



NONGQAI

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SUIDER-AFRIKA VEILIGHEIDSTUDIES & MAGTE-GESKIEDENIS
SOUTHERN AFRICA SECURITY STUDIES & FORCES HISTORY



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There are two sub-editors. Col. **Logan Govender** ("LG") is our lead historian on police officers of Indian descent. **Henning van Aswegen** ("HvA") renowned author formerly of the National Intelligence Academy, handles the intelligence desk.

Any opinions expressed by any editor (or by any other contributor), are entirely their personal responsibility, and should be attributed to them individually and **not to the editorial board, owners or publisher.**

REDAKSIE

Die hoofredakteur van die *NONGQAI* tydskrif is afgetrede Brigadier **Hennie Heymans** ("HBH") van die S.A. Polisie, met 'n Meestersgraad in Nasionale Veiligheidstudies en wat die S.A.P. verteenwoordig het op die Sekretariaat van die SVR.

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Enige menings uitgespreek deur enige lid van die redaksie (of deur enige ander bydraer), is hulle persoonlike verantwoordelikheid en moet hulle individueel toegereken word, **nie die redaksie, eienaars of uitgewer nie.**

Aim & Policy - Doel & Beleid

Our goal is to collect and record our national security history for publication in the *NONGQAI* for future generations.

We publish the articles and stories as we receive them from our correspondents; we only correct spelling mistakes. It's important to publish the stories in the form and context that we received them from our correspondents. Policemen and Defence personnel have their own language and sub-culture. We are not a scientific or literary journal. We only work with historical building blocks, as in the oral tradition.

Ons doel is om die nasionale veiligheidsgeskiedenis in die *NONGQAI* aan te teken en só vir die nageslagte te bewaar.

Ons gebruik die artikels en stories soos ons dit van ons korrespondente ontvang; ons maak slegs die spelfoute reg. Dis belangrik om die stories te bewaar in die vorm en in die konteks soos ons dit ontvang. Lede van die veiligheidsmagte het hul eie taal en ons moet dit ook so aanteken. Ons is nie 'n letterkundige of wetenskaplike joernaal nie. Ons werk slegs met die boustene van die geskiedenis, in die orale tradisie.

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ERKENNING VAN KOPIEREG

NONGQAI is 'n opvoedkundige publikasie sonder winsbejag wat gratis versprei word. As sodanig geniet dit onder S.A. Reg die "redelike gebruik"-vrystelling van ander se outeursreg in materiaal wat hierin her-publiseer word. Eties, word sulke oorspronklike outeurs en publikasies na die beste van ons vermoë siteer en erken, ook vir foto's en beeldmateriaal. **Al wat ons vra vir die her-gebruik van ons materiaal, is dieselfde hoflikheid van volledige kreditering.**

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NONGQAI is 'n gratis aanlyn bewaarplek van herinneringe, historiese gegewens en ontledings rakende die nasionale veiligheidsgeskiedenis van Suid-Afrika. Dit dek van die heel onlangse tot die koloniale verlede van polisiëring, militêre ontwikkelinge, intelligensie en diplomatie in die streek. Dit word gedoen met twee hoof oogmerke: om rou historiese gegewens en die insigte van werklike deelnemers, geboekstaaf in die tradisie van orale vertellings, te bewaar tot voordeel van toekomstige geslagte; en, tweedens, om aan veterane van die dienste en gewapende magte 'n platform te bied waardeur hulle hul verhale en foto's kan deel, vir die leesgenot van ou kamerade, vriende en familie. **NONGQAI** doen dit sonder om die verlede te verheerlik, en ook nie om die verlede weer te wil herleef nie. Ons wil help om die goeie in die verlede te koester, deur die geskiedenis sonder kwaadwilligheid te boekstaaf.

Die eerste **NONGQAI** het in Maart 1907 verskyn as die amptelike kwartaallikse tydskrif van die polisie van die kolonie Natal. Na die totstandkoming van die Unie van Suid-Afrika in 1910, en die daaropvolgende stigting van die Unie-weermag en die nasionale polisiemag in 1913, is besluit om die tydskrifte van die verskillende koloniale magte van voor die Unie, saam te voeg in een. Die naam **NONGQAI**, wat in Zoeloe beteken "die koning se wagte", is gekies vir hierdie saamgevoegde tydskrif, wat die tydskrifte van koloniale dienste soos *The Bandolier*, *The Qakamba*, *The South African Constabulary Journal* en *The Transvaal Police Magazine* vervang het. Die nuwe 1913-weergawe van die **NONGQAI** verteenwoordig dus al die uniformdienste van die Unie, insluitend die Polisie, Weermag en Gevangenisdiens.

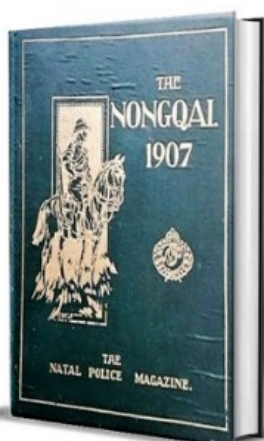
Nadat die Unie die Republiek van Suid-Afrika geword het, het die verskillende dienste geneig om hul eie tydskrifte te ontwikkel, soos *Paratus* vir die weermag en *Servamus* vir die polisie. Die oorgang in 1994 na 'n nie-rassige demokrasie het 'n einde gemaak aan daardie era, maar nie 'n einde aan belangstelling in die geskiedenis van daardie epogmakende tye nie. Brigadier Hennie Heymans het daarom die **NONGQAI** in e-tydskrif vorm laat herleef as 'n bewaarplek van data, herinneringe en ontledings oor die nasionale veiligheidsgeskiedenis van Suid-Afrika.

NONGQAI se tradisionele e-tydskrifte (standaard en vroue-edisies) word aan die begin van elke maand gepubliseer en word gratis op ons Blog www.nongqai.org en die ISSUU-platform gedra. Spesiale uitgawes, wat elk oor 'n spesifieke tema handel, word gereeld gepubliseer. Ons Blog-artikels daarenteen, verskyn deurlopend, en so ook ons video's op YouTube. Die beleid van die redakteurs van **NONGQAI** is om nie in te meng met die inhoud wat deur bydraers voorgelê word nie, behalwe vir eenvormige blad-opmaak en hersiening van spelling en grammatika. **Die inhoud is dus die verantwoordelikheid van elke individuele bydraende outeur; Nongqai, sy redakteurs en uitgewers aanvaar geen aanspreeklikheid daarvoor nie.** Die doel is om die voormalige deelnemers so outentiek en direk as moontlik te laat praat, sodat historici dit as bron van rou historiese gegewens kan gebruik in hul historiografiese evalueringe. **NONGQAI** self is dus ook nie 'n akademiese geskiedenis-publikasie wat aanspraak maak op wetenskaplike beoordeling of verifiëring van die inhoud wat sy vrywilliger bydraers op sy bladsye gedeel het nie.

NONGQAI, hetsy as tydskrifte of digitale media, is heeltemal gratis en toeganklik op ons web-blad: <https://nongqai.org> Dit kan aanlyn gelees word of as .pdf-dokumente afgelaai word. Die argief van vorige uitgawes verteenwoordig 'n skatkamer van historiese gegewens, foto's, persoonlike herinneringe en staaltjies, sowel as ontledings van belangrike nasionale veiligheidskwessies van die verlede en die hede – dit word bewaar op ons Blog, sowel as deur die Akademia Biblioteek.



NONGQAI is a free online repository of memories, historic data and analysis relating to the national security history of Southern Africa. It covers from the very recent to the very ancient past of policing, military developments, intelligence, and diplomacy in the region. It does so with two main goals: to provide raw historic data and insights from actual participants, in the tradition of oral history, for the benefit of future generations; and, secondly, to provide ex members of the services and armed forces with a platform through which to share their stories and photographs, for the reading pleasure of old comrades-in-arms, friends and family. This **NONGQAI** does, without glorifying the past, nor wishing to live again the past. It helps cherish the good in the past, recording history without malice.



The original **NONGQAI** magazine had started out in March 1907 as the official quarterly magazine of the police of the colony of Natal. After the establishment of the Union of South Africa in 1910, and the subsequent founding of the Union defence force and the national police force in 1913, it was decided to amalgamate the magazines serving the different pre-union colonial forces into one. The name **NONGQAI**, which in Zulu means “the king’s watchmen”, was chosen for this amalgamated magazine, which replaced the pre-union colonial services magazines such as *The Bandolier*, *The Qakamba*, *The South African Constabulary Journal* and *The Transvaal Police Magazine*. The new 1913 version of the **NONGQAI** thus represented all the uniformed services of the new Union, including the police, the military, and the prisons service.

After the Union became the Republic of South Africa, the different services tended to develop their own magazines, such as *Paratus* for the military and *Servamus* for the police. The 1994 transition to a non-racial democracy brought an end to that era, but not an end to interest in the history of that era. Brigadier Hennie Heymans thus revived the **NONGQAI** in e-magazine form, as repository of data, memories, and analysis about the national security history of Southern Africa.

NONGQAI in its traditional magazine format (standard and Ladies’ editions) is published at the beginning of each month and is carried on our Blog www.nongqai.org and the ISSUU platform. Special issues, each dealing with a particular theme, are regularly published. Our Blog posts and YouTube videos, on the other hand, are published throughout the month.

The policy of the editors of **NONGQAI** is not to interfere with the content of articles submitted and deemed publishable, except for uniform formatting and reviewing spelling and grammar. **The content is therefore the responsibility of each individual contributing author; the editors, owners and publishers accept no liability for it.** The objective is to let the former participants talk, as authentically and directly as possible, for historians to use as source of raw historic data in their historiographic evaluations of past events. **NONGQAI** itself thus isn’t, nor does it pretend to be, an academic history publication laying claim to scientific assessment or verification of the content its volunteer contributors had shared through its pages.

NONGQAI is entirely free and accessible on the internet, where it can be read online or downloaded as .pdf documents. Its archive of past editions represents a treasure trove of historic data, personal recollections, and anecdotes, as well as analysis of important national security issues, past and present. This archive can be found on our Blog, and in the care of the Akademia Library.

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Generaal Jannie Geldenhuys – Hoof van die SAW (Foto – HBH)

NONGQAI

ELEKTRONIESE BEDIENING | E-SERVICE

ELEKTRONIESE BEDIENING: GESINDHEID

Nongqai se Kapelaan: Pastoor Koot Swanepoel (082-041-9123)



Fil 2:5 “Want hierdie gesindheid moet in julle wees wat ook in Christus Jesus was.”

Jy hou ‘n koppie koffie vas, en iemand stamp per ongeluk of aspris teen jou, en dit maak dat die koffie spat oral. Hoekom het jy die koffie laat spat? Jy het die koffie laat spat omdat daar koffie in die koppie was. Was daar tee in die koppie, sou jy tee laat spat het.

Die punt is, wat ookal in die koppie was, sou jy laat spat het.

Daarom, wanneer die lewe by jou verby kom en stamp of skud jou, wat ookal in jou is, sal uit kom. Dit is maklik om dit te verbloem of na te maak, totdat jy jou vervies het.

So, ons moet ons self afvra, “Wat is in my koppie?” Wanneer die lewe moeilik raak, wat spat uit my uit?

Blydskap, dankbaarheid, vrede en nederigheid?

Of kom daar toornigheid, bitterheid, nors woorde en aggressie uit my uit?

Dit is jou keuse!

Kom ons werk vandag daaraan en ons maak ons “koppies” vol met dankbaarheid, vriendelikheid, blydskap, vrede, woorde van bemoediging, sagmoedigheid en liefde vir mekaar.

Want my en jou Bybel se; “Gal 2:20 “ek is met Christus gekruisig, en ék leef nie meer nie, maar Christus leef in my. En wat ek nou in die vlees lewe, leef ek deur die geloof in die Seun van God wat my liefgehad het en Homself vir my oorgegee het.”

Dankie vir julle lojaliteit.

Seën groete.

NONGQAI

Voorblad

Cover story



Hierdie lid op die voorblad is 'n Zoeloe-polisieman. Ek vermoed hy is lid van die "Natal Police". In my jong dae het ons baie Zoeloe-konstabels gehad met baie min geleerdheid maar hulle was uiters bekwame lede van die SA Polisie. Ek kon isiZoeloe vlot praat en daar was op ons stasie hartlike samewerking. Een lid was vir 'n lang tyd my wabemannig en mens moes sy sakboekie vir hom opskryf aangesien hy nie kon skryf nie MAAR hy was 'n polisieman in die eerste liga. So bv op pad na 'n klagte het hy altyd gesê: "Laat waai, Kosaan, ek sal jou stop as ons naby die woning kom!" Hy het my vertel dat hy jare "beat" gestap het en hy het geweet waar elke huisnommer geleë was bv in Marinerylaan. Hy was konstabel Gumede. Hy het die wyk goed geken.

Nuwe lekker-lees artikels op ons Blog:

<https://www.nongqai.org/new-nuut-2/>

New posts that you'd love to read now on our Blog



WELCOME & FOREWORD | VOORWOORD & WELKOM

Hennie Heymans

Welkom	Welcome
Hartlik welkom by hierdie besondere uitgawe – besonder as gevolg van ons lesers se deelname met artikels en eie foto's.	A warm welcome to this special edition – especially because of our readers' participation with articles and own photos.
Opvoedkundige, Kultuur-Historiese tydskrif	Educational, Cultural-Historical magazine
Nongqai is 'n opvoedkundige en kultuur-historiese tydskrif wat sy inhoud vir die nageslag bewaar. Dit is slegs komende geslagte wat ons na behore kan evalueer.	Nongqai is an educational and cultural-historical magazine that preserves its content for posterity. Only future generations can properly evaluate it.
Inhoud	Content
Vriende en kollegas die maandelikse Nongqai bestaan gewoonlik uit sowat 200 bladsye en die bedoeling is nie dat u alles moet lees nie! Lees kieskeurig en lees net waarin u belangstel slaan die ander berigte oor!	Friends and colleagues, the monthly Nongqai usually consists of about 200 pages and the intention is not that you must read everything! Read selectively and only read what you are interested in, skip the other articles!
Gebruik van Moderne foto's	Publication of Modern photos
Ons gaan nie meer moderne foto's van onbekende bronne publiseer nie, bv van koerante en wat nuusagentskappe plaas nie.	We will no longer publish modern photos from unknown sources, e.g. from newspapers and news agencies.
Dankie	Thanks
Baie dankie vir u artikels en ou SAP, SAW en NI foto's.	Thank you very much for your articles and old SAP, SADF and NI photos.

HBH



“TROU TOT DIE DOOD TOE”

Genl JV van der Merwe

HOOFSTUK 7: MY UITTREDE UIT DIE POLISIE

DIE Tussentydse Grondwet wat op 28 Januarie 1994 van krag geword het, het voorsiening daarvoor gemaak dat die tien polisiemagte wat afsonderlik en selfstandig bestaan het, in een polisie diens saamgevoeg word. Die Tussentydse Grondwet het ook bepaal dat ’n nasionale polisie kommissaris, asook provinsiale polisie kommissarisse, deur die nuwe minister aangestel word. Ná die verkiesing op 27 April 1994 en die inhuldiging van die nuwe regering op 10 Mei 1994 is begin om die tien bestaande polisiemagte – dié van Suid-Afrika, Transkei, Ciskei, Venda, Bophuthatswana, KwaZulu, QwaQwa, KwaNdebele, Lebowa en Gazankulu – in een polisie diens saam te smelt. Die Minister van Wet en Orde is vervang deur die Minister van Veiligheid en Sekuriteit, met mnr. Sydney Mufamadi as die eerste minister in die nuwe pos. Die kommissarisse van die verskillende polisiemagte het nog ’n tyd lank in hul poste aangebly, maar hul bevoegdhede is ingekort. Dit was

die einde van 'n era waarin die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisiemag die land met trots en onderskeiding gedien het.

Mnr. Mufamadi het dadelik laat blyk dat hy verkies om sy raadgewers en vertrouelinge in die geledere van die Universiteit van die Witwatersrand, Zimbabwe en Kanada te vind. Hy het dit sover moontlik vermy om met die ouer garde in die Polisie, veral die veiligheidstak, te skakel. Ek wou so gou moontlik met pensioen uittree, maar wou nie my kollegas in die steek laat nie. Daarbenewens was wetgewing om die amnestieproses te reël nog onder oorweging, en ek het besef dat die nuwe nasionale kommissaris, wie dit ook al mag wees, hom nie met die proses sou kon bemoei nie. Ek het dit dus as my taak gesien om elke moontlike geleentheid te gebruik om ons belange te beskerm.

Dit het reeds tydens die onderhandelinge duidelik geword dat die ANC-regering ingrypende veranderinge aan die staatsbestel gaan aanbring. Verskeie ministers en direkteurs-generaal van staatsdepartemente het egter geglo hulle beskik oor vermoëns wat hulle onmisbaar maak in die samestelling van 'n nuwe regering. Hulle het nie die vaagste benul gehad van wat wag nie. Ook die generaals in die Polisie was hoopvol dat hulle toegelaat sou word om in hul poste in die nuwe bedeling aan te bly. Ek het hulle by geleentheid daarop gewys dat dit hoogs onwaarskynlik is en dat die inligting wat ons uit ANC-geledere ontvang, daarop dui dat hulle reeds sekere persone in gedagte het vir sekere poste. Volgens alle inligting sou mnr. Joe Modise, bevelvoerder van Umkhonto weSizwe en lid van die nasionale uitvoerende komitee van die ANC, die nuwe Minister van Verdediging word. Mnr. Kobie Coetsee het egter telkens laat blyk dat Modise heeltemal gelukkig sal wees as 'n pensioen aan hom toegeken word en dat die Nasionale Party dan 'n Minister van Verdediging kan aanwys. Modise het ná die ANC se bewindsoorname Minister van Verdediging geword en die pos tot 1999 bekleed.

Reeds in die tweede helfte van 1992 het mnr. F.W. de Klerk en mnr. Hernus Kriel, Minister van Wet en Orde, laat blyk dat verskeie generaals in die SA Polisie na hul mening nie toegerus is vir die taak wat voorlê nie. Hulle het geglo dié onvermoë lei daartoe dat ons nie die onrus en geweldpleging aan bande kan lê nie. Al het ek by herhaling verduidelik watter faktore alles betrokke is en dit bevestig is deur die inligtingsverslae wat aan die Kabinet voorgelê is, het mnr. De Klerk steeds wantrouig gebly. Hy het nooit laat blyk wat die bron van sy agterdog is nie, maar ek het die vermoede gehad dat sommige van sy raadgewers hom bedenklige inligting gevoer het.

Hoewel mnr. De Klerk en mnr. Kriel se gevolgtrekking oor die bekwaamheid van die generaals heeltemal ongegrond was, het ek besef dat daar vir weinig van hulle 'n toekoms in die nuwe polisiediens sou wees. Dit het my ingesluit. Die kloof tussen ons en die ANC was vir alle praktiese doeleindes onoorbrugbaar. Ek het besluit om van die kans gebruik te maak om vir die generaals met die oog op die toekoms sekere voordele te beding wat hulle terdeë verdien het. Ek het by mnr.

De Klerk en mnr. Kriel verneem of hulle bereid sou wees om vyf jaar pensioendraende diens aan elke generaal wat voortydig met pensioen aftree, toe te staan. Hulle het ingewillig en ek het onderneem om met die generaals daaroor te onderhandel. Só kon ons voorkom dat hulle mettertyd gedwing word om sonder voordele vroegtydig met pensioen af te tree.

Ek het die situasie aan die generaals verduidelik, maar die meeste was onwillig of traag om die aanbod te aanvaar. Hulle wou graag deel van die nuwe bedeling word en het steeds geglo hulle kan 'n bydrae lewer. Nadat ek by herhaling die harde feite aan hulle uitgespel het, het 16 generaals ingewillig om voortydig met pensioen af te tree. Hulle is later deur nog 3 generaals gevolg. Al 19 het einde November 1992 met pensioen uit die diens getree. In weerwil van my pleidooi dat die saak nie vir politieke doeleindes uitgebuit moet word nie, het mnr. Kriel op 'n perskonferensie laat blyk dat dit ou hout is waarvan ontslae geraak word. Ek het dit nadruklik in 'n persverklaring ontken, maar dit het nietemin 'n wrang smaak gelaat. Die betrokke generaals het almal die Polisie met groot onderskeiding gedien, het almal medaljes vir uitmuntende diens ontvang en dit is bitter jammer dat politieke opportunisme hul uittrede in 'n donker wolk gehul het.

(Word vervolg)

SAP KING'S REST: DISTRIK 75: DURBAN-SUID

Die SA Vloot, skepe, bote en die Durban-hawe

Brig HB Heymans (SAP – afgetree)



Salisbury-eiland is in SAP King's Rest se verantwoordelikeheidsgebied geleë. Die eiland was met die Bluff verbind, regoor Fynnlands met 'n sogenaamde 'causeway', dit is 'n pad deur die hawe na die eiland. Die eiland was deur die Britse koninklike vloot, die Royal Navy, gebruik. Later is die geboue deur die SA Vloot en die Indiër Universiteitskollege oorgeneem,

'n Paar dinge oor die vloot en kepe kan ek goed onthou!

Ek het baie keer gaan kyk hoe die vloot se voorsiening skip SAS Tafelberg te Salisbury Eiland herbou was. Niemand het die polisievoertuig voorgekeer nie en dit was interessant om te sien hoe die werk aan die skip vorder. Daar was 'n afgetrede kommodoor (sy besonderhede vergeet) wat as raadgewer opgetree het en hy het altyd in 'n ou kakie-kleurige Volksie van die weermag gery.

In ons wapenkuis te King's Rest was armbande met die bewoording 'SAP' daarop en wanneer die soldate ons gehelp het, het hulle die armbande opgesit. Die gebruik het later in onbruik verval. Ek dink dat dit 'n goeie idee is, dat die weermag die bande dra, wanneer hulle ter ondersteuning van die polisie optree.

Tydens my verblyf te King's Rest het 'n baie groot skip, die 'Matra', teen iets onbekend teenoor Zululand se kus met 'n onbekende voorwerp gebots. Die skip was aanvanklik by die nuwe hawehoof te Salisbury Eiland vasgemeer. Baie keer tydens patrollie het ek by die skip verby gery en gewonder wat die skade veroorsaak het. Die mense het destyds spekulêr dat dit 'n Russiese duikboot was. Die skade voor, was so groot dat 'n dubbeldekker bus in die gat sou pas. Die vrag was agter in die boot gestoor, sodat die neus hoog bokant die watervlak uit gestaan het. Die agterkant was weer 'diep' in die water gelê.

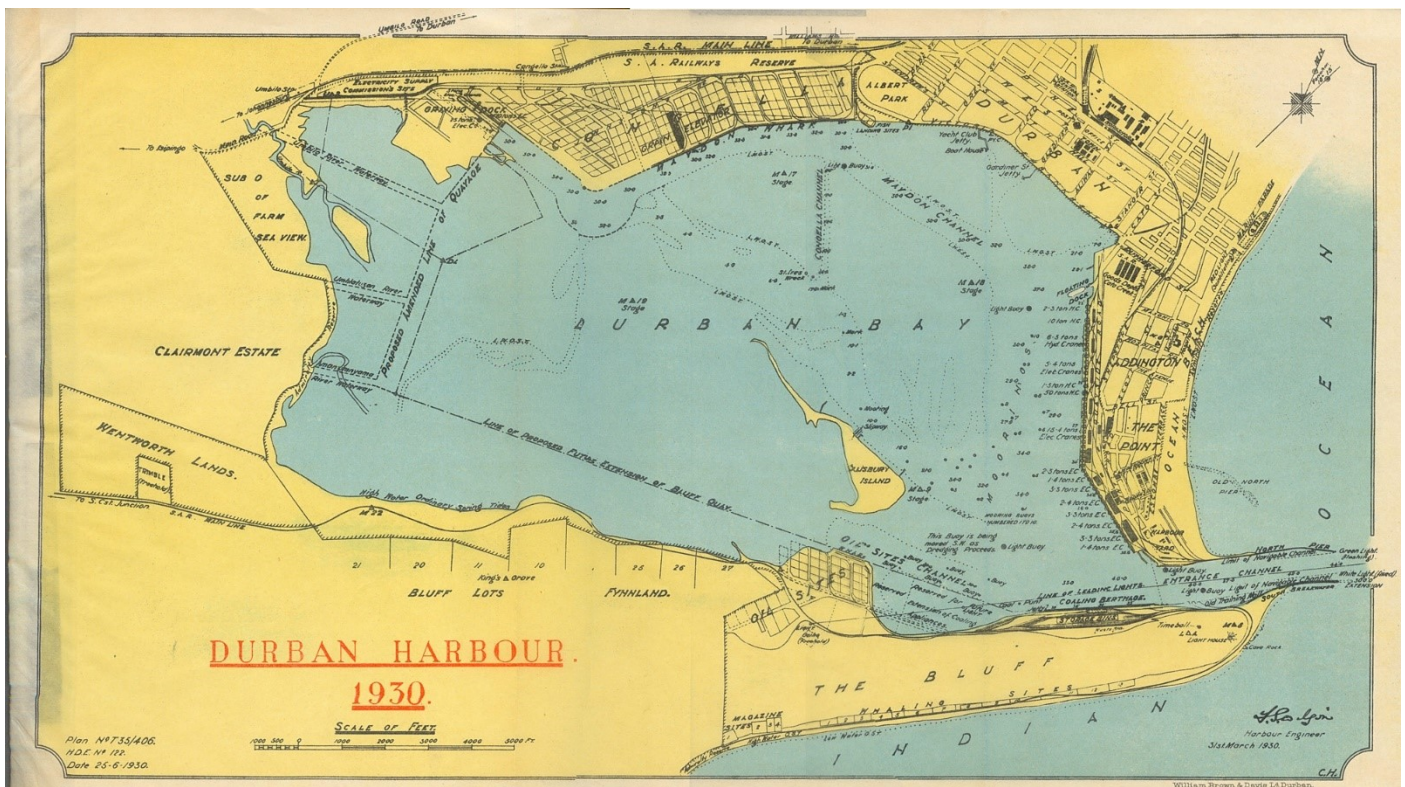
My opinie, bloot leke spekulasie, is dat die skip het met iets swaar in die water gebots het. Dit kon 'n vreemde duikboot gewees het. Dit was beslis nie 'n ander skip nie, want geen skip is vermis aangemeld nie. Wat of wie kon dit wees? Net iets van staal - soos 'n vreemde, vyandelike duikboot - wat nie sy teenwoordigheid weens strategiese redes wou verklap nie! Beslis nie hout stompe nie! Dit kon ook nie 'n wrak gewees het nie? Radar sou die 'Matra' gewaarsku het. Die skip het ook nie onder skoot gekom nie. Die skade het soos 'n botsing se skade vertoon.

Eenmaal het ek 'n Suid-Afrikaanse film gesien, 'n toneel het in Durban afgespeel en die 'Matra' kon duidelik in die agtergrond gesien word.

Die SAW se genie afdeling het eenkeer op die eiland kom kamp. Die stafsersant in bevel het my meegedeel dat hulle as deel van 'n oefening talle van die ou weermag installasies en strukture op die eiland moet opblaas.

Daar was ook baie walvisbote naby Salisbury Eiland. Langs die hawehoof was talle vlotte. Dit was 'n aangename tydverdryf om Vrydae en Saterdag laatmiddag en vroegsaand op die eiland vis te vang. Partykeer vanaf een van die drywende vlotte. Oorkant die water van die baai het die liggies van Durban gewink, geflikker en weerkaats. Stoomlokomotiewe het treine vol vrag rangeer en kort-kort gefluit en die van skep het die stilte verbreek deur te toet. Soms het ek my draadradio saamgeneem om na "Squad cars", Consider your Verdict, Inspector Carr Investigates, Test the General Tyre Team" en ander gewilde programme op Springbok Radio te luister.

Daar was ook 'n betonpad wat in die see ingeloopte het. Dit is gebruik om bote te water te laat of bote uit te haal. 'n Paar keer saans het ek met die polisievoertuig afgedraai en op die pad die 'see' ingery. Die patrolliewa se wiele was dan tegnies in die see, dit was wonderlik om te sien hoe die garnale en vissies deur die voertuig se ligte gelok word en dan uit die water spring. Weereens 'n pragtige toneel met die weerkaatsende ligte van Durban in die agtergrond wat oor die baai se watervlak weerkaats.



Durban-hawe circa 1930

NATAL SYSTEM

featuring the lines serving Durban Harbour 1860 - 1980



Durban-hawe 1860 – 1980 soos opgestel deur Bruno Martin – met toestemming gebruik.



Durban hawe met Salisbury-eiland in voorgrond circa 1940.

Tydens my diensbeurte het ek twee fetusse uit die baai, naby Salisbury-eiland, uit die see gehaal nadat mense ons daaroor ingelig het. Aborsie was natuurlik in daardie dae 'n ernstige misdryf.

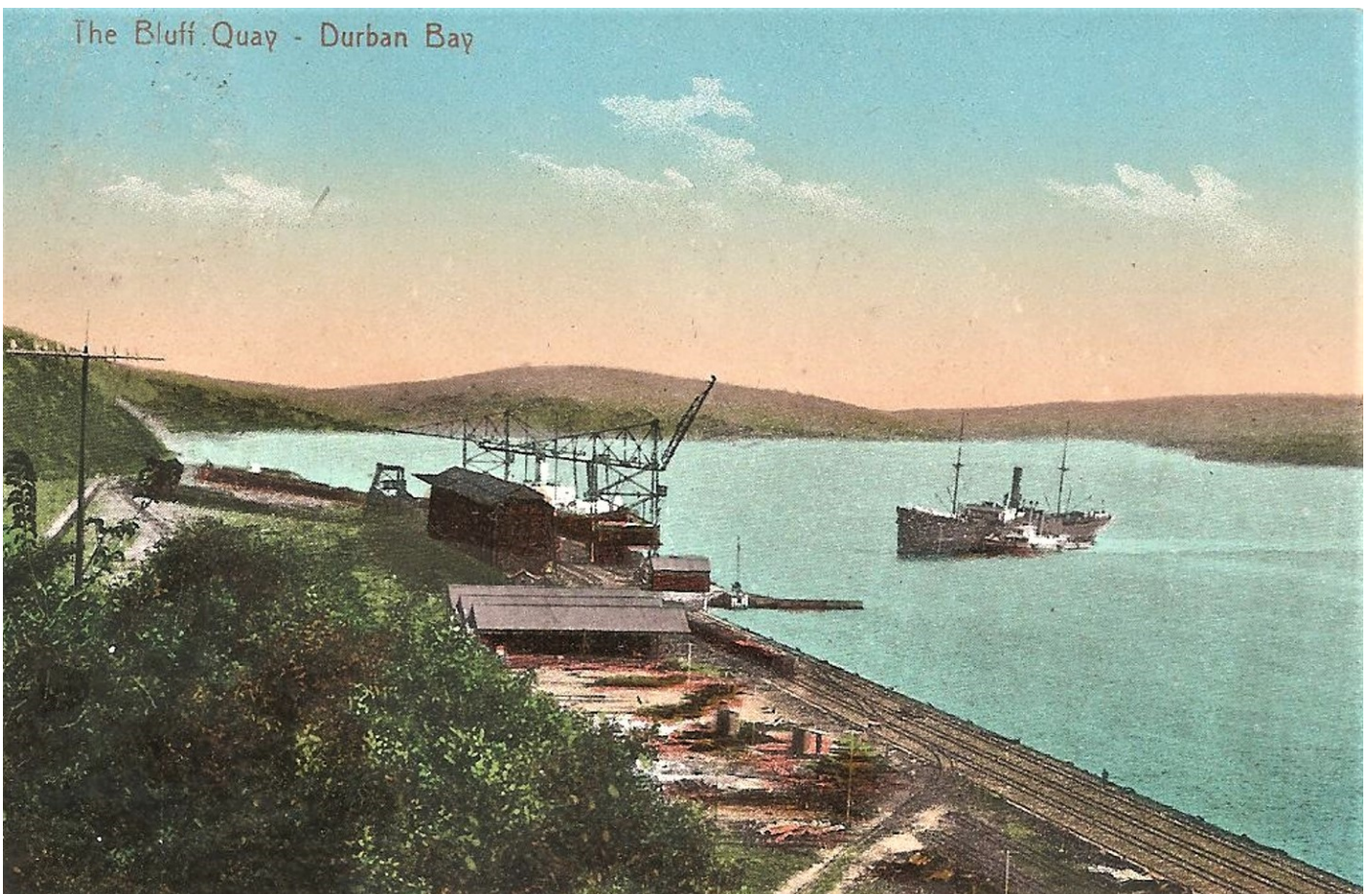
Met al die walvisbote wat jag gemaak het op die walvisse het ek iets nuuts geleer. Eendag kom 'n skeepskaptein van 'n walvisjagter met 'n huurmotor by die polisie stasie aan, hy was volgens my oordeel 'n Noorweër of Skandinawiër. Hy het gekom om 'n erkenning van skuld boete te betaal. Sy misdaad? Hy het walvisse geskiet wat te kort was. Op die aanhangsel tot sy dagvaarding was 'n skedule: Hoe korter die walvis is hoe meer is die boete. RX.XX per voet of meter wat die walvis te kort skiet! Ek het baie oor die bepaalde internasionale misdryf gedink, dit was in terme van 'n verdrag wat deur die Verenigde Nasies geratifiseer is. Hoe skat mens die lengte van 'n walvis in die oop see? Dit was sekerlik steeds lonend om 'n walvis te skiet want die walvis was in rand waarde meer werd as die boete (Rand vermenigvuldig met die lengte wat te kort skiet?)

Ek sou eerder 'n totale verbod op die jag van walvisse geplaas het. Die arme diere het nie 'n kans gehad nie! Ligte vliegtuie het die walvisse in die see opgespoor en die walvisbote het dan direk op hulle afgery en hulle met harpoene geskiet. Die walvisse is geskiet en dan per boot na die hawe gesleep. Hulle het die walvisse na Wests, in die hawe, geneem. Terwyl die karkasse in die water gelê het, het die haaie soms stukke vleis uit die walvisse geskeur. Hier is die walvisse uit die water

gesleep tot bo op plat trein trokke. 'n Stoomlokomotief het dan die kort trein bestaande uit een of twee trokke na Union Whaling se fabriek net aan die oopsee-kant van die Bluff vervoer.



Wests waar walvisse getrok word



Hier is geen pad van Island View na Wests, voertuie kan nie daar kom nie. Mens kom daar op twee maniere of per boot vanaf die Punt of per Waterpolisieboot van Island View na Wests. Ons het een maal 'n lyk gehad te Wests dit was problematies om die lyk na Durban te vervoer.

Daar loop 'n spoorlyn van Durban reg rondom die Baai van Natal tot by Wests naby die Suid-pier. Net voor 'n mens Wests se stasie bereik is die steenkool bunkers. Steenkool word aan skepe voorsien vir brandstof en steenkool, in 'n beperkte mate, word hier uitgevoer. Richardsbaai is nou die steenkool uitvoerhawe. Vanaf Wests loop 'n kort sylyn om die Bluff, in die rigting van Brighton Strand, na die walvisstasie.

HBH

RANGTEKENS SAP

Hermanus de Beer



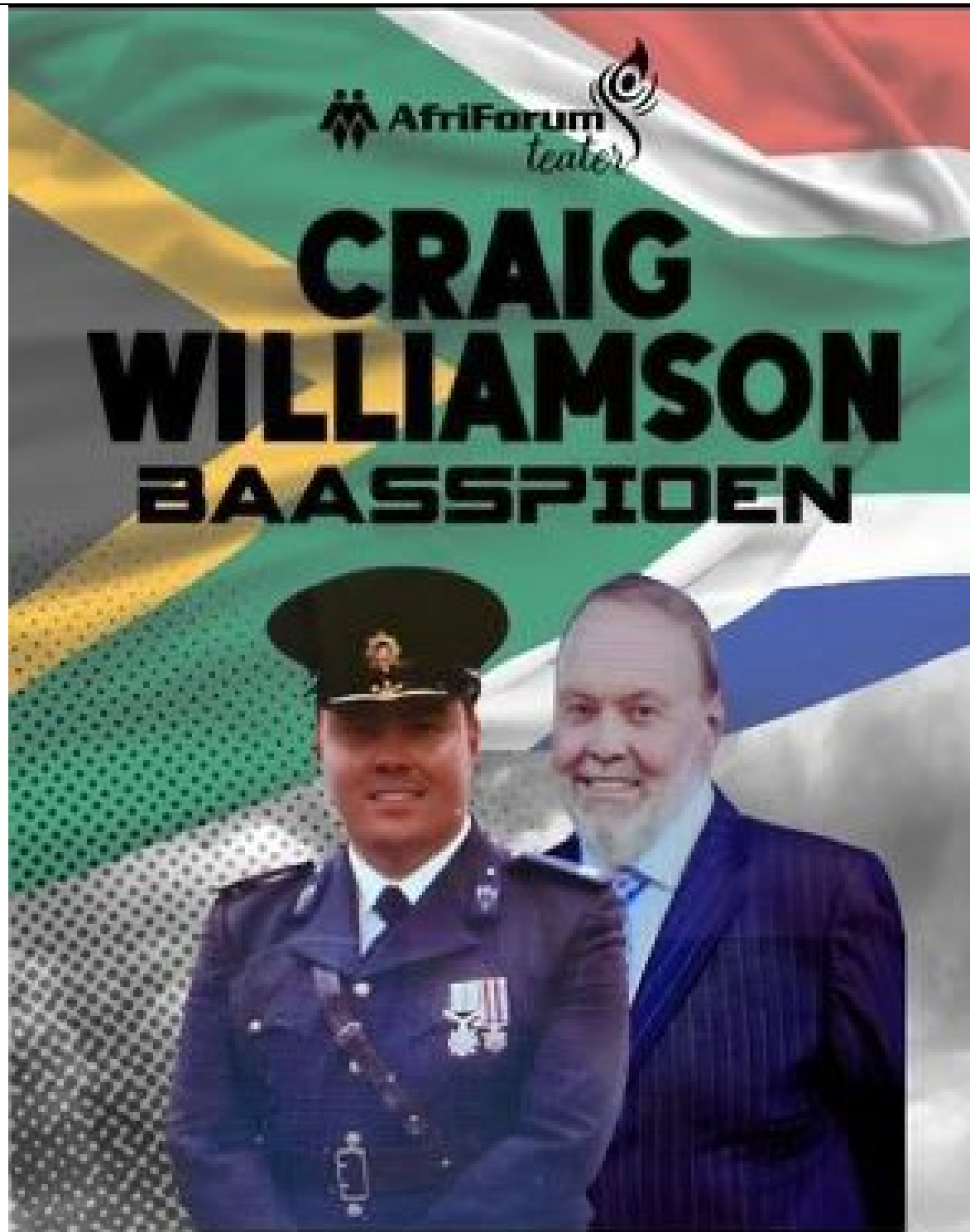
TALK BY RS 167**Maj Craig Williamson****Abstract**

Master Spy 167 delivered a talk on his successful spying career. He rose to the rank of Major in the Security Branch of the South African Police. He served in South Africa and abroad.

Keywords

- Bill Andrews (Comrade Bill)
- Bram Fischer
- Col. Johann Coetzee
- D/W/O Gerald Ludi or Q018
- Geheime Dienst of the Zuid-Afrikaanse Republiek
- International Socialist Commission
- Joe Slovo
- Lenin
- Lilliesleaf Farm in Rivonia
- Marxism
- MK Luthuli Detachment/ ZIPRA
- Nelson Mandela
- Operation Daisy
- Operation Vula
- President's Council
- SACP/ANC Alliance
- Section 4 / Seksie 4 (Successor of Republican Intelligence; covert section in the SA Police)
- South Africa in the 1960's
- South African Communist Party (SACP)
- SP Bunting
- Stalin
- Third International, an alliance of all Communist party's worldwide – the Comintern.
- Transvaalse Geheime Politie
- Trotsky,
- TW Thibedi
- Umkhonto We Sizwe
- Yusuf Dadoo

The advert:



2 April 2025 | 19:00 | R200
www.afriforumteater.co.za



"Craig Williamson, alias RS 167, was 'n Suid-Afrikaanse meesterspioen gedurende die apartheids-
era. Hy het hom voorgedoen as 'n anti-apartheid-aktivis en die ANC geïnfiltreer terwyl hy vir die
veiligheidspolisie gewerk het. Dit het gelei tot die ontmaskering van verskeie ANC-lede en hulle
planne. Hy was verantwoordelik vir verskeie suksesvolle geheime operasies. Die operasies het

gelei tot die teiken en uitskakeling van verskeie ANC-aktiviste. Ontmoet Craig en vra vrae na die tyd. Alle fondse word geskenk aan die Stigting vir Gelykheid voor die Reg. Kaartjies is aanlyn te koop vanaf Maandag 24/03/2025 by Afriforum teater.”



RS 167 delivering his speech. Photo by Mr Len Dekker,

THE TALK: THE PAST IS NEVER DEAD. IT ISN'T EVEN PAST.”

Mr Chairman, ladies & gentlemen

The title I chose for my talk tonight is William Faulkner’s famous quote “The past is never dead. It isn’t even past.”



The past is never dead. It's not even past.

-Faulkner

RS167

At the outset I must make clear that my purpose tonight isn't to justify what my colleagues and I did during the so-called 'struggle' years, it's to explain the reasons and context.



1960s South Africa

- Declaration of War by the SACP – declaration of a violent revolution
- On 16 December 1961, Greenside Johannesburg
- SACP Central Committee, chaired by Abram Louis Fischer
- The Revolution had started, war declared
- Bombing campaigns, sabotage, and insurrection by the proletariat
- Instruction by the Cabinet to gather information re threat analysis
- 26 August 1966 the 'Bush war' started



RS167

Many people think that the reason for the armed revolutionary struggle waged by the SA Communist Party, ANC and others from 1961 until 1992 was because there was no effective legal way for them to oppose apartheid laws and to bring about a democracy. The fact of the matter is that there was

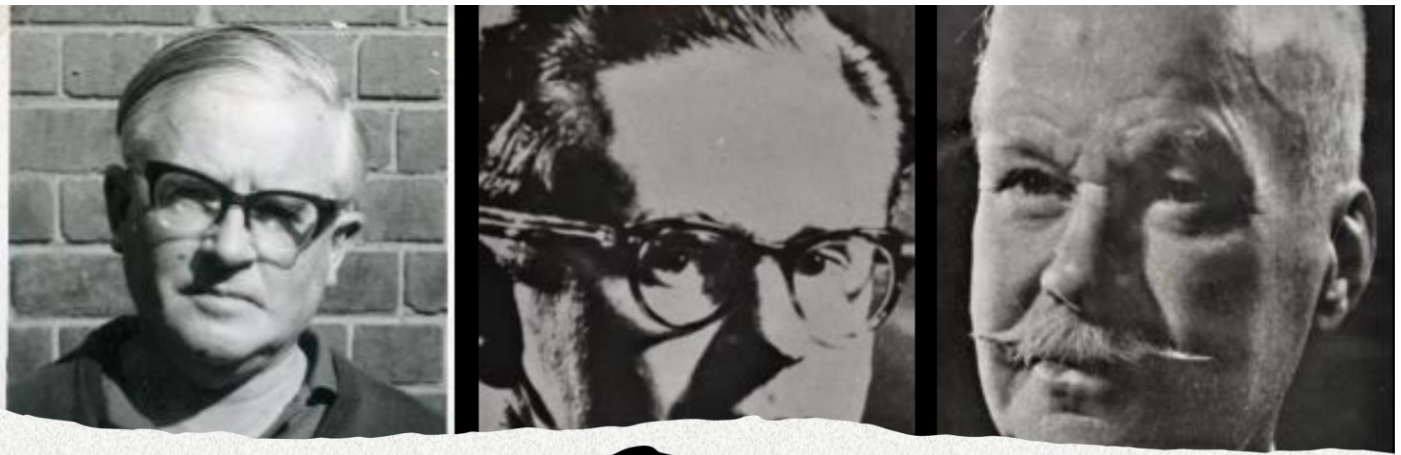
plenty of legal political, social, economic and cultural opposition to government policies of the day and that even within the ANC leadership there wasn't unanimous support for the SACP's decision to declare war against the State. It was Nelson Mandela's support for the SACP plan which tipped the scale and Umkhonto We Sizwe and armed struggle became official ANC policy.

Why infiltrate the Communist Party?

- Threat Perception
- Threat Analysis
- The SACP's declaration of war: 16 December 1961, Greenside, JHB
- Revolution – a decision of violence as the political solution
- Civil War
- Need to Know what is being thought, what is being planned
- Gather operationally valuable data
- Intelligence information is useless if it can not be applied, used for decisionmaking

RS167

In my opinion that was a tragic mistake, and it meant that the political future of South Africa became inextricably linked to whatever the outcome of the Cold War would be. The SACP/ANC tied themselves firmly to the socialist bloc led by the Soviet Union. That is not to say that the Soviet Union dictated to the ANC through the SACP. That was not necessary. They had a common ideology. Marxism with its protagonists such as Trotsky, Lenin and Stalin set out the map for achieving a socialist world order through revolution and they guided their plans internationally through the Comintern, an umbrella organisation for all likeminded revolutionary communist party's all over the world.



CPSA/SACP & MK leadership

- Bram Fischer, Gen. Sec. of SACP
- Joe Slovo, first commander of MK
- Founder of the CPSA "Comrade Bill" Andrews

RS167

The plan to overthrow the SA government through a violent revolutionary struggle didn't just occur to the SACP on 16th December 1961. So, what led up to this declaration of war against the State? I'm sure that many here tonight don't realise for how long there have been efforts to install a Marxist socialist state in SA.

CPSA (SACP) Politburo, 1937

ORGANISATION OF PARTY WORK (JOHANNESBURG DISTRICT)

1. District Party Committee must receive reports in writing of all activities and after collation submit them to pb. DPO must lead work and take up all important political questions, in Johannesburg area.

Party groups to be organised in Sophiatown, Ferrieratown, Doornfontein, Vrededorp and City.

Trade Union committee must meet fortnightly regularly.

Trade Union groups in following industries: - Clothing, Hairdressing, Building, Furniture, Trades Council, Railways, textile, distributive, Native Co-ordinating committee, Leather, Stone, Tin, Baking.

Mass organisations groups must work in following: -

Vigilance Committees, All-African Convention, Congress,¹ FSU, Spanish Committee, Jewish Workers Club, Left Book Club, University, Labour Party, Youth League, Peoples Bookshop, Peoples Front.

S.A. Worker must be organised: - Editorial, new writers and good board to suggest new improvements.

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Labour Party.

Party School: - Appointment of tutors and arrangement of classes.

Rearrangement of functionaries.

Recruiting of new members.

Campaign against trotskyism.

Mass organisations groups must work in following: -
Vigilance Committees, All-African Convention, Congress,¹ FSU, Spanish Committee, Jewish Workers Club, Left Book Club, University, Labour Party, Youth League, Peoples Bookshop, Peoples Front.

Minutes of Meeting, PB of CPSA, 11 June 1937

MINUTES OF MEETING OF PB OF CPSA HELD IN JOHANNESBURG ON FRIDAY THE 11TH JUNE 1937.

Present: - Comrades Mofutsanyana, Wolfson, Kalk and Josie Mpama.

Comrade Wolfson said that after discussion with Com. Mofutsanyana it was decided to call this meeting to discuss a plan as to how the work in the Johannesburg district could be improved, as there seemed to be lack of co-ordination and the pb was not giving the lead it should. The work should be divided in the best possible manner and leading comrades should also undertake the task of leading, and not merely being passengers. He then submitted the following plan:-

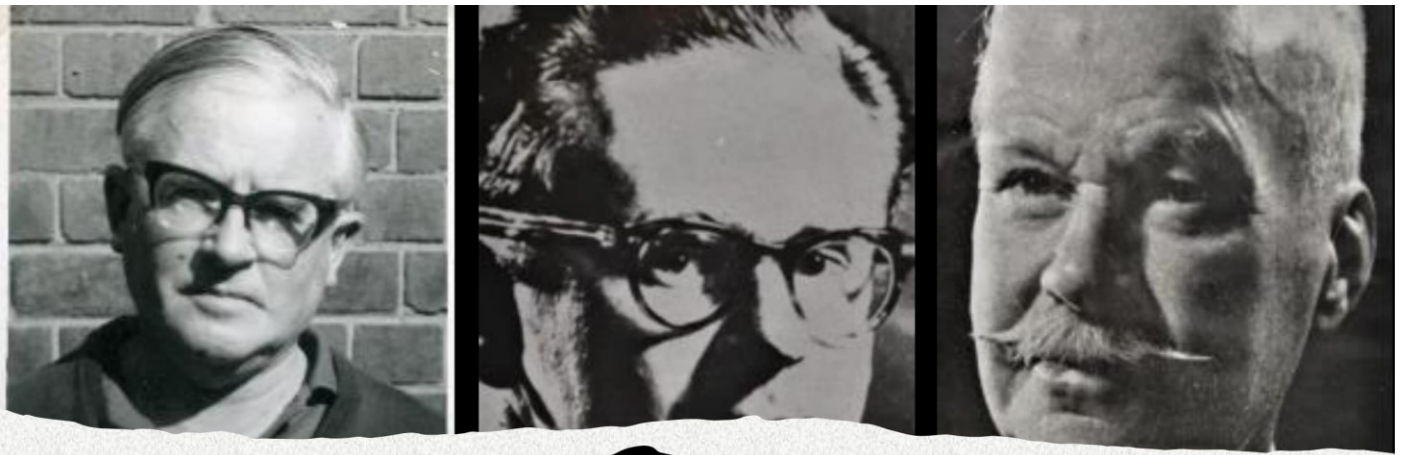
RS167

After I was recruited to work with Section 4 in 1971, I met then Col. Johann Coetzee. He was probably the foremost expert SA has ever had in the tactics and strategy of Marxist-Leninists and the SACP. We spent time together during evenings in his house in Brixton and he educated me in the history of the Marxist revolutionaries in SA on how they worked and on how to get close to them.

SACP, ANC, MPLA, SWAPO and FROLIZI recruits being trained in Zambia by Cuban and Red Chinese instructors, 1968



The CPSA founded in 1921 and its successor the SACP founded in secret in 1953 are two of the oldest communist party's in the world. Interestingly the forerunners of the SAP SB, the Transvaalse Geheime Politie of 1877 and the Geheime Dienst van die Zuid-Afrikaanse Republiek of 1895 are two of the oldest intelligence organisations in the world.



CPSA/SACP & MK leadership

- Bram Fischer, Gen. Sec. of SACP
- Joe Slovo, first commander of MK
- Founder of the CPSA "Comrade Bill" Andrews

RS167

In 1907 a number of left-wing groups in Capetown merged and formed the Labour Representative Committee, the LRC with Comrade Bill Andrews as President. In 1910 with SA becoming a Union the LRC and the SDP succeeded in uniting all left wing and socialist parties into the SA Labour Party. The Marxists and the SD's were an uneasy alliance but Comrade Bill was elected to parliament in 1912 and the LRC even won a one seat majority in the Transvaal Provincial Council in 1914. Throughout these years Comrade Bill and his Marxists focused on organising white militant left wing trades union and used strikes, violence and intimidation enforced by their so-called pickaxe brigade. All this type of political action was imported from and influenced by British left wing political thought, particularly the 'syndicalist' trade union movement in the UK which was responsible for large scale industrial unrest, and which sought to exacerbate tensions between capital and labour.

South African Communists
including Toni Bernstein and
Mziwandile Paliso. Moscow, 1968



WW1 disrupted relations between the Social Democrats and Comrade Bill's Marxists as the SDP was pro PM Louis Botha's support for the war and Comrade Bill was against. So, in 1915 the antiwar faction formed the International Socialist League of SA with Comrade Bill as Chairman. This was the forerunner of the CPSA and for the first time the Marxists began organising non-racial unions, although their main focus was still white workers.

The ISL immediately sought affiliation with the International Socialist Commission. This group under the leadership of Russian exile Lenin became the Third International, an alliance of all Communist party's worldwide – the Comintern.

The situation changed dramatically when Lenin and Trotsky took control of Russia in 1917 and embarked on an aggressive expansionist foreign policy which encouraged revolution worldwide including in SA. Comrade Bill had been in Europe during the Russian Revolution and returned to SA in 1918 all fired up with enthusiasm for a worker's revolution in SA. The government realised that the ISL was aiming at bringing about a Marxist society and the Police Act of 1917 established the Special Branch responsible for security and intelligence.

Marxist agitation amongst white workers continued and in 1919 striking workers briefly occupied municipal offices in Durban and Johannesburg and raised the red flag. In 1920 the Communist Party of Great Britain was formed which became an important source of support and finance over the years for the Communist Party of South Africa, which was formed in 1921 and led by Comrade Bill, after the first congress of the 3rd International.

The CPSA believed firmly in the idea that white workers would be the catalyst for the revolution in SA and this resulted in the failed 1922 rebellion by 5000 mineworkers. Jan Smuts used military force to quell the attempt and 4 ringleaders were hanged. Others were shackled and put on a ship back to Britain.

Comrade Bill was elected to the leadership of the Comintern and left SA. SP Bunting took over the CPSA leadership and, after the dismal failure of the party to gain much support in the 1924 elections, Bunting persuaded them to drop the slogan "Workers of the world unite for a white South Africa". Bunting raised the issue of paying more attention to black political and trade union issues and by 1926 the CPSA had decided to increase their influence within the ANC and to follow Lenin's twin revolution theory. This strategy was a key to the success of the Russian Revolution whereby a first bourgeois democratic revolution was followed by the socialist revolution. In 1926 the CPSA financed a night school in Ferreira's town run by the hardcore Marxist TW Thibedi who very successfully produced a new generation of dedicated black Marxists. Then in 1928 Stalin shocked the CPSA leadership by issuing his Black Republic decree which instructed that the party leadership should be black and that it should strive to achieve a black Republic. Since then it has been the CPSA/SACP policy to support the first bourgeois national democratic revolution whereafter the socialist revolution will follow, thus a dual phase revolution – first political liberation to be followed by economic transformation.

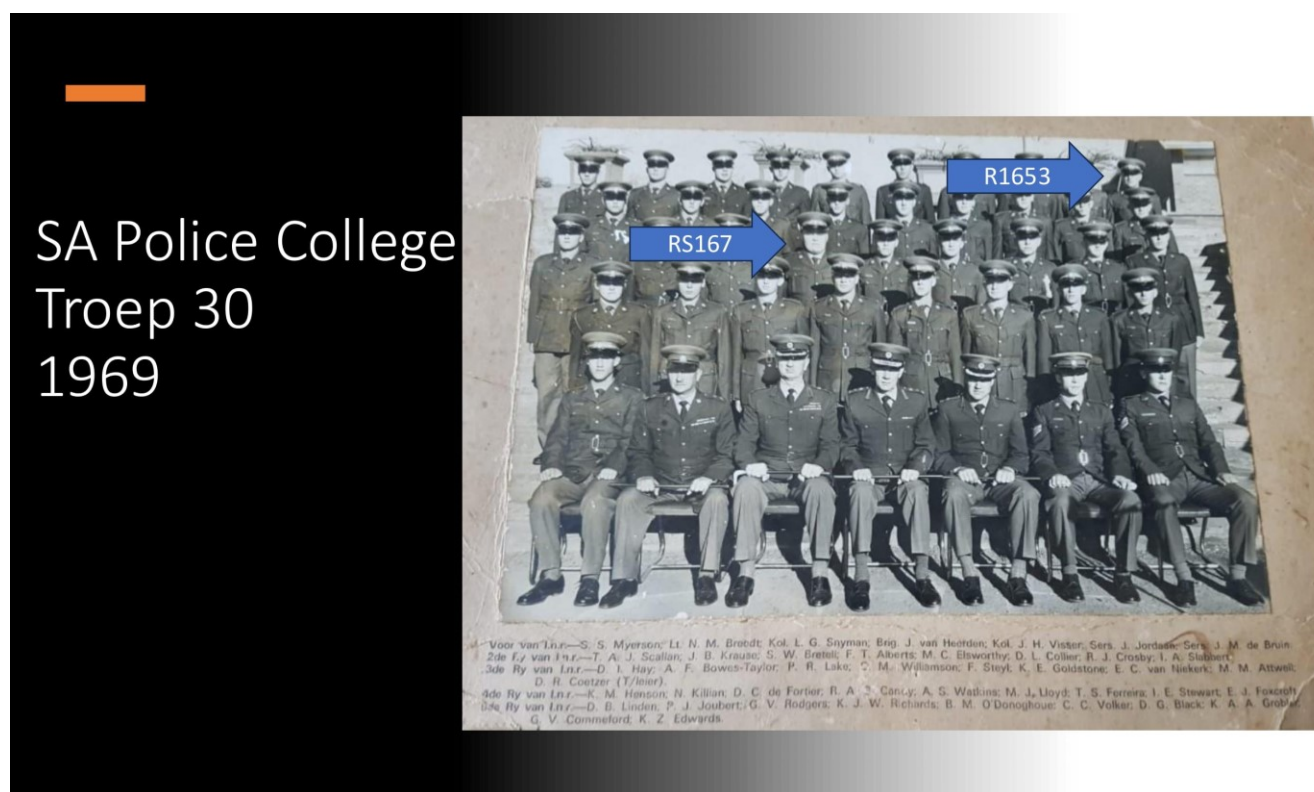
The CPSA worked diligently throughout the 1930's embedding supporters into all sorts of political and cultural community organisations and promoting cross class political alliances. At the outbreak of WWII the party initially opposed any support for the war effort due to the Nazi-Soviet pact signed by Hitler and Stalin in 1939 but when Germany invaded Russia the CPSA reversed its stance on the war and people like Joe Slovo served in the allied forces.

After the war and the National Party victory in the 1948 general election CPSA activities increased to such a degree that the government passed the Suppression of Communism Act in 1950 and the CPSA dissolved itself, just to go underground and emerge in 1953 as the SACP. After 1948 the CPSA/ANC worked together promoting mass political resistance and increased black membership. This strategy culminated in the Defiance Campaign of 1952/3 and ultimately the ANC was banned shortly after the Sharpeville shooting in 1960. The SACP influence on the ANC through the Congress Alliance that a group of ANC members broke with the ANC and formed the PAC.

From that time both the SACP and ANC worked clandestinely towards igniting a mass revolution through mass political and armed resistance. MK as the armed wing of the SACP/ANC was officially launched on 16th December 1961 but as most people are aware, most of the SACP/ANC leadership, including Nelson Mandela and SACP leader Bram Fischer were imprisoned by 1963 to 1965 after

the security branch discovered their secret HQ at Lilliesleaf Farm in Rivonia and after it turned out that a key Johannesburg SACP member was Security Branch officer D/W/O Gerald Ludi or Q018.

So, by 1965 the leadership of the SACP ANC were either imprisoned, exiled or otherwise restricted and the organisations strategy and tactics relied on the external leadership mission. In London Joe Slovo, Ronnie Kasrils and Yusuf Dadoo became key figures working towards resurrection of the ANC SACP MK. Besides the abortive joint MK Luthuli Detachment/ ZIPRA foray into Rhodesia from Zambia the ANC SACP access to SA borders was limited and ANC SACP activity inside SA was largely restricted to propaganda leaflets etc. The situation changed with the so-called Carnation revolution in Portugal in 1974 and independence for Angola and Mozambique in 1975. The ANC SACP could establish bases in Angola and facilities in Maputo just in time to take advantage of black student exiles leaving SA after the 1976 Soweto student uprising.



RS167

Story of Operation Daisy.

So, I hope that I've given some idea if the different interests, motives and hidden agendas that have swirled around SA politics for the past 120 or so years. It is an undeniable fact that the Comintern and international communism worked on exploiting political discontent wherever they found it. It is also an undeniable fact that the CPSA & SACP enthusiastically adopted the Lenin two-stage or twin revolution theory and Stalin's idea of a black Republic with the ultimate aim of establishing a totalitarian socialist state run by the party. And the SACP had no objection to any of the excesses of Stalin or the CPSU. They regarded the killings as necessary to rid society of undesirable elements. These included CPSA members Maurice and Paul Richter executed for moving in circles

hostile to the party. Another member Lazar Bach was sent to a gulag where he died. His crime was disruptional factionalism.

One example of SACP duplicity which we must never forget is their 'Operation Vula' attempt to prepare for a violent insurrection during the CODESA-negotiations.

From Wits SRC, to Lusaka, Geneva, London

Elected student leader at the
University of the Witwatersrand

NUSAS – leftwing National Union of
South African Students

Williamson more knowledgeable
about Communism, Marxism

RS167

4 SRC
members
were State
intelligence
officers



1975/6 NUSAS executive



Okhela, Breyten Breytenbach and the Revolution





Student days, leaflets

RS167

Student protests



RS167

'Escape' from Apartheid South Africa



Intelligence Priorities & Targets
The Communist Party and
INTEL network
The IRDD



Joe Slovo's notes on discussing Williamson with OR Tambo

OR then mentioned the occasion when Thomas and CW went to the UNHCR. Thomas introduced CW as one of us. J.S. interrupted by saying the Commission mentioned this incident. According to the Com Report Thomas in evidence denied having introduced CW as a member. All he said was that he is working with us. J.S. added that the occasion was a very delicate one concerning the question of transfer of some 80 of our people from Lesotho to the West. OR that's something that should have not made known to anyone outside a small group. J.S. said Yes, not even he himself should not have had the information, but he did know that Ray brought a list from Lesotho for the people handling the matter.

Craig Williamson representing IJEF at the 1978 UNHCR Executive Committee annual meeting in Geneva (Photo from IJEF Annual Report 1977/78)



RS167



Alfred Nzo, Joachim Chissano, and Oliver Tambo, (president of the ANC), after a Rhodesian air raid in Lusaka, Zambia.

RS167



Ambassador Laban Oyaka of the OAU Liberation Committee and Craig Williamson inspecting the damage after a Rhodesian raid on the ANC-SACP, ZANU/ZAPU and SWAPO Liberation Centre in Lusaka, Zambia

RS167

A spy in
Moscow, 1978



RS167

Contents of a Daisy Spy Ring Dead Letter Box (DLB) in Geneva, Switzerland. The DLBs in Europe of the spy ring were loaded and unloaded by support agents, contract agents, and couriers, both witting and unwitting



RS167



From Intelligence to Politics



RS167



Craig Williamson and Karl Edwards now retired spies

“RIDDER OP DIE WITPERD”: DIE OU BEREDEPOLISIE: KAAPSTAD



ONTMOETING MET OUD-SNASP- EN LATER SAP-LID IN PORTUGAL

Kol “Piet-Patu” Van Zyl



Aquadente met Jorge Da Costa (links) in Lisbon. Hy stuur baie groete Brig Hennie. Walk Tall



Winter 1982: Van links na regs: HBH (destyds skakeloffisier met SNASP in Mosambiek), (later genl) "Obie" Oberholzer toe die takbevelvoerder, V-Tak Jan Smuts-lughawe; Jorge Costa ('n polisiehoof in Mosambiek en later SAP (V)); brig Piet Goosen (Groepbevelvoerder: Groep "A"); en "ons man" destyds AO Dos Santos. Jorge Costa was lid van SNASP in Mosambiek en het toe by die SAP (V) aangesluit. Hy is toe te SAP(V) Oos-Transvaal geplaas waar hy met kol "Piet Patu" saamgewerk het. (Verw. S1/Alg 1326). Dit is goed om Jorge weer te sien!

FORMER DURBAN OFFICER RETURNS BACK TO AUSTRALIA

Col Logan Govender



Before our living legend Warrant Officer William / Aroo Arumugam Moodley returned to Sydney, Australia, Captain DME Lazarus and I visited him in Durban. He is seen presenting me with a copy of a Special Edition of Nongqai published by the Editor in Chief, Brigadier Hennie Heymans in recognition of his service rendered to the South African Police and its various from communities for over 30 years commencing 1953-10-29 at SA Police, Bellair, Durban.



1980: TIN-OFFISIERS TE HOOFKANTOOR

HBH via Lt-genl HV Verster



Lt-kol Van Rensburg (ek ken net sy bynaam en dit is polities nie-korrek); brig Dries Verwey, genl HV Verster, brig Bert Wandrag en Lt-kol Momberg en kapt Jos Brummer .

PHILOSOPHIZING IN THE OVAMBOLAND BUSH, WHEN DISASTER STRUCK ...

(Thoughts of an ex-policeman about the then South-West African border war).

Brig Fanie Bouwer (SAP – Ret)

A Hot Day in Ovamboland - (actually the Oshana region)

Before South West Africa (Namibia) gained independence, we struggled through the dense Ovambo bush with our Casspir vehicles on a scorching hot day. It was the year 1982.



I was a young police captain serving in counterinsurgency operations. SWAPO was our enemy in this terrorist war.

I use the word 'terrorists', as we referred to our enemy at the time. They again referred to themselves as guerrillas or freedom fighters. It can be said that they eventually gained political freedom.

It was a quiet day, and we were on our way back to our base, Ongha, just south of Angola in Ovamboland, and south of Ohangwena.

Philosophizing About the War

As we slowly moved through the bush, I found myself lost in thought—reflecting on what I was doing, the political situation there, and the broader situation in Southern Africa.

I asked myself whether, one day, when I looked back at my ‘service’ as a policeman—partially forced into being a quasi-soldier—I would consider it worthwhile.

On that note, which other civilian police force in the world was as well-trained in (bush) warfare or counterinsurgency as the South African Police of that time? Perhaps the Rhodesians back then.

I had already been keenly aware of what was happening in South Africa and beyond. For years, I had been an avid newspaper reader with a strong interest in current affairs—especially politics, which remains a passion to this day.

I thought about Mozambique, which had also gained independence after a bush war. I thought about Zimbabwe, which had become independent a few years earlier—a country where the South African Police had also fought against their freedom fighters.

Prime Minister B.J. Vorster later intensified the political pressure on the Rhodesian government to negotiate with the black political groupings in the country. Members of the South African Police (SAP) who assisted in the bush war there, were also withdrawn.

So, what was the point of it all then, I thought?

I wondered what South West Africa’s position would be in the near future. As I write here Namibia has just recently chosen their third democratic elected president.

A Decision to Drive the Casspir

I had never driven a Casspir before. At that point, we were traveling in convoy along the water pipeline, heading toward the gravel road between the two police bases.

A few minutes later, I decided to drive the Casspir back to our base, which was a couple of kilometers further on. I was simply in the mood for it at that moment.

Next to me, in the passenger seat, sat a so-called “buddy.” He was a local (Ovambo) who had been trained as a special constable to assist us in searching for terrorists in the bush. These men were excellent trackers and stayed with us at the base.

At some point, I started following the deep tracks left in the sand by the Casspir ahead of us.

Without holding the steering wheel, the Casspir simply followed the front vehicle's tracks in the deep sand. I did this to amuse the "buddy" next to me. From the corner of my eye, I could see him staring at me in amazement, watching how I steered without actually touching the steering wheel.

Or perhaps the "buddy" thought the captain was a pretty "cool" guy. But not for long ...

Disaster Strikes

The next moment, there was a deafening explosion. Our Casspir had triggered the so-called double cheese mine with its right front wheel - something we only realized later.

The blast was so powerful that our Casspir landed a few paces away, flipped onto its roof.

A strange detail about this incident was that the landmine had not detonated when the front vehicle drove over it.

Our guardian angel must have been with us that day, as none of the policemen who had been sitting on the roof of the Casspir - a bad habit I was sometimes guilty of as well - ended up beneath the overturned vehicle. Instead, they were thrown several meters away from the vehicle.

Several men were seriously injured, and I had to call helicopters from Oshakati to evacuate them for medical treatment.

More Trouble That Night

Our problems for the day didn't end there. That evening, an warrant officer suffered a kidney stone attack. I thought he was dying - or at least, it seemed that way to us.

Once again, now in the middle of the night, I had to call for a helicopter to evacuate him to the hospital in Oshakati.

The helicopter pilots were usually unimpressed by such requests, as they feared that flying at night make them easy targets for an RPG missile attack or something similar.

And so, another day in Ovamboland came to an end.



SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE: MY DAD: SERGEANT MARIEMUTHU “IRUSAN”

Col Logan Govender



Photograph 01

Historic Photograph

My Dad Constable Mariemuthu "Irusan" as a young constable



Photograph 02

Historic Photograph

This group photograph of Indian police members from the Pietermaritzburg District between 1952 and 1955.

Front row, seated, left to right, Sergeant Mariemuthu "Irusan"

CO-EDITOR



**Col. Logan
Govender**

Photograph 03

Logan Govender

"The Nation which forgets its defenders will itself be forgotten" – Calvin Coolidge

(Our Editor in Chief, Brigadier Hennie Heymans has asked me to explain the difference in surnames of my Dad and I. My granddad's surname was Irusan but when my Dad's birth was registered the surname was omitted by the official at Department of Indian Affairs in the day. Just his first name "Mariemuthu" was inserted. This appeared in all his official documents such Identity Card, later Book of Life; Police Service Certificates, etc. This remained till his death. How my surname became "Govender", I am unable explain as I don't know. I hope this clarifies the confusion. – [LG])



Major Strauss, District Commandant of Police in Maritzburg, pins the Good Service Medal on the tunic of Indian Sergeant Mareemuthu at the Alexandra Road Police Barracks recently. Sergeant Mareemuthu joined the S.A. Police at Verulam in January, 1937. Ten years later he was transferred to Durban and then, in 1952, he joined the Mountain Rise Police, where is stationed at present.

—Picture: Morgan Naidoo.

Historic Image

(Source, Mr Kiru Naidoo, 1860 Heritage Centre via Mr Vinesh Selvin, SAIL)

Media Clipping

Major Strauss ...

Transcript

"My Dad, Sergeant Mariemuthu "Irusan" receives the South African Police, Good Service Medal for 18 years by the District Commandant, Pietermaritzburg, Major Strauss during 1955 / 1956 at SA Police, Alexandra Road, Barracks, Pietermaritzburg.

Major Strauss, District Commandant of Police in Maritzburg, pins the Good Service Medal on the tunic of Indian Sergeant Mareemuthu (Mariemuthu - My Dad. [LG]) at the Alexandra Road Police Barracks recently. Sergeant Mariemuthu joined the SA Police at Verulam in January 1937. Ten years later he was transferred to Durban and then, in 1952, he joined the Mountain Rise Police, where he is stationed at present.

(Picture- Morgan Naidoo)"

(The Medal Parade was probably held during 1955 / 1956 as he would have only qualified for the 18-year Good Service Medal in January 1955)



Photograph

04

Historic Photograph

Sergeant Mariemuthu "Irusan" receiving the South African Police Star for Merit for 30 years of service by the Divisional Commissioner, Brigadier WT Murray, Captain JS Joubert, standing alongside him. The Medal Parade was held at the Northdale Stadium during 1967 /1968



Photograph 05

Historic Photograph

Sergeant Mariemuthu "Irusan" during the late 1960s

"Agnosceret et honorare servientibus" – "To acknowledge and honour those who served"
"Soli Deo Gloria" - "To God Alone Glory"

Logan Govender

NONGQAI

vanaf | since
1907

nasionale veiligheidsgeskiedenis sonder kwaadwilligheid

OM DIE VERLEDE TE BEWAAR,
SONDER OM IN DIE VERLEDE TE LEWE.

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE: FORMER MEMBERS VISIT TO SA POLICE SERVICE, PHONEIX, DURBAN ON 2025-04-10

(Source Lieutenant-Colonel Max Munien and Captain Douglas Reddy)

"The Nation which forgets its defenders will itself be forgotten" – Calvin Coolidge



Photograph

01

From left to right, Stanley Chetty; Max Munian and Indren



Photograph 02
 From left to right, Sergeant N Mpisi; Max Munian and Sergeant BN Gwala



Photograph 03
 From left to right, Max Munian; Captain Kippie Pillay and Stanley Chetty



Photograph 04
From left to right, Warrant Officer Ndonyela; Max Munian and Stanley Chetty



Photograph 05
From left to right, Stanley Chetty; Rachel; Darrion and Max Munian

AWESOME MEMORIES OF COMMITTED AND DEDICATED SERVICE

(Source Captain Douglas Reddy)



Photograph

06

From left to right, Captain DV Reddy; Cololonel T Hirawanlall, Lieutenant-Colonel Max Munian. SAPS Phoenix Detectives.

- **42nd WEDDING ANNIVERSARY**



Photograph

07

From left to right, Warrant Officer Stanley and Kasturi Chetty on their 42nd Wedding Anniversary 2025.

“Agnoscere et honorare servientibus” – “to acknowledge and honour those who served”
“Soli Deo Gloria” - “To God Alone Glory”

Logan Govender

HERWAARDERING VAN LANDELIKE VEILIGHEID - PRIORITISEER PLAASAAVANALLE INGEVOLGE DIE POLISIEWET

Deur brigadier Fanie Bouwer (Afgetree)

Abstract

Brig Fanie Bouer (SA Police ret) writes about farm murders in South Africa. He makes some useful suggestions regarding the problem.

Sleutelwoorde / Keywords

Herwaardering Van Landelike Veiligheid Plaasmoorde en -aanvalle Geweldsmisdaad haatmisdaad, of geweld gemotiveer deur politieke, sosiale of ekonomiese spanning. SAW – kommando's kommando-stelsel afgeskaf met die argument dat dit 'n verlede van apartheid en uitsluiting weerspieël Charles Nqakula spesiale polisie-eenhede as alternatiewe meganismes vir landelike veiligheid daar te stel. Bheki Cele, sekuriteitsvakuum plaasaanvalle as 'gewone misdaad' aanvalle word met uiterste geweld en wreedheid uitgevoer - insluitend marteling, seksuele geweld en die slagting van hele gesinne. Suid-Afrikaanse Polisiewet (Wet 68 van 1995) Artikel 205 van die Grondwet Die daarstelling van toegewyde landelike veiligheidseenhede Beter opleiding van SAPD-lede om op hierdie unieke misdade te reageer	Reassessing Rural Security Farm Murders and Attacks Violent Crime hate crime, or violence motivated by political, social or economic tension. SADF – commandos. commando system abolished on the grounds that it reflects a past of apartheid and exclusion. Charles Nqakula. establishing special police units as alternative mechanisms for rural security. Bheki Cele. security vacuum. farm attacks as 'ordinary crime'. attacks carried out with extreme violence and brutality - including torture, sexual violence and the slaughter of entire families. South African Police Act (Act 68 of 1995). Section 205 of the Constitution. The establishment of dedicated rural security units. Better training of SAPS members to respond to these unique crimes. independent monitoring of statistics regarding farm attacks.
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onafhanklike monitering van statistieke rakende plaasaanvalle om plaasmoorde net as nóg moorde te beskou, is nie net ongevoelig nie, maar onregverdig teenoor slagoffers en hul families. reaktief optrede proaktief beleid voedselketting prioritisering van plaasmoorde sekuriteitsvakuum. Die tyd het aangebreek om plaasaanvalle te prioritiseer morele verantwoordelikheid klein, bewese kwesbare groep van die bevolking wat in afgesonderde, maar gevaarlike omstandighede leef en werk. spesialiste eenheid in KZNatal vir politieke moorde is eers vroeg in 2025 ontbind. hoekom die boere dan nie soortgelyke aandag deur die polisie mag kry nie?	to view farm murders as just another murder is not only insensitive, but unfair to victims and their families. reactive action. proactive policy. food chain. prioritization of farm murders. security vacuum. The time has come to prioritize farm attacks moral responsibility. small, proven vulnerable group of the population who live and work in isolated, but dangerous circumstances. specialist unit in KZNatal for political murders was only disbanded in early 2025. why then should the farmers not receive similar attention from the police?
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Brig Fanie Bouwer

Inleiding

Plaasmoorde en -aanvalle is een van die mees kommerwekkende en emosioneel gelaaide kwessies in Suid-Afrika.

Hierdie misdade vind plaas in landelike gebiede waar boere en plaaswerkers dikwels verwyderd is van hulpbronne en nooddienste.

Wat hierdie geweldsmisdade verder onderskei, is nie net hul brutaliteit nie, maar ook die gevoel van verwaarlosing deur die owerhede - veral deur die Suid-Afrikaanse regering en die polisie.

Plaasmoorde verskil van gewone misdade in hul aard en impak. Die motiewe agter baie van hierdie aanvalle is nie altyd rooftogte nie, maar dikwels ook haatmisdade, of geweld gemotiveer deur politieke, sosiale of ekonomiese spanning. Die wyse waarop hierdie aanvalle uitgevoer word – dikwels met marteling en onmenslike wreedheid, toon 'n unieke graad van brutaliteit wat nie in gewone moordsyfers weerspieël kan word nie.

Agtergrond

Dit is noodsaaklik om terug te verwys na 'n belangrike beleidsbesluit wat vandag steeds groot en onaangename gevolge het.

Dit was die regering wat in die vroeë 2000's die besluit geneem het om die kommando-stelsel geleidelik af te skaf. Dié proses het in 2003 begin en in 2008 voltooi.

Waarom was kommando's afgeskaf?

Die regering het die kommando-stelsel afgeskaf met die argument dat dit 'n verlede van apartheid en uitsluiting weerspieël het, en dat dit nie in lyn was met die nuwe demokrasie nie. Die destydse minister van polisie, Charles Nqakula, het gesê die stelsel is 'onaanvaarbaar binne 'n demokratiese samelewing.'

Die regering het belowe om spesiale polisie-eenhede as alternatiewe meganismes vir landelike veiligheid daar te stel. Dit is egter nooit werklik effektief geïmplementeer nie. Die vorige polisieminister, Bheki Cele, was ook toondoof hieroor.

Herstrukturering - 'n alternatiewe keuse

In plaas daarvan om die stelsel heeltemal af te geskaf het, sou herstrukturering onder demokratiese beginsels dan, 'n baie meer verantwoordelike benadering gewees het. Dit kon beteken het dat plaaslike veiligheid versterk word sonder diskriminasie, en dat plaasgemeenskappe steeds 'n gevoel van beskerming en gereedheid kon hê.

Dit kán, met die nodige politieke wil, steeds gedoen word. En dit is nodig dat dit wat voorheen gedoen moes gewees het, nou gedoen moet word. Lede van ál die gemeenskappe moet by só 'n veiligheidstelsel betrek word om inklusiwiteit daar te stel in samewerking met die SAPD.

Die gevolge van die destydse nalate

Die afskaffing van die kommando's sonder 'n vervangende alternatiewe veiligheidstelsel het 'n sekuriteitsvakuum geskep wat, volgens kenners, die deur oopgemaak het vir 'n toename in

plaasaanvalle. Die regering het alternatiewe veiligheidstrukture belowe - maar die werklikheid is dat min daarvan daadwerklik of volhoubaar geïmplementeer is. Dit was asof die wil ontbreek het.

Die owerhede se siening oor plaasmoorde

Hoewel die regering dikwels plaasaanvalle as 'gewone misdaad' klassifiseer, weerspieël die geleefde werklikheid iets anders, nl. erge trauma en vrees. Hierdie houding van die regering is nie net onverskillig nie, maar ook in stryd met die gees van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie- én die grondwet. Baie van hierdie aanvalle word met uiterste geweld en wreedheid uitgevoer - insluitend marteling, seksuele geweld en die slagting van hele gesinne. Dit laat vrae ontstaan oor die aard en motiewe agter hierdie aanvalle: Is dit net rooftogte, of is daar ander sinistere redes?

Statistieke - Moorde en aanvalle

Die volgende is Afriforum se nuutste beskikbare data:

Plaasmoorde:

Ongeveer 75–85 bevestigde moorde op plase in die voorafgaande 12 maande.

Plaasaanvalle:

Meer as 400 aanvalle wat 'n breër spektrum van geweld insluit.

Bostaande syfers mag effe verskil van die van die SAPD.

Die Polisiewet en die Grondwet

Die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisiewet (Wet 68 van 1995) en Artikel 205 van die Grondwet stel dit duidelik: die polisie se plig is om misdaad te voorkom, te ondersoek en die veiligheid van alle mense in Suid-Afrika te verseker. Verder bepaal die wet dat spesifieke aandag gegee moet word aan kwesbare en bedreigde gemeenskappe – 'n beskrywing wat beslis op alle plaasbewoners van toepassing is. Ek argumenteer dáárom dat plaasaanvalle en moorde dringend as prioriteitsmisdade geklassifiseer moet word.

Hierdie klassifikasie sal die weg baan vir:

- * Die daarstelling van toegewyde landelike veiligheidseenhede
- * Verskerpte teenwoordigheid van polisie in landelike gebiede;
- * Beter opleiding van SAPD-lede om op hierdie unieke misdade te reageer; en
- * Die onafhanklike monitering van statistieke rakende plaasaanvalle.

Die afwatering van die ernstigheid van plaasmoorde

Om plaasmoorde net as nóg moorde te beskou, is nie net ongevoelig nie, maar onregverdig teenoor slagoffers en hul families. Elke lewe in Suid-Afrika behoort dieselfde waarde te hê - ongeag ras. Wanneer gemeenskappe voel dat hul veiligheid nie ernstig opgeneem word nie, ontstaan daar wantroue, woede en selfs roepstemme vir selfbeskerming buite die raamwerk van die wet.

Pro- en reaktiewe optrede

Die regering en die SAPD moet dus nie net reaktief optree ná plaasmoorde nie, maar proaktief beleid implementeer wat hierdie aanvalle kan voorkom en plaasbewoners beskerm. Reaktief

behoort goed opgeleide en ervare speurders in toegewyde taakspanne vir hierdie doel aangewys te word.

In 'n samelewing wat streef na gelykheid en geregtigheid, kan SA dit nie bekostig dat 'n sekere deel van ons kwesbare bevolking - die boere - aan hul eie genade oorgelaat word nie. Hulle is immers ook die mense wat verantwoordelik is vir 'n volhoubare voedselketting in SA, met ook 'n aansienlike finansiële bydrae tot die binnelandse bruto produksie (BBP).

Tyd vir prioritisering van plaasmoorde is nou

Die sekuriteitsvakuum wat geskep was, het volgens kenners die deur oopgemaak vir 'n toename in plaasaanvalle.

Die tyd het aangebreek om plaasaanvalle te prioritiseer - nie net uit wetlike plig nie, maar uit morele verantwoordelikheid teenoor 'n klein, bewese kwesbare groep van die bevolking wat in afgesonderde, maar gevaarlike omstandighede leef en werk.

Voorbeeld uit die onlangse verlede

'n KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) politieke moorde-taakspan, was in 2018 gestig is om polities-gemotiveerde geweld in dié provinsie aan te spreek.

Dit het altesaam uit 'n totaal van 96 lede bestaan, insluitend tientalle speurders. In 2018 het die span 'n herstrukturering ondergaan en is dit uitgebrei om 118 nuwe lede in te sluit, saam met 8 van die oorspronklike span. Hierdie spesialisite eenheid is eers vroeg in 2025 ontbind.

Die vraag wat dus tereg gevra kan word, is: Hoe kon die moorde in KZN spesiale aandag deur die staat kry, maar as dit by die aanhoudende plaasmoorde kom, dan word allerhande deursigtige verskonings aangevoer hoekom die boere dan nie soortgelyke aandag deur die polisie mag kry nie? Dit noop my om te sê dit maak 'n bespotting van die reëls van logika.

Slot

Al hoe meer swart en bruin mense het ook die afgelope 30 jaar begin boer Dit is derhalwe belangrik dat die klagtes rondom die gebrek aan veiligheid vir boere nie as iets gesien moet word as 'n weeklaag deur 'wit boere' nie.

Logieserwys moet daar dus slegs na die 'boeregemeenskap' verwys word wat segregasie in die politieke debat en moontlike risiko van identiteitskonflik, politieke polarisasie en bevoordeling kan vermy.



BEGRAFNIS: GENL-MAJ CD "COEN" SPAUMER

HBH



Kom vier
DIE LEWE VAN
Genl Maj Coen Spaumer

22 SEPTEMBER 1942 - 13 APRIL 2025



VIER SY LEWE SAAM MET ONS :

VRYPDAG, 25 APRIL 2025

10:00

NG KERK LYNNWOODRIF

LANCIASTRAAT 269,

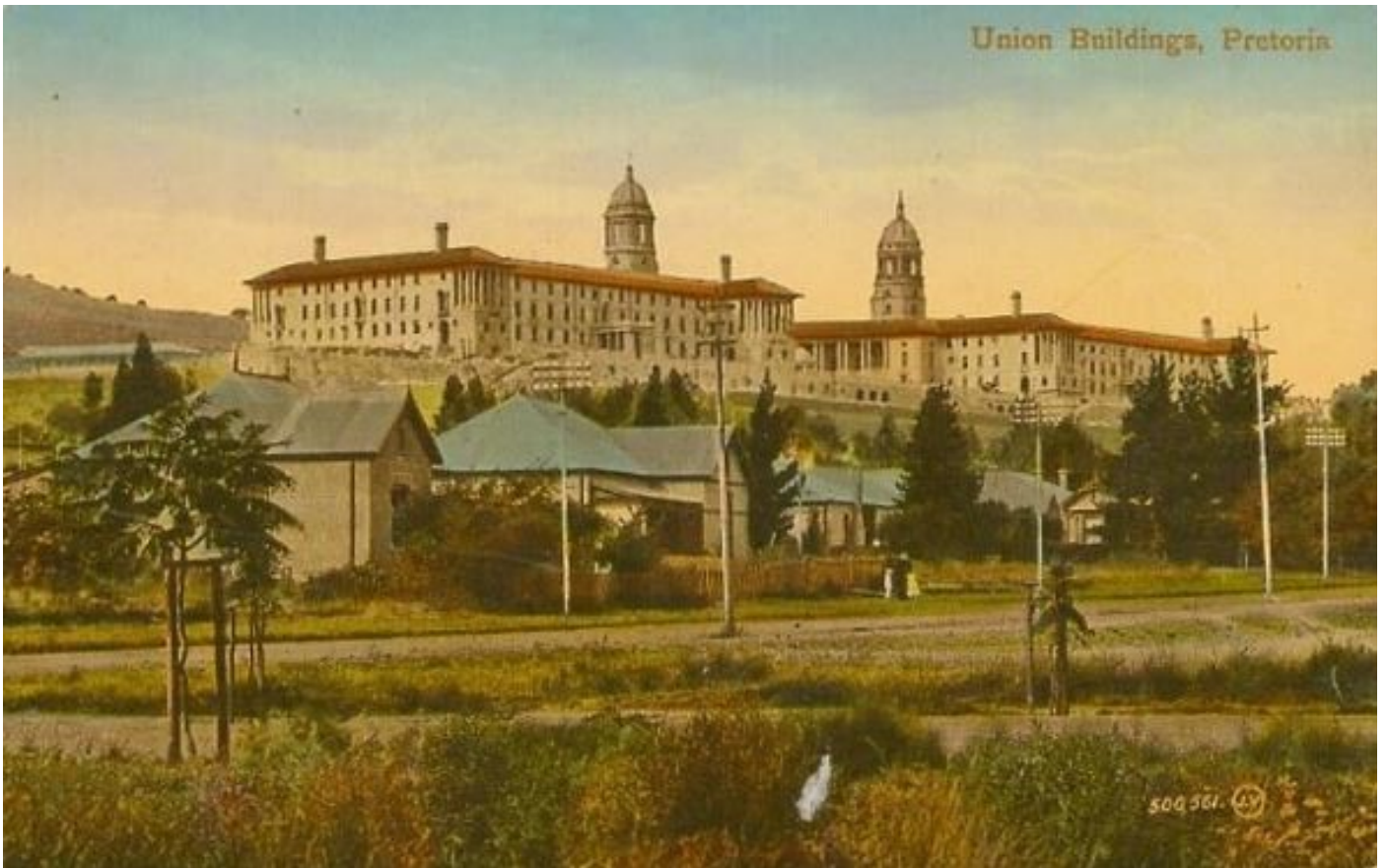
LYNNWOODRIF







Erewag deur lede van die Generaalsklub van die SA Polisie





Darryn Newcombe



- Durban Borough Police | Durban Gemeentelike Politie



The Police Station and Drill Hall in West St stood between the Central Post Office and Aliwal Street (directly across from the current City Hall)



- Durban City Police | Durban Stadspolisie



City Police on escort duties.

His Army Form B263 gives his trade as an engine cleaner. His medical examination went off without a hitch and the 5'7" tall recruit weighing in at 134 Lbs with a fresh complexion, grey eyes and brown hair with no scars, P. Bradley was deemed acceptable cannon fodder as Trooper 3461.

One can only assume that once again his father, on getting wind of the matter, went to the recruiting office and once again demanded the release of his son from service. This time however he was rebuffed so he took up the matter with his local MP.

Patrick's deception had well and truly thrown the cat into the pigeons as the matter was taken up by the MP bringing the whole Enlistment Law under the microscope in a debate in the House of Commons as a direct consequence of his underage attestation. As Reported in Hansard 10th May 1892 ¹.

Mr Patrick O'Brien MP for Monaghan North asked

I beg to ask the Financial Secretary to the War Office what is the minimum age fixed by the Army Regulations for the enlistment of boys; if a boy gets enlisted under age, can he or his parents claim discharge on proof being given that he was under age at the time of enlistment, whether he is aware that a boy named P. Bradley, No. 346, P.C., joined the 8th Hussars in Dublin last April, being then only 17 years and six months; whether his father, with his consent, has claimed his discharge on the ground that he is under age, and supplied certificate of birth in proof; whether his discharge has been refused; and, if so, on what grounds; and will he see that Bradley is at once discharged?

Mr Brodrick in reply

There is no minimum age fixed by law, but under the Army Regulations recruits are not enlisted before the age of 18 years unless they possess the physical equivalents of that age.

If through false pretences a boy under that age enlists, his parents cannot claim his discharge, although occasionally it is allowed as an act of grace. P. Bradley did enlist last April, and his

father has since supplied a certificate showing that he was then only 17½ years old. He gave

his age on enlisting as over 18 years, and as the medical officer who examined him found him to be physically equivalent to 18½ years of age his discharge has been refused. Under the circumstances the Secretary of State sees no reason for overruling the recommendation of the General Officer commanding the district by ordering Bradley's discharge.

The Huddersfield Daily Chronicle of 11th May 1892 and The Birmingham Daily Post of the same day ran a verbatim article on the answer in their House of Commons Reports.²

For the moment his father was stumped, however, his service was short-lived, and Bradley exited the army on 24th May 1892 after only 90 days, his discharge again being purchased by his father for £10. During his time with the Regiment, he was admitted to the hospital at Norwich on 4 March 1892 for a "Wound". He was discharged on 10 March after seven days and was thereafter the subject of a Court of Inquiry where the Surgeons held that his injury "would not incapacitate him from further service as a soldier". He spent a further six days in hospital between 25-30 April, with Rheumatism before re-joining his unit. Again, one can only assume that the powers that be, in view of his controversy and his record to date were only too happy to take his father's purchase out money as swiftly possible.

Nothing is found on our man until on the 29th of November 1900, now living at 1 Eccles Street Dublin and employed as a "Stereotyper" he enlisted into the South African Constabulary at their recruiting office at Inns Quay Police Courts in London.

Once again Patrick lied on his form stating that he was "single" a crucial requirement for service as married men were ineligible for recruitment at the time. Interestingly his height is now 5'11" he has Hazel eyes and black hair!!

TEMPORARY RECRUITING OFFICE:- 1, CHAPEL PLACE, DELAHAY STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W. Where all communications must be sent.	
THE FOLLOWING IS THE FORM OF APPLICATION TO BE FILLED IN BY CANDIDATES:-	
QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS. (To be in Applicant's own diction and writing.)
1. What is your name and address? ...	Patrick. Bradley. 1 Eccles Street 26 years 2 months Born in Dublin.
2. What is your present age and where were you born? ... (Candidates under 20 and over 35 are not eligible.)	
3. Are you a British subject? ...	-Yes.
4. What are your height, weight, and chest measurement? ... (These particulars must be medically certified, see overleaf as to medical certificate.)	Height 5-11. weight 146 chest 37-40
5. Names and addresses of referees to respectability of character and fitness for service (Applicant must forward at least TWO Testimonials of character with this Paper, special reference being made to Endow and Shooting and to steadiness and sobriety.)	See enclosed Testimonials. See enclosed Army Discharge
6. What is your trade, profession, or calling? Are you or have you been an apprentice?...	Stereotyper. No.
7. Name and address of next of kin ...	Maryellen Bradley. 1 Eccles Street Dublin
8. Have you been in South Africa, for how long, and in what capacity? ...	No.
9. Which languages can you both read and write? ...	English.
10. Have you any knowledge of Colonial Dutch, or of any of the native languages used in South Africa? ...	No.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS. (To be in Applicant's own diction and writing.)
11. Are you single? ...	Yes
12. Can you— (a) Ride ... (b) Shoot ... (c) Swim? ...	Yes. Yes. Yes
13. Have you had any military training? ...	Yes
14. Do you now belong to Her Majesty's Army, the Marines, the Militia, the Militia Reserve, the Royal Navy, the Volunteers, the Yeomanry, the Army Reserve, the Naval Reserve Force, or to any of H. M. Colonial Forces? If so, to what Corps?	No
15. Have you ever served in Her Majesty's Army, the Marines, the Militia, the Militia Reserve, the Royal Navy, any of H. M. Colonial Forces, or any other public situation? If so, attach your discharge certificate and other official papers	Yes. S th R. I. Hussars Discharge. Purchased By my Parents
16. Have you been dismissed from any of the above services, or from any situation, or have you resigned, and if so for what reason, and with what object? ...	See 15
17. Are you subject to fits or any other bodily infirmity? ... Are you ruptured? ...	No No
18. Have you ever been convicted by a Magistrate or a Jury? If so, state nature of offence and punishment inflicted.	No
19. Are you willing to be vaccinated or re-vaccinated? ...	Yes

No Candidate's Form will be accepted unless the Medical Certificate (overleaf) has been signed by a Medical Officer at one of the places on the list, &c. for examination &c., which must be paid by the Candidate. No travelling expenses allowed for this examination.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE

I certify, that I have examined the above-named applicant Patrick Bradley and that he is not seriously mutilated or deformed in Person, or in my opinion, afflicted with myopia, hernia, varicose veins, varicocele, weak abdominal rings, haemorrhoids, or any disease calculated to shorten life, or to impair physical or mental energy. I certify also, that he has had the small pox or has been vaccinated, and is entirely free from any disease usually considered infectious or contagious; and that he is of good strong frame, and capable of service in South Africa.

And I declare that, as far as I can judge, he shows no sign of alcoholism or intemperance

Height 5-11

Weight 146

Chest Measurement 37-40

Complexion Red

Eyes Hazel

Hair Black

REMARKS:—

Signature of Medical Officer [Signature]
24-11-1901

This form, when completed, is to be forwarded by the candidate to the South African Constabulary Recruiting Office, 1, Chapel Place, Delahay Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

8

For the Medical Examination Candidates may apply at the Barracks at the following Stations:—

Regimental District.	Headquarters.	Regimental District.	Headquarters.
1	Gloucester	33	Halifax
2	Guildford	34	Carlisle
3	Canterbury	35	Chichester
4	Leicester	36	Winchester
5/68	Newcastle	37	Lichfield
6	Warwick	38/4	Dorchester
7/57	Houndlow	39	Cardiff
8/40	Warrington	40	Oxford
9	Norwich	41	Warley
10	Lincoln	42	Derby
11	Exeter	43	Preston
12	Bury St. Edmunds	44	Northampton
13	York	45	Reading
14	Beverley	46	Maidstone
15	Bellford	47	Pontefract
16	Leicester	48	Shrewsbury
17	Clonmel	49	Devizes
18	Richmond	50	Ashton-under-Lyne
19	Bury	51/5	Fort George
20	Ayr	52	Aberdeen
21	Cheltenham	53	Inverness
22	Wrexham	54	Belfast
23	Brecon	55	Armagh
24	Berwick	56	Galway
25	Hamilton	57	Stirling
26/71	Omagh	58	Birr
27	Bristol	59	Trillick
28	Worcester	60	Xmas
29	Kingston-on-Thames	61	Gosport
30	Bolton		

Also at the Offices of the Recruiting Staff Officers at: Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dublin.

Candidates resident in or near London, and wishing to be examined there, should apply to Chapel Place for date and place of medical examination.

Date of Inspection of Candidates by Recruiting Officer at one of the following places will be notified.
1, Chapel Place, Delahay Street, S.W. Exeter
Liverpool Edinburgh
Birmingham Dublin
York Belfast

Candidates will not be allowed travelling expenses to and from these places.

The following Declaration must be made before a Justice of the Peace.

I hereby solemnly declare that the above answers are in every respect true, and are in my own dictation and handwriting.

Declared before me, at Imo Quay, Collier Courts
this 27th day of November 1901.
J. Wall J.P.

Patrick Bradley Initial Application 29 November 1901

He provided several testimonials and his Discharge Certificate from the 8th Hussars confirming that his parents had purchased his discharge from the 8th Hussars.

The testimonials produced showed that he had been a personal servant for most of his working life doing rather menial tasks; cleaning silverware, running errands and waiting on tables. The first from a Mr. O' Keefe of Mountjoy Prison dated 31 October 1894 reads,

"Patrick Bradley has been employed by me for over two years as an indoor servant. During this time I have always found him to be honest and sober."

Another dated February 1897 from Ada Meade of St. Michael's, Aylesbury Road, Dublin, read,

"P Bradley has lived in my service as an indoor man for one year and seven months during which time I have found him sober, honest and steady. He understands his duties thoroughly (cleaning of silver, lamps etc.) and can wait at table nicely. He is much useful at doing odds and ends about a house. He leaves at his own request."

The third and last testimonial came from the pen of Captain Pilcher of 14 Ely Place in September 1897 stated

"Captain Pilcher can recommend Patrick Bradley, who is leaving here, for no fault as an indoor servant."



After passing his riding and shooting proficiency tests, he was sent to South Africa as 3rd class Trooper 5048 on the SS Canada, Boer War Transport Vessel No. 69 Her claim to fame being that on the 12th of December 1900 after a luxury refit, she sailed to England carrying Lord and Lady Roberts the latter having erroneously surmised the war in South Africa was over. 3

Once again, his lying streak came to the fore when he claimed Mary Ellen Bradley (his wife) as his next of kin but stating she was his mother! All will be revealed later in the article on this aspect.

On 10th February 1901 he arrived at the SAC HQ at Modderfontein in the Transvaal where he signed a fresh Attestation Paper. Once again deception ruled the day as he still claimed to be single on the form. This is the crossed out and "married" inserted on these papers. There are two sets of papers on record; however, the hand written one by Bradley himself with Queen Victoria's Cypher and a typed version clearly showing his married status with King Edwards Cypher. I suspect this latter document was drawn up to correct his previous marital status deception (See Below) despite its date of 10th February 1901. His rank is given as 3rd Class Trooper with number 231 on the first and the number amended to B1022 on the second.

Promoted to 1st Class Trooper on 16 April 1901, which was the equivalent of a Lance Corporal, he was however reduced back to 3rd Class Trooper on 9 June 1901 following a disciplinary hearing before being transferred to the Reserve "B" Division on 1 October 1901.

On 1 January 1902 he was transferred to No.10 Troop at the Depot, and on 16 December 1902, some six months after the Boer War had come to an end, he took his discharge from the S.A.C. ostensibly to join the Transvaal Town Police, where incidentally no record of him ever joining could be found by researcher Dewald Nel.

Three years

E. & R.

ATTESTATION PAPER.

Patrick Bradley do engage and swear that I will faithfully serve Her Majesty King Edward the SEVENTH, His Heirs and Successors according to Law, in the South African Constabulary, for three years from this date, or for two or more years on re-engagement, or for such shorter periods as are granted non-commissioned officers and men who have served over six months in the field in the present campaign; and I engage to abide by the provisions of Proclamation No. 24, of the 22nd October, 1900, published in the "Government Gazette" of the Transvaal; by the Conditions of Service dated 20th October, 1900, which I have read and declare to understand; and of such Standing Orders as may be from time to time promulgated under that Proclamation, and should my term of service expire while I am on active service, or engaged in any special public duty, I bind myself to complete such service or duty before claiming my discharge. I understand that I shall be entitled to receive pay at not less than five shillings a day, in addition to rations, clothing, and equipment, etc., which will be supplied to me, and that my arms, horse, and equipment remain the property of the Government on termination of my service.

SO HELP ME GOD.

Hyd Brought Witness. *Patrick Bradley*

Read over in my presence and signed before me this, the *10th* day of *February* 1901. *H. Brought* Attesting Officer. MODDERFONTEIN. TVL.

You are hereby warned that if, after enlistment, it is found you have given a wilfully false answer to any of the following questions, you are liable to a punishment of two years imprisonment with hard labour.

- (1) Are you a British subject? *Yes.*
(2) Do you now belong to Her Majesty's Army, the Marines, the Militia, the Militia Reserve, the Royal Navy, Volunteers, the Yeomanry, the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve Forces, any Colonial or Auxiliary Force. If so, to what corps? *No.*
(3) Have you ever served in any of the above-mentioned corps? *Yes. 8th Hussars.*
(4) Have you ever served in the South African Constabulary before? *No.*
(5) Are you married or single? *Married. Single H.B.*

I, *Patrick Bradley*, do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true. *Patrick Bradley* Signature. *Hyd Brought* Witness.

THREE YEARS.

E. & R.

ATTESTATION PAPER.

I, *PATRICK BRADLEY*, do engage and swear that I will faithfully serve His Majesty King EDWARD the SEVENTH, His Heirs and Successors according to Law, in the South African Constabulary for three years from this date, or for two or more years on re-engagement, and I engage to abide by the provisions of Proclamation No. 24, of the 22nd October, 1900, published in the "Government Gazette" of the Transvaal; by the Conditions of Service dated 20th October, 1900, which I have read and declare to understand; and of such Standing Orders as may be from time to time promulgated under that Proclamation, and should my term of service expire while I am on active service, or engaged in any special public duty, I bind myself to complete such service or duty before claiming my discharge. I understand that I shall be entitled to receive pay at not less than five shillings a day, in addition to rations, clothing, and equipment, etc., which will be supplied to me, and that my arms, horse, and equipment remain the property of the Government on termination of my service.

SO HELP ME GOD.

Patrick Bradley Witness. *Patrick Bradley*

Read over in my presence and signed before me this, the *Tenth* day of *February* 1901. *H. Brought* Attesting Officer. MODDERFONTEIN.

You are hereby warned that if, after enlistment, it is found you have given a wilfully false answer to any of the following questions you are liable to a punishment of two years imprisonment with hard labour.

- (1) Are you a British subject? *Yes.*
(2) Do you now belong to His Majesty's Army, the Marines, the Militia, the Militia Reserve, the Royal Navy, Volunteers, the Yeomanry, the Army Reserve, Naval Reserve Forces, any Colonial or Auxiliary Force. If so, to what corps? *No.*
(3) Have you ever served in any of the above-mentioned corps? *Yes; 8th Hussars.*
(4) Have you ever served in the South African Constabulary before? *No.*
(5) Are you married or single? *Married.*

I, *Patrick Bradley*, do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true. *Patrick Bradley* Signature. *Hyd Brought* Witness.

DUPLICATE.

S.A.C. 19a.

5,000-1/2/01-1000

SOUTH AFRICAN CONSTABULARY.

RECORD of CONDUCT and SERVICE of *PATRICK BRADLEY.*

PERSONAL DESCRIPTION.

Name, *Patrick*
Register Number, *231 B1022*
Graded on Enlistment,

3rd Class Trooper

Date of Birth, *6.9.1874.*
Height, *5' 11 1/2".*
Eyes, *Hazel.*
Hair, *Dark Brown*
Complexion, *Fresh*
General Appearance, *Slight.*
Country, *Ireland.*

Married or Single, *Married*
Calling, *Stereotypist.*
Religion, *R. C.*
Weight, *12.* lbs.
Next of Kin, *Wife.*
Address, *Mrs M. E. Bradley,*
1 Eccles St.,
Dublin.

PROMOTIONS.

TRANSFERS.

REDUCTIONS.

* To be filled up by the Commanding Officer.

Date.	From	To	Remarks.	Officer's Signature.
16.4.01.	3rd Cl. Trooper	1st C. Trpr.	(Lce-Cpl.) Promotion, (R.D.O.7, 16/4/01.)	<i>Hyd Brought</i>
9.6.01.	1st Cl. Trooper	3rd Cl. Trpr.	(Lce-Cpl.) Reduction, (R.D.O.3, 9/6/01.)	<i>Hyd Brought</i>
1.10.01.	Reserve Div.	B' Division	Transfer C.S. 3's 1022 d	<i>Hyd Brought</i>
1.1.02	No 10 Troop	Depot Troop	Transfer 9.0.99 of 7.1.02	<i>Hyd Brought</i>

His character was described as 'Good' on discharge and he was credited with service of 1 year and 310 days. For his efforts Bradley was awarded the Queens South Africa Medal with three State clasps and the two Date clasps.

[illegible]

11. Depot Troop.

Please let me know if No B/1022 3/c Troop P. Bradley wishes to be transferred to the Town Police Pretoria and whether you can recommend him as being a reliable man.

Pretoria.

XII. XII. 02



W. H. W. R. Capt.

for OC B. Div. Linc

CP.
3187.

To Staff Ady.

I. Bradley wishes to join the "Town Police" and I can recommend him as a good & reliable man.



Edward William Capt



The request for a reference for the Transvaal Town Police and confirmation of a supposed good and reliable man

Despite his character rating, his service had not been without incident and his name appeared several times on the Defaulter's Register. The first time was at Modderfontein on 11th of May 1901 where he appeared on two charges, disobeying of Orders and making use of improper language to a Senior NCO. Bradley was severely reprimanded on this occasion.

RECORD of CONDUCT of <u>Patrick Bradley</u> (continued).							
CHARGES OF MISCONDUCT.							
Date of Offence.	Particulars of Offence. (To be recorded as fully as practicable.)	Where stationed at the time.	Place.	Names of Witnesses: that of reporting witness being given first.	Decision.	By whom; with references to official numbers, if any.	Remarks.
11. 5. 01.	I Disobedience of Orders II Making use of improper language to a senior N.C.O.	Modderfontein		Sgt. Smith J.S.M. myles	severely reprimanded	Capt. Adye C Troop	<u>H. Boag</u> Captain Staff Adjutant Reserve Division, S.A.C.
8. 6. 01	Conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline	Modderfontein		J.S.M. myles Sgt. Lockaday	Reduced to Trooper grade 3rd Class	Major Wilbyforce Comd. Rec Depot	<u>H. Boag</u> Captain Staff Adjutant Reserve Division, S.A.C.
12. x. 02	Failing to comply with orders	Proclamation Hill Pretoria		J.S.M. Keane	Fined 5/-	Capt. Williams P.C. Depot Troop.	

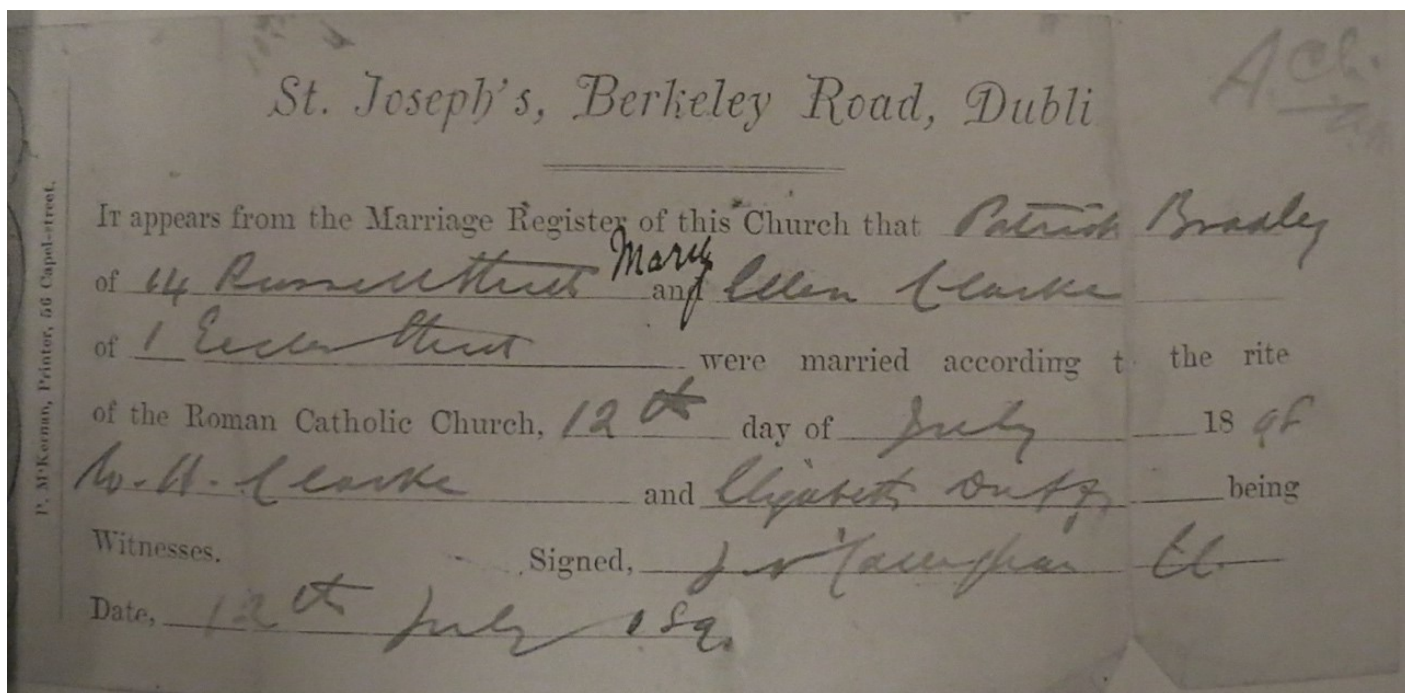
Trooper Bradley's conduct sheet

On 8th June 1901 he was found guilty of Conduct to the prejudice of Good Order and Discipline and reduced back to the rank of 3rd Class Trooper. His final act of defiance came on 12th of October 1902 at Proclamation Hill outside Pretoria where he was guilty of "Not handing in his pass at the guard room when returning to camp". A fine of 5/- was levied for this offence.

It will be remembered that Bradley had claimed to be single on enlisting with the S.A.C. but of course, in a deliberate act of deception, he lied about his marriage to Mary Ellen Clarke at St. Joseph's Parish Church Berkeley Road, Dublin on 12 July 1898. This was finally revealed in a letter in June 1901 clearly written on his behalf as it is not in his hand.

<u>To The Officer Commanding C Troop</u> <u>Reserve Depot S.A.C.</u> <u>Sir</u> I beg to make the following statement with reference to my being shown on the S.A.C. books as a single man while I have a wife living, and ask that this may be kindly forwarded by you to the proper Authority with a view to my Wife being taken on the strength at some future date. I joined the S.A.C. under the following circumstances. I was living in Dublin, and saw the advertisements relative to men joining the S.A.C. One of the conditions said that a certain percentage of married men would be taken. I applied to the Recruiting Officer in Dublin to join as a married man, but was told by the Recruiting Officer that no married men would be sent out on the S.A. Canada - a boat I wished to come out on with friends I knew	were joining. I then applied to the London Office, and joined as a single man, and was sent out here, with the Draft on the Canada. When I arrived here at Modderfontein I was attested as a single man. I now desire to be shown as a married man, and trust that the Inspector-General will see his way clear to overlook this irregularity on my part. Modderfontein. No. 231 C Troop. R.D. June 1901. S.A.C. <u>L. B. Bradley.</u> Lt Corp
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The letter sent concerning his marital status



Marriage Certificate Patrick & Mary Ellen Clarke⁴

His Troop Commanding officer passed the letter to the Adjutant of the Reserve Depot under cover of his memo dated the 3rd of June 1901.

The Adjutant in turn passed it the commanding officer of the SAC Colonel Robert Stephenson Smyth Baden-Powell, stating "I am afraid that there will be other cases like this - Lance Corporal Bradley has done his work well since he attested- But of course he is guilty of a False Declaration on attestation". The inference being that the matter be accepted. Baden Powell however was not swayed. Bradley could not be placed on the married establishment "until all other properly enlisted married men are on it" a direct instruction initialled RSSBP.

Of interest is the secondary note stating that an apportionment of his pay be made presumably to his wife which later once again brought his name up in corridors of government.

MEMORANDUM

From *O.C. C. Troop. R.D. S.H.C.*
 To *Adj. R.D.S.H.C.*
3. 6. 1901



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I beg to forward state-
 -ment of *L/Cpl Bradley*
 and request that it
 may be forwarded to the
 proper quarters.

W.S. Adj.
Cap.
Commanding C. Troop.

R.D.S.H.C.

(2)



Chief Staff Officer

Passed - I am afraid there
 will be other cases like
 this - *L/Cpl Bradley*
 has done his work well
 since he attested - But
 of course he is guilty of
 a false declaration on
 attestation.

3/6/01.

W.S. Adj.

No - he cannot be put on
 the married roll until all other
 married properly enlisted married men
 are on it

He can make a statement of
 pay.

W.S. BP

Correspondence on Bradley's Marital Status

I am directed by Mr Secretary Chamberlain too acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th of March and to state in reply that as your husband Mr Bradley was discharged from the South African Constabulary on the 16th of December last it is not possible to assist you except by asking the Governor of the Transvaal to endeavour to ascertain the address of your husband, which will accordingly be done. As he is no longer in the service of the Government he cannot be compelled by the Transvaal Government to contribute to the support of his family"

This was cold comfort for a destitute Mrs Bradley. Nevertheless, Chamberlain wrote to Viscount Milner, the Governor of the Transvaal on 28 March stating that he

"Should be glad to learn whether he (Bradley) gave any address on quitting the South African Constabulary and whether he can be traced."

The reply came on a letter dated 24 April 1903 from Milner stating that,

"I have the honour to inform you that Mr P. Bradley, late No. B 1022, Trooper in the South African Constabulary, is now employed as a Fitter in the Maintenance Works of the Central South African Railways, Pretoria."

All went quiet on the Bradley front after this, his family, now that they had tracked him down, seem to have joined him and he settled down to employment in Pretoria as a Boilermaker with the Railways but in 1912 this was all about to go horribly wrong for him and his family.

On 8 May 1912 aged 38 he appeared before Sir William Smith in the Supreme Court of South Africa, Transvaal Provincial Division, to answer to a charge of Rape.

Electing to defend himself he entered a plea of "Not Guilty" and the case, with the jurors sworn in, commenced.

The case lasted a single day. On the 9th May, a verdict of Guilty was brought in and the Judge sentenced him to 6 years with hard labour. Bradley had called two witnesses; Dr Savage and Mr Willis, a Time Keeper at the Transport Department of the CSA Railway - neither of them had done him any good. Unfortunately, despite me having sourced the trial transcripts we do not know what evidence was led, as these are unreadable to being in court shorthand. If any kind soul is able to transcribe these for me, please do get in touch via Brig. Heymans.

What was he guilty of? The Charge Sheet read as follows,

2792—23/4/12—25

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
SOUTH AFRICA**

(Transvaal Provincial Division):

Fredrik William Beyers, in his capacity of Attorney-General of the Transvaal Province, who as such prosecutes for and on behalf of His Majesty the King, presents and informs the Court: That PATRICK BRADLEY, a boiler-maker, residing at Pretoria, in the District of Pretoria, is guilty of the crime of *Rape*.

In that, upon or about the twenty-eighth day of February, in the year 1912, and at Pretoria, aforesaid, the said PATRICK BRADLEY did wrongfully and unlawfully assault Alice Blonson, there residing, and her, the said Alice Blonson, then and there wrongfully, unlawfully, violently, and against her will did ravish and carnally know, she, the said Alice Blonson, being then and there a girl of tender years and under the age of consent, to wit, of the age of ten years or thereabouts.

In case of conviction, the said Fredrik William Beyers, in his capacity aforesaid, prays for judgment against the said PATRICK BRADLEY according to law.

F. WM. BEYERS,
Attorney-General
(*Transvaal Province*).
Prokureur-generaal
(*Provincie Transvaal*).

**IN HET HOOGGERECHTSHOF VAN
ZUID-AFRIKA**

(Transvaal Provinciale Afdeling):

Fredrik William Beyers, in zijn hoedanigheid als Prokureur-generaal van de Provincie Transvaal, die als zodanig vervolgt voor en namens Zijn Majesteit de Koning, deelt het Hof ter informatie mede: Dat PATRICK BRADLEY, een stoomketelmaker, wonende te Pretoria, in het Distrikt Pretoria, schuldig is aan de misdaad van *Verkrachting*.

Doordat, op of omtrent de acht-entwintigste dag van Februarie, in het jaar 1912, en te Pretoria voornoemd, de gezegde PATRICK BRADLEY wederrechtelijk en onwettiglik heeft aangerand Alice Blonson, aldaar woonachtig, en haar, genoemde Alice Blonson, dan en daar wederrechtelijk, onwettiglik, gewelddadiglik en tegen haar wil heeft verkracht en met haar vleselike gemeenschap heeft gehad, zij, genoemde Alice Blonson, zijnde dan en daar een meisje van jeugdige leeftijd, en nog niet de ouderdom van toestemming bereikt hebbende, zijnde zij van de ouderdom van tien jaren of daaromtrent.

In geval van schuldigbevinding, verzoekt de gezegde Fredrik William Beyers, in zijn hoedanigheid voormeld, vonnis tegen de gezegde PATRICK BRADLEY, overeenkomstig wet.

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In case of conviction, the said Fredrik William Beyers, in his capacity aforesaid, prays for judgment against the said PATRICK BRADLEY according to law.

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In geval van schuldigbevinding, verzoekt de gezegde Fredrik William Beyers, in zijn hoedanigheid voormeld, vonnis tegen de gezegde PATRICK BRADLEY, overeenkomstig wet.

SHOCKING CHARGE.

Trial at Pretoria.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PRETORIA, Wednesday. — To-day the trial of Patrick Bradley, a one-time member of the police and since then a boilermaker, on a charge of rape on a little girl of ten years, is proceeding at the Criminal Sessions to-day, the alleged offence being alleged to have taken place on the 28th of February. The accused is conducting his own defence.

Evidence was given by witnesses, who said they saw the accused with the child at an empty space at the back of the skating rink off Pretorius Street.

Medical evidence testified to permanent injuries inflicted on the child.

The accused was, according to police and other evidence, under the influence of liquor at the time of the alleged offence.

The accused called various witnesses, who testified to accused's intemperate habits and to his demeanour when under the influence of drink.

Another witness testified that accused some years ago had met with a serious accident, after which time accused's conduct had been more erratic than formerly.

BRADLEY CASE.

Sentence of Six Years.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PRETORIA, Wednesday.—This afternoon the jury brought in a verdict of guilty of rape in the case where Patrick Bradley was charged, at the Criminal Sessions, with committing the above offence against a little girl in Pretoria.

The Judge, Sir William Smith, sentenced the prisoner to six years' imprisonment with hard labour. At the time the jury returned their verdict, and again when the Judge passed sentence, the prisoner's wife caused annoyance to the Court by attempting to address the Court and by loudly contending that the prisoner had not had a fair chance of working up his defence.

The Star newspaper on 8 May 1912

The Star newspaper on 9 May 1912⁶

The cause of death was lung cancer, and he was resident at 18 Jones Avenue, Brakpan. He was still a Boilermaker on the Surface of the Gold Mines by occupation.

This tale goes to prove that occasionally, the Boer folks refrain that the S.A.C was staffed by riffraff did ring true. Despite Colonel Baden Powell's attempts to weed them out on enlistment he was unsuccessful at times, as like all forces some slip by. The tale of Captain Andre Stander in the SAP springs to mind in his regard. Unfortunately, while Bradley left the S.A.C., he did not leave South Africa.

As a caveat to Bradley's inglorious life along comes one of his "original offspring" to redeem his honour in the best possible way - a Death Notice in respect of Patrick Joseph Bradley (junior) appears in the Transvaal Archives with the date of death being 24 October 1942. What was so significant about this? Simply that as a 38-year-old Lance Corporal P.J. Bradley had perished at the Battle of El Alamein fighting for the very survival of civilisation as we know it. Perhaps this sacrifice atoned for the sins of his father? We will never know.

My thanks go to Rory P Reynolds who after learning of the sale of this medal to me assisted in the compilation of this article and to researcher Dewald Nel dewald@nelantiques.co.za.

Notes

1. <https://hansard.parliament.uk/Commons/1892-05-10/debates/dcdafd2b-99c5-474a-b1f7-6023449098f0/EnlistmentOfBoysInTheArmy>
2. The British Newspaper Archives
3. Free Intellectual use https://www.norwayheritage.com/Terms_Conditions_Copyright.asp
4. Transvaal Supreme Court Records Divorce proceedings Mary Ellen Bradley v Patrick Bradley 1/5/1917 certificate of evidence of marriage
5. Transvaal Law Reports and Court Archives Pretoria
6. Star Newspaper Archives Commons Use

This Certificate is in the form of the entry as finally amended.—Hierdie sertifikaat is in die vorm van die inskrywing soos finaal verander.

1. Christian names and surname of deceased. Voornam en familienaam van overledene.	4. Age. Ouderdom.	8. Occupation. Beroep.	13. Intended place of burial. Voorgesigte begraafplek.	17. Signature or mark. Handtekening (of merk).	When registered or received. Wanneer geregistreer of ontvang.
2. Name of parent or guardian (if deceased) was under the age of 10 years. Naam van ouer of voogt (as overledene onder 10 jaar oud was).	5. Race. Ras.	9. Pensioner or dependent of pensioner. Gepensioneerde of afhanklik van gepensioneerde.	14. Cause of death. Oorsaak van dood.	18. Qualification. Bewoogheid.	Signature of Assistant District Registrar. Handtekening van Assistent-distrikregis- trateur, veldreksur of polisiebeampte.
3. Sex. Geslag.	6. Birthplace. Geboorteplek.	10. Date of death. Datum van dood.	15. Duration of disease or of last illness. Duur van kwaal of van laaste siekte.	19. Residence. Woonplek.	When registered. Wanneer geregistreer.
	7. Personal status. Persoonlike staat.	11. Place of death. Plek waar overlede.	16. Name of medical practitioner. Naam van geneeskundige praktises.		District. Distrik.
		12. Usual place of residence. Gewone woonplek.			Signature of District Registrar. Handtekening van Distrikregis- trateur.
					No. of Entry. No. van inskrywing.

1. Patrick Joseph Bradley
2. ✓
3. Male

4. 62 years.
5. European.
6. Ireland.
7. Divorced.

8. Boilermaker
9. Surface-Gold Miner
10. 12 February 1957
11. For East Rand Hospital, Springs
12. 18 Goss Avenue, Brakpan

13. Cemetery; Brakpan
14. Canceroma Ventricle
15. Some months
16. M. Claassens

17. M. van Rensburg
18. Causing Burial
19. 46 Cranbourne Avenue, Benoni

When registered or received.
Wanneer geregistreer of ontvang.
Station.
Stasieplek.
Signature of Assistant District Registrar.
Handtekening van Assistent-distrikregis-
trateur, veldreksur of polisiebeampte.
When registered.
Wanneer geregistreer.
District.
Distrik.
Signature of District Registrar.
Handtekening van Distrikregis-
trateur.
No. of Entry.
No. van inskrywing.

9-2-37
J. J. Morris
16-2-37
J. J. Morris
not 15/37

I, J. P. R. Swanevoo, do hereby certify that the above is a true copy of an entry in the Deaths Register kept at Ek
sertifiseer hierby dat bostaande 'n ware afskrif is van 'n inskrywing in die sterferegister wat gehou word op
Sprengs. Extracted this 2nd day of March 1957.
Uittreksel gemaak op hede die dag van 1957

2-3-1957
SPRINGS
G.P.S. 565-1936-1,500-10. S.

Registrar/District Registrar
Registrateur/Distrikregis-
trateur.
Province/District
Provinsie/Distrik.

2-3-1957
26

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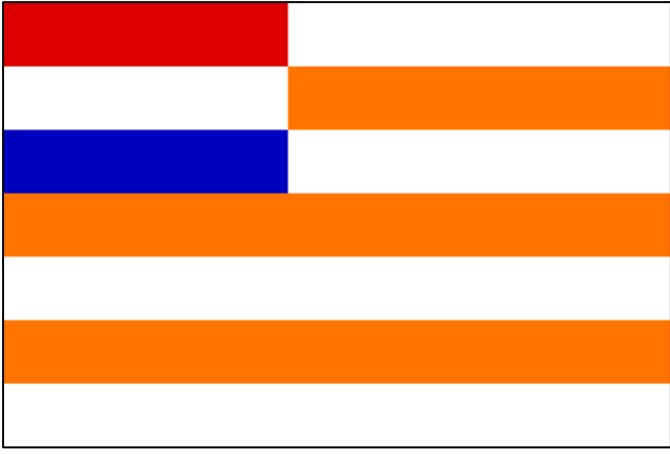
TO PRESERVE THE PAST,
WITHOUT LIVING IN THE PAST.

NATIVE POLICE: ZULU POLICEMAN

Richard van Wyk



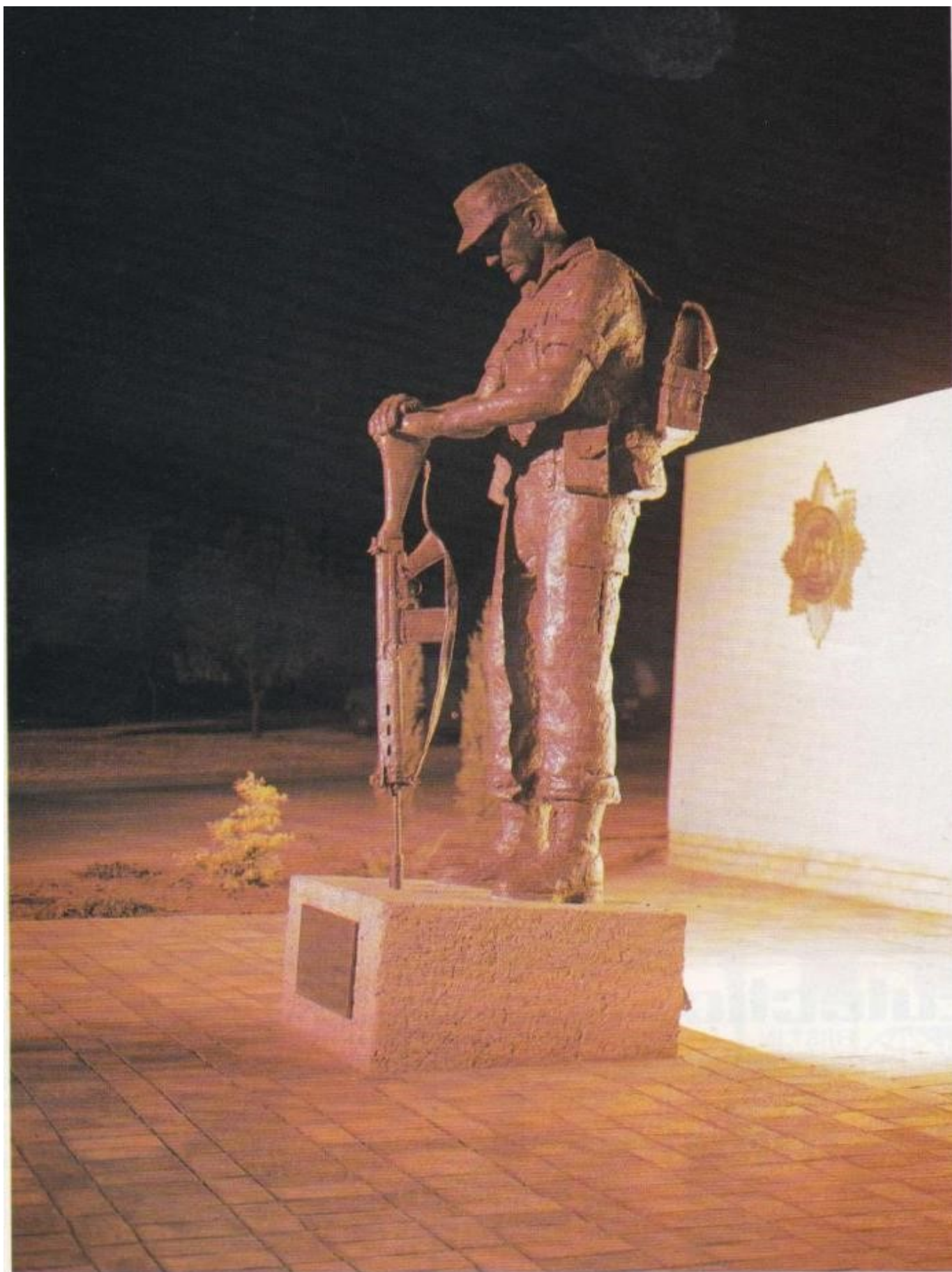
REPUBLIKEINSE POLISIEMAGTE IN SUID-AFRIKA | REPUBLICAN POLICE FORCES IN SOUTH AFRICA

	
ZAR	OFS



Kaptein Jack Hindon





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SUID-AFRIKAANSE MAGTE GESKIEDENIS-TYDSKRIF
SOUTH AFRICAN FORCES HISTORY MAGAZINE

"INTELLEGERE"

(om te verstaan)



Die Ontwikkeling van'n eie S.A. Intelligensiekunde

Artikel-reeks deur Henning van Aswegen



DIE BURO VIR STAATSVEILIGHEID

Henning van Aswegen

Sedert die Buro se ontstaan in 1969 was van die personeel tydelik in Wachthuis gehuisves, maar ons vind ons uiteindelik tuis op die negende vloer van die Concillium-gebou. Ons afdeling was bekend as Afdeling F en verantwoordelik vir internasionale politiek. Piet de Wit, voorheen van Buitelandse Sake, was die afdelingshoof en Fanie Meyer, voorheen van Militêre Inligting (MI), die adjunk. Meeste van my nuwe kollegas was voorheen by MI of burgerlikes van "civi-straat". Oorhoofs

het Afdeling F onder die hoofdirektoraat Navorsing geressorteer, met Joe Fourie van Buitelandse Sake die Hoofdirekteur.”[i]

Dr. Willem Steenkamp, lid van die BSV, later diplomaat en ambassadeur, vertel dat sy ou Afdeling K se taakopdrag die evaluasie van etnografiese en politieke inligting ten opsigte van Suid-Afrika se Indiër- en kleurlingbevolking was, asook die Tuislande en alles met betrekking tot Suidwes-Afrika.[ii] Afdeling B was verantwoordelik vir die evaluasie van politieke aangeleenthede buite die Tuislande, dit wil sê, stedelike versetoptrede, soos byvoorbeeld die oorsake van die Soweto-onluste. Ingesluit by hulle taakopdrag was navorsing oor swart bewussynsorganisasies en studente-organisasies, maar nie beperk daartoe nie. Afdeling D het aandag gegee aan ekonomiese sake en tendense in die buiteland, met George Grewar as die afdelingshoof. Afdeling G het navorsing en evaluasie gedoen van militêre gebeure en ontwikkelinge buite die grense van Suid-Afrika, onder leiding van ’n voormalige vlootoffisier, Dirk Visser. Afdeling F se studie-onderwerp was politieke gebeure in die buiteland en die internasionale stategemeenskap, maar hulle het sterk op Afrika-aangeleenthede gekonsentreer.

Die werklike begroting van die BSV was geheim, ten spyte van syfers wat jaarliks deur die kantoor van die eerste minister uitgereik is. Ten spyte daarvan dat die parlement elke jaar die begroting van die Buro gemagtig het, is die detail en besonderhede daarvan nooit bekend gemaak nie. Daar kon dus nie akkurate afleidings gemaak word oor die werklike begroting van die Buro nie, alhoewel die openbare media dit geniet het om te spekuleer. Gedeeltes van die Buro se begroting is deur ander staatsdepartemente in hul begrotings gedra, byvoorbeeld die Departemente van Verdediging en Buitelandse Sake, albei lede van die intelligensiegemeenskap. Sommige mediaberigte, wat die gepubliseerde begroting van die BSV met ses of sewe vermenigvuldig het, was minder verkeerd as die res van die media.

Die eerste gebruik van politieke wetenskapmodelle vir die analise, vertolking en evaluasie van inligting

Politieke wetenskapmodelle is na die Soweto-onluste saakmakend toegepas om konsepsuele begripsraamwerke vir die verstaan van belangrike gebeure en gedrag. Die Intelligensiesiklus was byvoorbeeld nie gebruik vir die verstaan van gebeure en gedrag nie, maar wel om begrip vir die bedryf van intelligensie te verbeter. Die eerste voorbeeld van die toepassing van ’n behavioralistiese benadering is die Soweto-onluste van 1976, volgens dr. Willem Steenkamp, saam met Cor Bekker, Cobus de Kock, Cobus Schoeman en Dries van der Lith van die groep politieke wetenskaplikes wat deur die BSV aangestel is.

'n Faktor in die frekwensie van aanwending van wetenskaplike modelle was uiteraard van welke kampus die nuwe aankomelinge gewerf is – prakties almal was vanaf Afrikaanse universiteite, waarvan die merendeel op daardie stadium nog erg konserwatief was met betrekking tot die insluit van moderne teorie in byvoorbeeld hulle Staatsleer-leerplanne: dit was godsdiensgedrewe filosofiese benaderings soos Herman Dooyeweerd se “soewereiniteit in eie kring” wat gedoseer is.[iii] Unisa, daarenteen, het sterk gefokus op dinge soos die behavioralistiese benadering onderliggend tot empiriese gedragstudies in die algemeen (soos onderskei van die meer normatiewe benadering van die godsdiensgedrewe filosofiese beskouings, ook op stelselteorie (David Easton), struktureel-funksionele analise (Almond & Powell) kubernetika en die belang van kommunikasie (Deutsch).[iv] Die ietwat gestadigde inslag wat moderne teoretiese modelle gedurende daardie era by instansies soos die BSV nog gevind het, was dus nie unieke “agterlikheid” nie, maar heeltemal in pas met die ontwikkeling van leerplanne by die konserwatiewe Afrikaanse universiteite. Daar was duidelik 'n honger aan die ontwikkel vir sulke hulpmiddels; om konsepsueel die sosiale fenomene te kan opklaar en begryp. Om hierdie verwickelinge in die politiek sterk akademies-teoreties te fundeer, kon hierdie tipe waarheid dus aan die regering van die dag gestel word as 'n wetenskaplike bevinding en kon die regering se eie rol in die destabilisering van die politieke stelsel met dapperheid uitgewys word.

'n Politieke Wetenskaplike Benadering

Die verwelkoming en toepassing van 'n wetenskaplike benadering tot politieke analise word geïllustreer deur die uitvoering van 'n kabinetsopdrag om dringend 'n betroubare analise te maak van gesindhede onder die destydse blanke kieserskorps van Suidwes-Afrika (SWA) rondom die moontlikheid van onafhanklikheid van Suid-Afrika. Die ondersoek moes uiteraard wetenskaplik-verantwoordbaar gedoen word en die oplossing was om die Raad vir Geesteswetenskaplike Navorsing (RGN) te betrek. Die DNV het saam met die RGN 'n toepaslike vraeboog ontwikkel, sowel as 'n metodiek om ewekansige geldigheid te verseker met betrekking tot die opnamemonster. Die DNV kon toe aanstons, met volle wetenskaplike fundering, die kabinet gerus stel dat die blanke bevolking van SWA nie besonders besorg was oor die moontlikheid om aan Suid-Afrika te ontkoppel nie (miskien omdat die gebeure in Soweto en elders hulle meer bekommerd gehad het oor Suid-Afrika se eie toekoms, as oor Suidwes-Afrika s'n). Die Sny en Plak-afdeling onder leiding van Ben Kruger was een van die Buro se gewildste afdelings, juis omdat hulle allerhande buitelandse tydskrifte soos Playboy in die hande gekry het waaruit hulle relevante artikels moes sny en dan aangestuur het na die afdelings (dit was voor die koms van die rekenaar). Geen lid was geregtig op 'n kopie nie, ten spyte van die Amerikaanse lessenaar se vurige betoog dat 'n volledige tydskrif hom beter in staat sou stel om die Amerikaanse kultuur en psige beter te verstaan. Daardie lessenaarbeampte is sterk gesteun deur sy kollegas!

NASIONALE INTELLIGENSIE EN GEWELDPLEGING

Johan Mostert 2 April 2025



Abstract

Mr Johan Mostert emphasises that NI never took part in covert operations resulting in the death of persons. NI did not so-operate with the CCB nor Vlakplaas of the SAP (SB). No assassinations were committed by NI

Keywords

- CCB / BSB
- Covert action
- Death Squads
- Dr Niel Barnard
- Dulcie September
- KIK

- Olaf Palme
- Third Force
- Trewits

In 'n nabetragting oor die lewe van Niël Barnard, eertydse direkteur-generaal van die Nasionale Intelligensiediens (NI) wat onlangs oorlede is, word onder andere beweer dat hy verantwoordelik was vir verskeie onderduimse aktiwiteite gedurende die apartheidsjare. Die artikel deur Michael Schmidt het verskyn in BL Premium van 16 Januarie 2025. Daarin verskyn verskeie onakkuraathede wat algemeen gangbaar is en regstelling verdien.

Die artikel stel dit dat “the Third Force plan became a reality when the military Barnacle and security police “Vlakplaas” death-squad entities were combined with NIS, military intelligence and other elements to form the notorious Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB)”.

Daar is duidelik baie verwarring oor die sogenaamde Third Force. Toe die moontlikheid van 'n Derde Mag die eerste keer te berde gebring is in die veiligheidsomgewing, was die doel daarvan om 'n eenheid op die been te bring om massa-opstande, -optogte en -byeenkomste, te hanteer. Daar was persone in die veiligheidsgemeenskap wat gemeen het dat die Polisie te hardhandig was met die hantering van sulke voorvalle en nie die nodige sofistikasie aan die dag gelê het om te voorkom dat voorvalle van onrus en onlus eskaleer nie. Lede van die Weermag het die Franse *gendarmérie* as model voorgehou. Die Polisie het dit egter sterk teengestaan en mettertyd het die voorstel in die sand van die burokrasie verdwyn.

Dat NI op enige manier betrokke was by die CCB (BSB) of enige ander moordbende is totaal onwaar. NI, en Barnard by name, was sterk gekant teen die onwettige doodmaak van mense. Geen wetgewing, selfs nie eens die maatreëls van die noodtoestande, het magtiging daartoe verleen nie. NI was wel bereid om die Weermag van hulp te wees deur die verskaffing van inligting vir optrede teen militêre teikens buite die landsgrense (oorgrensoperasies). Wetgewing het dit nie aan bande gelê nie.

Barnard was in beginsel gekant teen die loods van wat in die intelligensiewêreld bekend staan as koverte aksie. Dit sou 'n oorskryding van NI se mandaat wees wat bepaal dat NI slegs inligting moet insamel en vertolk (benewens die teen-inligtingsmandaat). Die wet het geen uitvoeringsmandaat aan NI gegee nie. Barnard se opdrag was dan ook aan die opleidingsafdeling van NI om hierdie benadering by opleidingsmateriaal in te sluit.

NI se weiering om aan koverte aksies deel te neem waar die doodmaak van mense ter sprake is, is nie bloot weens die wetlike beperking nie, maar ook omdat, sou so 'n operasie misluk, dit die integriteit van die intelligensieproduk sou kompromitteer. Indien so 'n operasie misluk, wat baie

maklik kan gebeur, en NI se betrokkenheid kom op die lappe, kan daar met reg gevra word na die goeie oordeel van die Diens. Hoe kan sy intelligensie dan vertrou word?

Die ander probleem met betrokkenheid by uitvoeringsoperasies, is dat wanneer so 'n operasie misluk en daar nabetragting gehou moet word, die intelligensiediens se objektiwiteit in gedrang kom. Die gevaar bestaan dat die intelligensie-operateurs sal probeer om, weens hulle betrokkenheid by die beplanning en uitvoering, die optrede te rasionaliseer in plaas daarvan om dit objektief te beoordeel.

Die artikel is korrek wanneer dit stel dat Barnard die voorsitter van die Koördinerende Intelligensiekomitee (KIK) was. Die doel van die KIK was bloot om intelligensie-aktiwiteite te koördineer. Geen gesamentlike operasionele optrede is deur die KIK bespreek of beplan nie. Oorvleueling in die bedryf van intelligensie het soms plaasgevind en dit was die taak van die KIK om dit uit te stryk. Vir dié doel is verskeie subkomitees geskep.

Een van die sub-komitees van die KIK was die Teenrewolusionêre Intelligensie Taakspan (Trewits). Hierdie komitee het by tye byeen gekom om inligting uit te ruil oor verdagte persone wat moontlik betrokke kon wees by terreur. Geen beplanning van enige aard het daar plaasgevind nie. Aanvanklik het die Waarheids- en Versoeningskomitee (WVK) se navorsers daarop afgepeil, maar ontdek dat die Trewits waarna hulle gesoek het, by die Polisie gestel was en dat dit die komitee was waarin hulle belang gestel het. NI het geen insae gehad in die werking van daardie eenheid nie.

Die artikel meld verder: "Ultra-secretly, the NIS under Barnard ran its own units with death-squad functions". Hierdie is 'n algehele onwaarheid. Daar was nie sprake van so 'n eenheid in NI nie. Nie 'n enkele persoon wat al hierdie bewering gemaak het, het al ooit na vore gekom met 'n enkele konkrete bewys wat daarop dui dat NI hierby betrokke was nie.

Daar word verder in die artikel gemeld dat Dr. Anthony Turton verwys het na "a deep cover offensive unit" wat "deep-cover operations" sou uitvoer. Die hoofdirektoraat K word in hierdie verband genoem. K was bloot die buitelandse insamelingsbeen van NI wat met besondere sukses inligting oor die buiteland ingesamel het. Dit was immers die lynfunksionele verantwoordelikheid wat aan NI opgedra is. Kovert aksie, waaronder moord, was nie deel van K se opdrag nie. K het uitvoerig by die WVK aan die orde gekom en geen bewys is gevind van onregmatige handelinge nie.

Verder word ook verwys na sluipmoorde en word die aanvalle op die Sweedse premier Olaf Palme en die ANC verteenwoordiger in Parys, Dulcie September, op NI se rekening geplaas. Dit moet herhaal word, NI het geen sluipmoorde beplan of uitgevoer nie.

NONGQAI

S.A. SPOORWEGPOLISIE | S.A. RAILWAYS POLICE



KAPTEIN M “THYS” DU PLESSIS (SPOORWEGPOLISIE & SA POLISIE)

Via Frans Bedford-Visser

Abstract

The life and times of Capt Mattys (Thys) du Plessis)

Keywords

Book: South Africa in Black and White

- Col Flip Delport
- Dirkie Uys Hoërskool, Bluff, Durban
- Frans Bedford-Visser
- Juhan Kies
- New Canada
- Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie
- Suid-Afrikaanse Spoorwegpolisie
- Trevor McDonald



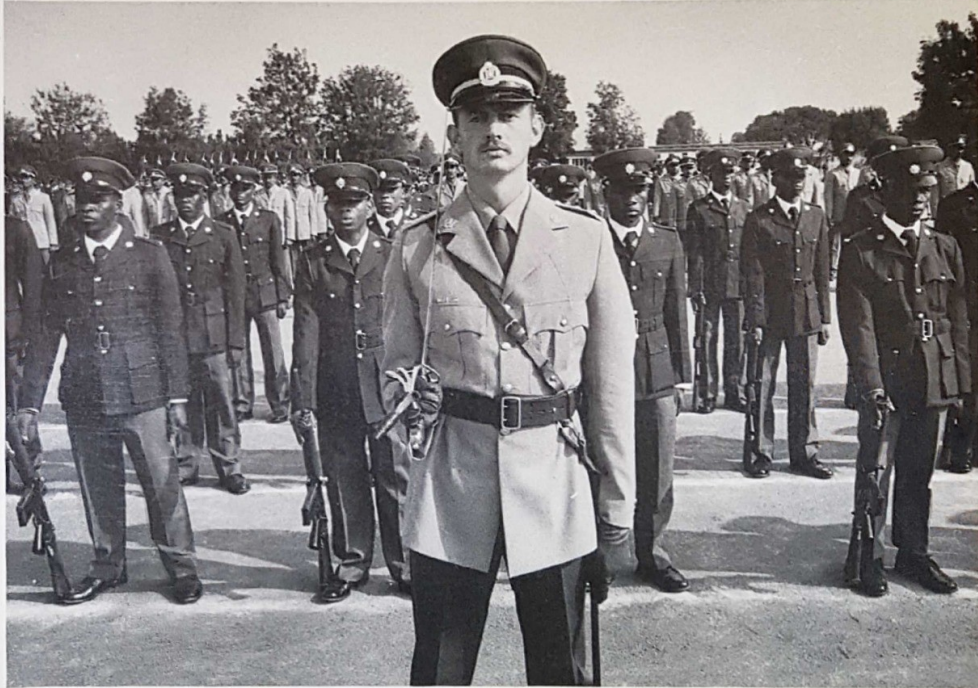


21-jarige sersant op Johannesburg-stasie. 1977 in die Photobooth in die binneplein.(Thys du Plessis)



Hierdie was met die Diploma plegtigheid. 1983 of 84. Nie meer seker. Maar kort rukkie later, was Kol Flip Delport my BO in die Kollege en ek 'n lesinghouer. (Thys du Plessis)

SOUTH AFRICA IN BLACK AND WHITE



— JUHAN KUUS —

TEXT BY TREVOR McDONALD

1 Oktober 1986, samesmelting parade te Esselenpark. Kapt. Thys du Plessis staan voor op die voorblad van 'n boek, **South Africa in Black and White** – die foto is deur Juhan Kuus geneem.

Kommentaar deur brig Hennie Heymans

As oudleerling van Dirkie Uys-hoërskool het kapt Du Plessis as seun van Dirkie Uys-hoërskool op die Bluff in Durban geken. My Moeder was ook 'n onderwyseres en hy was op 'n stadium in haar klas gewees. Ook het ek destyds as polisieman Thys se Vader geken – hy was toe 'n offisier in die SA Spoorwegpolisie in Durban. Later het ek en Thys se Vader in Pietermaritzburg weer saamgewerk. Tydens my diens in Soweto het ek Thys weer raakgeloop – hy was toe was stasiebevelvoerder van die SA Polisie te New Canada in Soweto. Thys het aan die spits gestaan van wat bekamping van geweld op voorstedelike treine betref.

PATROLLIEBOOT “ELSIE”: WATERPOLISIE: SUID-AFRIKAANSE SPOORWEGPOLISIE

Marius Carelse



Sers Marius Carelse

Abstract

During 1982 “Elsie” was a patrol boat of the Water Police in Walvis Bay.

Keywords

- Patrol boat Elsie
- Sgt Andre van Rensburg
- Sgt Marius Carelse
- Walvis Bay
- Water Police
- SA Railways Police

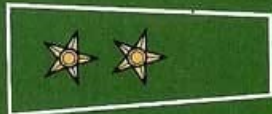
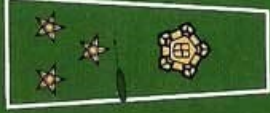
Ons patrollieboot, Elsie, wat in 1982 in ontvangs geneem was in Walvisbaai. Beman deur my en Sers Andre van Rensburg. Ek moes kursus op die sleepboot doen daarvoor. *Deckhand* en Internasionale Radiotelefoon sertifikaat.



RANGTEKENS SA SPOORWEGPOLISIE

Hermanus de Beer



	Rangstruktuur: Structure of ranks: Luitenant-generaal (Kommissaris) Lieutenant-General (Commissioner)		Rangstruktuur: Structure of ranks: Kaptein Captain
	Generaal-majoor (Adjunk-kommissaris) Major-General (Deputy Commissioner)		Luitenant Lieutenant
	Brigadier (Assistent-kommissaris) Brigadier (Assistant Commissioner)		Adjudant-offisier Warrant Officer
	Kolonel Colonel		Sersant Sergeant
	Luitenant-kolonel Lieutenant-Colonel		Konstabel Constable
	Majoor Major		Rekrut Recruit



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ANGLO BOER WAR ANGLO BOERE-OORLOG



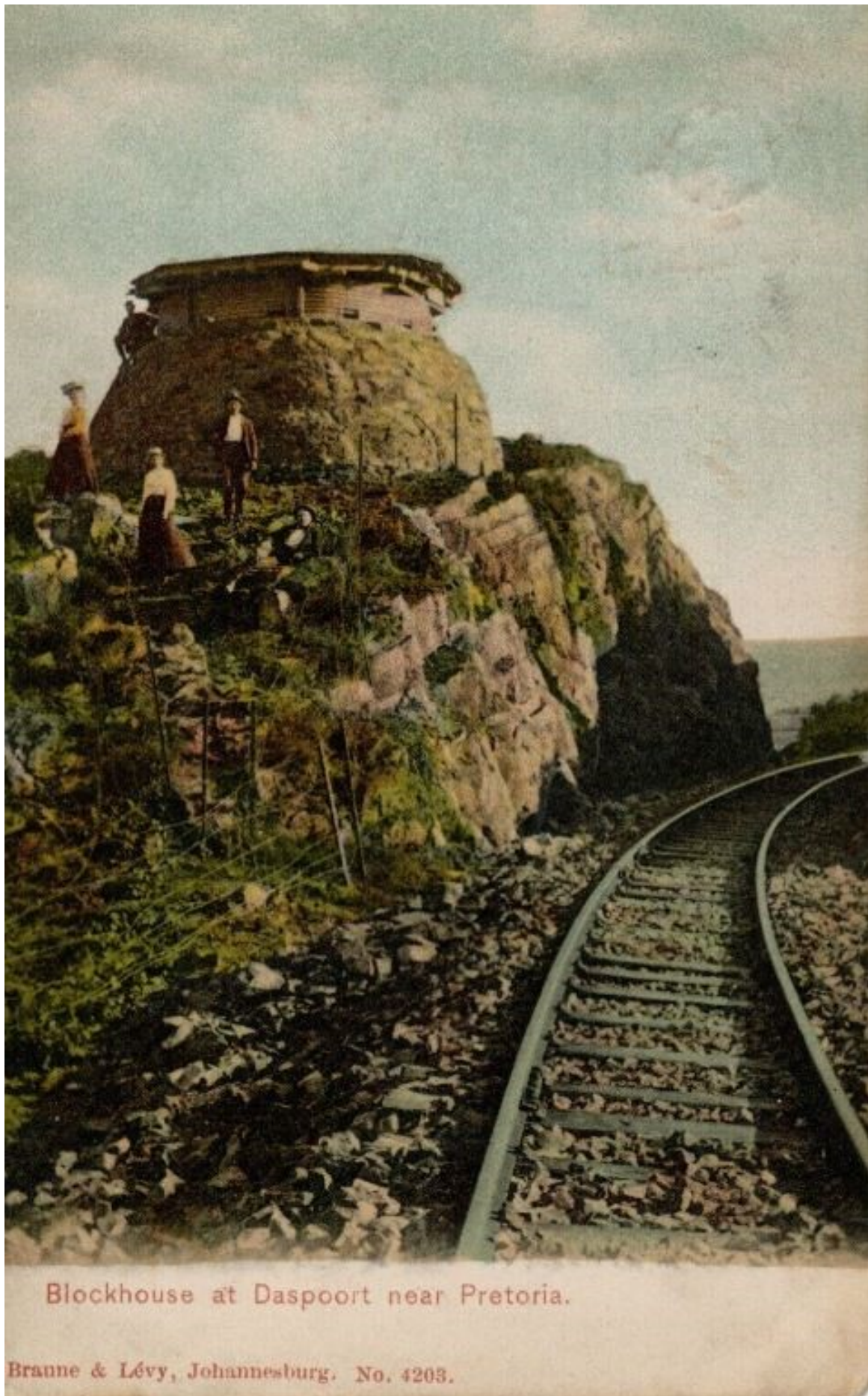
		
ZA Republiek	Great Britain	Oranje Vrij Staat
		

- British Blockhouse: Johannesburg



Postcard. Johannesburg. Orange Grove. The Old Boer War Blockhouse. Postmarked 1911.

- Blockhouse: Daspoort: Pretoria



Blockhouse at Daspoort near Pretoria.

Branne & Lévy, Johannesburg. No. 4203.

- Genl CR de Wet



Een van die laaste foto's wat van Genl. De Wet geneem is. - N Moolman



Wellington blockhouse - P Beck





ARMY SIGNALS IN SOUTH AFRICA

The Story of the South African Corps of Signals

Walter V. Volker



ARMY SIGNALS IN SOUTH AFRICA: THE STORY OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN CORPS OF SIGNALS AND ITS ANTECEDENTS

PART II: SIGNALS DURING THE ANGLO-BOER WARS (1880-1881 and 1899 – 1902)

5. FIELD TELEGRAPHY IN THE OFS REPUBLIC STATE ARTILLERY



Heliographic Signals across Veld of the Free State

[Source: 230; 373]

Thanks to the tireless efforts of Johannes Henricus Brand, alert President of the Orange Free State (Afr: Oranje-Vrystaat), a State Artillery for the Republic was established and was able to expand a number of years before President Burgers even started planning something similar for the neighbouring South African Republic (ZAR). During the Second Basotho War of 1866 the Boer Commandos were therefore able to make effective use of artillery cover under the capable leadership of Capt Goodman and his troops. The Corps was, however, hampered by weak organisation, inadequate pay and in addition, during the Second and Third Basotho Wars there were sometimes serious clashes between the Commandants and Capt Goodman, who would sometimes

be guilty of alcohol misuse. After the conclusion of the Third War in 1868 Capt Goodman resigned. Lts Holtzhuise and Van Rooyen continued with the training of men while every effort was made to urgently find a more suitable commanding officer.

Pres Brand systematically built up the Corps and improved training, facilities and equipment. Through legislation in 1874 he was able to expand the Corps to five officers and eight gunners who were tasked to make provision to meet the need for trained gunners and to ensure that the equipment which the Corps had available would be well maintained.

As in the Transvaal the gunners were not always favourably regarded by some of the citizens and members of the National Assembly (Afr: Volksraad), who on numerous occasions would object to the high costs associated with the Artillery Corps. The equipment procurement efforts of President Brand, who regarded this as essential to ensure the effectiveness and cooperation of Commando and Artillery, was, among others, also described as a “financial burden and unnecessary effort” by Councillor Roux on 7 June 1877. Pres Brand consistently proceeded with his planning for the defence of the Republic and conditioning of his citizens who had traditionally exclusively relied on the firepower of the Commando.

Capt F.W.R. Albrecht

On 8 Nov 1880 the President's lengthy search for a capable Dutch or German artillery officer to head up the Free State Corps, was finally rewarded. Friedrich Wilhelm Richard Albrecht, instructor of recruits in Berlin, committed to take up the leadership of the fifteen troops, who serviced six Free State cannon. Albrecht had taken an active part in the recent Franco-Prussian War (1870-1871) as an NCO in the Fourth Battery Gaurd – Field Artillery of Berlin had received a thorough training in the Army's battery, artillery, brigade and administrative school. Immediately after his arrival Capt Albrecht implemented a complete reorganisation scheme. As he had personally been subjected to the formidable training of the Prussian military school, he was most certainly well equipped for his task.

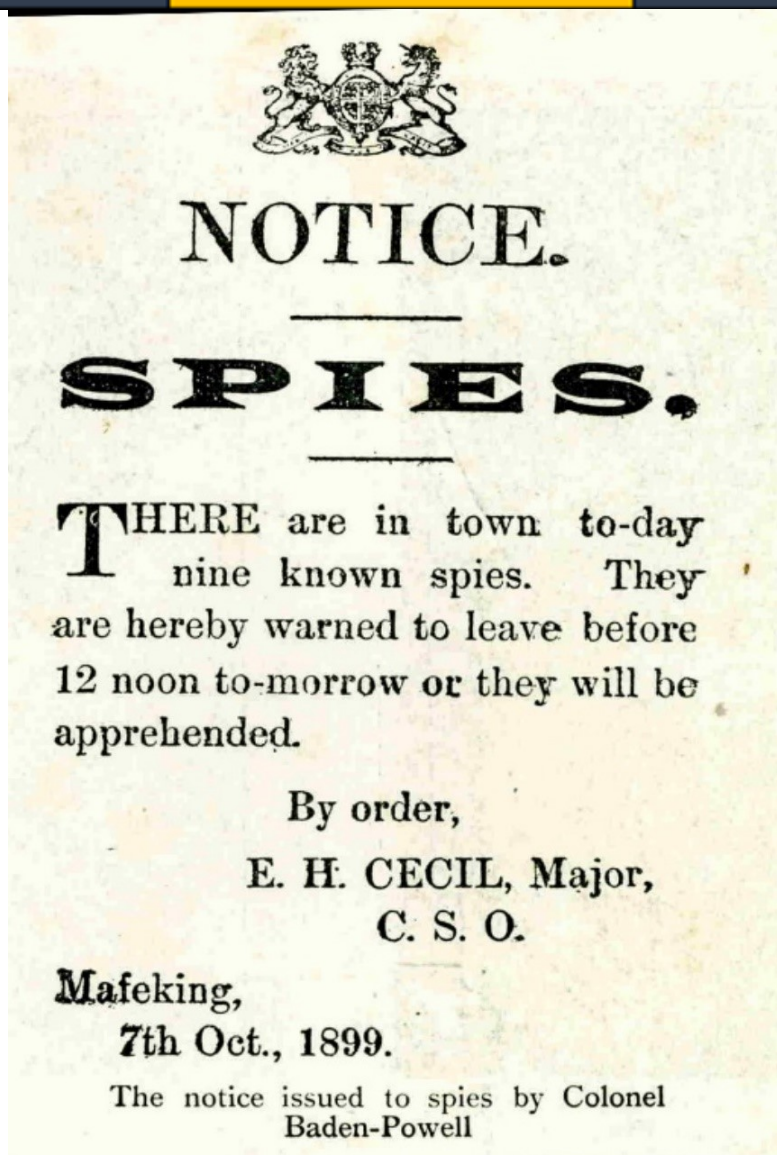
Signals Training

There is no historical evidence that any formal signals training existed in the Free State Artillery prior to the arrival of Capt Albrecht. Exactly when such training commenced is also uncertain. The first mention of signalling equipment that could be found, however, was on 19 October 1885 when 2/6 was paid for repairs to a heliograph. In March 1886 another £1-10 was paid for further repairs. In an April 1887 report Capt. FWR Albrecht, Commanding Officer of the Free State Artillery, mentioned that all artillerists that had enough spelling skills (Dutch: *'vergenoeg in de spelkunste gevorderd zijn'*), were being trained to use the heliograph and that by then eight men could work it properly.



Albrecht saw the heliograph as an excellent instrument for reconnaissance and probably was the driving force behind this initial attempt to train a signal unit. [373 18 Oct-Dec 2006]

As with the majority of military matters in the Boer republics, the Jameson Raid at the end of 1895 resulted in a new wave of developments. The ease at which the Rhodesian invaders disrupted the Transvaal's communications by cutting telegraph lines brought the Free State authorities to the realisation that a well organised wireless telegraphy service was essential to maintain communication between Bloemfontein and Pretoria during unrest. Since the foundation for the use of heliographs had already been laid within the corps, the decision to start a dedicated unit was not a difficult one. Instruments and experience however were lacking. [373



MEVROU MARIE GELDENHUYS – GADE VAN WYLE GENL JJ GELDENHUYS (HSAW) - VIER 90-JAAR

HBH



Mev M Geldenhuys vier haar 90ste verjaarsdag. Heel regs haar broer wat 95 jaar oud is. Heel links is haar seun Bruwer, dogter Lollie, mev Geldenhuys en dogter Ammi.



Mev Geldenhuys was die gade van genl JJ Geldenhuys hoof van die SAW. Sy is die dogter van ds Harper Martins die eerste SAP-kapelaan. Mev Geldenhuys is nog op en wakker en stuur groete aan alle oud-SAW-lede en vriende.



SOUTH AFRICAN COMMONWEALTH WAR CASUALTIES BURIED ACROSS THE WORLD – PART EIGHTY-SEVEN.

By Captain (SAN) Charles Ross (SA Navy Retired)

South Africans participated in almost every war theatre during the First and Second World Wars. According to the Commonwealth War Graves Commission Casualty Data Base 7 290 (includes 607 unknown) First World War casualties and 9 986 (includes 84 unknown) Second World War casualties are buried in 1 207 cemeteries. In contrast, 2 959 First World War and 2 005 Second World War casualties are commemorated on 48 memorials. This does not include the more than 2 700 South Africans not recently commemorated by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission. A new memorial, Cape Town Labour Corps has been constructed in the Gardens in Cape Town and was unveiled by HRH Princess Royal on 22 January 2025.

- **Dantzig Alley British Cemetery, Mametz – France**



The village of Mametz was carried by the 7th Division on 1 July 1916, the first day of the Battle of the Somme, after very hard fighting at Dantzig Alley (a German trench) and other points. The cemetery was begun later in the same month and was used by field ambulances and fighting units until the following November. The ground was lost during the great German advance in March 1918 but regained in August, and a few graves were added to the cemetery in August and September 1918. At the Armistice, the cemetery consisted of 183 graves, now in Plot I, but it was then very greatly increased by graves (almost all of 1916)

brought in from the battlefields north and east of Mametz and from certain smaller burial grounds.

Dantzig Alley British Cemetery now contains 2,053 burials and commemorations of the First World War. 518 of the burials are unidentified but there are special memorials to 17 casualties known or believed to be buried among them. Other special memorials record the names of 71 casualties buried in other cemeteries, whose graves were destroyed by shell fire.

The cemetery was designed by Sir Herbert Baker.

There are three World War One South African casualties buried in this cemetery.

- **Bois-Guillaume Communal Cemetery – France**



The two plots in the communal cemetery, which were reserved for Commonwealth burials from September 1914 to March 1917, contain 160 double graves. These plots are on the south side of the central French monument, surrounded by civilian graves and raised above the level of the cemetery.

The burials took place, for the most part, from No.8 General Hospital, which was quartered at Bois-Guillaume in a large private house and grounds. Plot II also contains the graves of servicemen killed in a railway accident on 14 February 1917. From March 1917, burials were

made in the adjoining cemetery extension.

The communal cemetery contains 320 Commonwealth burials of the First World War. The extension contains a further 360 First World War graves and one from the Second World War.

There are two World War One South African casualties buried in this cemetery.

- **Ecoivres-Military Cemetery Mont-St. Eloi – France**



This cemetery is really the extension of the communal cemetery, where the French army had buried over 1,000 men. The 46th (North Midland) Division took over the extension with this part of the line in March 1916, and their graves are in Rows A to F of Plot I. Successive divisions used the French military tramway to bring their dead in from the front line trenches and, from the first row to the last, burials were made almost exactly in the order of date of death. The attack of the 25th Division on Vimy Ridge in May 1916 is recalled in Plots I and II. The 60th (2nd/2nd London) Division burials (July to October 1916) are in Plot III, Rows A to

H, and Canadian graves are an overwhelming majority in the rest of the cemetery, Plots V and VI containing the graves of men killed in the capture of Vimy Ridge in April 1917.

The graves of eight men of the 51st (Highland) Division who had been buried by the 153rd Brigade in March 1916, in what became known as Bray Military Cemetery, due South of the Mount, between the hamlet of Bray and the Bois de Maroeuil, were moved after the Armistice in to Plot VIII, Row A.

Ecoivres Military Cemetery contains 1,728 Commonwealth burials of the First World War. There are also 786 French and four German war graves.

The cemetery was designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield.

There are four World War One South African casualties buried in this cemetery.

- **Courcelles-Au-Bios Communal Cemetery Extension – France**

The extension was opened in October 1916 and used by field ambulances and fighting units until



March 1917, when the German Army withdrew from the Ancre. It was used again in April 1918 during the German attack on Amiens. The village was in German hands for some months but was retaken in August 1918. There are now 115 First World War burials in the extension, including three brought in from the communal cemetery in 1934.

The extension was designed by F Higginson.

There are three World War One South African casualties buried in this cemetery.

- **Lesotho Memorial - Lesotho**

The War Memorial, now commemorating servicemen from both World Wars, was erected in Makoayane Square in the centre of Maseru in 1963 by the Government of Lesotho. The Memorial takes the form of a curved screen wall, with Bronze panels on which are recorded the names of soldiers of Lesotho, surmounted by a cast bronze crocodile, the national emblem. An officer of the

United Kingdom forces buried in Maseru Cemetery is also commemorated on this Memorial. The Memorial bears the inscription, in Lesotho:



1914-1918 1939-1945

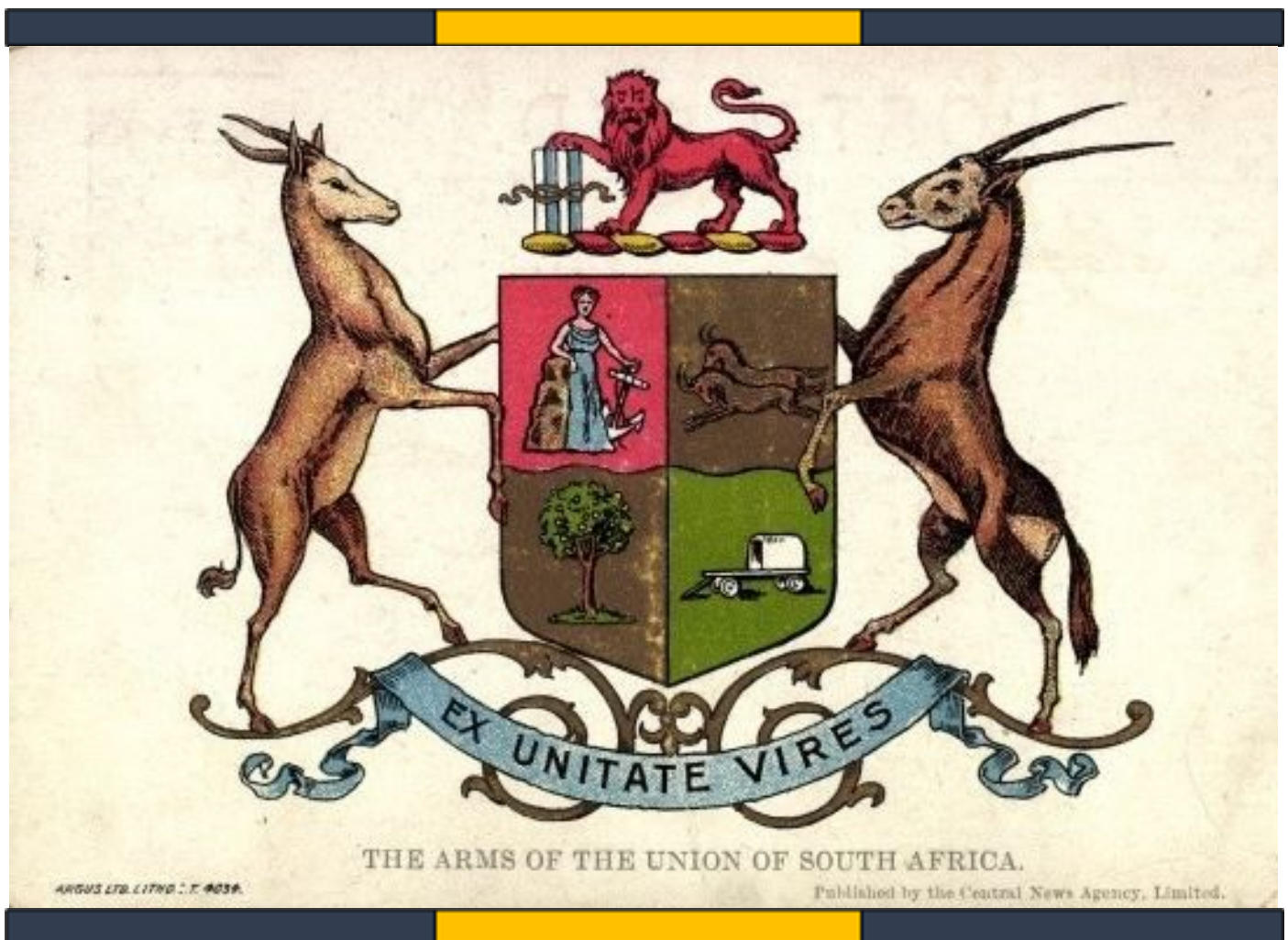
THE SOLDIERS HONoured HERE
DIED WHILE SERVING WITH THE
AFRICAN PIONEER CORPS AT
HOME, AT SEA AND IN FOREIGN
LANDS.

Almost 400 other Lesotho servicemen
who died during the 1939-1945 war are
named on this memorial. They are
commemorated by the Commission on
or near their graves or named on the
appropriate Memorial to their theatre of
war.

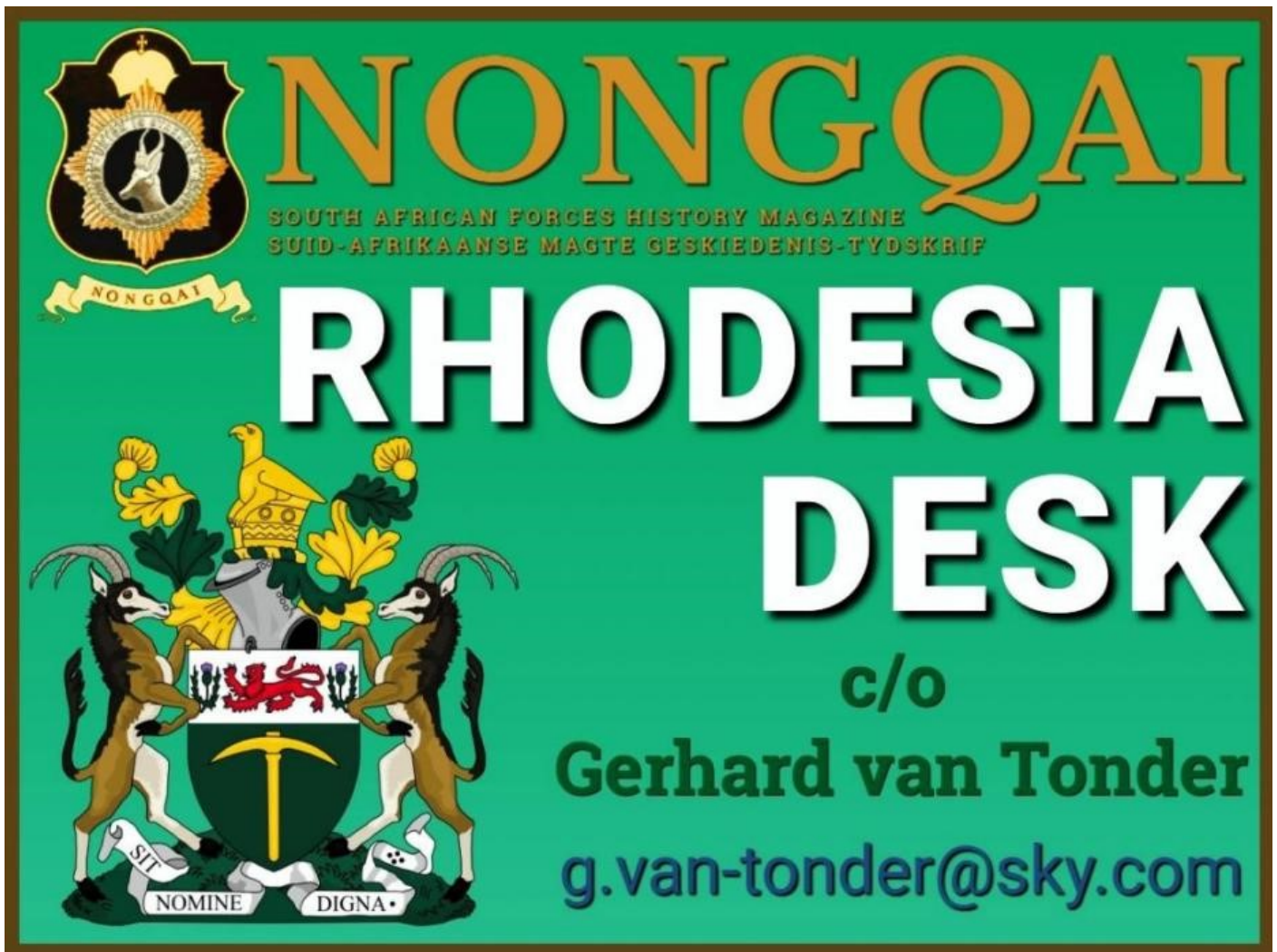
A further panel has been added to
commemorate 40 Lesotho servicemen
of the 1914-1918 war whose grave are

unknown or unmaintainable.

12 South African casualties from World War Two are commemorated on this memorial in Maseru.

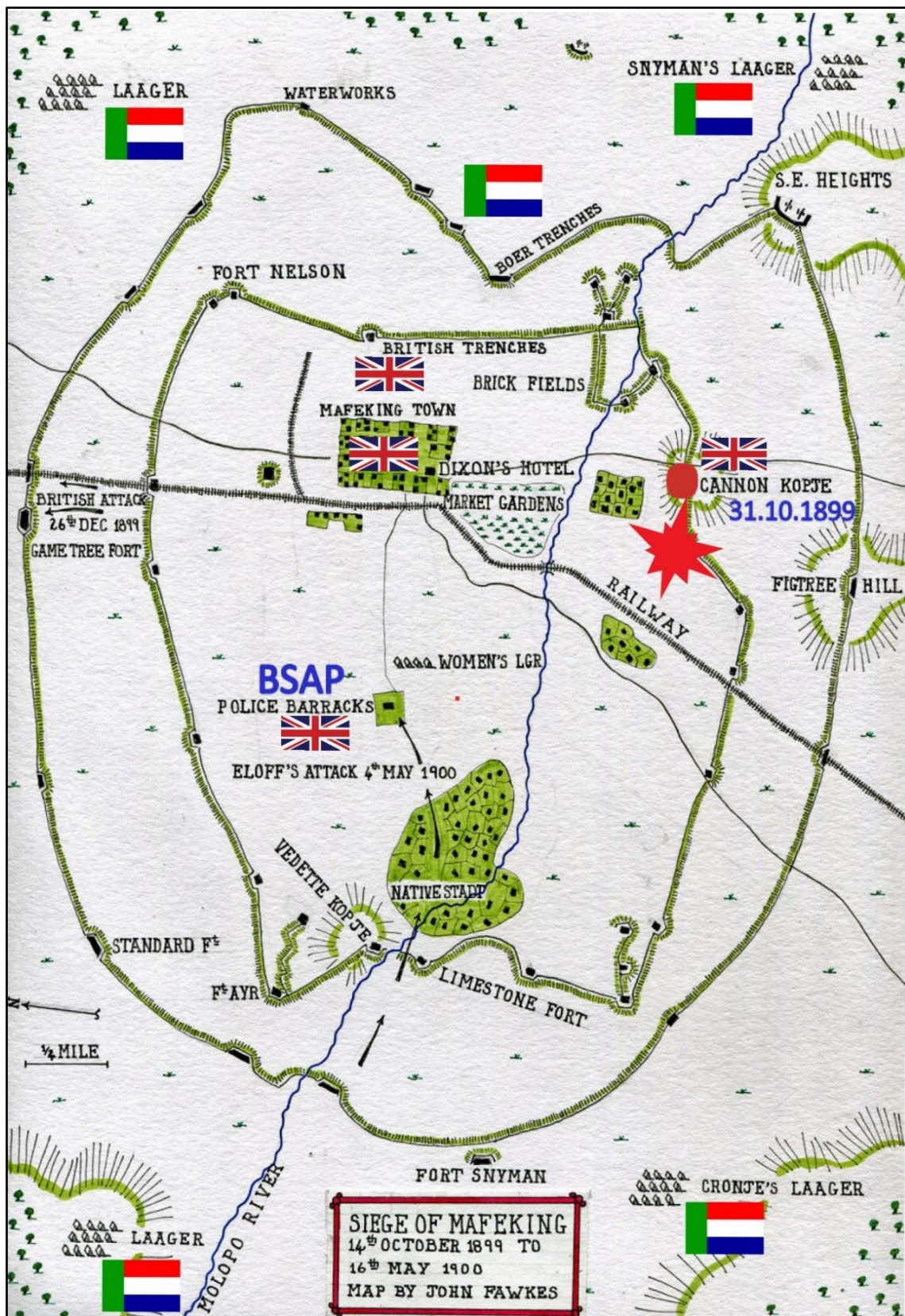


**RHODESIAN DESK: BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA POLICE DEFEND CANNON
KOPJE, MAFEKING, 31 OCTOBER 1899**



Gerry van Tonder

Shortly before the outbreak of the Second Boer War in 1899, Lord Wolseley, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, who had failed to persuade the British government to send troops to the region, instead sent Colonel Robert Baden-Powell, accompanied by a handful of officers, to the Cape Colony to raise two regiments of mounted rifles from Rhodesia and Bechuanaland. The aim was to resist the expected Boer invasion of the Natal Colony, draw the Boers away from the coasts to facilitate the landing of British troops, and, through a demonstrable British presence, deter the local tribes from siding with the Boers.

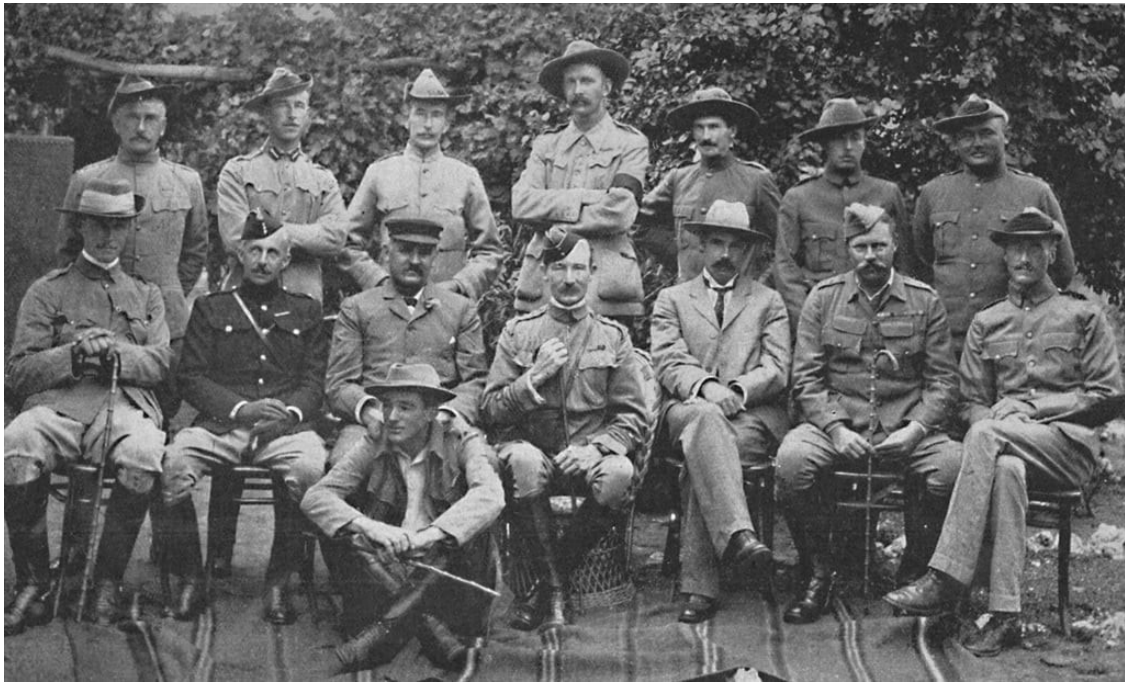


(British Battles)

Like the British government, the local politicians feared that increased military activity might provoke a Boer attack, so Baden-Powell found himself having to obtain many of his own stores, organise his own transport and recruit in secret. With barely trained forces and aware of the Boers' greatly superior numbers, commando tactics and the failure of the earlier Jameson Raid, Baden-Powell

decided that the best course of tying down Boer troops would be through defence rather than attack. Subsequently, he chose to hold the town of Mafeking due to its location – both near the border and on the railway between Bulawayo and Kimberley, and because of its status as a local administrative centre, which he also found to have good stocks of food.

On 9 October 1899, the Boers issued their ultimatum. On the 12th they cut the railway line at Kraaipan, south of Mafeking, thereby cutting off the territory from the south. The investment of Mafeking by the Boers began on 13 October 1899, and was completed to their satisfaction by the 16th, when they occupied positions at the waterworks, and thus closed the circle, before Assistant-General Jacobus Snyman could be spared to attend to matters on the line of rail to Bulawayo. In war, an investment is a tactic employed in a siege to prevent entry or escape, generally preceding the latter when, as in this instance, the town is starved, bombarded and attacked to get it to capitulate.



Baden-Powell's Headquarters staff, Mafeking, 1899.

Standing L–R: Major Panzera (BSAP), Artillery; Capt. Ryan, Commissariat; Capt. Greener (BSAP), Paymaster; Major Lord Edward Cecil, Chief Staff Officer; Capt. Wilson, Aide-de-Camp to Baden-Powell.

Lt. the Hon. Hanbury Tracy, Press Censor; Capt. Cowan, Bechuanaland Volunteers.

Seated L–R: Major Godley, Royal Dublin Fusiliers; Col. Vyvyan, Town Commandant.

Mr. Bell, Resident Magistrate and Civil Commissioner; Colonel Baden-Powell, Commanding.

Major Whiteley, Mayor of Mafeking; Colonel Hore, Protectorate Regt.; Dr. Hayes, Principal Medical Officer.

Seated in front: Lt. the Hon Moncrieff, extra Aide-de-Camp to Baden-Powell.

(J. Angus Hamilton)



General J.P. Snyman with General Piet Cronje and Captain of the Transvaal State-Artillery, P.J. van der Merwe, Mafeking 1899. (Wikimedia)

When the siege began, Colonel Baden-Powell had under his command the following troops for his garrison:

Protectorate Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Charles O. Hore: 21 officers and 448 other ranks;

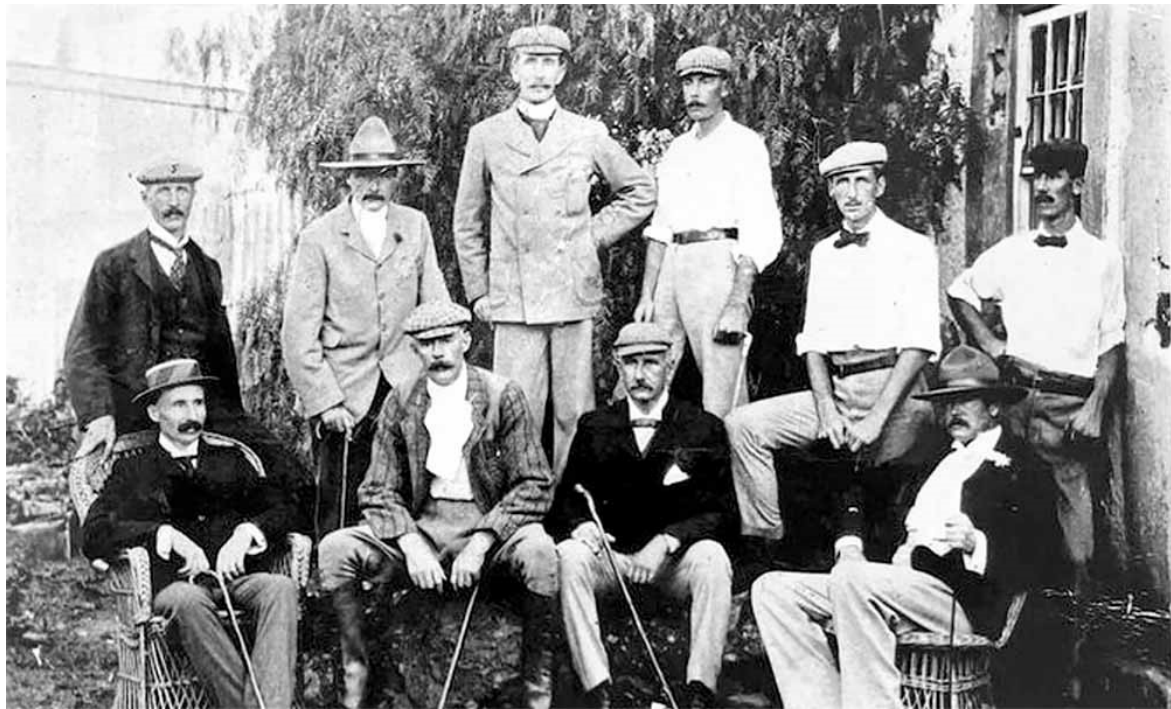
British South Africa Police (BSAP), 1st Division, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel John A.H. Walford: 10 officers and 81 other ranks;

Cape Police, Division I, commanded by Inspector (Captain) C.S. Marsh: 2 officers and 45 other ranks;

Cape Police, Division II, commanded by Inspector (Captain) J.W. Browne: 2 officers and 45 other ranks;

Bechuanaland Rifles (local volunteers), commanded by Capt. H. Cowan: with a strength of four officers and 77 other ranks.

The total garrison of Mafeking was placed at 44 officers and 975 men; in round figures, 1,000. In addition there was the Headquarters Staff of Imperial Army officers, but amongst them was included Major Francis Panzera of the BSAP, who commanded the artillery, such as it was.



BSAP officers of the siege.

Back row: Captain Stuart Scholefield, Captain Ashley Williams, Captain Herbert Greener, Lieutenant A.H. Martin, Lieutenant Rowland Daniel, Lieutenant Adrian Hope.

Seated: Dr Frank Holmden, Colonel John Walford, Major Francis Panzera, Major William Hepworth. (Wikimedia)

The reality of the situation was that everyone played their part within their capabilities during the siege, but Baden-Powell in his despatches stressed the work of the BSAP in their “various assignments”. They belonged to the only Rhodesian unit which took part in the siege, being members of I (Bechuanaland) Division of that force. Many of them were former members of the Bechuanaland Border Police (BBP), and would never have seen police service in Rhodesia; but the total force under Baden-Powell’s command was, in any case, designated as part of the Rhodesian Frontier Force.



Crude BSAP defences on Cannon Kopje. (D.G. Latham)

The defence of Cannon Kopje and the south front was in the hands of Colonel John Walford, BSAP, and, in particular, he was responsible for Cannon Kopje's slight prominence about a thousand yards from the southern streets of the town, beyond the market gardens which lay along the banks of the Molopo River. This eminence, in an almost featureless landscape, stood 4,213 feet above sea-level, and there was no other point exceeding that height for some miles, except for the Boer camp to the northeast, at 4,230 feet, and the Boer fortifications at Game Tree to the north, at 4,212 feet.



Cannon Kopje, 1967. The town of Mafeking can be seen on the horizon. (Rhodesia Army)

Cannon Kopje was in itself a malformed cluster of stones, perched upon a rocky ridge, which commands the town, a mile across the veld (photo above). The outcrop was a death-trap, and whatever may have been the determining element in its original construction, the possibilities of it coming under shellfire were never very seriously contemplated. It was thrown up during the Warren expedition of 1885, and was neither removed nor replaced until the Boer bombardment established its complete uselessness under shell fire.

Some argued that Baden-Powell was guilty in leaving it unprotected, and that he was therefore responsible for the heavy price paid for his neglect and carelessness. But it was already there and deemed sufficiently essential to the safety of the town that it should still be manned permanently. Some efforts has been made to improve it: a splinter-proof shelter thrown across the trench, and traverses thrown out. But the work of the past few days had perhaps prepared the kopje for further shelling at the enemy's convenience. As a *pièce de résistance* in the defence of Mafeking, Cannon Kopje was the most strategically important position near Mafeking. In Baden-Powell's words, ". . . and we may reckon that, at the moment when these wretched shepherds who are besieging us, secure this fort, to Mafeking itself there remains but a few hours."

Colonel Walford had under his command at the fort 44 men with a Maxim detachment from the Protectorate Regiment. The fairest estimate of the men against him would place the Boer forces at no fewer than 800 with 4 guns. Sunday night, the look-out from Cannon Kopje saw a body of Boers making their way to a point somewhat nearer the town than usual, and it was believed that the Boers might attack the following morning. This anticipation was further borne out by the fact that the Boer artillery to the southwest of the town was firing every fourth shell at Cannon Kopje. The defenders soon realised that Cannon Kopje was a point against which the Boers would, sooner or later, direct an attack, since its capture was necessary to the successful execution of any general movement against the town.



The Boer tented camp, Mafeking siege, 1899. (Jan van Hoepen, Rijksmuseum)

After the war began, on 14 October, six miles north of Mafeking the Boers attacked an armoured train from Bulawayo, commanded by Captain Ashley Williams, BSAP, and 15 of his men. On the 25th the Boers put in an attack from the southwest on the African part of the town, but this was repulsed. Two days later, a night attack was made on Boer trenches to the east of the town by a squadron of the Protectorate Regiment with Cape Police support, with some success, but with the loss of six men killed, nine wounded and two taken prisoner.

The subjugation of Cannon Kopje was of vital concern to Boer General Piet Cronje, since it had been his intention to bombard the southeast portion of the town, and to carry it with a large force which he had assembled during the night in the adjacent valley of the Molopo River.

When day dawned, the look-out from Cannon Kopje had already reported to Colonel Walford that there was unusual activity in the Boer camp. No sooner had the night guard been relieved when a ranging shell from the Boer artillery opened the action. During the night the enemy's artillery had taken up their position, and as the grey of dawn ushered in 31 October, a large force of Boers moved out from their laager and occupied any point by which they might command the area of the fort.



(Jan van Hoepen, Rijksmuseum)

In the extreme west there was “Big Ben” and a 7-pounder. “Big Ben”, named “Grietjie” by the Boers, was a 155mm Creusot gun that lofted 96 lb shells over distances of up to 11,000 yards – more than six miles (photo above). In the extreme east there was a 12-pounder, and within a circle from these two points, and within effective range, a 7-pounder and quick-firing Maxim-Nordenfeldt (photo below) had been stationed. The big gun took no part at all in this attack upon the kopje, but at every

moment that the enemy's shellfire lapsed, the Boer marksmen opened up with their 7mm Mauser rifles.



(Jan van Hoepen, Rijksmuseum)

To Walford, as he viewed the Boer disposition, at least a third of the forces before Mafeking had been concentrated upon Cannon Kopje. Against a mere gun emplacement and 44 men, shellfire from 4 guns was directed, and a force of 800 men utilised. The Boer execution of the attack was described in detail in the book in *Die Beleg van Mafeking* (Smit, A.P., Mare, L., HSRC Press, 1985).

In front, in the first line, the men of Field Cornet Martins's Potchefstroom Commando, the Scandinavian Commando and members of the small German Commando were especially entrusted with the task of locating Baden-Powell's dynamite mines – everyone with a charge of dynamite in the hand stood ready to blow the British mines. In the valley of the Molopo, southeast of the town, the Rustenburg Commando, under Field Cornet Piet Kruger (a son of the president) was concentrated to do that share of the operation as laid down by the War Council.

At 4.30 a.m., when the fort on Cannon Kopje became clearly visible to the Boer artillerymen, the first shots from the Boer big guns rumbled over the plain, the shells falling on and around the fort. The fire was accurate and soon pieces of the watch tower lay on the ground.

For half an hour the Boer guns rained destruction on the BSAP position. As the guns fell silent, Boers in three groups, who had watched everything calmly, rushed forward, cut the telephone connection between the fort and Mafeking and resolutely pushed their assault.

However, if General Cronje and his officers reckoned that they would surprise the BSAP then they were mistaken. Already at daybreak the sentry on the watch tower in front of the fort had informed Colonel Walford of unusual activities prevailing in the Boer camp. On a slight rise on the south side

of the fort, a number of restless, riderless horses was observed, a sure indication that the horsemen were lying somewhere in the long grass, “naturally not for dry beans.”



Boer stronghold during the siege, with a 7-pounder and a bunker.

(Jan van Hoepen, Rijksmuseum)

The terrific gunfire was therefore no surprise to the Cannon Kopje defenders. Having endured a couple of days of continuous shelling of the kopje, Walford was convinced the Boers attached great strategic value to the kopje and would soon attack it in force. If the kopje fell into Boer hands, it would have threatened several of the nearby British defence works from the rear to such an extent that they would either have fallen or had to be evacuated, thereby throwing wide open to the Boers the narrow pass leading to the heart of the town.



BSAP Maxim crew, Cannon Kopje. (NAZ)

For this reason, Baden-Powell had placed at that site a garrison with a strength of 44 BSAP and 13 Protectorate Regiment. They had two Maxims and a 7-pounder with crews at their disposal. Colonel Walford was supported by BSAP Captain The Hon. Douglas Marsham (ex-Bedford Regiment) and BSAP Captain Charles Pechell (ex-King's Royal Rifle Corps), and on whose shoulders rested the task to repulse the Boers.



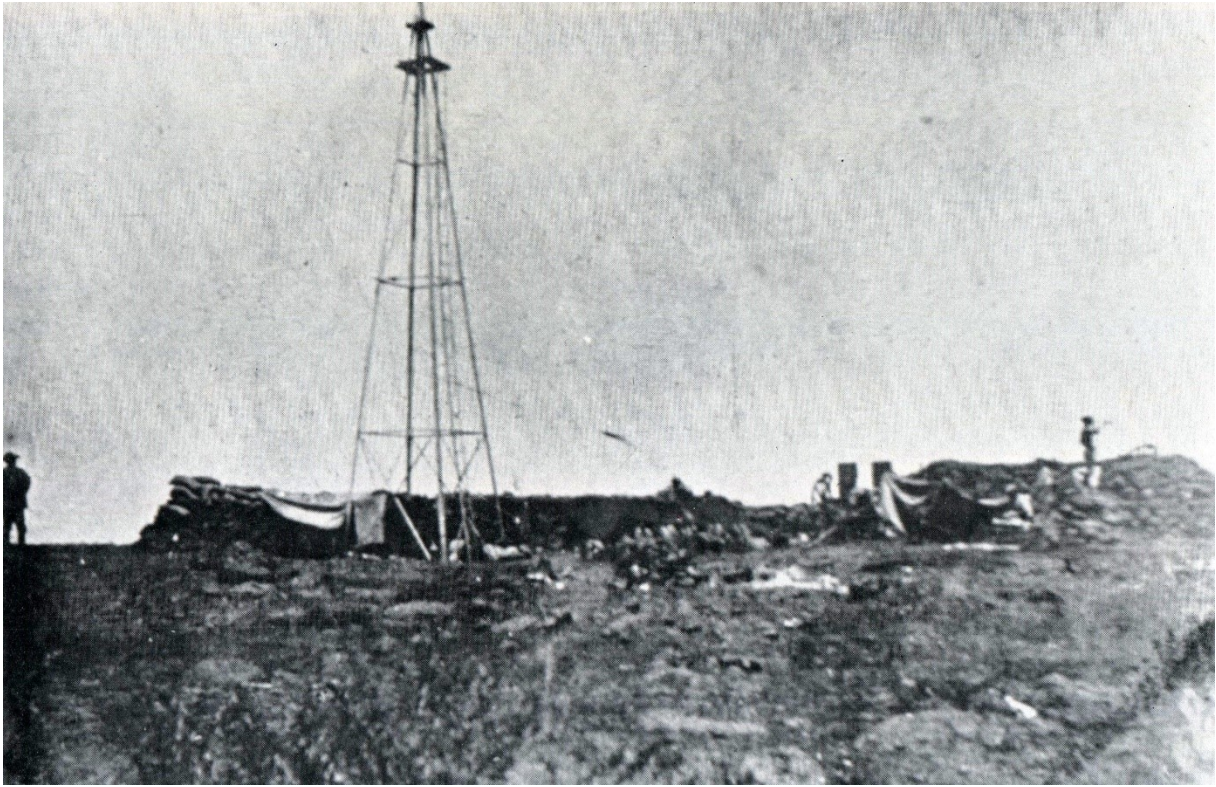
BSAP Captains Marsham, left, and Pechell. (Black and White Budget)



A 1967 aerial view of Cannon Kopje. (Rhodesia Army)

Recognising both the vulnerability and value of the kopje, Baden-Powell had time to strengthen Warren's old fort, by building it higher and to make provision for three underground shelters that were covered on top with rails, corrugated iron and a thick layer of soil. With the aid of many Shangaan refugees and Baralong tribesmen, a strong breastwork of stone in the form of a wide circular wall about five feet high and with a diameter of 40 yards was built around the fort. On the north side a deep trench from the direction of the town and right through underneath the breastwork gave access to the circular wall, and very near the trench was a mock fort to distract the attention of the Boers.

At the fort itself there was, at most, room for only ten members of the garrison in the underground shelters. Although the breastwork gave the defenders effectual protection against small-arms fire, it gave no protection against shell attacks. Walford's men could only withdraw through the opening of the breastwork to the relative shelter of the trench the Boers' shells threatened.



Walford's garrison on Cannon Kopje. The windmill lookout was still standing. (Nierstrasz)

During the shelling, Walford dismantled and put away their cannon and two Maxims in order to protect them against enemy shells. Walford alone stayed behind at the fort in one of the underground holes – measuring eight feet long, three feet deep and three feet wide – to keep an eye on developments.

Due to the coverage of their artillery, the attacking Boers had the opportunity to approach unchallenged their objective in the front and on the flank to within a distance of about 400 yards. At this point, Walford deemed it necessary to make the enemy understand that he had survived the bombardment. He ordered his men to move from the trench to the ring wall and open fire on the attackers. This order was carried out but it was a major task to maintain a proper defence against the Boer artillery fire, demanding absolute courage. The shrapnel of the bursting shells and bits of stone poured in and around the entrenchment, while scores of Boer Mauser bullets buzzed over the trench, searching for anyone who stuck his head over the breastwork.

The Boers reputation as marksmen was borne out as several of Walford's men were hit, including Captain Marsham who was struck by a bullet when he turned around to assist a comrade. Despite his wound, while Marsham was tending to the wounded man, a second bullet pierced his chest. A moment later a third bullet followed, killing the officer.

An exploding shell in the fort killed Troopers Frank Burroughes and wounded Captain Charles Pechell, Sergeant-Major Hugh Upton and Trooper F.R. Lloyd. Pechell died only a few hours later

and Lloyd the following day. However, despite the onslaught of artillery and rifle fire, Walford succeeded in bringing their rifles and Maxims into action, and soon the battle was in full swing.

Captain Pechell had been busying himself in directing the rifle fire from the kopje, and thereby directly drew the attention of the enemy. With a detachment of six men, he ranged up from time to time, and picked off the enemy with well-aimed volleys. They had taken up their position behind the eastern wing of the kopje, engaging a body of the enemy whose flank fire enfiladed their position. The first shell directed at these six men fell short, and the second and the third burst in the same place, scattering the outer covering of the breastwork. Pechell ordered his men to retire from the direct line of shell fire when, just as they were shifting their position, a shell struck the stone parapet and burst amongst them. Private Burroughes was killed at once, just as he had been admiring the shooting of a comrade. Sergeant-Major Upton and Captain Pechell received terrible injuries: Pechell a gaping wound extending from the thigh to the shoulder.



The Boers were famous for their deadly marksmanship. (Revue Illustrée)

The Boers' forward momentum now slowed as heavy fire from Mafeking effectively supported that of the fort. When Baden-Powell noticed the heavy enemy pressure on the fort itself he sent orders to Captain Charles Goodyear's Colonial Contingent, commonly called "Cape Boys" (men of mixed race) to occupy the ridge opposite the left flank of the attacking Boers, from where they had to bombard the enemy. But Goodyear's men were too scared and could not be persuaded to go into action.

Baden-Powell then instructed Captain Kenneth Murchison, Royal Artillery, (see footnote at the end of this article) to fire on the Boers with a 7-pounder from a position near the south corner of the town, while he also brought into action at two Maxims at Ellis's Comer. This proved highly effective.

Discouraged because their own heavy artillery crossfire had not already neutralised all enemy resistance in the fort, the Boers who undertook the assault fell flat. This was despite the fact that even though those in front had already approached the fort to within a distance of 300 yards and had tried with concentrated rifle fire to compel the crew in the trench to surrender.

When the Cannon Kopje defenders noticed that the Boer attack had stalled, they took fresh courage and began to fight with such violence that the Boers leading the attack, who had taken up position in a shallow ditch, could not advance a single step further (photo below).



(Jan van Hoepen, Rijksmuseum)

Due to a lack of inspiring leadership from Field Cornet Martins and the other Potchefstroom leaders to fulfil the task they had begun, and now almost carried through, the attack was doomed to failure although success was in sight. The order to retreat now rippled through the Boer lines. In one thick, crescent-shaped line around the hill, they jumped up from the tall grass, hesitated a moment, and then ran to their horses and the camp, while the fort and the town loosed a hail of bullets and shells after them.

General Cronje evidently did not hold the view that the commandos and their officers were guilty of cowardice or neglect of duty, as he expressed no dissatisfaction about their conduct. He merely

assumed that Walford's defence from Cannon Kopje was so strong that the fort could not be taken by the Boers.

Fortunately for the withdrawing Boers, their artillery now bombarded the fort heavily again, thus covering their retreat from the battlefield. After the firing had died down completely, a Boer ambulance appeared on the scene to remove their wounded.

Later, Baden-Bowell wrote a post-mortem of the engagement:

It is almost impossible to kill a Dutchman on the field, since they are as pertinacious and industrious as beetles in seeking cover. We saw two waggon loads pass from their firing-line to their laager, but I am inclined to doubt if we killed and wounded forty of the enemy. To have scored that number in the face of the most remarkable fusillade of bullet and shell which was directed against the fort is a wonderful feat, since it should not be forgotten that to every shot which we fired, there were at least four hundred barrels emptied at our marksmen in return.

Such was the unfortunate construction of Cannon Kopje, however, and the gross neglect with which it has been treated to prepare for the present war, that it was not possible for our men to use their loopholes, and as it was most necessary to hold the fort each man who fired stood to his feet, and exposed himself above the breastwork to the full force of the Boer rifles.



The enemy had carried out their movement so well, that under cover of their guns, and the great annoyance of their enfilading fire, they had made it almost impossible for the defenders of the fort to pay much attention to their advance. They compelled men to take cover, since if anything were seen to move behind the parapet of the fort, the Boers swept the area of the position with most cruel

and deadly volleys. But cover was sought only at intervals, and when the hail of shells became too tempestuous, since the brave little garrison were impressed with a courage which scorned the fire which was turned upon them.

When they manned the defences and maintained a sturdy front the Boers were nonplussed. They had expected to carry the position whereas they were losing men more rapidly than they were killing them. We fired by six, we fired independently, and whenever it was possible, the Maxim swept the front of the enemy, but, relatively speaking, nothing could prevail against the Boer numbers. It was easy enough to hold them in check, since the first well-directed volley made them fall back some few yards, but the heavy shell fire would sooner or later have told its tale.

It had already claimed the majority of those who were hit, since if the shells did not burst and strike some one of those who were lying near, they splintered upon the stones which composed the defences of the fort and these splintered in their turn, coming into contact with any one who was crouching behind them for shelter.

Cannon Kopje in itself was a terrible lesson; but it was also a magnificent example of gallant conduct in the field. Captain the Hon. D. Marsham who was killed, and Captain Charles Alexander Kerr Pechell, who died in the course of the morning from wounds received, were individually setting as fine an object lesson to their men as could be conceived, yet it must not be imagined that the standard of their bravery was much finer or much greater than that of their comrades. Colonel Walford and Colonel Baden-Powell have each expressed their high appreciation of the conduct of the men who survived the attack, and although, as befits their rank, the example of the officers was admirable, it was no better in reality than the action of the men over whom they were commanding.

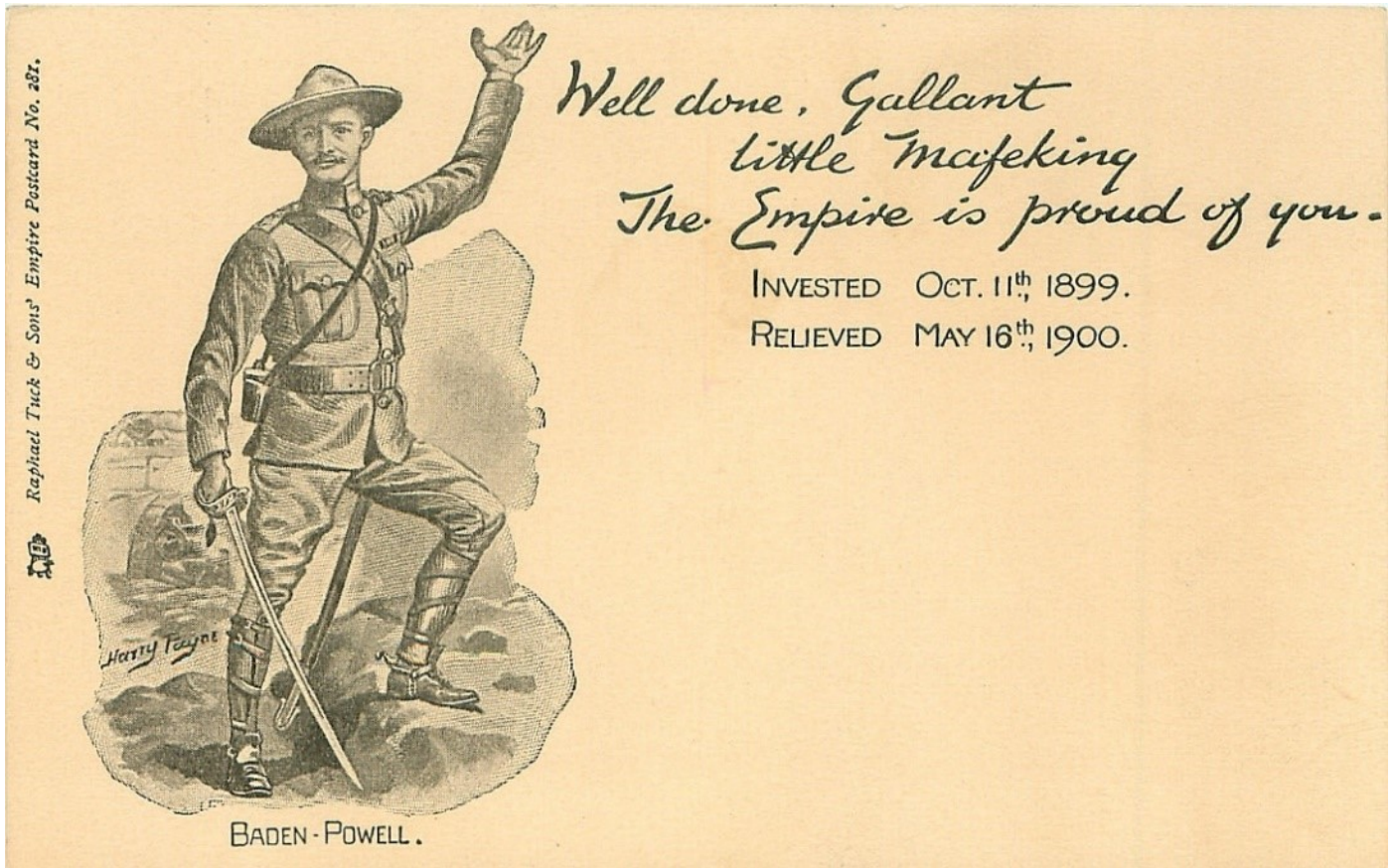
Captain Marsham was struck by a rifle bullet in turning to render some assistance to a wounded comrade. As he attempted to do this a second bullet passed through his chest, and a moment later he was dead, just as a third bullet passed through his shoulder. It was as fine a death as any soldier could perhaps have chosen, and it had the crowning mercy of being instantaneous.

That night the garrison paid its farewell duties to those gallant men who were killed at Cannon Kopje. Their interment took place at six o'clock, and as we followed in the wake of the cortège we felt the shock which brought home to each of us the bitter fact that we should henceforth know them no more.

The attack of the Boers upon Cannon Kopje had been so sudden, so utterly unexpected, and the manner in which these men of the British South Africa Police had met their death, had been so valorous that the sympathies of the entire town had been most keenly aroused and overcome by

the appalling swiftness of the tragedy; there was no one who did not feel that in some way he was himself a mourner even though the men who had been killed were quite indifferent to him.

Doubtless before the siege terminates, we shall become accustomed to our situation, and realise that after all it is but the natural issue to a condition of belligerency that no one can quite tell what sorrow the day will bring forth. But at present these tragedies come upon us with a vivid freshness which is almost unnerving, and which stimulate disquieting fancies in the minds even of the most callous.



In Colonel Baden-Powell's despatch on the defence of Mafeking, dated 18 May 1900, he referred at length to the action at Cannon Kopje, mentioning the names of the killed and wounded. The officers killed were Captain the Honourable Douglas Henry Marsham and Captain C.A. Kerr Pechell. In his mention of Colonel Walford, BSAP, at the close of the report Baden-Powell said he, "Commanded the southern defences with his detachment of BSA Police throughout the siege with conspicuous success. Always cool and quick to see what was wanted, his services were most valuable."

Regarding Major Panzera, also of the BSAP, Baden-Powell said, "As commanding artillery, showed himself a smart and practical gunner, endowed with the greatest zeal, coupled with personal

gallantry in action. The great success gained by our little guns, even when opposed to the modern armament of the enemy, was largely due to Panzera's handling of them."

Casualties: Killed:

Captain the Honourable Douglas Henry Marsham, BSAP.

Captain Charles Alexander Kerr Pechell, BSAP.

2391 Sergeant-Major William Henry Conniham, BSAP.

1169 Sergeant-Major Hugh Bagot Upton, BSAP.

2566 Trooper Arthur John Martyn, BSAP.

2517 Trooper Frank St. Clair Traill Burroughes, BSAP.

Wounded:

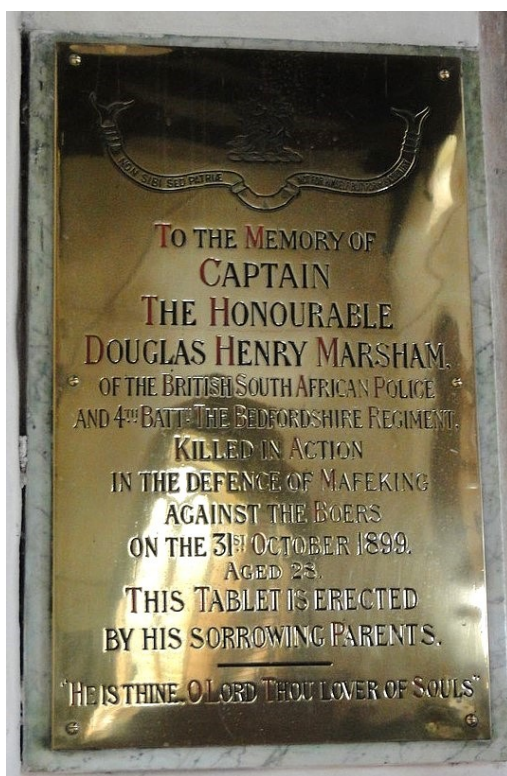
(2544) Quartermaster-Sergeant E. O. Butler, BSAP.

(2462) Corporal A. J. Cook, BSAP.

(2508) Corporal F.C. Newton, BSAP.

(2569) Trooper C.W. Nicholas, BSAP. (died of wounds the next day)

(2435) Trooper F. R. Lloyd, BSAP. (died of wounds the next day)



Marsham's memorial plaque in St Nicholas Church, Gayton, Norfolk, England. (Adrian S. Pye)

MAFEKING, Tuesday, October 31.

This goes by a native runner, via Buluwayo and Beira.

At dawn this morning the enemy made a very determined attempt to take Cannon kopje.

The hill in question is a stony elevation, one mile east of the town, commanding the surrounding hills, and is of considerable strategic and tactical importance.

Colonel Baden-Powell has converted it into a roughly fortified camp, which is garrisoned by a detachment of the British South Africa Police, under Colonel Walford.

Mustering a considerable force, the Boers opened a heavy cannonade at short range with one 4 (20) pounder and smaller field pieces from three directions at once.

The bombardment was conducted with remarkable precision, but our men behaved with the most admirable coolness.

On the enemy advancing under cover of a stiff fire our men manned the trenches of the hill, but under orders withheld their fire until the Boer force was within 600 yards, when the Colonel opened fire with both Maxims and rifles, and the Boer ranks were simultaneously enfiladed by the fire of a seven-pounder from the town, which fired shrapnel and other shell into the midst of the Boers, who at once made a rush for the shelter of some houses, and fled in disorder.

Our loss was six killed and five wounded.

(*Sheffield Daily Telegraph*, 16 November 1899)

Footnote

Major Kenneth John Murchison, Royal Artillery (Reserve), gave an exemplary account of himself directing artillery fire from Mafeking on the Boers attacking Cannon Kopje. It was said, "Murchison was one of the best gunners in South Africa. In the hottest actions he stood by his piece as erect as a lance."

The day after the battle, Edwin George Parslow, war correspondent for the British newspapers *Daily Chronicle* and *Liverpool Daily Post*, invited Murchison to dine with him at Riesle's Hotel. Of significance relative to the events of that night was the fact that the 33-year-old Parslow also

represented a controversial Cape Town paper, *South African News*, described by the publishers in July 1900 as,

The “South African News” is the only English paper in Cape Town opposed to Mr. Rhodes and the capitalists. It alone is against annexation; it alone gives authentic news of movements in favor of peace and of the feelings of our Dutch fellow-subjects; and it alone keeps its readers informed of the way in which martial law is administered and freedom of speech suppressed. It gives full reports of proceedings in the Cape Parliament, of which the session is about to open. It is, therefore, thought by the executive that those members of the committee who wish to have independent and trustworthy information of the progress of events in South Africa may desire to become subscribers.

Suffice to say, the newspaper was extremely unpopular with both the British administration and the British and Colonial forces fighting the Boers. In 1901, in fact, the circulation of the *South African News* was prohibited in martial law areas.

A contemporary report describes the events of that night:

The invitation was accepted, and the pair seemed to spend a pleasant hour. But they remained too long at table, and it was observed that Parslow became very quarrelsome. A man who had never been with soldiers before, he accused the officer of knowing nothing about guns or trenches, upon which subject of the conversation had turned.

Murchison did not lose his temper. He merely bade Parslow good night and walked out of the hotel. The journalist followed him out, across the market square, and into his own hotel, ‘nagging’ at him all the time. Murchison, who kept his temper all the while, advised him repeatedly to go away. The foolish young fellow refused, and challenged the officer to fight, and a few minutes afterwards those about the hall of Dixon’s Hotel heard a shot.

Parslow lay at the door, dead, with a .450 dum-dum bullet in his head. Murchison stood about eight paces off with his Webley revolver in his hand.

The evidence at the court-martial demonstrated that both men had been excited by wine, and that Murchison had fired after much provocation.

The sentence of the court-martial was ‘death,’ [firing squad] but when the papers were sent down to the High Commissioner, a commutation was made to a life sentence. Murchison was kept prisoner, and occasionally he was allowed to walk about outside the gaol in the afternoons. To those who spoke to him he expressed extreme regret for having taken Parslow’s life, and averred he remembered nothing about it.

When Eloff captured Colonel Hore's fort a few days before the relief, Murchison was one of the first in the gaol to take up a rifle, and he occupied a position which would almost inevitably have brought him death if the Boers had advanced further from the west. At nightfall, when the enemy surrendered, he returned to his cell.

It is possible that Her Majesty will issue a proclamation pardoning offenders who took up arms for her in South Africa, in which event Murchison should be made a free man. In the absence of the proclamation, those who are conversant with all the details of the case feel that Murchison should receive further mitigation of his sentence, if not a pardon.

Murchison was eventually shipped back to England to continue his life sentence. Incarcerated in Parkhurst Prison, Isle of Wight, in 1902 he was certified insane. He was therefore transferred to the famous Broadmoor high-security psychiatric hospital in Crowthorne, Berkshire, where, on 26 October 1917, he died of heart failure, aged 61.



WHAT THE REBELS DID AT VENTERSBURG POLICE POST. SAFE BLOWN OPEN AND PAPERS DESTROYED.

POLICE INTERNATIONAL: KENYA POLICE

Col David Reeve



If you have any info on the Kenya Police, please forward so that we can send it to the Kenya Police Archive in the UK, care of Col David Reeve – HBH.

KENYA POLICE: MARITIME POLICE

Col David Reeve

A focus now on the maritime element of the Kenya Police in Mombasa. An interesting comparison of port police boats here, first with the late Roger Dracup's 1949 photo - and the obvious improvements in police craft, later in the 1950s and early 1960s.



Inspector Dave Illing is also pictured here outside his station office in the 1950s, along with some of his port police staff. We are still working on the names of the Asian policemen.







WW1: UDF Troops to the front (Filler)







DIE GROOT DUIMGOOI (“HIKE) KOMPETISIE DEEL 4: TOEGESLUIT DEUR DIE POLISIE

Artikel deur Koos de Wet



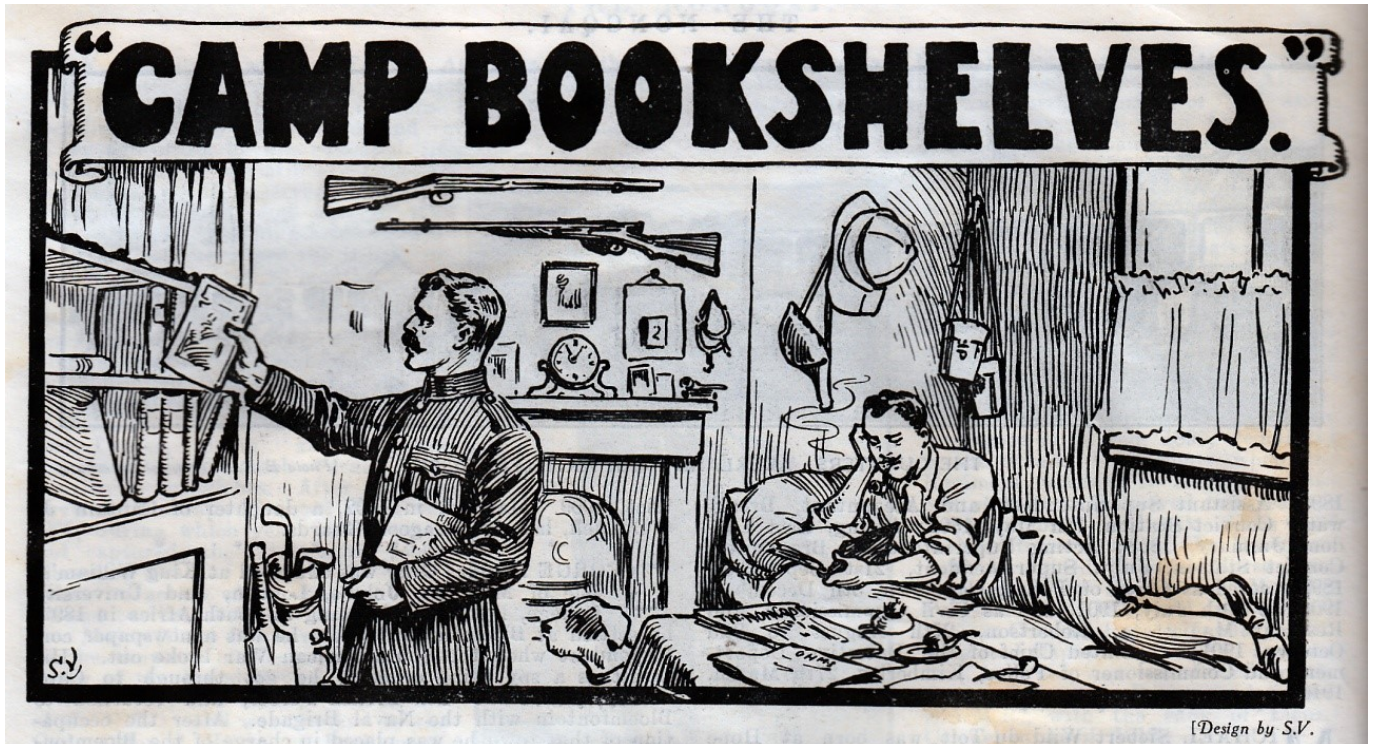
Die Weskusmanne is lankal weg toe staan ons nog steeds waar hulle ons afgelaai het – dis so skuins na 15h00 op n Sondagmiddag en ons wag al meer as 2 uur vir n “lift” wat net nie opdaag nie. Almal is besig om hul groot middagetes af te slaap so niemand wil iewers ry nie en daarom is die pad stil - doodstil. So stil is die pad dat selfs die kraaie uit verveeldheid net langs die pad sit en staar in die verte – geen tref en trap platkos nie, nie eers n plat meerkat of plat hasie nie. En ons begin al wonder wanneer die aasvoëls gaan opdaag as ons nie n “lift” kan kry nie... Uiteindelik sien ons iets in die verte aankom – tipiese boerevragmotor, so n diep rooi een en ek dink dit mag n 3 ton International gewees het maar ek is nie heeltemal seker

nie. Houtvloer met hout sykantrame seker so 1.2 m hoog en nogal nie in n slegte toestand nie. En daar is nuwe aroma op en om die bak toe ons agter om die vragmotor stap na die bestuurder se kant toe – kraalreuk is seker die beste manier om dit te beskryf – iets tussen beesmis, skaapmis met so n bietjie vark ingegooi. Die sterk reuk het natuurlik ook ‘n voordeel dat dit ons diesel en vuil

olie reuk so n bietjie wegneem maar ongelukkig nie genoeg vir die boer om dit nog steeds op te tel nie en hy stel voor dat ons n slag moet gaan was of stort. Ons stry nie met hom nie. Hy het sy tienerseun voor saam met hom en ons gaan agter op die bak sit. As ons agter op die bak sit dan is daar natuurlik nie n gevaar dat ons hulle twee gaan “uitstink” nie maar ek dink hy was meer bekommerd ons erge stink sou op die bak agterbly en moontlik sy vee siek maak.... Hy en sy seun is oppad Windhoek toe om huisraad te gaan optel en wou die Sondagaand daar wees om vroeg die Maandag te laai en weer terug te ry. Pas ons goed want ons wou daardie aand in Windhoek slaap. Ons klim op en daar le vir ons so 270km voor Windhoek toe. Die ou ‘Intertjie’ sukkel om bo 70km/u te kom en ons besef gou ons gaan moontlik in die donker in Windhoek aankom want dit is Winter en die son sak vroeg- ver van ideaal – en nie een van ons twee ken Windhoek nie. Ek het stories gehoor terwyl ek in die army was van ouens wat ge-“hike” het en by n dorp vasgesit het toe hulle laataand nie ‘n lift kon kry nie glo toegelaat is om in n sel in n polisiestasie te slaap en ons besluit dit is wat ons gaan doen in Windhoek. Toe die omie na so 2 uur se ry stop vir ‘n tjoebswaai breuk vra ons hom of hy ons by die hoof polisiestasie in Windhoek kan aflaai. Hy ken Windhoek en sal ons daar gaan aflaai want dis toevallig ook op sy pad en dinge begin belowend lyk... Ons kom in die vroeë donker aan en dis koud buite en nou stink ons soos Heinz se 57 variëteite – diesel, ou olie, beesmis, skaapmis maar gelukkig is die alkohol amper weg... . Ons twee bedank die ou omie en stap by die aanklagkantoor in en die polisiebeampte aan diens wil weet wat ons probleem is. Ek gaan sy kommentaar oor al ons reuke vir eers los maar hy was beslis nie “impressed” met ons twee nie. Ek vertel hom die hele storie oor die “hike”-weddenskap en wat ek gehoor het in die army van ouens wat toegelaat is om in polisie-selle te slaap as hulle vasgesit het op ‘n dorp. Ek het nie eers kans gekry om klaar te praat nie toe sny hy my kort met iets wat rym met twakstorie... Mag met troepies gebeur het se hy, maar gewone “hikers” sou nooit toegelaat gewees het om in ‘n sel te slaap nie en ons is nie in die weermag nie so ons kanse is zero en hy stel voor ons moet by die karavaanpark gaan probeer plak. Dis ‘n entjie uit die stad uit, dis Sondagaand, daar is ook nie veel verkeer nie en die diesel en ou olie reuk belemmer ons kanse op sukses nog verder.. Sy “senior” in ‘n kantoor naby moes ons gesoebat en gesmeekery gehoor het en kom kyk wat aangaan. Ek sal hom nie vergeet nie. Lang man, bruin gebrand van baie son met ‘n sterk militêre houding en hy loop regop soos ‘n besemstok. Wat is ons storie nou weer? Die polisieman aan diens begin vertel maar hy wil dit direk van ons hoor en wie ons is en wat ons doen... Ek vertel die hele dom “hike” weddenskapstorie van voor af en toe hy by ons name kom vra hy vir Dawid of hy van die Blaauws van naby Keetmanshoop is. Dit blyk toe hy ken verlange die Blaauw familie en ‘n verdere plus – ‘n familielid swot op Stellenbosch, so twee punte in ons guns en ons begin bietjie lig sien..... Die Blaauws is bekend in Suidelike SWA en as ek op Stellenbosch swot is ons waarskynlik nie kriminele of voortvlugtiges van die gereg nie. Hy gee toestemming dat die jong polisieman ons in ‘n sel kan sit maar daar is voorwaardes – ons MOET onmiddellike gaan was of stort om van die vreeslike

(Heinz 57 variëteite) stank ontslae te raak, ons mag nie 'n mes saamneem sel toe nie en ons moet teen 05h30 die volgende more uit wees voor die eerste kantoormense inkom. Ek kan nie ons verligting begin beskryf nie. Ons los ons knipmesse by die jong polisieman en gaan sel toe. Ek weet nie van te veel mense wat daarna sou uitgesien het om in 'n polisie-sel toegesluit te word nie, maar vir ons twee was dit wonderlik. Die twee van ons kan in een sel slaap (wat hy moet toesluit) en ons word seep en 2 handdoeke gegee. Ons gaan stort en dis eers na ons afgedroog het dat ons besef hoe ons gestink het! Waar ons ons klere uitgetrek het ruik dit soos mengsel van 'n BP dieselfraffinadery en n voerkraal en n nuwe probleem duik op – ons het wel skoon nuwe klere om aan te trek maar om daardie stink klere in die swartsak te sit gaan nou ook ons ander klere “bestink”. Ons het nie eintlik n keuse nie – die “stinkende” klere moet maar ingepak word want die senior polisieman was reeds knorrig oor die reuk en daar gaan nie tyd (of n plek) wees om klere te probeer was en droogmaak nie. Dis eers toe ons gestort en vars klere aangetrek het dat ons besef hoe ons werklik gestink het! Met die vuil klere nou in die swartsak is die reuk vir eers ietwat gedemp en ons het skaars onder die growwe komberse ingeklim toe slaap ons. Vas!. Al was die komberse so grof soos sandpapier sou ons hulle glad geslaap het, ons was so moeg. Na so 7 uur se salige slaap word ons 05h00 wakker gemaak en kry ons ook polisie-koffie – nie die polisie-weergawe van Weskuskoffie nie, net heerlike warm sterk koffie soos net 'n polisieman dit kan maak. Die koffie was heerlik maar die honger het maar aan ons geknaag...en daar was weer daardie herinnering aan die reuk uit die swartsak, alhoewel dit nie nou naastenby so sterk was nie. Die jong polisieman is toestemming deur sy “senior” gegee om ons by die hoofpad te gaan aflaai sodra die eerste mense inkom. Wonderlike gebaar en ons is hom ewig dankbaar. Dis die amptelike begin van dag 3 en ons het nou sowat 1500km in twee dae afgelê al voel dit al soos 'n week. Na die heerlike koffie is ons al te gou weer langs die B3 op pad Okahandja toe en 'n behoorlike ontbyt sal goed afgaan want ons biltong en Romany creams is al amper gedaan en die heerlike toebroodjies wat Weskusliefie vir die Weskusmanne ingepak het is die laaste keer wat ons behoorlik geëet het so 18 uur vantevore. Twee dae en twee nagte agter die rug en 37% van ons doelwitafstand (4000km) binne minder as 30% van die tyd (7 dae) wat ons beplan het. Dinge lyk nie te sleg nie maar nou begin ons besef – 4000km is n lang blerrie “hike” en baie kan nog gebeur in die tyd wat oorbly en min het ons geweet wat vir ons nog le en wag..... Deel 5 om te volg Koos





DIE BURO

Henning van Aswegen



Bestellings: DIE BURO kan direk by Imprimatur Uitgewers in Pretoria bestel word: via e-pos na Mandy@Imprimatur.co.za. Met besonderhede soos kontakpersoon, afleweringadres en telefoonnommer.

SOUTH AFRICAN COLOURS AND MARKINGS

William Marshall

SOUTH AFRICAN COLOURS AND MARKINGS 13

NUMBER 13

**WILLIAM MARSHALL
PIET VAN SCHALKWYK**



Landmine Warfare Vehicles - Part 3



Land Rover in SADF Service





Hennie

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Groete



VOORSTEL OOR DIE NONGQAI-BLOG: NONGQAI.ORG

Fanie Bouwer

Beste Hennie

Ek hoop hierdie brief vind u steeds in goeie gesondheid en gees.

As 'n gereelde leser van jou Nongqai geskiedenis tydskrif en 'n onlangse volgelinge van u nuutgestigte blog, wil ek my opregte waardering uitspreek vir die waardevolle werk wat u doen om Suid-Afrika se polisie- en ander geskiedenis te dokumenteer en toeganklik te maak.

Die tydskrif is 'n skatkis van kennis, en die blog is 'n welkome toevoeging tot u pogings om hierdie erfenis te behou en te deel.

Ek skryf aan u met 'n voorstel wat moontlik die reikwydte en impak van Nongqai se inhoud kan versterk.

Ek weet dat die tydskrif maandeliks artikels saamvat en publiseer, wat 'n uitstekende oorsig bied. Dit is opsigself 'n enorme werk

My voorstel is egter om eerder die artikels wat u ontvang daagliks gereeld op die blog te plaas, tesame met 'n effektiewe soekfunksie om lesers te help om spesifieke onderwerpe of skrywers maklik te vind.

Hierdie benadering kan, na my mening, meer lesers lok en die platform se toeganklikheid verbeter. Daar is 'n paar redes waarom ek glo hierdie strategie vrugbaar kan wees.

Eerstens, in vandag se digitale era verkies lesers dikwels onmiddellike toegang tot nuwe inhoud. Deur artikels daagliks te publiseer, kan die blog 'n bestendige stroom van vars materiaal bied, wat lesers aanmoedig om meer gereeld terug te keer.

Tweedens, 'n soekfunksie vir navigasie op die blog sal dit makliker maak vir navorsers, historici en belangstellendes om spesifieke artikels, temas of skrywers te vind sonder om deur 'n hele maand se tydskrif te blaai.

Laastens, gereelde blogplasinge kan Nongqai se sigbaarheid op soekenjins verbeter, wat nuwe lesers na die platform kan lok.

Hierdie benadering bly getrou aan u missie om geskiedenis lewendig en toeganklik te hou, terwyl dit die platform se potensiaal maksimeer.

Ek verstaan dat die huidige formaat van die tydskrif goed gevestig is en waardeer die moeite wat daarin gegaan het.

Nie net is my voorstel slegs bedoel as 'n moontlike aanvulling om die Nongqai-erfenis se bereik te vergroot en steeds te behou nie, maar ek dink ook dat u moontlike opvolger eendag die Nongqai-blog makliker sal kan baasraak.

Ek het die grootste respek vir u visie en ervaring as geskiedkundige en ook as redakteur, en ek vertrou dat u die beste besluite vir die publikasie sal neem.

Dit sal miskien gerade wees om hierdie kommunikasie ook aan u lesers te deel sodat jy ook 'n gevoel kan kry oor hoe hulle ook oor my voorstel mag dink.

Baie dankie vir jou tyd en oorweging.

Ek bly 'n entoesiastiese ondersteuner van Nongqai en sien uit na die voortsetting van jou inspirerende werk.

Met vriendelike kollegiale groete

Fanie Bouwer

- Vriende u kommentaar sal waardeer word - HBH

BRIEF UIT THAILAND

Lt Barry Taylor



More Vriende

Ek lees mos maar al die soort artikels en so te sê almal het geen effek op my lewe nie.

Ek is te oud om "anyhow" te "worry" wat nou met my gebeur.

Een van die dae het ek die voorreg om te vertrek van die aarde af maar dit is interessant om te sien wat aangaan in die wêreld.

Ek het as kind die "voorreg" gehad om skarlakenkoors te kry en dit was die slegste van al die kindersiektes wat ek gehad het - waterpokkies, masels en al daai peste. Skarlakenkoors moes ek vir twee of drie weke in

'n donker kamer lê en ek mag nie eers gelees het, wat ek toe al op verslaaf was. My ma hou skool, my pa werk en ek lê alleen by die huis. Ek moet sê ek was veilig, geen gevaar nie, maar vervelig is nie die woord nie.

Ek sal nooit vergeet my kamer het uitgekyk op die agterplaas en elke dag het ek so nou en dan net vinnig deur die donker gordyne geloer na die agterplaas en vrek bang ek word blind soos die Dr gesê het.

Ek sal ook nooit vergeet in 1955 het Dr Salk polio-entstof vervolmaak en moes al ons kinders na die munisipale kantore gaan en inspuitings kry. Dit was drie inspuitings en die naald was so dik soos 'n jomper soos ons gesê het. Dit is daai bore wat hulle ondergrond gebruik om gate in die rots mee te boor. Een naald is somme vir almal gebruik want daar was nie "aids" nie en na elke keer het die "nurse net die naald met n lap afgevee, seker maar 'n alkohol lap. Jou arm was vir dae seer gewees en geswel. Ek dink die inspuitings was so elke twee of drie weke.

Ek het so vier jaar gelede hier in Thailand Hospitaal toe gegaan vir tetanus en Hondsdolheid inspuiting toe 'n hond my gebyt het toe ek fietsgery het. Ek sit daar op die stoel en die "nurse" bring die entstof en die naald was so dun ek kon dit skaars raaksien. Sy spuit my in en vir die eerste keer in my lewe kyk ek en letterlik al wat ek gevoel het was 'n jeukerigheid toe sy die naald in my arm indruk. Daarna moes ek vir nog drie inspuitings gaan en ek moet sê vir die eerste keer in my lewe was ek nie gestres oor 'n inspuiting nie.

Julle ken mos die grap van die Amerikaners wie vir die Japanese 'n nuwe dun naald stuur en vir hulle sê: "Julle kan nie so 'n dun naald maak nie!" 'n Paar weke later kry hulle die naald terug en toe hulle mooi kyk het die Japanese 'n gat deur die lengte van die naald geboor.

In 1976 gaan ek op boskursus by Maleoskop en ons was so 80 offisiere. My ou een maat Andre Stander was saam en ons was net 'n dag daar toe trek hulle bloed vir ons bloedgroep. Andre staan voor my en toe hulle die naald in sy arm druk waar hy op die stoel sit val hy flou van vrees. Hy het nie die einde van daai episode gehoor nie. Hy sê later vir my hy is vrek bang vir 'n naald.

"Mind you" ek ook destyds en vele ander van die ouens wie saam met ons was.

Gisteraand 'n lekker reënstorm gehad met 'n helse wind wat tot een boom buite my erf skoon uit die grond gewaai het.

Hopelik vandag seker 'n bietjie koeler

Cheers

NONGQAI EN DIE GESKIEDENIS

Johan K

Dankie Hennie het gelees wat jy geskryf het - was baie goed - hou van die manier wat jy die geskiedenis en jou eie lewe by mekaar uitbring.

BRIEF UIT OOSTENRYK: BOOGSKIET IN OOSTENRYK

Marthinus de Lange



Ek het die dame (Antonette Raath) se artikel, in die Maart-Nongqai, oor 3D boogskiet baie interessant gevind.

Hier in Oostenryk is boogskiet baie gewild. Daar is 3D boogskietbane regoor die land en baie winkels wat boogskiettoerusting verkoop. Isabella wou dit nog altyd probeer. Jare terug het sy haar kans gekry toe ons 'n pistoolskietkompetisie bygewoon het en een van die plaaslike vuurwapenwinkels 'n klein boogskietbaan opgestel het.

Isabella het dit baie geniet en het later 'n boogskietkursus by 'n klub in Wene bygewoon. Daarna het sy haar eie boog ('n Ragim Matrix recurve) gekoop en elke week begin skiet. Sy het toe probeer om vir my te oortuig om saam te kom, maar in die begin het ek my twyfel gehad. Nou ja ek is lief vir skiet en ek het in my kinderjare geleer jag en vuurwapens skiet. Ek het as vuurwapeninstrukteur gewerk en ek het sedert die 1980's in Praktiese Pistoel, 25-meter Pistoel, Diens- en Silhouetgeweerkompetisies geskiet. Deesdae, met my swak sig, word daardie soort ding al hoe moeiliker.

Op die ou end het Isabella dit reggekry om my te oortuig. Wapengeskiedenis in die algemeen fassineer my en, aangesien hulle ook langboë en ruitboë by die boogskietklub gehad het, het ek toe besluit om dit te probeer. Die klub is hoofsaaklik vir tradisionele boogskiet, wat instinktief geskiet word. Die boë het geen visiere nie.



Met 'n bietjie tyd en oefening kan 'n mens redelik ordentlike groepe op 20 meter skiet. Jy moet net perfek fokus op die teiken en jou tegniek. Soms makliker gesê as gedaan! En baie anders as 'n vuurwapen waar jy op die voorste visier of die teleskoop se kruisdraad konsentreer.

Ek het toe die boogskietkursus bygewoon met dieselfde instrukteur as Isabella. En, tot my verbasing, het ek eintlik redelik goed geskiet. Jy vind gou uit dat jou liggaam en tegniek absoluut perfek moet wees en eers dan sal die pyl gaan waar jy dit wil hê. En dit moet daarna elke keer perfek herhaal word. Jujitsu en skiet met vuurwapens (Elke kompetisie skut weet van die soeke na 'n perfekte natuurlike mikpunt) het blykbaar 'n bietjie oorgedra. Ha-ha en miskien het al daardie kettie skiet, toe ek 'n kind was, ook gehelp.

Daarna het ons albei saam begin skiet en ek het my eie langboog ('n FALCO, wat in Estland met die hand gemaak is) gekoop.



Ons oorspronklike twee boë het toe vermenigvuldig en ons het nou 'n aantal boë van 35 pond tot 100 pond in trekgewig. Hier in Europa is daar baie boogbouers, veral in lande met 'n lang geskiedenis van boogskiet, en ons het nou boë van Hongarye, die Oekraïne, Estland, Oostenryk en dele van Asië.

Ek was altyd gefassineer deur die verhale van die Hunniese boogskutters en die beroemde berede boogskutters van Mongolië se Ghenghis Khan.. Die Hongare hou nog steeds van hul berede boogskiet, net soos baie van die Asiatiese lande. Daar word ook berede boogskietkompetisies aangebied.

Hulle hoop om berede boogskiet eendag deel van die Olimpiese Spele te maak:

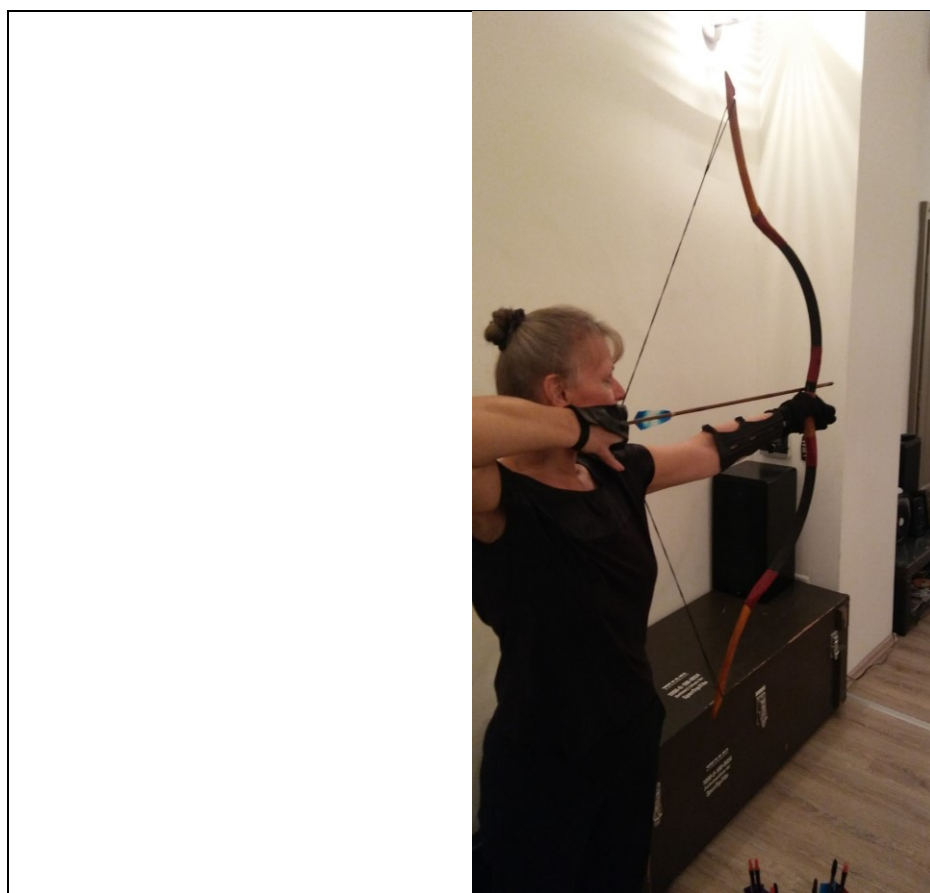
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=igXL1r3Cjdw>

Instinktiewe boogskiet is op sigself moeilik genoeg. Om 'n perd te beheer terwyl jy dit doen, is 'n ander storie. Die Asiatiese boogskiet tegniek verskil baie van Westerse Mediterreense boogskiet en 'n mens kan so baie vinnig skiet. Die ruitersboog is moeiliker om te skiet as 'n moderne jag-langboog

of recurve en, soos 'n historiese langboog, rus die pyl (Slegs hout- of bamboespyle word toegelaat, geen koolstofpyle soos met die meer moderne langboë of recurves nie) op die agterkant van die vingers, gewoonlik met 'n leerhandskoen om die hand te beskerm.

In die verskeie 3D kompetisies is daar klasse vir die verskillende tradisionele boë. So moes 'n instinktiewe boogskutter nie teen boogskutters met visiere mee ding nie. En tradisionele boë moes nie teen die meer moderne variante mee ding nie.

Die meeste boogskutters hier skiet oor naweke op die 3D-skietbane in die woud en gedurende die week (En in die winter wanneer dit sneeu) oefen hulle op statiese, binnenshuise skietbane met standaard boogskiettekens. Dit is ook nie ongewoon om mense op die busse en treine te sien wat boogsakke en pylbuis saam met hulle dra nie.



Isabella, na werk en nog in haar werksklere, met haar ruitersboog, op die klub se binnenshuis baan.

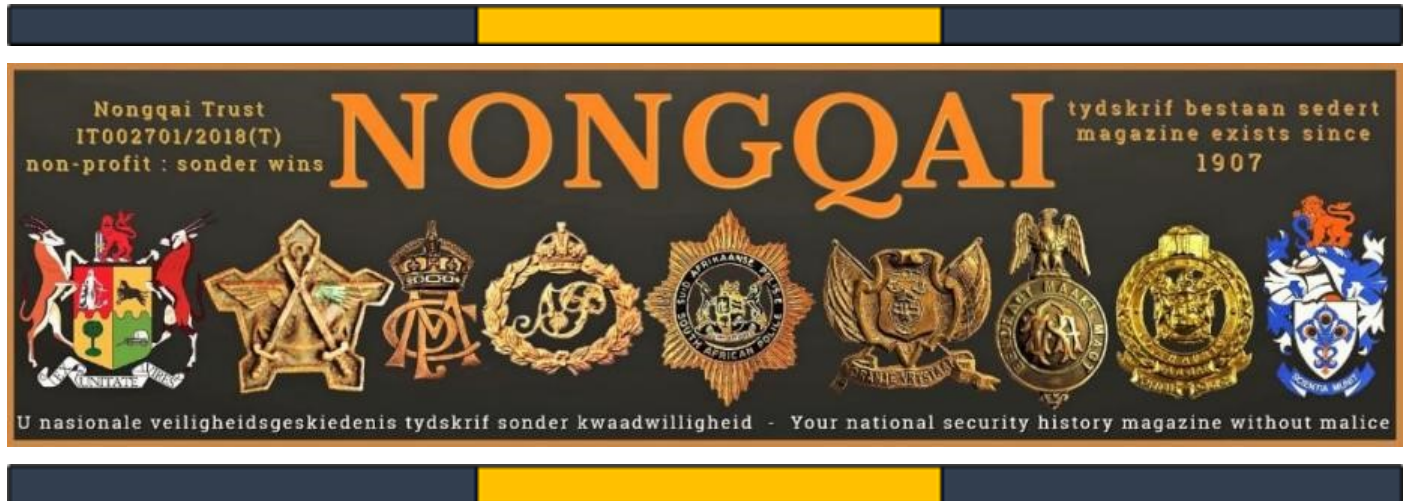
Alhoewel ons aan informele kompetisies op klubvlak deelgeneem het, het ons nog nie aan kompetisies op 'n hoër vlak deelgeneem nie. Tyd is altyd die probleem met sulke dinge. Ek dink vir ons gaan dit meer oor die geskiedenis en die pret.

Nou ja, boogskiet is groot pret en mense van alle ouderdomme kan deel neem. Sommige wil aan kompetisies deelneem en ander wil net in die natuur wees.

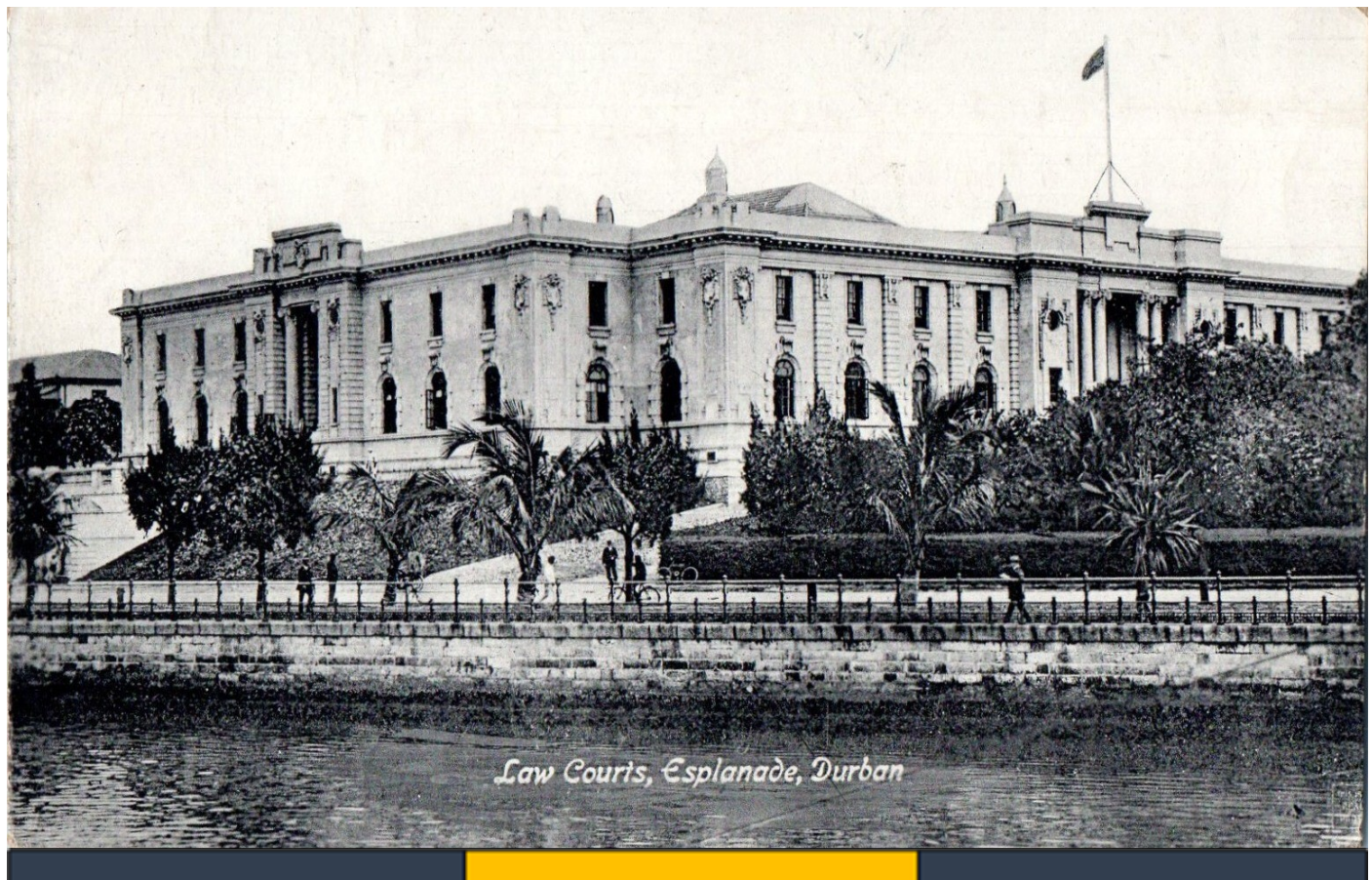
Ek het byna elke tipe vuurwapen, van voorlaaiers tot moderne militêre vuurwapens, in my lewe geskiet. Maar, soos die skrywer van die bogenoemde artikel, moet ek sê daar is iets besonders aan boogskiet. Die oergevoel daaraan verbonde om die krag van die boog deur jou hele liggaam te voel terwyl jy perfek op 'n teiken konsentreer en dit dan met 'n pyl te tref is onbeskryflik.

Baie groete

Marthinus



HOOGEREGSHOF: DURBAN



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