-75e toe om 'n swaaiveld van 806 vir vuur. Daar is 44 projektile (twaalf voor in die voertuig. die res in die gevegskompartement, 50 ladings, 64 anders en buise aan boord. Die normale vuurtempo is 2 rondes per minuut, hoewel daar met drie rondes per minuut volgehou kan word vir in tyd lank. Die G-6 het 'n bemanning van 5. Die sekondere bewapening en die voorsiening vir selfverdediging sluit in 'n 12,5 mm Iugafweer-masjiengeweer op die kanonniersluik, agt 81 mm granaatlanseerders vir rook- en brisantgranaat en vier skietgate in die skietoring.
Die voertuig van 36 ton het snelhede van 90 km/h op paaie en 45 km/h tydens heg-en-steg behaal en het 'n padreikafstand van 600 km. Ander mobiliteitseienskappe is:
' Gradient- 40% (35% op sand);

Syhellings - 30%;

Trap - 50 cm; ,

Loopgraaf - 1,5 m; en

In water- 1 m.

Krag word voorsien deur 'n lugverkoelde dieselenjin van 410 KW. Dit het 'n vytspoed-outomatiese ratkas met 'n handrat-vermoe. Die bestuurder het 'n keuse tussen 'n 6x6 of 6x4-vermoe sou dit in sekere omstandighede nodig wees. Die diens en kruipremmes hidropneumaties en die parkeerrem meganies.

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40 to 60% lower vehicle cost;

Tripled service life;

60% lower fuel consumption; '

Maintenance intervals doubled or even tripled.

An acceptable power-weight ratio of 15 - 18 bhp/tonne for a wheeled vehicle by comparison for a minimum of 30 bhp/tonne for a tracked vehicle.

When these factors are read in conjunction with the logistic difficulties attending any conventional or semi-conventional operation in Southern Africa - great distances, thin road net, thin rail net, sparse population and therefore technical infrastructure, very low force: space ratios - the advantages are multiplied.

Above all, however, it was the far greater operational and tactical mobility of the wheeled vehicle that decided the day. While there was no doubt that a wheeled vehicle's cross-country mobility is lower than that achieved by tracks, this was found to only apply in about 10% of likely situations in the Southern African theatre. In almost all of these, an SP gun - unlike an MBT - can still find the time to avoid terrain it cannot cross. -

Starting from scratch without having to work on an existing chassis, also allowed the G-6 to be developed around a turret which, in turn, was developed around the ordnance. This has resulted in a highly optimised layout of the internal space. The actual ordnance is identical to that of the G-5, bar those modifications necessitated to suit it to a vehicle mounting. The turret allows an elevation range of --So to 4750 and a traverse arc of 800 for firing. 44 projectiles (twelve in the front of the vehicle, the rest in the fighting compartment), 50 charges 64 primers and fuses are stowed on board. The normal rate of fire is 2 rounds per minute, although 3 rounds per minute can be sustained for a time.

The G-6 is crewed by five men. Secondary armament and provision for self-defence includes a 12,5 mm AAMG on the gunner's hatch, eight 81 mm grenade launchers for smoke and HE grenades and four firing ports in the turret.

The 36 tonne vehicle can attain speeds of 90 km/h on roads and 45 km/h cross-country and has a road range of 600 km. Other mobility figures are: gradient - 40% (35% on sand); side slope - 30%; step - 50 cm; trench - 1,5 m and wading - 1 m. Power is provided by an air-cooled diesel delivering some 410 kW through a five-speed automatic transmission with manual override. Either 6 x 6 or 6 x 4 drive can be selected by the driver to suit conditions. Service and crawl brakes are hydro-pneumatic; the parking brake is mechanical.

Die Valkiri 127 mm meervoudige
vuurpylanseerder

Buiten dat die Kubaanse inmenging Suid-Afrika aangtespoor het om sy artillerie te moderniseer. het dit Suid-Afrika ook onbewustelik van 'n model vir 'n splinternuwe artilleriestelsel voorsien. Waar die Suid-Afrikaanse Leer aanvanklik redeik skepties gestaan het jeens meervoudige vuurpyllanseerstelseis, het dit in totaal nuwe mening oor die onderwerp gehuldig nadat dit die BM-21 in aksie gesien het - en veral die uitwerking van die wapen op swak opgeleide swart troepe. Saam met die nuwe beiangsteiling het die geluk gekom om 'n feitlik ongeskonde BM-21 met 'n goeie voorraad ammunisie in die hande te kry. Sonder om tyd verlore te laat gaan, het die Weermag die voertuig aan Krygkor beskikbaar gestel met die aanvanklike behoefte vir 'n soortgelyke wapenstelsel. Die twee organisasies het daarop koppe bymekaar gesit om die behoefte in besonderhede te definieer en op te stel. Ontwikkelingswerk het in November 1977 begin en is in Maart 1981 atgehandel. Die produksie van die reeks het in April 1981 begin.

Die stelsel

Die Valkiri 127 mm MVL is van meet af ontwerp met mobiliteit en eenvoud van hantering in gedagte en met die bedoeling om 'n verbetering te wees op die BM-21. Een groot verbetering op feitlik alie soortgelyke stelsels is dat die Valkiri gebou is op 'n standaard tweetontrok met 'n gewone seiikap. Die voertuig is ligter en meer beweeglik as die gewone groter trokke, maar is so ontwerp dat dit vir enige waarnemer wat nie direk daarnaas staan nie, met die kap op nes in gewone tweeton-personeedraer cum algemene gebruikvoertuig kan. Die taktiese voordele hiervan spreek vanself.

Die hoogtehoek en draaiskyf van die MVL-pak met sy 24 buise is hidroulies-aangedrewe. Die nodige krag kom van die voertuig se battery of ander kragbron. Die maksimum hoogtehoek is 888 mils en 1851 mils draai is beskikbaar soos die voertuig tans daar uitsien. Twee hidrouliese domkragte stabiliseer die voertuig terwyl gevuur word. Die visier-eenheid word in 'n spesiale houder binne-in die voertuig gehou om dit teen die bosse te beskerm. Die vuurpyle kan van binne die voertuig gevuur word of vanaf 'n afstand-beheerde eenheid tot 50 m vanaf die voertuig. Die vuureenheid bevat 'n toetsstroombaan wat die status van die vuurpyle en die stroombane toets voordat gevuur word. Die 24 vuurpyle kan enkel of twee op 'n slag of almal geiik atgevuur word teen 'n tempo van een per sekonde. Die herlaaiyd vir 'n volle sarsie is minder as tien minute. Dit neem sowat vyf minute om die wapen in 'n voorat-bepaalde plek te ontplooi. Soos die G-5 en die 6-6. is die Valkiri as in wapenstelsel ontwikkel. Die ander onderdele sluit 'n batieryviak, meteorologiese eenheid met 'n teleskopiese mas, 'n windvaan en in windsnelheidsmeter in. Vir elke Valkiri-troep van vier lanseerders is daar vier sulke trokke vir die vervoer van hul eerste linie-ammunisie. Die geiaaide Valkiri weeg 6,44 ton en kan in die C130- en die C160-vragvliegtuie vervoer word.

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The Vaik Multiple Rocket
Launcher

Quite apart from ouii Africa on to modernising its artiiie: , 1 f-ttewention also unwittingly supplied the r. -:w South African artillery system. Previous-launcher syste'
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November 1977
with series proot
The System

The resultant Va
.npresed by multiple rocket
tiny came to hold a different
B-M-21 in action and, par-
on poorly trained African
.1 came the good fortune of
intact and with a goodly sup-
Jass it by, the SADF passed
.1) Armscor with an initial re-
7. Don system. The two organi-
aiming and drawing up a de-
jveiopment work began in
as completed in March 1981,
3mmencing in April 1981.

.27 mm MRL was designed from
the outset with . :y and simplicity of operation in
mind and with the svntion of improving on the BM-21.
One major improve am over almost all similar systems
is that Valkiri is mc wted t n a standard 2 ton truck with
a normal canvas ti Not W is this vehicle lighter and
nimnier than the us. :al la. : trucks, but it has been so
designed that with a tilt L." it looks just like a normal 2
ton personnel carrie cum general purpose truck unless
the observer is imm'ediately next to it. The tactical ad-
vantages of this are obvious.

Elevation and traverse of the 24-tube MRL pack is
hydraulically assisted, with the necessary power being
drawn from the vehicle's battery or power take-off. Maxi-
mum elevation is 888 mils and 1851 mils of traverse is
available on the present mount. Two hydraulic jacks
stabilise the vehicle while firing. The sight unit is carried
in a special container within the vehicle for protection in
bush. Valkiri can be fired from within the vehicle or by
means of a remote unit from up to 50 m away. The fir-
ing unit incorporates a test circuit which checks the
status of the rockets and firing circuits prior to firing. The
24 rockets can be fired singly or in ripples of between
two and a full salvo of twenty four at a rate of one per
second. Reloading time for a full salvo is under ten min-
utes. Deployment in a pre-surveyed site takes approxi-
mately five minutes.

Like the G-5 and the G-6, Valkiri has been developed
as a system. The other components include a battery-
level meteorological unit mounting a telescopic mast
with a windvane and an anemometer. Balloons and a
wind gun are used to complement this information. A
collapsible ammunition stowage assembly for 48 rock-
ets and fuses has been developed to fit the standard
Samil-S0 five ton cargo tmck. A folding ladder and plat-
form assembly is also fitted to ease ammunition hand-
ling. Each Valkiri troop of four launchers has four such
trucks to carry its first line ammunition. Valkiri itself
weighs 6.44 tons loaded and can be carried in 0-130
and 0160 aircraft.

Ammunisie

Die 127 mm-vuurpyl van 2,68 m bestaan uit 'n soliede aangedrewe motor met 'n dubbelbasis, 'n vooraf verskerfde teenpersoneel-plotkop an 'n jagbombuis. 'n Kontakbuis is ook beskikbaar, en dit is seker dat ander plofkoppe binnekort vir die Valkiri ontw; kel sal word.

Rondes in draagbare houers skyn veral ideaal geskik te wees vir die hoogs mobiele vorm van operasie wat 'n kenmerk is van die Suider-Afrikaanse omgewing. Die teenpersoneel-plofkop bestaan uit 'n matriks van sowat 8 500 staalballetjies en epoksihars gegiet binne in 'n dun silinder en het in doodsakker van sowat 1 500 vk/m. Die maksimum-atstand is 22 000 m op seevlak en verdragingsringe kan die afstande verminder tot 8000 m. Die standaard-afwyking op die maksimum-atstand is 290 m in noordwydte en 200 m in afstand. Die "doodmaak-doeltreffendheid" van 'n battery met agt lanseerders op in standaard Navoteiken van 400 X 500 m is bereken op sowat 30%.

Aanwending

Omdat die Valkiri 'n heeltemal nuwe soort toerusting vir die Suid-Afrikaanse Leer is, word daar nog in studie gedoen met die oog om 'n doktrine vir die aanwending daarvan en om die beste plek te vind om dit binne die organisasie aan te wend. Tans word die Valkiri se taak primer gesien as artillerie slaanaanvalle en teen-battery operasies. Dit stel die buis-artillerie in staat om op verharde en punttelkens te konsentreer. Dit word verwag dat dit, soos die meeste soortgelyke stelsels, van 'n vooraf-bepaalde posisie sal vuur en dan vuurposisies sal verander tussen sarsies.

Doktrine

Die indiensneming van die nuwe toerusting het 'n hersiening van artillerie-doktrines en taktiek en van die leer se aanwending van artillerie as sulks meegebring. Deur die afstand en mobiliteit van die G-5 en die Valkiri en die ondervinding van voorwaartse ontplooiing tydens operasie Savannah te kombineer, het Suid-Afrika se artilleriste vir hulle seif in meer regstreeks gevegsrol as in die meeste ander leers begin bou. Dit is ook net op die manier en weens die besondere omstandighede in die Suider-Afrikaanse teater dat die veldartillerie in staat sal wees om meer doeltreffend gekonsentreerde vuur op die vyand te kan voortbring.

Die artillerie-slaanaanval

In artilleriekringe is die konsep van die "artillerie-slaanaanval" een van die nuwe sake wat nou deurdink is. Dit is hoofsaaklik 'n ontseggingsoperasie teen hoofkwaniere en logistieke geriewe en ander teikens in die agterste gebiede. Die sleutel is die kombinasie van akkurate, langatstand-toerusting met uitstekende mobiliteit. Die gebrek aan gevestigde fontlinies word dus uitgebuit word deur artillerie-elemente veel verder vorentoe te skuif as wat prakties is in die meeste teaters. In teeninsurgensie-operasies kan verwag word dat gevegsgroepe inderwaarheid diep in betwiste gebiede sal indring om vuurtake uit te voer.

Ammunition

The 2.68 m long 127 mm rocket consists of a double base solid propellant motor, a pre-iragmented anti-personnel warhead and a proximity fuse. A contact fuse is also available, and it is certain that other warheads will be developed for Valkiri in due course. Carrier rounds in particular would seem to be ideally suited for the highly mobile form of operation likely in the southern African

environment. The anti-personnel warhead consists of a matrix of some 8 500 steel balls and epoxy resin cast into a thin-walled cylinder and has a lethal area of around 1 500 square metres. Maximum range is 22 000 m at sea level and spoiler rings allow ranges down to 8 000 m. The standard deviations at maximum range are 290 m in azimuth and 200 m in range. The "kill effectiveness" of an eight launcher battery on a standard NATO 400 x 500 m target is estimated to be 30%.

Deployment

A totally new type of equipment for the South African Army, Valkiri is still being studied with a view to developing a doctrine for its employment and finding the best organisational slot for it. For the present, Valkiri is seen as having as its primary tasks artillery strikes and counter-battery operations, thereby freeing the tube artillery to deal with hardened and point targets. It is expected that, like most such systems, it will generally fire from pre-surveyed positions and change firing positions between salvos.

Doctrine

The introduction of these new equipments has brought with it a review of artillery doctrines and tactics and of the Army's employment of artillery as such. Combining the range and mobility of the G-5 and Valkiri with the experience of the G-5 deployment in Operation Savannah, the South African gunners are building themselves a more directly combatitive role than in most other armies. Only in this way is the field artillery likely to be able to effectively bring concentrated fire to bear on enemy elements under the somewhat peculiar conditions of the Southern African theatre.

The Artillery Strike

The "artillery strike" is one outcome of the rethinking that has been going on in South African artillery circles. This is essentially an interdiction operation against headquarters and logistic facilities and other rear area targets. The key lies in the combination of accurate, long-range equipment with excellent mobility. This allows the lack of fixed frontlines to be exploited by pushing artillery elements much further forward than would be practicable in most other theatres. In counter-insurgency operations, combat groups can be expected to actually penetrate deep into contested territory to conduct fire missions.

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Nog 'n aspek van mobiliteit - en een wat in mate van kommer veroorsaak - is die kwessie van genoeg- t same ammunisievoorrade oor groot afstande en die swak padnetwerk beskikbaar vir snelbewegende artillerie-elemente. Een maatstaf van die belangrikheid van die aspek is die voorsiening van 'n artillerie-logistieke offisier by die divisiehoothoofkwartier. Die ttfissentydse oplossing is om op Iaer vlakke groter voorrade te vervoer as wat gebruik is in die meeste leers. Die artillerie verskil hier nie van die res van Suid-Afrika se konvensionele magte wat op eenheidsvlak normaalweg tien dae se voorraad met hulle saam kanivei nie.

Prioriteite

Die artillerie se prioriteite in konvensionele en semi-konvensionele operasies verskil nie van die van ander leers nie:

- a. Noue steun.
- b. Algemene steun - insluitend teen-battery.
- c. Artillerie-slaaananvalle.

Artilleriebeheer

Die beheer oor artillerie-operasies word op die hoogste moontlike vlak gesentraliseer om doeltreffende konsentrasie van die artilleriepoging te bewerkstellig. Die doel is om die artillerie in staat te stel om 'n massiet gekonsentreerde vuur te lewer op die kritieke punt van 'n uitgestrekte slagveld tydens 'n snelbewegende geveg - sonder enige verlies van beheer en sonder om die lang ammunisie-voorraadlyn te breek. Die belangrikheid van sulke artillerie-operasies word verder versterk deur die klein Suid-Afrikaanse Lugmag wat nie sy paar vegter en aanvalsvliegtuie op die spel kan plaas in die relatief ondoeltreffende noue lugsteunrol nie. Algehele doeltreffendheid in die artilleriepoging is dus noodsaaklik.

Die sleutelement in die beheer van artillerie-operasies is die "artilleriesel" by die afdelingshoofkwartier wat verantwoordelik is vir die beheer oor artillerie-operasies in die afdelings se gebied van verantwoordelikheid. 'n "Vuursteun-koördineringsentrum" (VSKS) op brigadevlak beheer die aanwending van die brigade se artillerie-regiment en enige ander afgedeelde artillerie-regimente, en koördineer die aanwending van ander artillerie wat getaak is om steun te verleen aan brigade-operasies. Sedert die laat jare 70, koördineer die VSKS ook noue lugsteunoperasies. Soos die artillerie se onafhanklike gevegsrol verder ontwikkel, kan venrvag word dat beheer selfs nog meer streng gesentraliseer sal word, selfs ten koste van direkte steun-take.

Organisasie

Organisatories gesien is die Suid-Afrikaanse Artillerie - nes die groter deel van die konvensionele mag - in 'n vroeibare staat hangende 'n herorganisasie van die konvensionele magte op die grondslag dat nuwe doktrines tans ontwikkel word. Een verlies was die divisie-artillerie wat voorlopig ophou bestaan het. Dit het aanvanklik bestaan uit 'n medium regiment en sou ook 'n veelvoudige vuurpyllanseerder-regiment ontvang het. Laasgenoemde eenhede is nou hootsaaklik leereenhede totdat finaliteit oor hul toekomstige rol bereik is. Die brigade-artillerie bestaan gewoonlik uit een medium regiment wat afgedeel kan word indien nodig.

Another mobility aspect - and one which is giving some cause for concern - is that of adequate ammunition supply over great distances and the thin road net to fast-moving artillery elements. One measure of the importance attached to this aspect is the provision of an artillery logistics officer at division headquarters. The interim solution is to carry larger quantities at low levels than would be normal in most armies. In this the gunners are no different to the rest of the SA conventional forces who routinely carry around ten days' supplies at unit level.

Priorities

Artillery priorities in conventional and semi-conventional operations are not dissimilar to those of other armies;

- a. Close Support.
- b. General Support - including counter-battery.
- c. Artillery Strikes.

Artillery Control

The control of artillery operations is centralised at the highest possible level in order to achieve effective and efficient concentration of the artillery effort. The aim is to enable the artillery to deliver massive concentrated fires at the critical point of a very widespread battlefield in the course of a very fast-moving battle - without any loss of control and without the long ammunition supply line breaking off. The importance of such artillery operations is further enhanced by the small size of the SA Air Force, which cannot be expected to risk its few fighters and strike aircraft in the relatively inefficient close air support role. Absolute efficiency in the artillery effort is thus essential.

The key element in the control of artillery operations is the "Artillery Cell" at the division headquarters, which controls artillery operations in the division area of responsibility. A "Fire Support Co-ordination Centre" at Brigade level controls the employment of the Brigade's artillery regiment (i.e. battalion) and any other attached artillery elements, and co-ordinates the employment of other artillery tasked to support brigade operations. Since the late 1970s, this FSCC also co-ordinates Close Air Support operations. As the artillery further develops its independent combat role, control can be expected to be even more tightly centralised, even at the expense of direct support tasks.

Organisation

Organisationally, the South African Artillery is - like much of the conventional force - in a state of flux pending a re-organisation of the conventional forces on the basis of new doctrines currently being developed. One casualty has been the divisional artillery which has ceased to exist for the time being. Initially this comprised a medium regiment and was to receive a multiple rocket launcher regiment as well. The latter units are now essentially army troops until their future role is finalised. Brigade artillery generally comprises one medium regiment which may be detached if the situation dictates.

The medium regiments are gradually being standardised on the G-5, although the old 5,5" guns are likely to see some years of service yet. The G-6 will be issued to the armoured brigades once it becomes available. It is, however, also seen as well-suited to employment in a counter-insurgency environment as it

Minstens een van die soon operasies is klaarblyklik tydens Operasie Askari in Desember 1983 uitgevoer toe 'n artillerie-element, beskerm deur pantserkarre en gemeganiseerde infanterie, tot binne reikafstand van Cahama aangemars het en begin het om die posisies daar te bombardeer. Buiten die fisieke en, die_sielkundige skade, het dit ook die behoette aanithgk-t , -aanvalle teen die swaar verdedigde teiken deur die SA Lugmag se klein interdiksie- en vegtermagte verminder. Daar mag ook ander soortgelyke operasies gewees het tydens Operasie Askari. In die verdere ontwikkeling van hierdie konsep, sal die herorganisasie van die artillerie-regimente waarskynlik in integrale beskermingselement insluit wat in staat sal wees om in genoegsame graad van beskerming in die semi-konvensionele en die teen-insurgenslerolle te kan bied.

Konvensionele operasies

Afgesien van die konsep van 'n hoofsaaklik artillerie-gelaaide veggroep, moes die Suid-Afrikaanse Artillerie aanpas om in die behoeftes van konvensionele en semi-konvensionele operasies in die Suider-Afrikaanse teater te kan voorsien. Twee spesifiek belangrike kenmerke is die lae mag: ruimteverhoudings wat waarskynlik in die teater teegekom kan word en die relatief swak pad- en spoorverbindinge. Die gevolg sal waarskynlik in die vorm wees van 'n snelbewegende bykans kolomvormige soort oorlogvoering wat hoe eise op die mobiliteit van die artillerie sal plaas indien dit moet byhou by die gemeganiseerde magte en dit gekonsentreerde steun moet verleen aan wydverspreide vegelemente. Hierdie probleem en die probleem om konsentrasie van artillerie-bates wat daarmee gepaardgaan te bewerkstellig, word aangespreek deur hoe mobiliteit, langafstand-toerusting gekoppel met die sentrallisering van artillerie-bevel op die hoogste moontlike vlak. Die ander dienste erken ook hierdie probleem, met gevolg dat die Suid-Afrikaanse Infanteriebataljons toegerus is met twaalf 81 mm mortiere wat aan hulle waarskynlik meer "in-huis"-vuursteun verskaf as wat in die meeste ander leers aangetref word.

Mobiliteit

Daar word aanvaar dat die mobiliteitsfaktor uit drie elemente bestaan:

- a. Strategiese mobiliteit - die artillerie moet in staat wees om so vinnig en geredelik soos die ander magte van een front na die volgende te beweeg;
- b. Taktiese mobiliteit - Die artillerie se toerusting en voertuie moet minstens 80% van die mobiliteit hê van die gevegsvoertuie;
- c. Inherente mobiliteit - Die reikafstand van die wapens moet opmaak vir die 20% verlies aan taktiese mobiliteit.

Die lang reikafstand van die nuwe toerusting sal dus gebruik word om beide die artillerie se reikafstand oor die wydte van die slagveld te verbreed en om die reikafstand binne die vyand se diepte uit te brei. By tye sal die reikafstand van die kanonne aangewend moet word om dit agter buite bereik van die meeste teen-batteryvuur te ontplooi. Die bedoeling bly egter om die kanonne so ver voor moontlik as die situasie toelaat aan te wend. Dit sluit herontplooiing op die slagveld in. Die gevolglike vermoë om tot diep binne die vyand se agterste gebiede te reik, sal uiteraard groot druk plaas op teikenopsporing en vuurbeheerstelsels - gebiede wat aanvaar kan word hoe prioriteit-aandag geniet.

September 1983 when an artillery element protected by armoured cars and mechanised infantry advanced to within range of Cahama and proceeded to shell the positions there. Apart from physical and psychological damage, this also reduced the need for air strikes to be flown against this heavily defended target by the SA Air Force's small interdiction and tighter forces. Operation Askari may also have involved several other similar operations. The further development of this concept is likely to see artillery regiments being reorganised to field an integral protection element which will be able to offer an adequate degree of protection in the semi-conventional and counter-insurgency roles.

Conventional Operations

Apart from this concept of - essentially - an artillery-heavy combat group, the SA Artillery has also had to adapt to meet the demands of conventional or semi-conventional operations in the Southern African theatre. Two particularly important features are the low force: space ratios likely to be encountered in this theatre and the relatively thin road and rail nets. The result is likely to be a form of very fast-moving almost columnar warfare, which will place high demands on the artillery's mobility if it is to keep up with the mechanised forces and provide concentrated support to widely dispersed combat elements. This problem and the related problem of achieving concentration of artillery assets are addressed by high-mobility, long-range equipment coupled with the centralisation of artillery command at the highest possible level. The other arms also recognise this problem and South African infantry battalions field twelve 81 mm mortars as a result, giving them rather more "in house" fire support than is found in most other armies.

Mobility

The factor of mobility is seen as comprising three elements:

- a. Strategic Mobility - The artillery must be as able to move from one front to the next as quickly and readily as the other forces;
 - b. Tactical Mobility - The artillery's equipments and vehicles must have at least 80% of the mobility of the combat vehicles;
 - c. Inherent Mobility - The range of the weapons must make up the 20% shortfall on tactical mobility.
- The long range of the new equipments will thus be used as much to broaden the artillery's reach over the width of the battlefield as to extend its reach into the enemy's depth. At times, the guns will also have to use their range to deploy far back out of reach of most counter-battery fire. Generally, however, the intention remains to deploy as far forward as the situation - not least the question of ready redeployment within the battlefield - will allow. The resultant ability to reach deep into the enemy's rear areas will naturally place great stress on target acquisition and fire control systems, which areas can be safely assumed to be receiving high priority attention.

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THE SOUTH AFRICAN CORPS OF MILITARY POLICE

The South African Corps of Military Police (SACMP) - the Defence Force's long arm of the law - is often seen as a corps which seeks to restrict the freedom of military personnel, and particularly that of national servicemen.

This is a serious misconception. On the contrary, the Military Police concentrates largely on ensuring that Defence Force personnel enjoy freedom from criminals and other undersirable elements.

The history of the Military Police goes as far back as 1911. Two police units were formed in that year. Of which one, which fell under the Mounted Artillery, carried out its duties in the Defence Force in wartime.

In 1938 the SACMP was formed in terms of a provision in the Government Gazette of 30 December. One year later the title was changed to the Military Police Corps.

A Women's Supporting Military Police Corps was formed in 1942, only to be disbanded again after the Second World War.

Four years later the MP was again renamed the SA Corps of Military Police.

Over the following years several units were formed and disbanded. In 1976 the Provost School was established, which later moved its base to Voortrekkerhoogte.

National servicemen are allocated to the Military Police at the beginning of their two years. They receive the normal infantry-orientated basic training. This is followed by a selection process, those who are accepted then receiving seven months of specialised training.

During these seven months the national serviceman studies a number of subjects, including the law of criminal procedure,

military law, the law of evidence and the road traffic ordinances. He is trained as a soldier, policeman, traffic officer and prison

warder. A military policeman carries out all four of these functions in peacetime and under operational circumstances.

The ideal candidate is preferably G1K1, reasonably fluent in spoken and written Afrikaans and English. and must possess

a good appearance and bearing. It is preferred for MPs to be 1,8 m or taller.

After the successful completion of his course, the MP is employed in various capacities.

He can become a general driver, in which role he also acts as personal clerk and bodyguard. Another option is to become a member of the investigation team.

MPs are rotated and thus gain experience of all aspects of military police duties.

The training of Permanent Force members of the Military Police consists of three specialised phases - traffic control, investigative Services and the control of detention barracks.

The duties of the Military Police are far-reaching and diverse. They include the prevention and investigation of crimes - particularly theft and fraud; the maintenance of law, order and discipline; and traffic control. Their duties also include the control and management of detention barracks. Members of the Military Police also give evidence in Court Martial cases.

The powers of the Military Police are precisely the same as those of the SA Police and traffic officers. However, they only apply within the Defence Force context.

There is especially close co-operation with the SAP. The Military Police often make use of the SA Criminal Bureau and the

fingerprint laboratory. Military Police personnel also attend SAP courses. Many cases are investigated jointly by the SAP and

the Military Police, with the exception of cases relating to security legislation. These are dealt with exclusively by the SAP.

One of the most typical cases is that of absence without leave. Units only report such cases after the third day of absence

in order to give the absent member a chance to come forward with a reasonable explanation. If the member is still missing

after this period, the Awol-teams begin their investigation. Known addresses of the missing member are visited, and most are

caught between one o'clock and six o'clock in the morning. The Awol-teams work in shifts after hours and have achieved a

high rate of success. Nevertheless, this is expensive and time-consuming work.

Functional control is exercised by the Director, Military Police Services, Col G. van den Fiaad, who is also the Chief Disciplinary

Officer. The Army also has a Director of Provost Services and Military Policemen are

assigned by Commands to staff the approximately eighty units or posts in South Africa and SWA. The Air Force and Navy each have an 880 Military Police at their respective headquarters. A few Military Police units exist in areas where large numbers of SAAF or SAN personnel are concentrated. All non-commissioned officers are trained at the Provost School. The Regimental Police which can be found at each unit, has no connection with the Military Police.

Members of the Military Police all carry a personal firearm. This is only used in extreme cases, however, and Col Van den Raad cannot recall an incident in the past twenty years in which the use of a firearm was necessary.

The negative remarks which are often made about the Military Police do not bother Col Van den Raad. "The feeling towards the Defence Force is simply the same as the feeling towards other police organisations in the world.

"Any country or defence force which has laws and regulations which must be adhered to, has an organisation to enforce the laws. In the SADF the Military Police is that organisation. We apply laws, we do not make them. It is only the people who break the law whose freedom is restricted. People who obey the law have nothing to fear."

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Die mediumeregimente word geleidelik toegerus met die G-5 as standaard, hoewel die ou 5,5 duim-kanonne nog waarskynlik vir 'n hele paar jaar in diens sal bly. Die G-6 sal aan die pantserbrigades toegeken word sodra dit beskikbaar is. Dit word ook beskou as geskik vir aanwending in in teeninsurgensie-omgewing omdat dit beter in staat is om gereeld 'n zgn. bruikbare mate van selfbeskerming teen ligte aanvalle te bepaal en te voorsien as toerusting wat gesleep moet word.

Twee veldregimente wat met ou 25 pdr (87 mm) kanonne toegerus is, word steeds operasioneel in 'n teeninsurgensie-ondersteuningsrol in twee van die kommandementsgebiede aangewend.

Andersins word dit net as 'n opleidingswapens aangewend. In die rol kan dit nog vir 'n geruime tyd dien, veral omdat die ammunisie so goedkoop is. Die een ander artillerie-eenheid is 'n ligte regiment met 120 mm mortiere wat aangewend word as ondersteuning vir die valskermbrigade.

- Alle regimente bestaan organisatories uit drie batterye van agt kanonne (twee troepe van vier) elk en die gewone bevel- en beheerelemente. 'n Integrale lugverdediging word verskaf deur masjienlewere en SA-7-missiele. Laasgenoemde is in groot getalle buitgemaak in die jongste aantal jare - en het soos ander wapentuig van die Warskoue Verdragslande uitreikitems in die SAW geword.

Opsporingsartillerie word gekonsentreer in regimente wat divisietroepe is. Opsporingsbatterye word gewoonlik tot op brigadevlak aangewend. Elkeen bestaan uit 'n versameling van toerusting wat visuele en akkoestieke toerusting en radar insluit. Klankmeting en opsporing word hoofsaaklik in die teenbatteryrol gebruik. Die opsporingsregimente werk ook nou saam met die artillerie-inligtingseksies by formasiehoofkwartiere, ander inligtingskantore en die lugmag. Die doel is om "FiPV's" te verskaf om die gaping tussen die tradisionele opsporingstoerusting en die "AOP"-vliegtuie te oorbrug en om die rol van laasgenoemde oor te neem wanneer met teikens met swaar lugverdediging te doen gekry word. Laastens is die opsporingsregimente ook verantwoordelik vir die voorsiening van die meerderheid van die meteorologiese data wat vir artillerie-operasies benodig word.

Vooruitsigte

Die Suid-Afrikaanse Artillerie sal na verwagting in die toekoms verder in die rigting van 'n onafhanklike gevegsrol ontwikkel, eerder as in 'n hoofsaaklik ondersteuningsrol. Die fisieke potensiaal vir so in ontwikkeling is beslis clear in die vorm van hoe mobiliteit en die lang reikafstand van die nuwe toestel wat in gebruik geneem word, asook die doeltreffendheid van die ammunisie. Die uitdaging aan die artilleriste sal I?) in die ontwikkeling van teikenverkryging en vuurbeheerstelsels om hiermee saam te gaan en in die formulering van in doktrine om dit alles saam te trek en dit maak werk binne die raamwerk van die oor. hoofse leerdoktrine. Daar is ook in uitdaging vir die Leer as sulks om die leerdoktrine en organisasie aan te pas om die maksimum aanwending van wat betwisbaar die bes-toegeruste veldartillerie in die wereld sal wees. toe te laat. .

(Let wel: die menings in hierdie artikel uitgespreek word nie noodwendig deur die SAW onderskryfne.)

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is better able to frequently relocate and to provide a useful measure of self-protection against light attack than would be a towed equipment. Two field regiments of old 25 pdr (87 mm) guns are still operational

in a counter-insurgency support role in two of the territorial commands. Otherwise the 25 pdr is now only used as a training weapon, in which role it will soldier on for a good while yet - if only because the ammunition is so cheap. The one other artillery unit is a light regiment with 120mm mortars, which supports the parachute brigade. -

All regiments are organisationally similar with three batteries of eight guns (two troops of four) and the usual command and control and supporting elements. Integral air defence is provided by machineguns and SA-7s. The latter have been captured in sufficient numbers over the past years to have become - like some other Warsaw Pact weaponry - issue items in the SADF.

Locating artillery is concentrated into locating regiments which are division troops. Locating batteries are normally deployed down to brigade level, each comprising a mix of equipment including radar, visual and acoustic. Sound ranging and location is used chiefly in the counter-battery role. The locating regiments also work closely with the artillery intelligence sections at formation headquarters, other intelligence offices, and the Air Force. The intention is to procure RPVs to fill the gap between traditional locating equipment and AOP aircraft, as well as taking over the role of the latter when dealing with targets enjoying heavy air defences. Finally, the locating regiments are also responsible for the provision of the bulk of the meteorological data required for artillery operations.

Outlook

The future is likely to see the South African Artillery develop further towards having an independent combat role, rather than a primarily supporting one. The physical potential for such a development is certainly there in the form of the high mobility and long range of the new equipment coming into service and the effectiveness of its ammunition. The challenge to the gunners will lie in developing the target acquisition and fire-control systems to match this potential and in formulating a doctrine to pull it all together and make it work within the framework of overall army doctrine.

There is also a challenge to the Army as such, and that is to adapt Army doctrine and organisation to allow the optimum employment of what will arguably be the best equipped field artillery in the world.

(Nota bene: Opinions voiced in this article do not necessarily reflect the official viewpoint of the SADF.)

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Luitenant-generaal

Denis John Earp

Hoof van die Lugmag

Luitenant-generaal Earp (56) he! in 1948 by die SALM aangesluit en het in 1950 sy kommissierang en sy vleue/s ontvang. In 1984 he! hy Hoof van die Lugmag geword. Generaa/ Earp het Vampires, Sabres, Canber-ras, Mirage /II CAZ's en A/ouette Ill's by 1, 2 en 12 Eskaders gev/ieg. Hy was ook vir 'n tyd lank v/iee'nier by 28 Eskader. Ander mylpa/e was as aanvalsinstrukteur by die Gevegsv/iegskool, beve/voerder van 2 en 17 Eskader en dienstennynne in et/ike stafposte. Generaal Earp het voorts ook saam met die Verenigde Nasies se magte in Korea gedien wear by afgeskiet en gevange geneem is. Hy is deur die Noord Koreane vanaf 27 September 1951 tot 29 Augustus 1953 aangehou. Hy het die SALM se kursus vir Toetsv/ieeniers; die SALM se stafkursus asook die Gesamente/ike Stafkursus suksesvol vo/tooi. Buiten sy Suid-Af/ikaanse dekorasies het Generaal Eaip ook die Verenigde Nasies se Diensmeda/je en die Chumnu met Silwer Ster ontvang.

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Lieutenant-General

Denis John Earp

Chief of the Air Force

Lieutenant-Genera/ Earp (56) joined the SAAF in 1948 and was commissioned in 1950, receiving his wings in the same year. He became Chief of the SAAF in 1984. General Earp has flown Vampires, Sabres, Canberras, Mirage III 025 and Alouette Ill's with 1, 2 and 12 Squadrons and also served for a time as a pilot with 28 Squadron. Other service includes a period as an attack instructor at the Combat Flying School, tours as Officer Commanding 2 Squadron and 17 Squadron and service in various staff posts. General Earp seived with the United Nations Forces in Korea where he was shot down and captured, being held by the NOith Koreans from 27 September 1951 to 29 August 1953. He has completed the SAAF Test Pilot's Course, the SAAF Staff Course and the Joint Staff Course. Apart from his South African decorations, General Earp also holds the United nations Service Medal and the Chumnu with Silver Star.

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OEFENING GOUE AREND

Die Goue Arend operasionele oefeninge is gedurende 1986 finaal gevestig as 'n onontbeerlike instrument vir die paraatmaking van die SALM as geheel. Die tradisionele Goue Arend oefening het oor die tydperk 26 tot 30 Junie plaasgevind in die gebied Noord van Pretoria tot aan die noordelike en noord-oostelike grens van die FiSA.

Vir die doel van die oefening is twee fiktiewe magte, Rooi en Biou, opgestel. Die twee spanne was verantwoordelik vir die voer van lugoperasies van die SALM se vegter-, helikopter-, transport- en iigtevliegstuigskad-ers. Lugverdedigingseenhede het ook aan die oefening deelgeneem en bykans 700 uitvugte is uitgevoer. 'n Taktiese vliegveidenheid is op Punda Maria in die Nasionale Kruger Wildtuin ontplooi en vir die eerste keer het gesofistikeerde vegvliegtuie vanaf hierdie vliegveid geopereer.

in Hoe standaard vliegveiligheid is gedurende alle oefeninge gehandhaaf en geen ernstige voorvalle het voorgekom nie. Dit op sigself spreek van die hoe operasionele doeltreffendheid van die SALM eskaders.

Oefening Gemsbok III - Impala

Wapenskompetisie

Vorige Gemsbokoefeninge is gehou gedurende 1978 en 1979. Gemsbok III is gehou oor die periode 3-7 Desember 1986 te LMB Langebaanweg. Die doel van die kompetisie was om die operasionele paraatheid van al die Impala Eskaders te toets. Die kompetisie was vir beide Lug- en Grondbemanning.

Spanne van 4 (SM en BM), 7 en 8 Eskaders, 85 Gevegsvliegskool en 83 Straalvliegskool het deelgeneem. Ses vlieëniers en twintig grondbemanning het 'n span gevorm. Die kompetisie, anders as die vorige, het 'n groot taktiese inhoud bevat. Nie net is wapens afgelewer nie, maar taktiese navigasieoefeninge is ge- vlieg.

Daar is van drie bombane naamlik die by Toothrock, Hopefield en Riemsvasmaak te Upington gebruik ge- maak. Aspekte waarin meeding was, is duikbom ver- werping, boordgrondvuur, boordlugvuur en vuurpyle. vuurpyle.

Tydens die kompetisie is daar met ses-en-denig vliegtuie 395 ure gevlieg. 'n Diensbaarheid van 93.7% is vir die Impala Mk1 en Mk11 vliegtuie gehandhaaf. Fie- sultate van in uiters goeie standaard is behaal.

8 Eskader grondbemanning het met die trofee wegge- loop. Die beste vlieënier is an 7 Eskader te LMB Lang- ebaanweg toegeken. Die algehele wenner was 85 Gevegsvliegskool van LMB Pietersburg. Die kompetisie het getoon dat die Impala Eskaders voonNaar paraat is en dat die SA Lugmag oor die potensiaal beskik om in die toekoms die vegterlyn met uiters geskikte vlieë'niers te kan voed.

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A REVIEW OF

SAAF ACTIVITIES

DURING 1986

EXERCISE GOLDEN EAGLE

The Golden Eagle operational exercise series estab- lished itself finally in 1986 as an imperative instrument for the preparation for readiness in the SAAF as a

whole. The traditional Golden Eagle exercise was held during the period 26 to 30 June '86. covering the area North of Pretoria up to the northern and north-eastern borders of the RSA.

For this exercise two fictitious forces were formed, namely Red and Blue. These two teams took responsibility for conducting of Air operations of the SAAF's fighter, helicopter, transport and light aircraft squadrons. Air defence units also took part in the exercise and over 700 sorties were flown. A Tactical Airfield Unit was deployed at Punda Maria in the Kruger National Park, and sophisticated aircraft were operated from this airfield for the first time. '

A high standard of flight safety was maintained during this exercise and no serious incidents occurred. This in itself proves the high operational efficiency of the SAAF . Squadrons.

Exercise Gemsbok Ill - Impala Weapons

Competition

The Gemsbok exercise held over the period 3-7 December 1986 at Langebaanweg was the third of its kind, earlier Gemsbok exercises having been held in 1978 and 1979. The aim of this competition was to determine the efficiency of the Impala squadrons, both pilots and ground crew.

Teams from 4 (PF and CF), 7 and 8 Sqns. 85 Combat Flying School and 83 Jet Flying School took part in the competition. Each team consisted of six pilots and twenty ground crew. Gemsbok Ill had a greater tactical content than the previous Gemsbok exercise. The emphasis was therefore not only on weapons delivery but also on tactical navigation.

The elements of the competition were dive-bombing, rockets. air-to-ground fire and air-to-air tire. The bomb ranges at Hopefield, Riemvasmaak near Upington and Toothrock were used.

36 aircraft flew a total of 395 hours during the competition. The serviceability rate for both the Impala I and II was 93.7% which shows the high standard achieved, 8 Sqn were judged to have the best ground crew, while 7 Sqn pilot won the best pilot element of the competition. The overall winners were 85 Combat Flying School from Pietersburg. The competition showed the impala squadrons to be efficient and well able to feed the hght-ing line with effective pilots.

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Suidelike Lug Kommandement Soek en
Reddingsviugte

Gedurende Januarie 1986 tot Januarie 1987 het die
SALM operasioneie sentrum te Suidelike Lugkom-
mandement, sy doeitreffiendheid bewys en menigesoek
en reddingsvlugte gevlieg. ii

Gedurende April het 'n Alouette III met hulp van
Metro 'n beseerde 10 jarige meisie suksesvol uit 'n gat
in 'n bergagtige gebied naby Vishoek geiig. Soortge-
kae berggebied reddings was ook gedurende Janu-
arie en Mei gedoen.

In Junie het Suidelike Lugkommandement in red-
dingsviugte uitgestuur na in Russiese treier. Aan boord
was 'n seeman met ernstige breinskade wat dringende
mediese hulp en hospitalisasie benodig het. Vir hierdie
beiangrike redding moes die SAV en SALM saam 'n po-
ging aanwend. Die seeman is suksesvol van die treier
opgeiig en na veiligheid geneem, waarna hy in die hos-
pitaal opgeneem is. As gevolg van die afstand waaroor
die reddingsvlugte gedoen is (750 SM), het die 3 dae
geneem om te voltooi. Ongelukkig het die seeman
ernstige beroerte onderie gehad en in week na op-
name gesterf. Maritieme missies soos die was 00k ge-
durende April en Desember suksesvol voltooi.

1986 was 'n baie suksesvolle jaar en Suidelike Lug-
kommandement se doeitreffiendheid is daardeur bewys.

Vryheid van die Stad

Die vryheid van die Stad Pretoria, is toegeken aan 19
Eskader van LMB Swartkop op die 1ste Augustus 1986.

Alhoewel hulle bekend staan as die Puma Eskader,
het 19 Eskader begin as "No 227 Beaufighter Eskadef'
in 1942, en het in die Middellandse see en Suid Oos
Asie teaters van konflik geopereer. Dit was die eerste
Suid-Afrikaanse Eskader wat radarbeheerde nagvegter
vliegtuie gebruik het. Die eskader is amptelik hernoem
na 19 Eskader in 1944.

Tot op datum is Honoris Crux medaljes aan 6 Iede
van die Eskader toegeken. Met hul vlieende Puma's,
het 19 Eskader vlieeniers en bemanning 'n geweldige
hoeveelheid bygedra tot die redding van lewens binne
an op ons grense.

SALM Museumbedrywighede 1986

Vliegtuigtransaksies wat in 1986 beklank is, sluit die voi-
gende in, die verkoop van twee Ventures in ruil vir 'n
Iugwaardige Ventura vir die Museum en die verkoop
van in Vampire waarvan die fondse gebruik sal word vir
die opbou en restaurasie van 'n Lodestar tot lugwaar-
dige kondisie.

Die preliminarie ontwerp tekeninge vir die SALM Mu-
seum was goedgekeur en 'n perseel by Bays Hill is op-
gemeet. Fonds-insameelings is in Desember 1986 geian-
seer en 'n bestuurskomitee tot stand gebring.

Gedenkkoeverte was vrygestel op die 5de Maart -
Spitfire 50ste herdenking, 26ste Mei - Buccaneer 21ste
herdenking van diens in SALM, 13de September -
Sabre 50ste herdenking van diens in SALM en 15
November - Noordeilike Lugverdedigings Sisteem se
21ste herdenking.

'n Sabre is voor die Museum HK by Swartkop ge-
monteer en 'n gedenkplaat deur Geni Ed Pienaar ont-
but.

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Southern Air Command Search and
Rescue Missions

During the period January 1986 to January 1987. the SAAF operations centre at Southern Air Command again proved its emciency and handled many SAR mis-sums.

In April, an Aiouette Ill operated in support of Metro to rescue an injured 10 year old giri, who had fallen into a hole in the mountains in the Fishhoek area. Other mountain rescues were carried out in January and May.

In June. Southern Air Command tasked a mission to rescue a seaman aboard a Russian trawler. He had suffered severe brain damage and urgently required medical attention and hospitalisation. This was carried out as a combined SAAF and SAN mission. Because of the distance involved - 750 nm - the operation took three days. The seaman was uplifted safely and hospitalised, but unfortunately suffered a major stroke and died a week after hospitalisation. Other maritime missions were flown in April and December.

1986 was a highly successful year for Southern Air Command. demonstrating its efficiency.

Freedom of Entry

The freedom of entry to the City of Pretoria was conferred on 19 Squadron of AFB Swartkop on 1 August 1986.

Although sometimes known as the Puma Squadron, 19 Squadron started life as "No 227 Beaufighter Squadron" in 1942, operating in the Mediterranean and South East Asian theatres of conflict. It was the first South African Squadron to use radar controlled night fighter aircraft. The squadron was officially renamed 19 Squadron in 1944.

Honoris Crux Medals have been awarded to six members of the squadron to date. Flying Puma Helicopters, 19 Squadron pilots and crew have contributed a tremendous amount to the saving of lives within and on our borders.

SAAF Museum Activities 1986 '

Aircraft deals conducted in 1986 include the sale of two Ventures in return for an airworthy Ventura for the museum and the sale of a Vampire, which will provide funds for the rebuilding of a Lodestar to flying condition. The preliminary architectural drawings for the new SAAF Museum were approved and a site on Bays Hill was surveyed. A fund raising campaign was launched in December 1986 and a management committee was established.

Commemorative Flight covers were released on 5 March - the Spittire's 50th Anniversary. 26 May - the Buccaneers 21 st Anniversary in SAAF Service. 13 September - the Sabre's 30th Anniversary of entry into SAAF Service and 15 November - Northern Air Defence System's 21st Anniversary.

A Sabre was mounted in front of the Museum HQ at Swartkop and a plaque was unveiled by Gen Ed Pienaar. '

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DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE

LUGMAG

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uDie Suid-Afrikaanse Lugmag (SALM), verreweg die doeltreffendste lugmag in Afrika, beskik oor militere vlieëniers wat as van die beste in die wereld beskou word. Die SALM tel ook onder die oudste onafhanklike lugmagte nadat sy 655te verjaarsdag op 1 Februarie 1985 gevier is. Die reputasie van sy vlieëniers loop eintlik die ontstaan van die SALM vooruit aangesien hul buitengewone dapperheid en bekwaamheid alreeds in die 1914-18 oorlog bewys is. Hul aansien het in die 1939-45 en Koreaanse oorlog verder gestyg en die peil word sedertdien deur 'n buitengewoon streng keuringsproses en opleidingsprogram gehandhaa

(Suid-Afrikaanse Krygsmag: Helmoed-Romer Heitman.)

Geskiedenis

Alhoewel die ontstaansjaar van die SALM amptelik as 1920 beskou word, het hy sy geboorte reeds agt jaar vroeër beleef toe brigadier-generaal Beyers, Boeregeneraal en nuutaangestelde kommandant-generaal van die pasgestigte klein weermag van die Unie van Suid-Afrika, Europa in 1911 besoek het. Hy moes waameem hoe verskillende lande oorsee militere manoeuvres uitvoer. Sy besondere opdrag was om militere lugvaart te bestudeer en by was die eerste Suid-Afrikaanse generaal wat gevlieg het toe hy in Duitsland 'n vlug in 'n Rumpler Taube ondemeem het.

Hy was hoogs beïndruk en voorspruitend daaruit het tien jong manne in 1913 hul opleiding as "offisier-vlieëniers" in Kimberley begin.

Die Suid-Afrikaanse Lugmag is in 1920, met Sir Pierre van Ryneveldt as Direkteur van Lugdienste, gestig. Tydens die daaropvolgende twee dekades het die SALM as pioniers van verskeie aspekte van lugvaart na vore getree, soos lugposroetes, oesbestuiwing en lugopmeting.

Hulle het ook aan die onderdrukking van die 1922-mynstaking asook die Bondelswart-Hottentotrebelle in Suidwes-Afrika deelgeneem.

Die uitbreek van die Tweede wereldoorlog het, danksy versienende beplanning in die voorafgaande jare, 'n snelle samestelling van magte tot gevolg gehad.

Die SALM het vervolgens 'n belangrike rol in verskeie oorlogsgevegsgebiede soos Oos-Afrika. Noord-Afrika, (die westelike woestyn) en Italië gespeel.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN

AIR FORCE

Introduction

"The most effective air force in Africa by far the South African Air Force (SAAF). has long been reputed to have some of the worlds finest military pilots. It is also among the oldest of the independent air forces, having celebrated its 65th birthday on 1 February 1985. The reputation of its pilots actually predates the inception of the SAAF, as their extraordinary prowess had already been demonstrated in the 1914-18 war. Their reputation was further enhanced in the 1939-45 and Korean Wars, and the standard has been maintained ever since through an exceptionally rigorous selection process and training programme."

(South African War Machine:
Helmoed-Romer Heitman.)

History

Although the South African Air Force officially dates back to 1920. it had its beginning eight years earlier when Brigadier-General Beyers, ex-Boer general and then newly appointed Commandant-General of the newly created tiny defence force of the Union of South Africa, visited Europe in 1911. He was to observe military manoeuvres in various European countries. His specific instructions were to study military aviation, and he became the first South African general to fly when he went aloft in a Rumpler Taube in Germany.

He was most impressed and as a direct result ten young men commenced their training as "officer-aviators" in Kimberley in 1913.

The South African Air Force was formed in 1920 with Sir Pierre van Ryneveldt as Director of Air Services. During the following two decades the SAAF pioneered many aspects of aviation including airmail routes. crop dusting and aerial survey.

They also took part in quelling the 1922 miners' strike and also the Bondelswart Hottentot rebellion in South West Africa.

The outbreak of the Second World War saw a rapid buildup of forces thanks to farsighted planning during the preceding years. The SAAF subsequently played a major role in various theatres of war, such as East Africa. North Africa, the Western Desert and Italy.

Gedurende die oorlog het 38 vliegopleidingskole in Suid-Afrika die SALM, RAF en geallieerde Lugmagte se vlieëniers en lugbemanning opgelei. Uiteindelik is 33 347 lugbemanningslede en 7 764 vlieëniers in Suid Afrika opgelei. Een van die heldhattigste missies wat gedurende die oorlog deur die SALM ondemeem is, het Iaat in 1944 plaasgevind toe 31 en 34 Liberator-eskaders deelgeneem het aan die sogenaamde Warschau Concerto deur 1 700 myl vanaf Italië oor Europa, wat gewemmel het van vyandelike vegvliegtuie, te vlieg en voorrade aan die beleerde verdedigers van Warschau af te gooi. Intussen het die Russiese Leer sy opmars vertraag om aan die Duitsers die geleentheid te bied om eerste die verdedigers te verpletter. Daar is swaar verliese gelei en hierdie operasies oor Warschau troon uit as een van die roemrykste heldedade in die SALM se geskiedenis. Na die oorlog het SALM bemannings deelgeneem aan die Berlynse Lugbrug waardeur hulle gehelp het om die stad, wat Sowjetatpersing in die gesig gestaar het, aan die lewe te hou.

Met die uitbreek van die Koreaanse Oorlog is 2 Eskader, die uVlietende Cheetahs, beskikbaar gestel vir diens saam met die W magte. Met hul P.51 Mustangs en die latere F-86F Sabres, het hulle in reputasie van buitengewone dapperheid en algehele dienstoewyding yverf.

As in bewys van Amerika se agting het die 118th Fighter-Bomber Wing, van die VSA Lugmag op 8 Oktober 1953 'n beleidsorder uitgereik waarin bepaal is dat uin memory of our gallant South African comrades . . . at all retreat ceremonies held by this Wing the playing of our National Anthem shall be preceded by playing the introductory bars of the South African National Anthem . . . All personnel of the Wing will render the same honours to this anthem as to our own".

Die Amerikaanse Ambassadeur in Suid-Afrika het op 3 Augustus 1953 'n presidensiele-eenheidsitasie aan No 2 Eskader toegeken vir "buitengewone dapperheid tydens aksie teen die gewapende vyand van die Verenigde Volke".

In die loop van die jare het noodvlugte in diens van die burgerlike bevolking in belangrike deel van die SALM se taak uitgemaak.

Vele seiljagvaarders, swemmers, bergklimmers, bosbrandbestryders en vloedslagoffers het hul lewens aan die vaardigheid en toegewyde professionaliteit van die vlieëniers, lug- en grondbemannings van die SA Lugmag te danke. Minstens 540 mense is na veiligheid gebring toe die orkaan Demoina Zoeloeland in 1984 verwoes het.

Met die toename van insurgensie in noordelike Suidwes-Afrika gedurende die laat sestigerjare, was die SALM weer tenJg in aktiewe diens. Deesdae maak lugvoorsienings missies, voorsprongaanvalle, nouesteunmissies, hulp aan die burgerlike bevolking en verliesafvoer, alles deel van die SALM se daaglikse taak uit. Vandag se veteraan dra nie meer die Ster van Afrika of die Ster van Italië nie, maar die oranje, wit en blou lint van die Pro Patn'a-medalje. Minstens 33 Lugmaglede dra ook vandag met trots die oranje lint van die Honoris Crux-dekorasie - toegeken vir dapperheid op die slagveld.

Die inskripsie op die SALM gedenkteken aan sy gesneuweldes naby Pretoria kom uit die boek Samuel: "Hulle was vinniger as arende, hulle was sterker as leeus". Dit is in beskrywing wat die lewendes net so goed pas as die gestowwenes.

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During the chools in South Africa
trained SAAF, tiied Air Force pilots and
air crews. Ultir 33 1:147 aircrew and 7 764

pilots were traitors,
One of the ssior"; flown by the SAAF
during the war 44 an 31 and 34 Liber-
ator squadron; te _::alled Warsaw Con-
certo - flying on: valy across tighter-in-
tested Europe ;pi::c to the beleaguered
defenders of V 2 the Russian Army delayed
its advance to :mans to crush the defend-
ers first. Seve a sustained and these op-
erations over 2 out among the many shin-
ing deeds in :i the SAAF. After the war
SAAF crews ' :he Berlin Airlift - helping to
keep that city ; Ace 07' Soviet blackmail.
At the outbv- v'xoreen War, NO 2 Squadron,
the "Flying Ct :re made available for service
with the UN fc P.51 Mustangs and later con-
verting to F-E they gained a reputation for
outstanding b: :'.)mplete dedication to duty.
As a meaSz wean esteem the 18th Fighter-
F issued a policy order on Oc-

. down that "in memory of our
,rnrades at all retreat cer-
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aded by playing the introductory
:an National Anthem . . . All per-
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Bomber Wing
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gallant South
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oism in actior
Nations".

Over the ye: mercy flights assisting the civilian pop-
ulation have it 3d a very important part of the SAAF's
task. Many a 3,7 ghtsman, swimmer, mountaineer, forest
firefighter and , 0d victim owes his or her life to the skill
and dedicateo professionalism of the pilots, air and
ground crews i the South African Air Force. No fewer
than 540 peop : were airlifted to safety when hurricane
Demoina devan ated Zululand in 1984.

With the escalation of insurgency in northern South
West Africa during the late sixties the SAAF was back
on active servi 3e. Today air-supply missions, pre-emp-
tive strikes, close support missions, assistance to the
civilian population, casevacs - all form part of the
SAAFis daily task.

Today's veteran no longer wears the Africa Star or
the Italy Star, but the orange-white-blue ribbon of the
Pro Patria medal. No fewer than 33 Air Force members
today also proudly wear the orange ribbon of the HonOs
ris Crux decoration - awarded for gallantry on the field
of battle.

The inscription on the SAAF monument to its fallen
near Pretoria is taken from the book of Samuel: "They
were swifter than eagles, they were stronger than lions't.
It is a description as appropriate to the living as to the
dead.

August 3, 1953, the US Ambassa-
-. presented No 2 Squadron with a
:ion, awarded for uextaordinary her-
inst the armed enemy of the United

451M175

ORGANISASIE

Die SALM is opgedeel in twee streekskommandemente en vier funksionele kommandemente. Lugmaghoofkwartier is in Pretoria gelee. Lugmagbasisse wat nie onder een van die streekskommandemente ressorteer nie

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WESTELIKE LUGKOMMANDEMENT

Met sy hoofkwartier in Windhoek, beheer Westelike Lugkommandement alle lugoperasies vir teeninsurgensie-aktiwiteite op die noordelike grens van Suidwes-Afrika. Vliegtuie en personeel word op 'n rotasiebasis van eskaders en ander elemente in Suid-Afrika getrek. Take sluit teeninsurgensiemiessies, voorsieningsvlugte, afvoer van beseerde personeel en die afgooi van voorraad in. Voortgesette hulp aan die inwoners van die noordelike gebiede sluit die invlieg van mediese spanne, voorraad en kos na droogtegeteisterde en/of vloedrampgebiede in.

SUIDELIKE LUGKOMMANDEMENT

Met sy hoofkwartier by Silwermy naby Kaapstad, is Suidelike Lugkommandement verantwoordelik vir alle maritieme lugoperasies, lugseerreddingsmissies asook hulp en reddingsoperasies in die kusomgewing. Daarbenewens neem die Kommandement, saam met die SA Kommandement Vlootoperasies en met die drie Leerkommandemente binne sy verantwoordelike gebied, respektiewelik deel aan maritieme en landoperasies. Silwermy naby Kaapstad beheer verskeie eskaders wat toegerus is met verskillende vliegtuie wat maritieme helikopter eskaders, een grondaanvalgevegeskader, helikopter eskaders (ligte en swaar helikopters). 'n medium transporteskader en in maritieme verkenningeskader insluit. 7

In samewerking met die SA Vloot moniteer hierdie kommandement alle skepe wat die Kaapse seeroete gebruik. Daarbenewens waak hy ook oor visvangs en minerale regte binne die Suid-Afrikaanse gebiedswaters.

SALM OPLEIDINGSKOMMANDEMENT

Met sy hoofkwartier in Pretoria beheer SALM Opleidingskommandement alle opleidingsinstellings in die SALM. Dit sluit vlieënier-, navigator-, vliegpersoneel- en tegniese personeelopleiding in.

Basiese tegniese opleiding word by die Skool vir Logistieke Opleiding in Verwoerdburg, Pretoria aangebied. Die meeste vakleerlinge in die SA Lugmag moet egter deel van hul opleiding by een van 'n aantal Teknikons in Suid-Afrika voltooi. As gevolg van die verskeidenheid gesofistikeerde uitrusting en vliegtuie wat deur die SA Lugmag gebruik word, is daar in wye reeks tegniese rigtings wat vir avontuurlustige jong manne 'n bevredigende en opwindende loopbaan bied. -

Nasionale dienspligtiges en staandemaglede ontvang hul basiese militêre opleiding by die Lugmagginnasium in Valhalla. Personeel in die Lugmag moet verskeie kursusse by die Skool vir Logistieke Opleiding en die SALM Kollege slaag terwyl offisiêre hul ontwikkeling en stafdikursusse by die SALM Kollege voltooi.

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ORGANIZATION

The SAAF is organized into two regional commands and four functional commands. Air Force Headquarters is situated in Pretoria. Air bases that do not fall under one of the regional commands fall under AFHQ.

WESTERN AIR COMMAND

With its headquarters in Windhoek, Western Air Command controls all air operations in support of counter-insurgency on the northern border of South West Africa.

Aircraft and personnel are drawn on a rotation basis from squadrons and other elements in South Africa. Tasks include counter-insurgency missions, supply flights, evacuation of injured personnel and supply dropping. Ongoing assistance to the inhabitants of the northern areas include flying in medical teams, supplies, and food to drought-stricken and/or flooded areas.

SOUTHERN AIR COMMAND

With its HQ at Silvermine near Cape Town, Southern Air Command is responsible for all maritime air operations, air-sea rescue missions as well as relief and rescue operations in the vicinity of the coast.

In addition it participates in maritime and land operations with SA Navy Operations Command and the three Army commands respectively within its area of responsibility. Silvermine controls various squadrons equipped with different aircraft ranging from maritime helicopter squadrons, one ground attack oombat squadron, helicopter squadrons (light and heavy helicopters), a medium transport squadron and a maritime reconnaissance squadron.

In co-operation with the SA Navy this command monitors all shipping using the Cape route. In addition, it also guards South African fishing and mineral rights within SA territorial waters.

SAAF TRAINING COMMAND

Vlth headquarters in Pretoria, SAAF Training Command controls all training institutions in the SAAF. This includes pilot, navigator, flying crew and technical personnel training.

Basic technical training is given at the School for Technical Training in Verwoerdburg, Pretoria. Most apprentices in the SA Air Force must, however, complete a part of their training at one of a number of Technioons in South Africa. Because of the variety of sophisticated equipment and aircraft used by the SA Air Force, there is a wide range of technical directions which offer a satisfying and exciting career for adventurous young men.

National servicemen and permanent force members complete their basic military training at the Air Force Gymnasium at Valhalla. Personnel in the Air Force are required to pass various courses at the School for Technical Training and the SAAF College. while officers complete their development and staff courses at the SAAF College.

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CHIEF OF THE SAAF

. Inspector Genera:

A84 AS-2 AS-S AS-4 AS-S

Western Southern Squadrons

Air Command Air Command Air Defence Units

Other Units

Air Space Control Tactical Support ' Logistics Training

Command Qommand Command Command

HOOFF VAN DIE LUGMAG

Inspekteur-Generaal

LS-1 LS-2 LS-3 LS-4 LS-5

Weslelike Suidelike Lugmagbasisse Eskaders

Lugkommandement Lugkommandement Lugverdedigingseenhede

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Lugruimbeheer- Taktiesesteun- Logistiek- Opleidings-

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THE FIGHTER SQUADRONS

Helmoed-Homer Heitman ' y

The SAAF tighter squadrons are, arguably, the key element in South Africa's defence. While they cannot win a war on their own, they can, should they fail, lose one or; their own. They are the only element of the SADF to enjoy this dubious status and the responsibility which goes with it.

The importance of the fighter squadrons results from the fact that the southern African region is ideally suited to air operations of all types. Good weather, enormous distances and generally level terrain make southern Africa a theatre in which effectively applied air power will reign supreme - not least in the disruption of lines of communication. The key element of air power is the fighter, which makes it possible for other friendly aircraft to operate, and which restricts the enemy in his use of air power. In the case of the SAAF, the fighter squadrons also provide the bulk of the ground attack and interdiction capability.

There are at present six operational tighter squadrons, three operating Mirages and three operating Impala Mk II light attack aircraft. A seventh squadron will be formed in due course to operate the Cheetah. The cutting edge of the fighter force are the Mirage F-1 025 of 3 Squadron based at AFB Waterkloof, and the F-1 AZs of 1 Squadron at AFB Hoedspruit. The Mirage F-1 fleet is backed up by the older Mirage IIIs, which were the SAAF's first true supersonic fighters and which still serve with 2 Squadron at Hoedspruit and the Combat Flying School at AFB Pietersburg. Pride of place will in due course go to the Cheetah when it enters service with 5 Squadron.

The Mirage F-1 023 of 3 Squadron have a primary air defence role, handling forward air defence and escort missions.

While their original systems are now certainly no longer "state of the art", they have been continuously upgraded with the aid of Armscor and the F-1CZ is not an aircraft that any enemy can take lightly. They are vastly superior to the Mig-21s

which form the bulk of the combat power of the neighbouring air forces, and should be well able to deal with the Mig-23s

deployed in Angola. The F-1 025 also have a secondary ground attack role.

The F-1 CZ's air-to-air armament comprises its 30 mm cannon and the South Africa V3B infra-red homing missile. Mantra Fi-550 and R-530 missiles were purchased with the Mirage F-1s, but these are now chiefly used for training. The V38

- its export version is known as Kukri - is an advanced missile which has been internationally recognised as being at

least the equal of its competitors. It gives the SAAF fighter pilot one considerable advantage over any opponent by allow-

ing him to lock it onto targets well off the aircraft's axis. This has been achieved by linking the missile's seeker head to

the pilot's helmet - the seeker thus looks where the pilot looks. This allows effective "snapshots" from positions where

other fighters cannot engage because their missiles cannot yet see the target. Quite an edge at any time. Coupled with

the internationally acknowledged high standard of SAAF pilots, it makes for a formidable combination.

1 Squadron's Mirage F-1 AZs are primarily ground attack aircraft, although they also have a very useful air-to-air cap-

ability with the V33. Their primary role is to attack high value, well-defended targets and targets which are out of reach of

the Impala's. Inertial navigation systems give them the ability to navigate accurately over long distances at high speed

and low altitude to obtain the maximum surprise. The weapons delivery system allows highly accurate automatic

weapons release at a computed point or cues manual weapons release by the pilot when attacking point targets.

Weapons in service include high explosive (usually 450 kg), cluster and fragmentation bombs, unguided rockets, AS-SO

air-to-ground missiles and the 30mm cannon. .

The Mirage III CZs were the first of their family to enter SAAF service, arriving in 1963 and forming the backbone of

South Africa's air defence until supplanted by the F-1 02s in the mid-seventies. Today they still soldier on with 2 Squad-

ron at AFB Hoedspruit in the air defence role, intended mainly for point defence missions in which their limited endurance is not a critical factor. While they have also been fitted for the VSB. they are now definitely "old generation" fighters and do not really compare with current aircraft in terms of handling or systems. Their days in service as Mirage III CZs are, however, now numbered, and once Atlas have been given the opportunity to work on them, they will be effective for many years yet in their new guise as Cheetahs.

The multi-role Mirage III EZ followed the III CZ into service with the SAAF with a primary ground attack role. Supplanted by the F-1 AZs, the III Es today serve as fast jet combat trainers with the Combat Flying School at AFB Pietersburg, although they still retain wartime air defence and ground attack roles. Like the I II CZs, they will be remanufactured to Cheetah standard.

Other Mirage types in SAAF service include the III BZ, III DZ and III DZZ trainers and the I IIFiZ and I IIRZZ reconnaissance aircraft. The Mirage III 825 serve with 2 Squadron as conversion and proficiency trainers. the III DZs and D223 with the Combat Flying School. the latter having the same engine as the F-1s. The IIFi and R223 serve with 2 Squadron and provide the SAAF with its fast reconnaissance capability. All of these Mirages have a secondary combat capability and all will in due course be brought up to Cheetah standard. The first Cheetahs have, in fact, been converted from two-seaters to facilitate testing and later conversion training.

The SAAF light attack force at present comprises three Impala squadrons: 4 Squadron at AFB Lanseria, 7 Squadron at AFB Langebaanweg, and 8 Squadron at AFB Bloemfontein. The Impala Mk II is a light attack aircraft developed from the Impala Mk I jet trainer. Its primary role is ground attack against lightly defended targets. It is armed with two 30 mm cannon and generally uses unguided rockets and various types of 120 and 250 kg bombs, depending on the nature of the target.

The "Imps" have thoroughly proven themselves in the light attack role while supporting ground forces during operations against Swapo. They have demonstrated a degree of accuracy in weapons delivery that is phenomenal for what is, after all, a rather basic aircraft. They have also demonstrated a remarkable ability to absorb battle damage and still bring their pilots home. Given the increasingly dense air defence system being built up in Angola in particular, this is - to put it mildly - an important feature. Apart from being able to absorb damage, largely because they are tough and essentially simple aircraft with basic "push-pull" control rod systems and little in the way of complex systems to go wrong, the Impalas have also shown that their low altitude manoeuvrability often allows them to avoid being hit at all.

The Impala Mk Hts secondary roles are armed reconnaissance - usually armed with rocket pods - and photo reconnaissance. Finally, they have a tertiary role as low-level air defence. While they are very basic indeed in this business, their good manoeuvrability at low level gives them a more than fair chance against any tighter ?hwvudent enough to venture down ?nto their world. Apart from the three operational Impala squadrons, Impala Mk IIs are: '10 flown by the Combat Flying School and by the detachments in the Operational Area, where they form the backbone of the offensive air support available to forces operating against Swapo, flying the majority of jet sorties. The SAAF fighter force, though relatively small, is the most potent in sub-Saharan Africa and a major guarantor of South Africa's security against military adventures. The advent of the Cheetah will enhance its effectiveness and, together with modernisation programmes and the development of new weapons, extend the operational life of the existing aircraft fleet. The safety margin could, however, evaporate quite suddenly if the Soviets choose to deploy large numbers of their newer aircraft into the theatre. South Africa must therefore find a way - and the funds! - to obtain additional and, more importantly, new technology fighters.

er gestroom/yn - Impala MK II. Streamlined Silver - Impala MK II.

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CHEETAH

He/moed-Hemer Heitman

Arguably the most important defence development of the year was the announcement of the Cheetah.

The Cheetah is the end-product of a mid-life update programme for the SAAF's Mirage III series aircraft. The changes to the original aircraft are so extensive that the resultant fighter is only superficially similar to the basic Mirage III. This prompted the decision to adopt a new name for this aircraft. The Mirage IIIs are being stripped and rebuilt into Cheetahs by Atlas Aircraft Corporation. The work involves the reconstruction of about 50% of the airframe, fitting canards and a long "droop snoot" nose which provides additional space for electronics. upgrading the flight systems and fitting new navigation and weapons systems. The latter are optimised for South African weapons such as the V38 air-to-air missile, the 03470 cluster bomb and others still in development.

An extremely agile fighter, the Cheetah is reportedly able to turn with the F-16 under some conditions, and is more than a match for the Mig-23s deployed in Angola. It should also be able to ace up to more recent Soviet types with confidence. Cheetah's primary role will be ground attack, and it has been optimised for this demanding task. The canards give increased stability and allow lower operating speeds. turning it into a far more accurate ground attack platform than the original pure-delta Mirage III. One indication of how much these aspects have been improved over the original aircraft, is the Cheetah's landing speed, which is roughly the same as that of the Impala.

The Cheetah is expected to have a useful service life of ten to fifteen years. Further updating may be undertaken later if the situation demands and aircraft life justifies it. Similar updates of the basic Mirage III have been undertaken by Israel - resulting in the J-79-powered Kfir - and Chile. while Switzerland is currently studying two alternative programmes which involve similar work. Dassault, too, have followed a similar path in developing the Mirage III "New Generation" which they hope to sell to Mirage III operators as a follow-on aircraft.

The Cheetah programme will give

the SAAF a very effective new fighter
'" Place of its older Mirages. This will
enable it to maintain its edge and buys
1' a in which to make arrangements
l a "new technology" fighter to re-
:e the entire Mirage fleet.

, ,_ SYNDERCOMBE

Vise-Admiraal

Glen Syndercombe

Heat van die loot

Vise-Admiraal Glen Syndercombe (55) het in 1960 as 'n
luitenant by die Vloot aangesluit nadat hy 10 jaar vir
Shell Tankers en as 'n Gesagvoerder by SA Visserij
diens was. Nadat hy eers as Direkteur Woot-
Operasies en toe as Hoof van Vloot Staf Operasies ge-
dien het, is hy in 1985 tot Hoof van die Vloot bevorder.
Hy het as 'n navigasie-offisier gedien op die SAS Trans-
vaal, SAS Walvisbaai, SAS Vrystaat en SAS President
Riebeeck en ook as bevelvoerder van die SAS Jan van
Riebeeck en die Aanvalsvaartuig Flottiel/e. Vise-admi-
raal Syndercombe het ook verskeie staf- en
soortlikse poste beklee.

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Vice-Admiral

Glen Syndercombe

Chief of the Navy

Vice-Admiral Glen Syndercombe (55) joined the SA
Navy in 1960 as a lieutenant after serving 10 years with
Shell Tankers and for a short time as a Master in SA
Fisheries services. He was appointed Chief of the Navy
in 1985 after having served as Director Naval Opera-
tions and as Chief of Naval Staff, Operations. He has
served as navigating officer of the SAS Transvaal, SAS
Walvisbaai, SAS Vrystaat and SAS President Steyn, as
Officer Commanding, SAS Jan van Riebeeck and as om-
cer Commanding the Strike Craft Flotilla. Vice-Admiral
Syndercombe has also held various staff and project of-
ficer posts.

SA VLOOT: OORSIG VAN

1986

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Konvensionele Operasies v n?

Benewens die uitvoer van roetiene-verkenning van die FISA se maritieme belanggebied het die SA Vloot gedurende 1986 ook 'n aantaltake tenopsigte van die opsporing en onderskepping van vreemde handel- en vlootskepe uitgevoer. Die vemaamste hiervan was die opsporing en onderskepping van die Indiese Vloot se geleide-missieldraende fregat GODAVARI.

Die GODAVARI het gedurende September Luanda

en Namibie in Angola aangedoen voordat dit om die Kaap na Maputo gevaar het. Toe die fregat se voornemens bekend geword het, is in aantal walstasies en vlootvaartuie tesame met maritieme vaartuie van die SA Lugmag getaak omdat tydens sy verbyvaart langs die Suid-Afrikaanse kus op te spoor. Ofskoon volledige besonderhede van die fregat se bewegings op daardie tydstip nog nie beskikbaar was nie, is die gesamentlike poging van die magte wat getaak was met wettig bekroon en kon die vaartuig opgespoor en gedurende sy verbyvaart gevolg word.

Operasionele Ontploffing

Vaartuie van die SA Vloot is gedurende 1986 nie op groot skaal ontplooi nie. Die ontplooiings wet wet plaasgevind het. is ondemeem deur of individuele vaartuie of betreklik klein groepe afhangende van die taak wat uitgevoer moes word. Hierdie take het gewissel van roetine patrollies langs ons kus tot oefeninge van wisselende omvang en deelname aan die Wintertees by Knysna.

SWA/Namibie

Deur die ontploffing van slagskepe gaan die SA Vloot voort om sy permanente teenwoordigheid in die gebiedswaters van SWA/Namibie te handhaaf ten einde die grootskaalse bedrywighede van Oosblok-Lande se visserskepe aan bande te lê. Patrollies word vanaf die basis by Walvisbaai langs die kus tussen die uitmonding van die Kunene- en Oranjerivier ondemeem.

Ontploffing van Mariniers

Benewens die voortgesette ontploffing van Mariniers in die operasionele gebied, het die SA Vloot ook verdere ondersteuning aan die SA Leer verteen deur Mariniers in ontstgebiede in Kaapstad te ontplooi. Sedert hul nedereige begin in 1978 het die Mariniers deurgaans ondervinding opgedoen en vaardigheid in teeninsurgensie-operasies verwerf. Hierdeur het hulle 'n waardevolle aanwinst vir die RSA se veiligheidsmagte geword en daar is 'n groot vraag na hul dienste.

Soek-en-Redding

Ofskoon Kommandement Vlootoperasies nie meer bestaan nie, word die tasiliteite by Silwermyl steeds gebruik om soek-en-reddingsoperasies (SER) te loods en te beheer. \$005 in die vertede is gedurende 1986 'n aantal Operasies ondemeem waaraan die SA Vloot en SA-Lugmag deelgeneem het. Die belangrikste hiervan was die volgende:

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SA NAVY: REVIEW OF

1986 '

Conventional Operations

Besides the conducting of routine patrols of the RSAs area of maritime interest, the SA Navy has also carried out a number of tasks involving the detection and interception of foreign merchant and naval vessels during 1986. The most noteworthy of these was the detection and interception of the Indian Navy's guided missile frigate GODAVARI.

During September the GODAVARI visited Luanda

and Namibia in Angola before proceeding around the Cape to Maputo. On learning of the vessel's intentions, a number of SA Naval shore stations and vessels and SAAF maritime aircraft were tasked to search for and locate the vessel as it passed around our coast. Although precise details of the vessel's movements were not known at the time, the concerted efforts of the participating forces were crowned with success and the vessel was located and followed during her passage off our coast.

Operational Deployments

There were no large scale deployments of SA Naval vessels during 1986. The deployments which did occur, either involved individual vessels or relatively small groups depending on the tasks to be performed. These tasks have ranged from routine patrols off our coast to exercises of varying type and scale, and participation in the Knysna Mnter Festival.

SWA/Namibia

The SA Navy continues to maintain a permanent warship presence in SWA/Namibian waters to counter the large scale fishing activities of Eastern Bloc vessels off the coast. Patrols based in Walvis Bay are conducted off the coast between the mouths of the Kunene and Orange rivers.

Deployment of Marines

Besides the continued deployment of Marines in the operational area, the SA Navy has also provided the SA Army with additional support by deploying Marines in the areas of unrest in Cape Town. From their humble beginnings in 1978, the Marines have continued to gain experience and build up expertise in urban COIN warfare. This has made them a valuable addition to the RSA's security forces and has placed them in high demand.

Search-and-rescue (SAR)

Although Naval Operations Command no longer exists, the facilities at Silvermine are still used to control and conduct SAR operations. During 1986, as in the past, a number of such operations involving units of the SAN and SAAF were carried out. The most noteworthy of these were the following:

Hulpverlening aan die Russiese Treiler BUSSOL

Op 18 Junie het die SAS TAFELBERG vertrek om 'n ontmoeting met die Russiese treiler BUSSOL bewerkstellig wat op daardie tydstip sowat 1 000 myl wes van Kaapstad was. Een van die treiler se bemanningslede het 'n ernstige kopbesering opgedoen en mees dringend na 'n hospitaal geneem word vir mediese behandeling en sorg.

Die skepe het op die oggend van 20 Junie ontmoet en die SAS TAFELBERG se skeepsdokter is met 'n heikopter na die treiler ingevlieg. Nadat die situasie in oenskou geneem is, is die geneesheer en sy pasient na die SAS TAFELBERG teruggebring wat inderhaas na Kaapstad gevaar het terwyl die BUSSOL sy reis na Murmansk voortgesit het.

Die pasient se toestand was egter reeds uiters kritiek en hy is gedurende 20 Junie op die helikopter se maksimum vliegafstand vanat die SAS TAFELBERG na Kaapstad ingevlieg, Ailes het vlot verloop en die pasient is veilig by die hospitaal besorg. Ondanks al die pogings om sy lewe te red, is die beseerde bemanningslid egter op 28 Junie oorlede. Sy lyk is op 8 Julie in die hawe van Kaapstad deur die BUSSOL in ontvangs geneem.

Hulpverlening aan die Treiler Caroline van Waivisbaai

Die SAS EAST LONDON is op 19 November getaak om hulp te verleen aan die Waivisbaai treiler CAROLINE wat ongeveer 180 myl noordwes van Waivisbaai probleem ondervind het. Die treiler se enjin het onkiaar getaak en die masjienkamer is deur sowat 25 ton water oorstroom.

Bemanningslede van die EAST LONDON wat met in vloedpomp na die treiler gestuur is. het die masjienkamer drooggepomp. Die enjin kon egter nie in werking gestel word nie en 'n ander vaartuig is van Waivisbaai)ntbied om die treiler terug te sleep.

Hulp aan die Australiese Jag ACT CRUSADER

Gedurende die nag van 19/20 November het die roer van die ACT CRUSADER, 'n Australiese inskrywing in die BOC-seilwedvaart, sowat 70 myl wes van Kaapstad ernstige skade opgedoen. Gure weerstoestande is ondervind en die jag is onbeheerd deur 'n oostelike wind voortgedryf.

Op die oggend van 20 November is die Vloot versoek om hulp te verleen en die SAS WINDHOEK het "ie jag te hulp gesnei. Dit het die beskadigde jag om '8h30 die aand bereik en dit dadelik op sleeptou geneem. Gedurende die nag het die sieptou gebreek. maar dit is vervang. Die volgende oggend om 06h30 is die sieptou aan 'n Namacurra-boot oorgedra wat die jag tot in die hawe van Kaapstad gesieep het.

SAS Drakenberg

Die SA Vloot se nuwe aanvuliingskip, die SAS DRAKENBERG, is op 24 April 1986 in Durban te water gelaat. Hierdie skip verteenwoordig nie aileen 'n nuwe V J'paal vir die Suid-Afrikaanse skeepsboubedryf nie, '3 :ar is ook die grootste wat deur 'n plaaslike onderneming gebou is. Na veewagting sai dit gedurende 1987 In gebmik geneem word. Met die toevoeging van hierdie Vaartuig het die SA Vloot sy vermoë om sy siagskepe ter see aan te vul en te ondersteun, verdubbel. Net 5003 die SAS TAFELBERG sal die nuwe aanvuliingskip 00k aangewend word vir maritieme patrolliewerk en Soeksen-reddingsoperasies. Dit sai helikopters kan dra wat vanat twee vliegdekke - op die voorskip en agter-Skeeps - sai opereer.

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.uasistance to the Russian Trawler BUSSOL

On 18 June the SAS TAFELBERG was sailed to rendezvous with the Russian trawler BUSSOL, which at that stage was about 1 000 miles west of Cape Town.

One of the crew members of the trawler had sustained a very serious head injury and required emergency hospitalisation and treatment.

Rendezvous was effected during the morning of 20 June and the ship's doctor was flown to the trawler by helicopter. After assessing the situation, the doctor and his patient were flown to TAFELBERG. The BUS-SOL then proceeded on her way to Murmansk whilst TAFELBERG proceeded posthaste to Cape Town.

Because of the critical state of the patient, he was flown off at the maximum range of the helicopter to Cape Town on 20 June. All went well and the patient was landed safely and hospitalised. Unfortunately, despite all efforts to save him, the injured seaman died on 28 June. His body was eventually collected in Cape Town harbour by the BUS-SOL on 8 July 1986.

Assistance to Walvis Bay Trawler Caroline

On 19 November the SAS EAST LONDON was tasked to assist the Walvis Bay trawler CAROLINE which had run into difficulty approximately 180 miles north-west of Walvis Bay. It had suffered an engine breakdown and its engine room was flooded with approximately 25 tons of water.

Members of the EAST LONDON's crew were sent to the trawler with a sump pump and pumped the engine room dry. The engine, however, could not be used and another vessel was despatched from Walvis Bay to tow the trawler back.

Assistance to the Australian Yacht ACT CRUSADER

During the night of 19/20 November an Australian entry in the BOC yacht race, the ACT CRUSADER, suffered serious damage to its rudder approximately 70 miles west of Cape Town. The weather and sea conditions were very unpleasant and the yacht was driven uncontrolled before a 50 knot easterly wind.

On the morning of 20 November the Navy was asked to assist and the SAS WINDHOEK was despatched to the yacht's aid. She reached the damaged vessel at 18:30 that evening and immediately took her in tow. During the night the tow broke but was replaced. At 06:30 on 21 November the tow was handed over to a Namacurra craft which towed the yacht into Cape Town harbour.

SAS Drakensberg

The SA Navy's new fleet replenishment vessel, the SAS DRAKENSBERG, was launched on 24 April 1986 in Durban. Whilst being another milestone for the SA shipbuilding industry, the vessel is also the largest to be built by a local firm. She is still being fitted out and is expected to become operational during 1987. With the addition of this vessel, the SA Navy has doubled its ability to replenish and support its warships at sea. The vessel, like SAS TAFELBERG, will also carry out the additional roles of maritime patrol and search-and-rescue. She will carry helicopters and will be capable of operating them from two flight decks, one forward and one aft.

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Vlootoefeninge

Ten einde 'n hoe viak van veggereedheid te handhaaf, hou die SA Vloot elke jaar gereed Vlootoefeninge. Hierdie oefeninge is daarop gemik om die doeltreffendheid van gevegseenhede te verhoog en taktiek te ontwikkel ten einde enige moontlike bedreiging die hoof te tied. Gedurende 1986 is 'n aantal oefeninge in sowel die 3 vaargebiede van Vlootkommandement Wes en Vlootkommandement Oos. Die tydsduur van hierdie oefeninge het gewissel van 'n paar dae tot twee weke en al if die verskillende sorte vaartuie van die SA Vloot sowel ,5 as die maritieme en ander vliegtuie van die SA Lugmag ,2; is daarby betrek. Twee van hierdie oefeninge is afges- -, : luit met die afvuur van missiele ten einde die operasio- j nele effektiwiteit van die aanvalsvaartuigwapenstelsel te toets. in beide gevaile is sukses behaal en die teikens kon gesink word.

Oefeninge in Hawebeskerming

Bevelvoerders van vlootbasisse sien toe dat roetine-oefeninge in hawebeskerming feitlik deurgaans in al die hawens van die RSA gehou word. Hierdie oefeninge het ten doel om die SA Vloot se vermoë om hierdie lewensbelangrike installasies teen aanvalle en ontwrigting deur insurgente te beskerm, te verhoog. Hierdie oefeninge is dus uiters noodsaaklik vir die veiligheid van ons belangrike maritieme bates.

P"!

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Die p/aas/ike-ontwikkelde Namacurra hawepatroiliebote W9rd deur seesoldate in hawebeskenningstake gebruik. H'erdie dubbe/romp bate b/yk uiters seewaardig vir hul groove te wees. Hu/le is goed toegerus met onder meer "3:7- 77asjiengewere en afskrik/adings. HuI/e kan ook "7c 0p land ontp/ooi word op spesiaal-ontwelpste 5/5 aens.

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SA Naval exercises

In order to maintain a high degree of combat readiness, the SA Navy conducts frequent exercises every year designed to hone the fighting efficiency of combat units, and to develop tactics to meet any possible threat. A number of these exercises were held during 1986, both within eastern and western Naval Command Areas. The duration of these exercises varied from a few days to a couple of weeks and they involved all the types of vessels operated by the Navy as well as maritime and other aircraft of the SAAF. Two of these exercises climaxed with the firing of missiles to test the operational status of the Strike Craft weapons system. Both were a complete success and the targets were sunk.

Harbour protection exercises

Routine harbour protection exercises are conducted virtually continuously by the naval base commanders in all RSA harbours to exercise their ability to protect these vital installations against attack and disruption by insurgents. These exercises are vital to the security of our important maritime assets.

The locally developed Namacurra harbour patrol boats are used by the Marines for harbour protection duties. These twin-hull boats have proved very seaworthy for their size, and are well equipped, including radar, machineguns and scare charges in their suit of equipment. They can be quickly redeployed overland on specially developed trailers.

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Bevel en Beheer

Gedurende 1986 het daar verskeie veranderings binne die Vloot plaasgevind. Die rasionaliseringsproses het die afskaffing van die drie gebiedskommandemene te weeg gebring nl Vlootkommandement Natal; Vlootkommandement Kaap en Vlootkommandement Watvisbaai asook die afskaffing van die drie funksionele kommandemente, Kommandement Vlootoperasies. Kommandement Vlootlogistiek en Kommandement Vlootopleiding. Twee nuwe kommandemente is geskep: Vlootkommandement Wes met hoofkwartier te Silwermyl en Vlootkommandement Oos met hoofkwartier te Salisbury-eiland. Albei staan onder die bevel van skout-admirals.

Bykomend is die pos van Hoof van Vlootstaf (skout-admiraal) geskep te vloothoofkwartier en 'n nuwe stafafdeling, Hoof van Vlootstaf Beplanning is bygevoeg tot die bestaande stafafdeling van Personeel, Inligting, Operasies, Logistiek en Finansies.

Commas

During 1986 "cmgtes took place within the SA Max 1.7; :n process saw the disbandment (' commands, Naval Command Natal: ;: Cape and Naval Command We the three functional Commands :15 Command, Naval Logistics Com Training Command. Two new Comm. ad: Naval Command West with its head quarters, and Naval Command East , writers at Salisbury Island. Both are now Var Admirals.

In addition Net of Naval Staff (Rear Admiral) was taken: 3% Headquarters and a new staff d: .)f Naval Staff Plans. was added to the orznet. Intelligence, Operations, Logistics e Staff Divisions.

Die 1982-st/yd om die Falklands het weereens getoon Van waiter groot belang goeie skadebeheeropleiding Werk/ik is. Die S.A. V. belang reeds begrip vir hierdie aspek van oor/ogvoering en verskeie Skadebeheerprosedures vorm 'n hoof element van die 0,5 t'ing van alle seevarende personeel. Die grootste Q e/te van die forme/e en praktiese op/eiding word a? verby die Kern Bakteriologiese Chemiese en 5 'idebeheerskool/ by Simonstad.

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The 1982 fightings for the Falklands once again demonstrated the key importance of good damage control training. The SAN has long recognised this aspect of warfare and various damage control procedures form a major element in the training of all sea-going personnel. The bulk of the formal and practical training is given at the Nuclear, Bacteriological, Chemical and Damage Control School at Simonstown.

Ie'mnwazard

DIE SULD-AFRIKAANSE VLOOT

Die geskiedenis van die SAV kan teruggevoer word na 1885, toe die eerste suksesvolle eenheid vloot-v iiiig- . ers in Durban vir haweverdediging saamgeste 1'is. " 'n Suid-Afrikaanse divisie van die Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve is in 1912 tot stand gebring, en die lede daarvan het gedurende die Eerste wereldoorlog saam met die Britse Vloot in alie gevegsgebiede gedien. Die SA Divisie van die RNVR is uitgebrei na die South African Naval Services in 1922, waartydens huile drie klein skepe as aanvanklike uitrusting van die Britse Vloot ontvang het.

,n Tekort aan fondse het veroorsaak dat hierdie mag teitiik doodgeloop het totdat die stukrag van die Tweede wereldoorlog dit in 1940 as die SA Seaward Defence Force laat herleef het. Die herieefde mag het begin met vyftien vaartuie en verskeie kusbasisse, en het gegroei tot 'n mag van verskeie begeleidingsgroepe (een hat in die Middellandse See geopereer) en 'n aantal mynveeflottieljes asook etlike hulpvaartuie. .

Na-oorlogse besnoeiing het die SANF na sewentien vaartuie. insluitend drie fregatte, laat krimp. Beperkte uitbreiding het gedurende die 1950's en vroeë 1960s gevolg toe die SAV - hemoem van die SANF in 1951 - 'n groterwordende mate van verantwoordelijkheid betreffende die beskerming van skeepvaart om die Kaap in die Goeie Hoop begin aanneem het. Hierdie rol is in 1955 geformaliseer in 'n briewewisseling met die Britse regering-algemeen na verwys as die Simonstad ooreenkoms.

Politieke probleme het kort hiema ontstaan en het gelei tot in wegbeweeg van afhanklikheid van Brittanje as die enigste bron van voorsiening van maritieme :trusting. Die eerste groot aankoop onder die nuwe beadering was die van DAPHNE-klas duikbote in 1967. n Aantal aanvalsvaartuie wat plaaslike gebou word, is in 1974 bestel, en in 1975 is die wysheid van hierdie besluite finaal bewys toe Brittanje die Simonstad ooreenkoms herroep het. Die verpligte wapenverbod van 1977 teen Suid-Afrika het oplaas die weg berei vir die besluit om op maritieme operasies in die beiang van die verdediging van die Republiek te konsentreer eerder as die beskerming van skeepvaart om die kaap.

Opdragte

E3 e hedendaagse Suid-Afrikaanse Vloot het drie beiang ike opdragte.

1. Die verdediging van die RSA se gebiedswaters.
2. Die verskaifing van ondersteuning aan die staatsdepartemente wat betrokke is by die beheer van die 300 000 vierkante seemyi Eksklusiewe Ekonomiese Sone (EES).

3. Die afweer van 'n konvensionele maritieme-aanval op Suid-Afnka.

Die verdediging van die "Kaapse Seeroete" verskyn nie var-dag in die SAV se opdragte nie, grotendeels as 'n 961319 van die wapenverbod. Die RSA se belange kom eezste en die verantwoordelijkheid vir die beskenning Van skeepvaart in die suidelike oseane berus by supermoondhede.

Bevel en Beheer

Die SAV se hoofkwartier is in Pretoria gevestig ten einde nouer skakeiling met ander Weermagsdele te bewerkstellig. Die hoof van die SAV ontplooi die Vloot "amens die Hoof van die SAW Daar is twee 99b'9dskommandemente nl Vlootkommandement Wes m? v hoofkwartier by Silwermyl in die Kaap en Vloot-EC andement Oos wat sy hoofkwartier op die Bluff in . :n het.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN

NAW

The history of the SAN can be traced to 1885, when the first successful unit of naval volunteers was formed in Durban for port defence. A South African Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve was established in 1912 and its members served with the RN in all theatres of World War I. The SA Division of the RNVR was expanded into the South African Naval Services in 1922, receiving three small ships from the RN as its initial force.

Funding problems brought about the virtual demise of this force until the impetus of World War II revived it as the SA Seaward Defence Force in 1940. The revived force began life with fifteen vessels and several shore bases, growing to a force of several escort groups - one operating in the Mediterranean - and a number of mine-sweeping flotillas as well as various auxiliary vessels. Post-war trimming reduced the SANF to seventeen vessels including three frigates. Limited expansion followed during the 1950s and early 1960s when the SAN - renamed from SANF in 1951 - took on a growing measure of responsibility for the protection of shipping around the Cape of Good Hope. This role was formalised in 1955 in an exchange of letters with the British Government - generally referred to as the Simons Town Agreement.

Political problems soon began to show themselves and led to a move away from reliance on Britain as the single source of supply for maritime equipment. The first major purchase under the new approach was that of three DAPHNE class Submarines in 1967. A number of strike craft to be locally built were ordered in 1974 and in 1975; the wisdom of these decisions was finally demonstrated when Britain abrogated the Simon's Town Agreement. The 1977 mandatory arms embargo against South Africa finally cleared the way for the decision to concentrate on maritime operations in the defence of the Republic rather than for the protection of shipping around the Cape.

Missions

The South African Navy today has three major missions:

1. The protection of the RSA's territorial waters;
2. The provision of support to the relevant government departments involved in controlling the 300 000 square NM exclusive economic zone (EEZ);
3. The deterrence of a conventional maritime attack on South Africa.

The protection of the "Cape Sea Route" does not today appear in the SAN's task list, largely as a result of the arms embargo. The RSA's interests come first and protection of shipping in the Southern Oceans is the responsibility of the Super Powers.

Command and control

The SA Navy's headquarters is based in Pretoria for closer liaison with the other arms of the SADF. The Chief of the Navy deploys the Navy on behalf of the Chief of the SADF. There are two area commands ie the Naval Command West with headquarters at Silvermine in the Cape and the Naval Command East with headquarters on the Bluff at Durban.

Aanvalsvaartuigflotfielje

Die Aanvalsvaartuigflotfielje : die SAV se belangrikste oppervlakaanvalsmag, en . el 'n vername rol in beide d.e voorkoming van infiltrasie en die afskrik van moontlike konvensionele aggressors. Met Salisbury-eilahn. in , Durban as basis, opereer die Flotfielje die 450 tonwlinisterklas aanvalsvaartuig (AV) gewapen met twee 75 mm kanonne en ses Skerpioen bondoppervlakmissiele (OOMs) asook 20 mm kanonne en 12,7 mm masjiengewere. Met 'n reikafstand van 2 400 km teen 30 knope verteenwoordig hierdie klein vaartuie 'n aansienlike potensiaal vir aanvalteen teikens so te se enige plek Tnne Suid-Afrika belangegebied.

. Die basis, SAS Scorpion, het volledige fasiliteite om vir die onderhoud. nasien en herstel van die aanvalsvaartuie te voorsien. met inbegrip van die nodige werkwinkels an 'n skeepshystoestel. 'n Aamal aanvalsvaartuie IS ook van tyd tot tyd aan Simonstad toegewys. Toewysing van aanvalsvaartuie na ander hawens is vereenvoudig deur 'n oorlandse mobiele logistiekstelsel wat in enige hawe . kan opereer.

Duikbootflotfielje

Die Duikbootflotfielje is die SAV se primere konvensioele afskrikmiddel, en die drie Daphne-klas vaartuie :Jatroileer gereeld Suid-Afrika se gebiedswaters. Die Flotfielje se tuisbasis is die SAS Hugo Bierman te Simonstad, wat omvattende onderhoud- en opleidingstasiliteite het - laasgenoemde sluit 'n ten volle - geartikuleerde beheerkamernabootser in - en verskaf 00k gerieflike verbyT aan wal vir die bemanning. in Skeepshystoestel maak dit moontlik om die vaartuie uit die water te lig en in ln ingeslote werkwinkel in te beweeg vir belangrike werk. Tile vaartuie is almal by die basis herstel en moderniseer 1 sal weer moderniseer word 5005 nodig.

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77 5 (opter in samewerking me! 'n duikboot besig met Vef t :nningswerk.

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Strike Craft Flotilla

The Strike Craft Flotilla is the SAN'S main surface strike force with a major role both in preventing infiltration and in deterring a possible conventional a assor. Based at Salisbury Island, Durban, the Flotilla operates the 450 ton Minister Class FAC armed with two 76mm guns and 6 Skerpioer: SSMs as well as 20mm cannon and 12.7mm machine guns. With a range 0? 2 400km at 30 knots. these small vessels represent a considerable potential for striking rapidly at targets almst anywhere in South Africa's sphere of interest.

The base. SAS Scorpion, has full faciil is to cater for the maintenance, overhaul and refit oi strike craft, including the necessary workshops and . marine lift. A number of strike craft have also from time to time been deployed at Simonfs Town. Deployment of Strike Craft at other ports is simplified by an overland mobile logistic support system which can operate in any port.

Submarine Flotilla

The Submarine Flotilla is the SAN's primary conventional deterrent and its three Daphne class boats conduct regular patrols of South African waters. The Flotillals. home base is SAS Hugo Biermann at Simons-town, which has comprehensive maintenance and training facilities - the latter including a fully articulated control room simulator, and also provides comfortable on shore accommodation for the crews. A marine lift allows the boats to be taken out of the water and moved into an enclosed workshop for major work. The boats have all been refitted and modernised at the base and will continue to be modernised as necessary.

A helicopter in cooperation with a submarine on

reconnaissance work.

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Mynteenmaatreelflottielje

Die Mynteenmaatreelflottielje bly lewensvatbaar ondanks die ouderdom van die Tonklas vaartuie. Hierdie vaartuie is met sorg onderhou en is nie swaar gebruik nie - soms was clear slegs twee in gebruik en selde meer as drie. Tussen hulle het die vaartuie slegs omtrent 80 000 seemyl afgele. Twee van die veers is omgeboutha mynjagters en in verdere twee is omgebou vir die patrolieringsroei. Een is toegewys aan die opleidingsflottielje. Patroliering en see-opleiding is die flottielje se primere take in vredestryd.

SAS Tafelberg

Die SAV se aanvuliingskip, die SAS Tafelberg, is hertoegerus en gemoderniseer. 'n Groot vliegdek tussen die twee bowerkeilande en twee loodse, een aan elke kant van die skoorsteen, is tegelykertyd opgerig. Dit het aan haar die vermoë gegee om twee Super Freions of Pumas te opereer. Dit is dus nou vir haar moontlik om aan te vul by wyse van stag, per boot en deur vertikale aanvulling. Twee 40 en twee 20 mm kanonne is ook bygevoeg.

Die besluit om die skip hierdie helikopter vermoë te gee is geneem nadat dit duidelik geword het dat die SALM Shackletons finaal onttrek sou moes word, sonder dat daar in die nabye toekoms enige plaasvervangers beskikbaar sou word.

Die SAS Tafelberg het een moontlikheid gebied om Hoe in die lug" te verkry teen 'n billike koste. Die rolle wat vir die Pumas, wat oor die algemeen gebruik sai word, in die vooruitsig gestel word, sluit sigverkenning, vaartuig-identifikasie, vertikale aanvulling na land, en kommunikasievlugte in. In 'n patrollie- of patrollie-ondersteuningsrol sal die SAS Tafelberg uitstekende langafstandvermoë bied, benewens die vermoëns van haar helikopters.

'P ".mklas mynveer van die SA Wm! 56

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Mine Countermeasures Flotilla

The MGM flotilla remains viable despite the age of its Ton class vessels. These have been carefully maintained and have not been heavily used - at times there have been only two in commission and rarely more than three. Between them, they have only covered some 480 000 NM. Two of the sweepers have been converted to mine hunters and a further two for the patrol role. One is assigned to the Training Flotilla. Patrolling and sea training are the flotilla's two primary peace time tasks.

SAS Tafelberg

The SAN's replenishment ship, SAS Tafelberg, has been refitted and modernised. A large flight deck between the two superstructure islands and two hangars, one on either side of the funnel, were added at the same time. This has given her the capability to operate two Pumas or Super Freions. She is thus now able to replenish by stay, boat and vertical replenishment (vertrep). Two 40mm and two 20mm cannon were also added.

The decision to give her this helicopter capability was taken when it became clear that the SAAF Shackletons would have to finally be retired without any replacement becoming available in the near future. Tafelberg presented one possibility to get some "eyes in the sky" and at a reasonable cost. Roles envisaged for the Pumas which will generally be embarked include visual reconnaissance, vessel identification, vertrep, vertrep to shore, and communications flights. In a patrol or patrol support role, Tafelberg will offer excellent endurance

coupled with the capabilities of her helicopters.
A Ton Class minesweeper of the SA Navys Mine
Countermeasures Flotilla in Simons Town.
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Die omskakeling het aansienlike ongebruikte ruimte onder die vliegdek tot gevoig gehad. wat benut is om bykomende mediese en akkommodasiefasiiteite teen min addisionele koste te verskat. Tesame met sy helikopters en vermoë om groot bote te dra, verleen dit aan die SAS Tateiberg 'n waardevolle seelugreddingsvermoë en rampbystandpotensiaal. 1'

Mariniers

Die Mariniersbrigade is in 1979 tot stand gebring om 'n mag te verskaf wat spesifiek vir hawe- en basisbeskermingstake opgelei is. Daar is een hawebeskermingseenheid tot stand gebring vir eikeen van die belangrike hawens en vlootbasisse. Die Mariniers is sowel as matrose en as ligte infanterie opgelei, en baie van hulle verrig aktiewe diens in die operasionele gebied van noordelike Suidwes-Afrika voordat hulle na 'n basis of hawe oorgeplaas word. Trouens, 111 Hawebeskermingseenheid is verantwoordelik vir die Wenela-basis op die Zambezi, en patroleer die riviergrense noord en suid van Oos-Capri. Die Mariniers se uitrusting sluit 30 dubbelromp Namacuraklas ligte patrolliebote in, wat met radar en met masjiengewere toegerus is. Ander uitrusting sluit opblaasbare vaartuie en die gewone ligte infanteriewapens in. 111 Hawebeskermingseenheid te Wenela in Capri opereer 'n patrollieboot-tipe geskoei op die tees van die platbodem binneboordaangedrewe tTVredene burg" visserskuite van die Weskus. Opblaasbare vaartuie word gesleep gedurende patrollies sodat 'n voetpatroon vinnig aan wal gesit kan word.

Basisse

Die SAV hou steeds twee hoofbasisse in stand, onderskeidelik te Simonstad en Salisbury Eiland. Die Simonstadse Vlootskewerthet 3 000 m se aanieplekke en het meer as 2 000 burgerlike vakmense in tiens, benewens die vlootpersoneel. Tussen hulle veraanwoordig die twee hoofbasisse die vloottasiteite met die beste vermoë in Afrika. Tesame met die beskikbare burgerlike infrastruktuur en deskundigheid. verteenwoordig die basisse moontlik van die beste vloottasiteite in die Suidelike Haltrond. Veral die hoofvlootskewerthet in Simonstad. het oor die jare groot deskundigheid in die onderhoud en modernisering van die vloot ontwikkel, ondanks die wapenverbod.

Opleidingsinrigtings

Tie SAV Stafkollege is te Muizenberg buite Kaapstad elee. Ander opleidingsinrigtings sluit in die Vlootkollege Le Gordonsbaai, wat vir offisiërsopleiding verantwoordelik is; SAS Saldanha te Saldanhabaai wat 'n basiese opleiding aanbied van 13 weke; SAS Simonsberg te Simonstad wat die gevorderde opleiding hanteer en die Skietkuns-, Duikbootjag-, Kommunikasie en Duikskoel insluit; SAS Jaisena te Durban wat indierrekrute oplei vir hulle twee jaar vrywillige militêre diens, waarna baie besluit om by die Staande Mag aan te sluit; die Radarskool te Durban en die Tegnieke Kollege te SAS Wingsteid buite Kaapstad.

t(SLR).

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The conversion resulted in considerable unutilised space below the flight deck, which has been used to provide added accommodation and medical facilities at little additional cost. Coupled with her helicopters and the ability to carry large boats, this has given Tafeiberg a valuable SAR and disaster relief potential.

Marines

The Marine Brigade was established in 1979 to provide a force specifically trained for harbour and base protec-

tion tasks. One harbour protection unit has been formed for each of the major harbours and naval bases. The Marines are trained as both seamen and tight infantry and many see active service in the Operational Area of northern SWA before being posted to a harbour or base. 111 Harbour Protection Unit in fact has responsibility for the Wenela base on the Zambezi and patrols the river boundaries north and south of East Caprivi. The Marines' equipment includes 30 twin-hulled Namacurra Class light patrol boats which are equipped with radar and armed with machine guns. Other equipment includes intiatables and the usual light infantry weapons. 111 HPU at Wenela Island in Capn'vi operates a patrol boat type based on the flat-bottomed in-board powered ttVredenburg" West Coast fishing boats. inflatables are towed when on patrol to allow a foot patrol to be landed quickly.

Bases

The SAN continues to maintain two major bases. at Simonstown and Salisbury island respectively, as well as smaller establishments at the other ports. The Simon's Town Naval Dockyard has 3 000 m of berthing and employs more than 2 000 civilian artisans in addition to naval personnel. Between them, the two major bases represent the most capable naval facilities in Africa. Coupled with the available civilian infrastructure and expertise, they arguably represent some of the most capable naval facilities in the southern hemisphere. The main naval dockyard at Simon's Town, in particular, has over the years developed a vast body of expertise in maintaining and modernising the fleet in the face of the arms embargo.

Training Establishments

The SAN Staff College is situated in Muizenberg outside Cape Town. Other schools include the Navy College at Gordon's Bay which is responsible for officer training; SAS Saldanha at Saldanha Bay which offers the 13 week basic training course; SAS Simonsberg at Simon's Town which deals with advanced training and incorporates the Gunnery, ASW, Communications and Diving Schools; SAS Jaisena at Durban which trains Indian recruits for their two-year voluntary national service, after which many elect to join the Permanent Force; the Radar School at Durban and the Technical College at SAS Vanfield outside Cape Town.

SAV Burgennageenhede word in Kaapstad, Simonstad, Oos-London, Port Elizabeth, Durban, Johannesburg en Pretoria in stand gehou. Die Burgennagelement het hoofsaaklik beiang by haweverdediging, maar is ook verantwoordeliik vir die gedeeitelike bemanning veg nityn: veers. Sommige duikposte en verskeie poste word ook geoormerk vir die Burgermag. Die SAS Geiderland. een van die seeweerbote word ten volle deur Burgermag-personeel beman en dit sluit die kaptein in.

Die Tak Hidrografie is die oudste tak van die Vloot, en is deurentyd betrokke by die kartering van die Suid-Afrikaanse kuslyn in die belang van veilige navigasie. Van die twee belangrikste vaartuie wat betrokke is, hanteer die SAS Protea die seetake temyl die omgeboude seeweerboot SAS Haariem die kuswerk doen.

Vier vinnige reddingsvaartuie opereer vanaf SAS Flamingo te Saldanha. Verder kan alle ander vootrvaartuie getaak word om deel te neem aan seereddings-operasies wanneef dit nodig sou wees.

Inspekteur-generaal (Vloot)
Vlag Kapt & Pers Stat Hoof v n Viootstaf
HvSHvSHvSHvSHvSHvS

Pars Ini Ops Log Fin Plan
Jirekteur Vioot Hulpbton
Asst Kapeiaan-generaai (Vloot)
VLOOT VLOOT

Vioot Basisse Vloot Basisse
Eenhede Eenhede

Fiottieljes Fiottieljes
Skepe Skepe

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SAN Citizen Force units are maintained in Cape Town; Simonstown, East London, Port Elizabeth, Durban. Johannesburg and Pretoria. The Citizen Force element is largely concerned with harbour protection, but is also responsible for the partial manning of the mine sweepers. CF personnel are also earmarked for some diving posts and various shore posts. The SAS Geideriand. one of the seaward defence boats, is fully CF manned, including the Captain.

The Hydrographic Branch is the oldest branch of the Navy and is continuously involved in charting the South African coast in the interests of safer navigation. Of the two main vessels involved, the SAS Protea handles off-shore tasks, whereas the converted seaward defence boat SAS Haartem does the inshore work.

Four fast rescue launches are operated from SAS Flamingo at Saldanha. In addition, all other naval vessels can be tasked to assist in search and rescue operations as necessary.

Inspector General (Navy
Flag Capt & Personal Staff Chief of Naval Staff
Director Naval Resou Cns Cns Cns Cris Cns Cns
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NAVAL NAVAL
COMMAND WEST COMMAND EAST
Naval Bases Naval Bases
Units Units
Fiotiiias Flotillas
Ships Ships

THE STRIKE CRAFT FLOTILLA

The elegant, wide-ranging frigates that were the main element of South Africa's maritime defence are gone. Their place has been taken by the much smaller, but fast and very powerful. strike craft and the invisible submarines. This has come about as a result of a shift of emphasis in the role of the SA Navy away from protecting the sea routes around the Cape of Good Hope.

When South Africa gave up her former role of "Guardian of the Cape Sea Route", the role of the SA Navy changed accordingly. From an essentially anti-submarine warfare orientated force designed to operate as a component of the western navies, the SAN had to transform itself into an independent force with a primary task of protecting South Africa's coasts.

This meant that plans for keeping up a large "blue water" ASW fleet had to fall away. The "blue water" capability received its final blow in 1977, when France cancelled the sale of two A-69 corvettes and two Agosta class submarines to the SAN. In the meantime, plans to build up a small surface warfare force to complement the deterrent effect of the Submarine Flotilla, were well under way, the first six missile armed strike craft having been ordered in 1974.

The first of these new ships was delivered to the SAN in 1977 and the Strike Craft Flotilla was formed at Salisbury Island. It has since grown into a force of nine ships divided between Salisbury Island and Simon's Town and able to operate on both the east and west coast.

The Strike Craft Flotilla is the primary surface warfare component of the SA Navy. It shares with the Submarine Flotilla the responsibility for deterring maritime operations against South Africa. With the ASW frigates now all out of service, the Flotilla has also had to take on some of their former patrolling functions. It also acts in support of the patrol minesweepers which handle routine inshore patrol work. The strike craft being able to react swiftly and effectively should they need assistance.

The three primary roles of the Strike Craft Flotilla are: . . .

Deterrence of any maritime adventure against South Africa. While the Flotilla is small, it is more than able to deal with any African Navy. It also "raises the stakes" for any other navy which might be tempted to enter South Africa's waters with hostile intent. Certainly a powerful navy could overcome the Strike Craft's opposition, but would the cost involved be acceptable for the gain?

Prevention of "over the beach" activity and interference with shipping and fishing in South African waters. To this end

the strike craft patrol South African waters and are also able to react very quickly to any problem detected by other patrolling vessels or by the SAAF Albatross patrol aircraft. The

Minister Class Strike Craft of the SA Navy. These fast and highly manoeuvrable vessels, which carry six Skerpioen surface to surface missiles and other armaments, are built in Durban.

'3'.

'4

Combat against any hostile maritime force that enters South African waters. a ,
The ships themselves are of a proven design and equipped with equally proven weapons systems. While they are on the small side at 450 tons. the Minister Class strike craft have shown themselves capable of operating successfully in South African waters and none has had to run for shelter. On the contrary. strike craft have on occasion gone to the aid of yachts and fishing vessels experiencing difficulties in bad weather. The upper deck is , however, effectively taboo at sea. Their powerful diesels give them a good mount speed - over thirty knots, the power needed for high speed manoeuvring in action, and are relatively economical, an important factor when the length of the South African coast and the relative paucity of ports is considered. Travelling fast, at thirty knots, the strike craft have a range of some 2 400 km. Their primary weapon system is the Scorpion anti-ship missile which can deliver its powerful warhead accurately at ranges of over 30 km, flying extremely low over the sea to avoid detection. The strike craft can carry six of these missiles. The secondary armament consists of two 76 mm guns which have good capability in both the anti-aircraft and surface warfare roles. These fully automatic guns have established an excellent reliability record in service with the SAN and many other navies. These systems are backed up by two 20 mm cannon and two twin 12,7mm (.50 calibre) heavy machine guns for close-in anti-aircraft defence. These weapons are also very useful in the peacetime patrolling and EEZ-protection roles. where the missiles and 76 mm guns would represent gross "overkill". Finally, the strike craft also carry a comprehensive fit of electronic equipment designed to help them acquire targets, and electronic countermeasures equipment for protection. The primary day to day activity of the Strike Craft Flotilla is the patrolling of South Africa's 1 500 nautical mile coastline - the Republic's longest single border - and watching over the Exclusive Economic Zone of 300 000 square nautical miles. The strike craft usually operate in pairs or in larger groups, although they can patrol individually. A typical patrol might last some 60 hours (2 1/2 days) and take a pair of strike craft over a 1 200 nautical mile track. When the ships are alongside. their crews generally live ashore and spend their days with maintenance work and checking their vessels' complex systems. Initially based only at Durban, the Strike Craft Flotilla now has two "logistic nodes" - Salisbury Island at Durban and the Naval Base at Simon's Town. Several strike craft are now also permanently stationed at Simon's Town, giving the SAN the ability to cover both coasts effectively. ' In addition to the fixed installations of the two naval bases at Durban and Simon's Town. there is also a Forward Logistic Support system. This is fully mobile and can be developed to any port in the Republic from where the strike craft can then operate. The Strike Craft Flotilla is thus highly flexible in its employment, not being restricted to operations within the ships' radius from their main bases. Operational flexibility is further enhanced by the availability of the SAS Tafelberg and, soon, the SAS Drakensberg. These two replenishment ships will allow strike craft to reach out much further from shore than their own fuel capacity would allow and their size would suggest. The Strike Craft Flotilla cannot replace a true "blue water" force, but it has given the Navy the capability to maintain a credible surface combatant presence at sea. SAAF aircraft and the SAN's submarines alone would not suffice, a surface force will in the end always be necessary - much as the infantryman is essential to the most mechanised of armies. Economical in funds and manpower, flexible in employment and armed with a vicious sting, the Strike Craft Flotilla meets this essential requirement admirably.

SAS DRAKENSBERG

Helmoed-Rdmer Heitman

A new stage in South Africa's ability to provide for her own naval needs was marked by the launch on 24 April of the

SAN's new replenishment vessel. SAS Drakensberg.

SAS Drakensberg is the first naval vessel to be completely designed and developed in South Africa and. at 12 500

tons full load, she is also the largest ship of any kind yet built in a South African yard. Her keel was laid at Sandock Aus-

tral's Durban yard in August 1984 and she is expected to be commissioned in October 1987.

Apart from giving the Navy an additional replenishment ship, this project has also served to consolidate and expand

South Africa's existing ship building expertise, and to develop a local design capability. This will stand South Africa in

good stead when the time comes to build other naval vessels locally. it has also helped to counter the effects of the general decline in shipbuilding.

SAS Drakensberg will have at sea replenishment as her primary role. She will also greatly enhance the Navy's search

and rescue, patrol and surveillance capability - offering excellent endurance and a degree of "eyes in the sky" capability.

The latter became particularly important after the retirement of the Shackletons, which left the SAAF with no real long-

range maritime patrol force. With her on-board facilities. helicopters, on-board cargo handling equipment and fresh water

production capability. SAS Drakensberg will also have considerable potential in a coastal disaster relief role.

Displacing 6 000 tons empty and 12 500 tons full load, she is 147 metres long, has a beam of 20 metres and a draft of

7.5 metres. Her two diesel engines of more than 6 000 kW each will drive a single controllable pitch propeller through a

single reduction gearbox to give a top speed in excess of 20 knots. A bow thruster has been fitted to enhance manoeuv-

ability in close waters, allowing operation out of South Africa's smaller ports. Her complement will comprise 10 officers

and 86 men. Four 20mm cannon will be fitted. a

SAS Drakensberg will be fitted for both alongside and astern refuelling operations and will be able to transfer dry

stores by jackstay and venrep. To this end, a large flight deck and hangers for two Pumas are provided aft and there is a

further spot forward. She will carry 5 500 tons of fuel and 750 tons of dry stores and ammunition. Four on board plants

will produce 70 000 litres of fresh water from sea water daily. A sewerage and waste treatment plant will handle all on

board waste matter to eliminate pollution. The basic design work for this project was handled by a team of SA Navy engi-

neers and draughtsmen. The detail development and the final drawings were contracted out to a civilian firm of consulting

engineers. The construction contract went to Sandock Austral, who also built the Navy's strike craft. The project cost R76

'7 :n, which makes SAS Drakensberg a bargain when compared with what naval vessels cost overseas.

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SULD-AFRIKAANSE

GENEESKUNDIGE

DIENS: OORSIG n

1985-1986 '1 '

Die SA Geneeskundige Diens (SAGD) is op 1 Julie 1979 as 'n volwaardige vierde weermagsdeei van die SA Weermag erken, alhoewel dit reeds sedert die ontstaan van die Unie Verdedigingsmag as 'n diens bestaan. Soos baie Afrika-state het die SAGD ook geleer dat "Uhuru" nie altyd "maanskyn en rose" beteken nie en dat daar veelvuldige probleme bestaan, veral op die administratiewe- en bestuursviakke, wat self opgeios moet word.

1985 was dan ook die jaar waarin die SAGD tot in groot mate sy personeel soldy en logistieke administratiewe probleme aangedurf en reggestel het. 1986 is begin met die wete dat ook hierdie gebiede in Iyn is met die ander drie ouer en jmeer ervare weermagsdele. Daar word steeds gepoog om 'n meer omvattende diens te lewer, wat sowel omvang as professionele kundigheid aanbetref. Hierin het die SAGD uitmuntend geslaag.

Een van die hoogtepunte van 1985 was ongetwyfeld die reuse tondsinsameelingsprojek wat onder die bekwame leiding van Mev Ristie Viljoen en haar voortreflike span van die SA Weermag Damesvereniging die pragtige bedrag van R1 miljoen ingesameel het vir die Hersteifonds vir Beseerde en Gestremde Veiigheidsmagiede. Dwarsoor die land het die mense hul gevoel vir hierdie saak getoon deur mildeik by te dra tot die daarstelling van hersteigeriewe vir ons beseerdes en gestremdes. Insgeiys het dit ook duideik vetoon dat die SA Weermag na aan die hart van die . "Jblik le. Vir die SAGD beteken hierdie fondse dat daar nou aan lankgekoesterde ideae voldoen kan word. Een van die projekte wat ook by hierdie fondsinsameeling baat, is die beoogde hersteisorgsentrum te 2 Militere Hospitaal in Wynberg. Die oprigting van hierdie sentrum, wat ten voile toegerus sal wees met die nuutste fassiiiteite en uirusting, sal voorsien in die onmiddeilike behoefte in die Kaapstad omgewing en soorgelyk wees aan die sentrum wat reeds by 1 Militere Hospitaal op Voortrekkerhoogte ontwikkel is en tans verder opgeknop en gemodemiseer word.

Onluste, sabotasie en stakings het die land opnuut geskok en met afgryse vervul. Ook hier het die SAGD getrou gebly aan sy leuse Audaces Servamus't en in tye van nood, diens aan SAW-lede en die publiek gelewer. In 1985 het Mediese Kommandement Oos-Kaap uitblink en die Vredesabel ontvang vir in demlopende mediese diens aan eie magte asook aan die burgertikes wat tydens die onluste gewond en beseer is. Sedertdien was alie kommandemente op die een of ander stadium betrokke by doeitreftende samewerking tussen alie partye om 'n diens van uitstaande gehalte tot voordeel van die gemeenskap te lewer.

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SA MEDICAL SERVICE:

REVIEW OF 1985-1986

In the past year all the various Medical Commands have been actively involved, participating in a co-operative manner to render a service of outstanding quality to the public.

The South African Medical Service (SAMS) was recognised as an independent service of the SADF on 1 July 1979, although it has existed as a supporting service since the formation of the Union Defence Force. Like many African states, the SAMS learned that

"Uhuru" does not always mean moonlight and roses, and that many existing problems, particularly on ad-

ministrative and managerial levels must be solved by ourselves.

it was in 1985 that the SAMS tackled and resolved so many of its personnel, remuneration and logistic administration problems. 1986 could be started knowing that we were in line with the other three older and more experienced services. We constantly endeavoured to render a more comprehensive service, professionally as well as technologically. Members of the SAMS excelled in this.

One of the highlights of 1985 is unmistakably the gigantic project under the guidance of Mrs. Ristie Viljoen and her competent team of the SA Defence Force Ladies' Association that grossed R1 million for the Recuperation Fund for injured and Disabled Security Force Members. Across the country, generous contributions reflected the sympathy of those who supported the increase in recuperation facilities for our injured and disabled.

Furthermore it proved that the SA Defence Force lies close to heart of the people of South Africa. For the SAMS this fund means the realisation of many cherished ideals. One of the projects to benefit from this fund is the proposed recovery centre at 2 Military Hospital in Wynberg. The erection of this well equipped centre will result in a more efficient and comprehensive service in the Cape Town area. It will be similar to the recovery wing at 1 Military Hospital which is at present being modernised.

Unrest, sabotage and strikes the past year, filled the country with abhorrence. Once again the SAMS proved true to their motto "Audaces Servamus" and in times of need supported SADF members as well as members of the public. In this regard, Eastern Cape Medical Command rendered outstanding service. During the unrest situation in the Eastern Cape, a continuous medical service was provided to security force members and civilians. As a result of efficient co-operation between all parties concerned, the service was of an excellent standard to the benefit of the community. For their unselfish efforts in serving the community, this Medical Command was awarded the Sword of Peace.

Daar kan teruggekyk word na die staking deur student verpleegsters en dienspersoneel by die Baragwanath Hospitaal in Soweto, toe die SAGD, onder die bekwame leiding van die Bevelvoerder Mediese Kommandement Suid-Transvaal en gesteun deur die SA Leer binne ure nadat die staking in aanvang geneem het en daar om hulp gevra is. inbeweeg enttoegesien dat oa verpleging-. kombuis- en algemene skoonmaak-dienste onverpoosd voortgesit word. Hierdie voortreflike dienslewering buite die SA Weermag was uit alle oorde geprys, veral deur die swart pasiente was as gevolg van die staking feitlik sonder sorg in die hospitaal gelaat was.

1986 sal 00k in die dagboek van die 3 Mediese Bataljon Groep aangeteken word as die jaar waarin die Eenheidsvaandel aan die eenheid toegeken is en waartydens hulle ook Vryheid van Toegang tot die dorp Parow ontvang het. Die eenheid met sy hoofkwartier in Kaapstad, bou voort op 'n eeu-oue tradisie van mediese diens aan die soldate van die gebied. Die positiewe gesindheid onder hierdie lede van die SAGD se burgermag bevestig die long manne se trots om deel te wees van die SAGD se ondersteuningsrol in die SA Weermag. .

Deurdadig elke lid van die SAGD op sy of haar besondere wyse 'n bydrae gelewer het op die vlak van dienslewering, kan daar met trots teruggekyk word na 'n jaar van suksesse op alle terreine. Die SAGD is en bly 'n ondersteuningsdiens, in diens wat deur mense aan mense gelewer word, maar meer nog, in onmisbare diens wat bydra tot die effektiewe verdediging en beveiliging van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika en sy inwoners.

IN FEES VAN PARADES VIR 3 MEDIESE BATALJON GROEP

3 Mediese Bataljon Groep het bewys hoe paraat die SA Geneeskundige Diens se Burgermaglede is. Sowat 500 lede, wat in sommige gevalle jare laas op 'n parade-grond was, was binne 14 dae gereed om almal wat teenwoordig was in Parow te bei'ndruk met hulle puik paradewerk.

Die eenheid se hoofkwartier is aan die voete van die Tygerberg. maar Oktober 1986 was die eerste geleentheid wat die bataljon in sy geskiedenis gekry het om onder seil in die Kaapse Skiereiland te ontplooi. Die geleentheid is terdee benut. Sowat 80 medaljes (waaronder 'n John Chard Medalje en 'n John Chard Dekorasie) is tydens die kamp deur die bevelvoerder, kol Johan Nel, oorhandig.

Saterdag 25 Oktober 1986 is egter die belangrike dag in die geskiedenis van die bataljon. Vier kompanies op parade het trots toegekyk toe die Minister van Verdediging, genl Magnus Malan, die eenheid se vaandel aan hulle oorhandig het. Op maat van musiek deur die SA Geneeskundige Diens se eie orkes verskaf, is die vaandel vertoon aan talle toeskouers op die paviljoen. Dieseltde middag is die Vryheid van Toegang tot die dorp Parow aan die e'enhed verleen. Hulle het die geleentheid tot 'n difileermars deur die hoofstraat benut en trots met hulle splintemuwe, wapperende vaandel, gevelde bajonette. getrommel van dromme en al, die inwoners beindruk. Langs die straat het 'n duisend skoolkinders hulle eie klein vlaggies gewaai en agter die laaste kompanie ingeval vir hulle eie difileermars in Voortrekkerweg.

Die puik vertoning van 3 Mediese Bataljon Groep was tn hoogtepunt vir SAGD 1986.

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The SAMS, under the able leadership of the Offiger
Commanding Southern Transvaal Medical Command,

supported by the Army, stepped in to fill the vacuum left by striking student nursing staff and service personnel at the Baragwanath Hospital in Soweto towards the end of 1985. This ensured the continuous good functioning in services like nursing, kitchen services and general cleaning. This meritorious service outside the SADF was praised at all levels, mostly by the black patients who were left without care.

1986 will also be remembered by members of 3

Medical Battalion Group as the year in which the unit received its colours and right of entry into Parow.

As every member of the SAMS rendered a service in his or her own particular way, the year that has passed can be looked upon as a year of successes in all spheres. The SAMS is and remains a good support service, a service rendered by people, and moreover an indispensable service that contributes to the effective defence and safeguard of the Republic of South Africa and its people.

A FESTIVAL OF PARADES FOR

3 MEDICAL BATTALION GROUP

3 Medical Battalion Group has shown how prepared the SA Medical Services Citizen Force members are.

Some 500 members of the unit - some of whom had not been on a parade ground in years - took only 14 days to reach a standard of parade work that impressed all who were present in Parow.

The unit headquarters lies at the foot of the Tygerberg, but October 1986 brought the unit its first opportunity to deploy under canvas in the Cape Peninsula. It made full use of this opportunity. The Commanding Officer, Colonel John Nel, presented some 80 medals during the camp, including a John Chard Decoration and a John Chard Medal.

It was, however, Saturday 25 October 1986 that was the important day in the history of the battalion. Four companies were on parade to watch proudly as the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, presented the unit with its colour. The colour was then displayed to the spectators while the SA Medical Services Band played.

That afternoon, the freedom of entry to the City of Parow was conferred on the unit. which then exercised its new right and marched down the main street with fixed bayonets and drums beating. A thousand school children carrying miniature national flags fell in behind the unit to also march down Voortrekker Road. The excellent performance of 3 Medical Battalion Group was a highlight for the SAMS in 1986.

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' SA WEERMAGFONDS

As gevolg van die groot verskeidenheid fond-
sinsamelingspogings wat veral in die laat sewentiger
jare beslag gekry het, het die destydse Minister van
Verdediging en tans Staatspresident opdrag g'egee
dat 'n oorkoepelende fonds in die Iewe geroep word
om hierdie pogings te koördineer. Die gevolg was
die ontstaan van die SA Weermagfonds kragtens Wet
107 van 1978 met die volgende doelstellings:

1. Om met inagneming van die geldelike toestand
van die fonds, hulp wat as billik en redelik geag
word, te verleen aan lede van die SAW en huiie at-
hanklikes. Oud-Iede en lede van die hulpdienste
wat geldelike ontbering ondervind of geldelike
nood lei wat regstreeks of onregstreeks ontstaan
as gevolg van enige diens of piigte bedoel in Art
3(2) van die Verdedigingswet, 1957 verrig en
2. Ontspanningsgeriewe (VTB fasiliteite) aan soda-
nige lede te voorsien.

Die fonds word bestuur deur 'n raad wat uit hoogstens
15 lede bestaan. Minstens die helfte van hierdie lede
moet nie staatsamptenare wees nie (sg deeltydse
lede) en minstens die helfte uit die geledere van die
staatsdiens (heeltydse lede). Die lede word aangestel
deur die Minister van Verdediging. Uit die heeltydse
lede wys hy 'n Voorsitter en Adjunk-Voorsitter aan.
Tans is die raad soos volg saamgestel (heeltydse
lede): Lt Genl R.F. Holtzhausen is die Voorsitter en
die pos van Adjunk-Voorsitter is tans vakant. Die
ander heeltydse lede bestaan uit die personeelhoofde
van die vier weermagsdele, die Direkteur Maatskap-
like Werkdiens, Direkteur Kommunikasie Operasies
(AMI) en Hoofdirekteur Magsinstandhouding van Af-
deling Personeel.

Die Voorsitter en die raad is, vir sover dit die SAW
Fonds betref, aan die Minister verantwoordelik en nie
aan HSAW nie. HSAW is slegs verantwoordelik vir die
aanstelling van 'n administratiewe personeel.

Befondsing

Kragtens Art 21 van die wet mag geen fondse ingesa-
mel word vir die twee oogmerke van die fonds sonder
die skriftelike magtiging daartoe deur die fonds nie.
So byvoorbeeld is die SKF die grootste enkele fonds-
insamelingsarm van die SAW fonds - hulle het 'n
skriftelike magtiging van die SAWF.

Verder is die fonds afhanklik van vrywillige donasies
vanaf die publiek en dmv die aksies van die skakelko-
mitee.

Hoe werk die fonds in die praktyk

(HSAW Direktief Nr. 23/85 dateer

1.4.85)

In die praktyk vervul die SAW Fonds hootsaaklik 'n
finansieringsrol. Die SAW bepaal self prioriteite en in
die verband is die volgende stafafdelings verantwoor-
delik: '

1. Direktoraat Kommunikasie Operasies (AMI) - 'n
beplanningskomitee. Uit verteenwoordigers van
AMI (tree op as Voorsitter) die KOMOPS - offisiere
van die vier weermagsdele, Sportraad, Suider-
kruisfonds en SAW Fonds.

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SA DEFENCE FORCE

FUND

As a result of the great variety of fund raising efforts
which arose in the late seventies - the then Minister of
Defence and present State President instructed that an
"umbrella" fund be founded with an eye to the oo-ordi-

nation of these efforts. The outcome of this was the founding of the SA Defence Force Fund in terms of Act 107 of 1978, with the following aims:

1. To provide, within the financial means of the fund, fair and reasonable help to members of the SADF and their dependents, former members, and members of the auxiliary services experiencing financial difficulties or suffering financial need arising directly or indirectly as a result of any service or duties performed in terms of Article 3 (2) of the Defence Act, 1957 and

2. Provide recreation facilities for such members.

The fund is managed by a board with a maximum of 15 members. At least one half of these members must not be civil servants (ie part-time members) and at least half must be drawn from the civil service (full-time members). The members are appointed by the Minister of Defence. He appoints a chairman and a deputy chairman from among the full-time members.

The board is at present composed as follows: Lt Genl R.F. Holtzhausen is the chairman; the post of deputy chairman is vacant. The other full-time members are the chiefs of the four services, the Director, Social Work Services, the Director, Communication Operations (MID) and the Chief Director, Force Maintenance of the Personnel Division.

The chairman of the board is responsible to the Minister of Defence with respect to the SADF Fund, not to the Chief of the SADF. The Chief of the SADF is only responsible for the appointment of administrative personnel.

Funding

In terms of Art 21 of the Act. no funds may be raised for the two aims of the Fund without written authority by the Fund. Thus the Southern Cross Fund, the largest single fund raising arm of the SADF Fund, has written authority from the SADF Fund.

The Fund is otherwise dependent on voluntary donations from the public and donations raised as a result of the work of the liaison committees.

How Does The Fund Work in Practice?

(C SADF Directive No 23/85 dated 1/4/84)

In practice, the SADF Fund performs mainly a financing role. The SADF itself determines priorities. the following staff divisions having responsibility in this respect:

1. Directorate Communication Operations (MID) - A planning committee made up of an MID representative (acts as chairman), the Comops officers of the four services, the Sport Council. the Southern Cross Fund and the SADF Fund.

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2. Direktoraat Mediesewelsynsdienste (Geneesheer Generaal) is verantwoordelik vir die oorhoofse koördinerende van behoeftestelling en bepaling van prioriteite (HSAW Direktiet Nr. 6/1/86 dateer 1 Februarie 1986). Op kommandementsvlak is kommandementswelsynskomitees gestig wat maandeliks vergader om behoeftes binne die betrokke KMDMTS gebied te bespreek. Die aansoek word vooraf deur die maatskaplike werkster ondersoek. Sy doen dan die nodige verslag en aanbeveling en het self ook sitting op die komitee. Indien die komitee oortuig voel dat die geval meriete het, kan hulle 'n toekenning binne die raamwerk van die beleid toestaan - maksimum tydperk van drie maande waarna die saak herevalueer moet word. Uitsonderlike gevalle of probleemgevalle word na die Geneesheer-generaal verwys waar 'n beheer-komitee dan oor die meriete besluit.

Vasbyt Video

Hierdie diens in sy huidige vorm is in werking sedert September 1983. Tans word 61 basisse bedien met 3 bande van 3 uur elk per week. Die diens word gratis voorsien en die idee is dat die skema homseif moet dra uit advertensie-inkomste. Chroma het die skema eers bedryf maar kon nie slaag met advertensies nie en alternatiewes moes gesoek word. Daar is toe besluit op MEMA. MEMA voorsien programme teen 'n koste van t R17,80 per program/band. Die bande self word deur die fonds aangekoop. Alle programme word deur 'n paneel by MEMA gekeur om te verseker dat geen negatiewe beïnvloedingsmateriaal 3003 pornografie, ens vertoon word nie. MEMA het verder die vermoë om boodskappe waarmee die SAW die troepe wil bereik in die programme te akkommodeer soos bv. KOMOPS. Bevelsinformasie, HSAW praat met sy mense, ens.

Alhoewel daar tans 61 basisse van die skema gebruik maak kan dit, ooreenkomstig die goedkeuring van doeane en aksyns, na baie meer eenhede uitgebrei word. Hierdie uitbreiding word in die vooruitsig gestel maar aangesien dit addisionele uitgawes tot gevolg sal he, moet daar gekyk word tot watter mate die werwing van advertensies vorder.

Besteding Van Fondse

Finansiele Steun (We/syn) Vir die 1985/86 finansiële jaar is 'n totaal van 436 lede en 886 afhanklikes met 'n bedrag van R345 605,23 gehelp. (Sedert 1 April 1980 is 'n totale bedrag van R1 597 196 aan Wel-syn bestee) die statistiek per w Deel is soos volg:

1. SA Lee'r 413 lede met 848 afhanklikes. teen 'n totale besteding van R316 192,61, is in die betrokke finansiële jaar gehelp. (Totale bedrag sedert 1980 beloop R1 455 143)
2. SA Lugmag 19 lede met 33 afhanklikes, teen 'n totale besteding van R25 724,62, is in die betrokke finansiële jaar gehelp. (Totale bedrag sedert 1980 beloop R113 333)
3. SA Vloot 4 lede met 5 afhanklikes, teen 'n totale besteding van R3 688,00, is in die betrokke finansiële jaar gehelp. (Totale bedrag sedert 1980 beloop R28 720)

Geriewe sedert 1 April 1980 is die volgende bedrae per Weermagsdeel bestee:

SA Leer 936 286,43

SA Lugmag 282 092,36

SA Vloot 162 141,30

SAGD- 37 707,85

Spesmagte en ondersteuningsdienste 5 523,28

Totaal R1 423 751,22

2. Directorate Medical Welfare Services (Surgeon-General) is responsible for the overall co-ordination of requirements and priorities (C SADF Directive 1 of 3/1/86 dated 1 Feb 86). At Command level, Command Welfare Committees have been formed which meet monthly to discuss requirements within the Command area. The requests are first investigated by the social worker who then prepares the necessary report and recommendation and also sits on the committee. If the committee is convinced that the case has merit they can make an award within the policy framework -- for a maximum period of three months after which the case must be reviewed. Exceptional cases are referred to the Surgeon General where a control committee decides on its merits.

itVasbyt Video"

This service has been operating in its present form since September 1983. At present 61 bases are provided with 3 tapes of each 3 hours per week. The service is provided free and the idea is that the scheme must finance itself out of advertising income. Chroma initially operated the scheme but did not have enough success with advertisements and an alternative had to be sought. The decision fell on MEMA. MEMA provides programmes at a cost of R17,80 per programme /tape. The tapes themselves are purchased by the Fund. All programmes are selected by a panel at MEMA to ensure that no negative influences such as pornography are shown. MEMA also has the capability to incorporate into the programmes messages with which the SADF wishes to reach the troops, such as COMOPS, command information, C SADF speaks with his people, etc.

Although 61 bases are currently making use of the scheme, it can be expanded to many more units in terms of the approval by Customs and Excise. This expansion is envisaged. But as it will bring with it additional expenses, it will first have to be seen to what extent the selling of advertising progresses.

Employment of Funds

Financial Support (Welfare) - During the 1985/86 financial year, a total of 436 members and 886 dependents were assisted to a total of R345 605,23. (Since 1 April 1980 a total of R1 597 119,6 has been expended on welfare). The statistics per Service are as follows:

1. SA Army: 413 members with 848 dependents were assisted to a total of R316 192,61; (Total amount since 1980 is R1 455 143,00).
2. SA Air Force: 19 members with 33 dependents were assisted to a total of R25 724,62; (Total amount since 1980 is R113 333,00).
3. SA Navy: 4 members with 5 dependents were assisted to a total of R3 688,00; (Total amount since 1980 is R28 720,00).

Facilities - The following amounts have been expended since 1 April 1980:

SA Army 936 286,43
 SA Air Force 282 092,36
 SA Navy 162 141,30
 SA Medical Service 37 707,85
 Special Forces and
 Supporting Services 5 523,28
 Total R1 423 751,22 i a ..

Suiderkruisfonds

Die Suiderkruisfonds ondersteun ons manne in uniform deur finansiële skenkings aan die SA Weermagfonds en SA Poiisie-gen'ewefonds vir die aankoop van ontspanningsgeriewe. Die Fonds se aksies behels ook . hulp aan afhanklikes In krisissituasies voortgesetteE hulp vir rehabilitasie en vriendskapsdienste aan hospitaalpasiente. Voorts ontvang elke dienspligtige en Poiisie-kwekeling by aanmelding 'n Suiderkruisverwelkomingsgeskenk.

Sedert sy stigting in 1969 het die Suiderkruisfonds daadkragtig gegroei; dit het meer as 300 takke oor die lengte en breedte van die land en he! at meer as R10 miljoen ingesamel. Die vrugte van sy goeie werk is oral in basisse te sien in die vorm van bv swembaddens, springmatte, waterverkoelers, boeke, TV's, videospelers, ensovoors.

Die Suiderkruisfonds samel Iandswyd geld in om bg dienste te lewer en venNeIkom vrywillige bydraes van individue sowel as maatskappye verenigings ens. Onderskraag u veiligheidsmagte deur die Suiderkruisfonds' te ondersteun! ,

Die Suiderkruisfonds - ons gee om!

SkakeI in by u plaaslike tak, of stuur bydraes aan:

Die Suiderkruisfonds

Posbus 6390

2000 Johannesburg.

Dit is diemitedsenuweHeip-Ukooi wat soveel verbosersdencglrfelgigpelindegtditdiegewildste bouverenigi 00 In Ie is.

Vyf graais iekes per mound. Om enigiets te betoel wot u wil Geeonsnetdiebeeondemedeenmsskryfdietjeksviruuut.

Uvetseketingspremieswordwta'naiiesbetooi Brand lewe, of motor-mook niesock watterveIsekering nie, onssol ditvirubetoal. V

Southern Cross Fund

The Southern Cross Fund supports our men in uniform through financial donations to the SA Defence Force Fund and the SA Police Amenities Fund for the purchase of recreational amenities. The Fund's activities also include aid to dependents in times of crisis, ongoing rehabilitation aid and assistance for hospital patients. Furthermore, every national serviceman and Police trainee receives a Southern Cross welcoming gift when he joins up.

Since its foundation in 1968 the Southern Cross Fund has grown tremendously; it has more than 300 branches across the length and breadth of the land and has collected more than R10 million. The fruits of its good w0Ik are to be seen at bases everywhere in the form of, for instance, swimming pools, trampolines, water coolers, books, TV sets, video recorders, etc. The Southern Cross Fund collects money country-wide to perform the above-mentioned services and Welcomes voluntary donations from individuals as well as companies. associations. etc. Support your security forces by supporting the Southern Cross Fund!

The Southern Cross Fund - we care!

Cohfictyour local branch, or send donations to:

The Southern Cross Fund

PO Box 6390

2000 Johannesburg

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