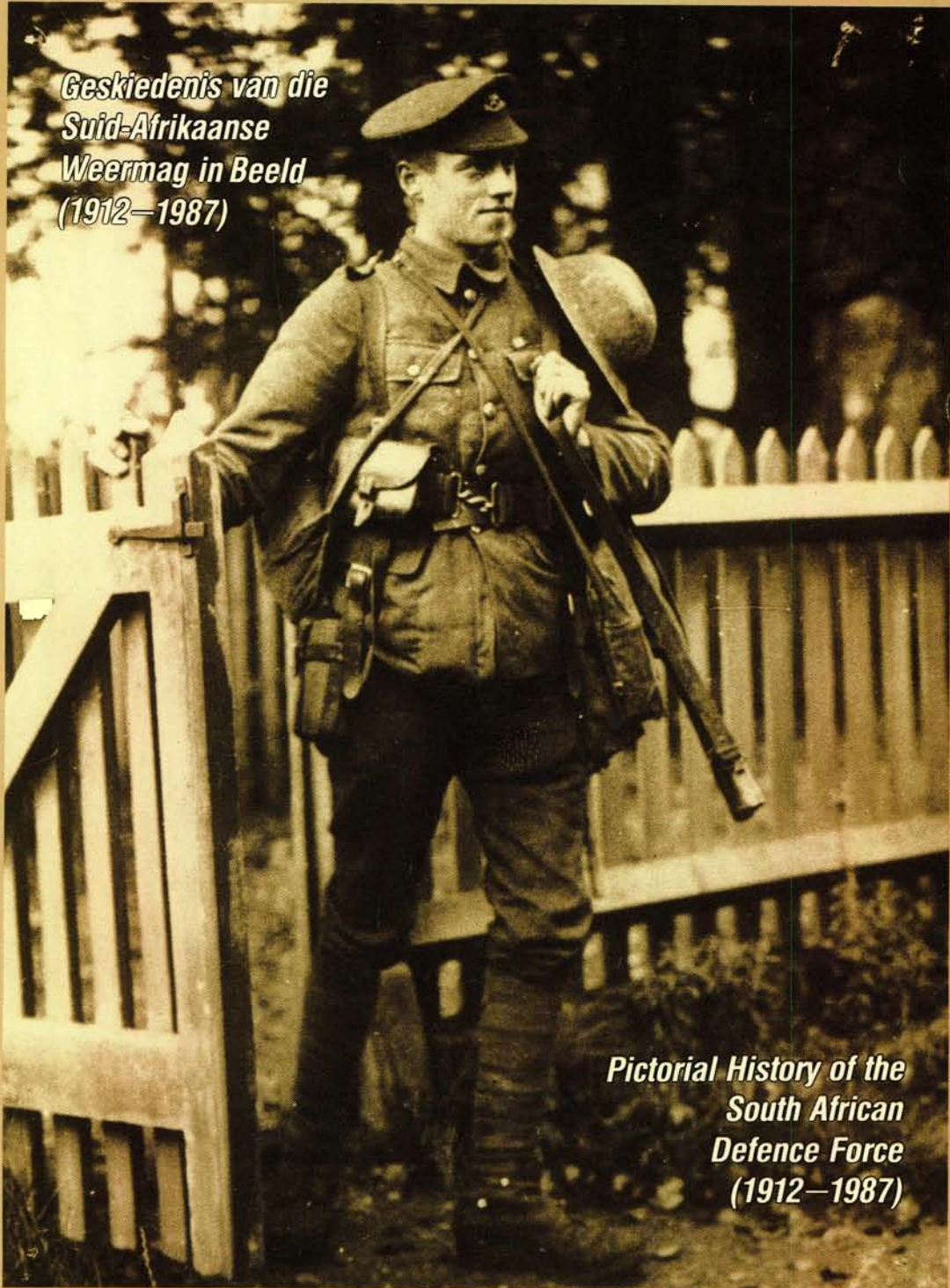


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# MILITARIA

17/3

1987



*Geskiedenis van die  
Suid-Afrikaanse  
Weermag in Beeld  
(1912–1987)*

*Pictorial History of the  
South African  
Defence Force  
(1912–1987)*



***Voorbladfoto***

Tuiskoms.  
Eerste Wêreldoorlog.

***Cover Picture***

Homecoming.  
First World War.

# MILITARIA

**Amptelike  
Vaktydskrif van  
die SAW**

**Official  
Professional Journal  
of the SADF**



**Redaksie**  
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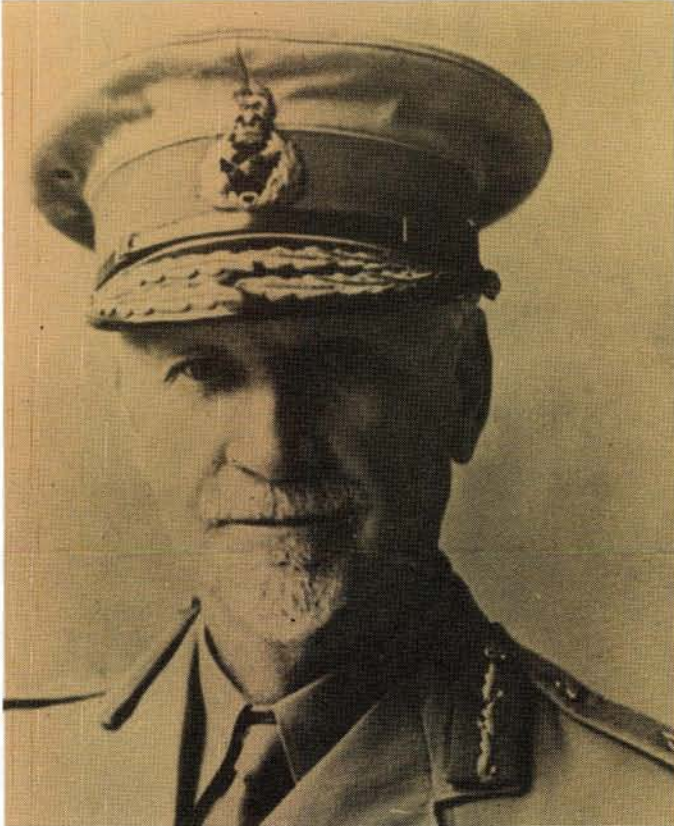
**Redakteur** : Maj J.Y. Erasmus  
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1. Geskiedenis van die Suid-Afrikaanse Weermag in beeld (1912–1987)
2. Pictorial History of the South African Defence Force (1912–1987)

## 1910–1912: Stigting van die Unieverdedigingsmag

### 1910–1912: *Founding of the Union Defence Force*



Met die totstandkoming van die Unie van Suid-Afrika het militêre aangeleenthede onder genl J.C. Smuts, destydse Minister van Verdediging, Binnelandse Sake en Mynwese geressorteer.

*With the establishment of the Union of South Africa, military matters resorted under Gen J.C. Smuts, the then Minister of Defence, the Interior and Mines.*

Genl Louis Botha, Eerste Minister van die Unie van Suid-Afrika tydens die stigting van die Unieverdedigingsmag in 1912.

*Gen Louis Botha, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa during the founding of the Union Defence Force in 1912.*



<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ACT</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">TO</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Provide for the Defence of the Union and for matters incidental thereto.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(ASSENTED TO 13TH JUNE, 1912.)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">NO. 13—1912.]</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>WET</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">OM</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Voorziening te maken voor de Verdediging van de Unie en voor zaken daarmede in verband staande.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">((GOEDEKEURD OP 13 JUNIE 1912.)</p>
<p><b>BE IT ENACTED</b> by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Union of South Africa, as follows:—</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>CHAPTER I.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>LIABILITY TO PERSONAL SERVICE AND TRAINING.</b></p>	<p><b>ZIJ HET BEPAALD</b> door Zijn Majesteit de Koning, de Senaat en de Volksraad van de Unie van Zuid Afrika, als volgt:—</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>HOOFDSTUK I.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>PERSOONLIKE DIENSTPLICHT EN OEFENING.</b></p>
<p>1. Subject to the provisions of this Act, every citizen shall be liable between his seventeenth and his sixtieth year (both included) to render in time of war personal service in defence of the Union in any part of South Africa whether within or outside the Union.</p>	<p>1. Onderworpen aan de bepalingen van deze Wet zal elke burger vanaf zijn zeventiende tot en met zijn zestigste jaar in tijd van oorlog onderworpen zijn aan persoonlijke dienstplicht ter verdediging van de Unie in enig gedeelte van Zuid Afrika hetzij binnen of buiten de Unie.</p>
<p>2. Subject to the provisions of this Act, every citizen shall be liable to undergo the course of peace training for military service in the Defence Forces of the Union which is prescribed by section sixty-four of this Act.</p> <p>Every citizen may be required to commence that training in his twenty-first year, and to complete it not later than his twenty-fifth year, but a citizen may voluntarily commence that training in any year between his seventeenth year and his twenty-first year (both included) and shall complete it in the fourth year from the year of commencement.</p>	<p>2. Onderworpen aan de bepalingen van deze Wet zal elk burger verplicht zijn in tijd van vrede een cursus van oefening voor militaire dienst mee te maken in de Verdedigingsmacht van de Unie welke voorgeschreven is bij Artikel vier en zestig van deze Wet.</p> <p>Ieder burger kan vereist worden die oefening aan te vangen in zijn een en twintigste jaar en die te voleinden niet later dan zijn vijf en twintigste jaar, doch een burger kan die oefening vrijwillig aanvangen in enig jaar tussen zijn zeventiende en zijn een en twintigste jaar (beide ingesloten) en zal die voleinden in het vierde jaar vanaf het jaar van aanvang.</p>
<p>3. Of the total number of citizens throughout the Union liable to peace training under the last preceding section, only fifty per cent. shall actually undergo that training, unless, out of moneys specifically appropriated by Parliament for the purpose, provision is made for the training of a greater percentage: Provided that whether provision has been so made for fifty per cent. or for a greater percentage, a margin of increase or decrease not exceeding five per cent. shall be permissible.</p>	<p>3. Van het gehele aantal burgers van de Unie, dat onder het laatst voorsgaande artikel onderworpen is aan oefening in vredetijd zal slechts vijftig procent die oefening werkelijk meemaken, tensij, door gelden voor dat doel bijzonderlijk door het Parlement beschikbaar gesteld, voorziening is gemaakt voor oefening van een groter percentage; met dien verstande dat hetzij alsoo voorziening is gemaakt voor vijftig procent of voor een groter percentage, een speling voor vermeerdering of vermindering van niet meer dan vijf procent kan worden toegestaan.</p>
<p>4. In order to secure that all citizens liable to render personal service in time of war shall, as far as possible, be proficient in or familiar with the use of military weapons of precision, there shall be established a system of Rifle Associations in such manner that—</p> <p>(a) every citizen liable to the prescribed period of peace training who in his twenty-first year has not been entered for that training shall serve as a member of a Rifle Association from his twenty-first year for four consecutive years;</p> <p>(b) every other citizen liable to render personal service in time of war may engage to serve as a member of a Rifle Association.</p>	<p>4. Ten einde te verzekeren dat alle burgers die onderworpen zijn aan persoonlijke dienstplicht in tijd van oorlog, zoveel mogelijk bekwaam zijn in of bekend zijn met het hanteren van militaire wapenen, sal een systeem van schietverenigingen worden ingevoerd op zodanige wijze dat—</p> <p>(a) iedere burger die onderworpen is aan de voorgeschreven tijd van oefening in vredetijd en die in zijn een en twintigste jaar niet is ingeschreven voor die oefening, vanaf zijn een en twintigste jaar gedurende vier opeenvolgende jaren dienst zal doen als lid van een schietvereniging.</p> <p>(b) iedere andere burger die onderworpen is aan persoonlijke dienstplicht in tijd van oorlog op zich kan nemen dienst te doen als lid van een schietvereniging.</p>
<p>5. In the event of there being created a South African Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, as by this Act provided,—</p> <p>(a) every citizen who is entered for service in that Division shall be deemed to be fulfilling the obligation imposed by section one; and</p> <p>(b) every citizen who undergoes a prescribed naval training in that Division shall be deemed to be fulfilling the obligation imposed by section two.</p>	<p>5. Ingeval een Zuidafrikaanse Afdeling van de Koninklijke Marine Vrijwilliger Reserve, zoals bij deze Wet bepaald, wordt opgericht—</p> <p>(a) zal elk burger die ingeschreven is voor dienst bij die afdeling geacht worden zijn verplichtingen, krachtens artikel een opgelegd, na te komen; en</p> <p>(b) zal elk burger die een voorgeschreven marineopleiding bij die afdeling ontvangt, geacht worden zijn verplichtingen, krachtens artikel twee opgelegd, na te komen.</p>
<p>6. In urban or other populous areas wherein facilities for the proper training of cadets can conveniently be arranged, all boys between their thirteenth and seventeenth years (both included) may be required to undergo a prescribed course of</p>	<p>6. In stedelijke of andere dichtbevolkte streken waarin gemakkelijk voorziening gemaakt kan worden voor de behoorlijke oefening van kadetten, kunnen alle jongens tussen hun dertiende en zeventiende jaar (beide ingesloten) vereist worden</p>

Wet no 13 van 1912 waardeur die Unieverdedigingsmag amptelik gestig is, het bepaal dat alle mans tussen die ouderdomme 17 en 60 dienspligtig was.

Act no 13 of 1912 whereby the Union Defence Force was officially founded, stipulated that all males between the ages 17 and 60 were liable to render military service.

(c) door woorden, gedrag of op andere wijze direkt of indirekt een persoon die in zijn dienst is, of bij hem in dienst willende komen, dwingt, beweegt of overhaalt, of tracht te dwingen, te bewegen of over te halen enige dienst of oefening waaraan hij onder deze Wet onderworpen, of waarvoor bij verkiesbaar is niet te doen of na te laten,

**Wet No.13  
van 1912.**

zal schuldig zijn aan een overtreding.

(3) Bij gedingen onder dit artikel zal op de werkgever de bewijslast rusten om aan te tonen, dat een persoon, die uit zijn dienst ontslagen is, of loonsvermindering ondergaan heeft of op enige andere wijze gestraft is, zo ontslagen, in loon verlaagd, of gestraft is wegens goede en voldoende redenen in geen opzicht in verband staande met voormelde dienst of oefening.

9. Indien een Hof, volgens voorschrift aangewezen, bevindt dat enig persoon veroordeeld is geweest wegens enige schandelijke of lage misdaad; of berucht is wegens zijn slecht zedelijk gedrag dan zal aan die persoon niet toegestaan worden dienst te nemen bij de Verdedigingsmacht of als kadet.

Personen van slecht zedelijk gedrag van dienst uitgesloten.

## HOOFDSTUK II.

### ORGANISATIE VAN DE VERDEDIGINGSMACHT.

10. De verdedigingsmacht zal bestaan uit de volgende onderdelen:—

Indeling van de verdedigingsmacht.

- I. De Staande Macht;
- II. De Kustgarnizoensmacht;
- III. De Burgermacht;
- IV. De Koninklijke Marine Vrijwilliger Reserve.
- V. Enige speciale Reserve, krachtens deze Wet opgericht.

#### *De Staande Macht.*

11. (1) De staande macht zal bestaan uit—

- (a) personen die aangesteld zijn in blijvende dienst voor de organisatie en opfeiding van de verdedigingsmacht; en
- (b) personen die in tijd van vrede belast zijn met de handhaving van de orde binnen de Unie.

Samenstelling van de staande Macht

(2) De leden van de staande macht zullen dienst doen onder zulke voorwaarden en tegen zulke betaling als voorgeschreven is.

12. (1) De staande macht zal insluiten vijf of meer regimenten van Zuidafrikaanse Bereden Schutters en een of meer andere regimenten of korpsen waarvoor het Parlement van tijd tot tijd voorziening mocht maken.

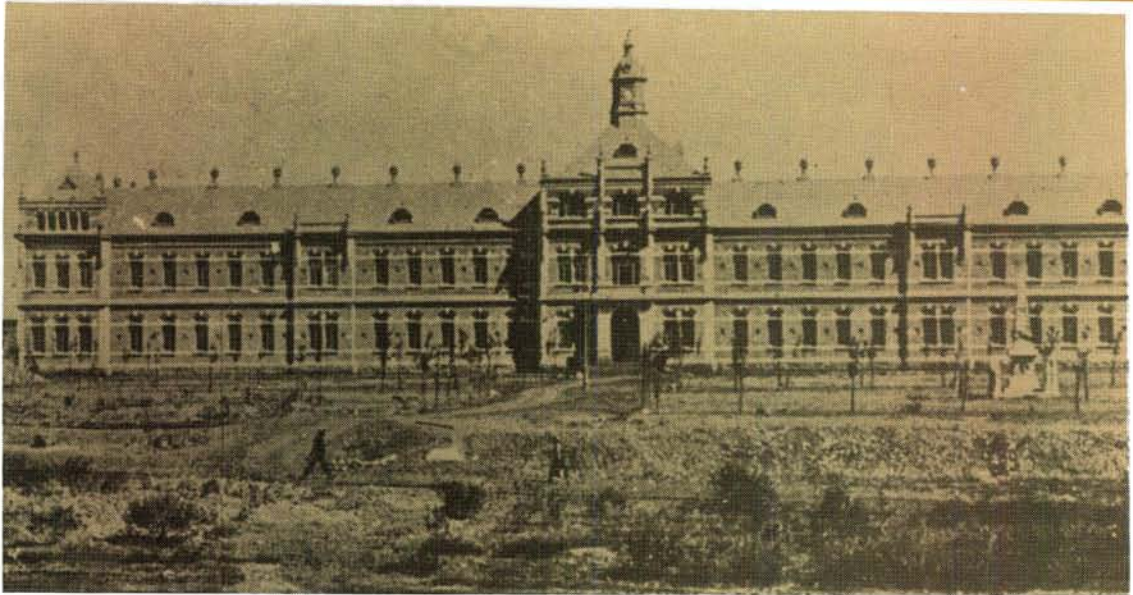
De Zuid-Afrikaanse Bereden Schutters.

(2) Het regiment Kaapse Bereden Schutters, krachtens verschillende wetten van de Kaap de Goede Hoop opgericht in het jaar 1855 als de Bewapende en Bereden Grenspolitie en daarna weder opgericht, zal het eerste regiment van de Zuidafrikaanse Bereden Schutters zijn.

Die SA Leër was die eerste weermagsdeel wat op 1 Julie 1912 formeel tot stand gekom het na die Verdedigingswet op 14 Junie 1912 geproklameer is.

*The SA Army was the first Arm of Service which was formally established after the Defence Act had been promulgated on 14 June 1912.*





In Julie 1912 het die Departement van Verdediging as 'n aparte departement tot stand gekom en is Verdedigingshoofkwartier in Pretoria gestig.

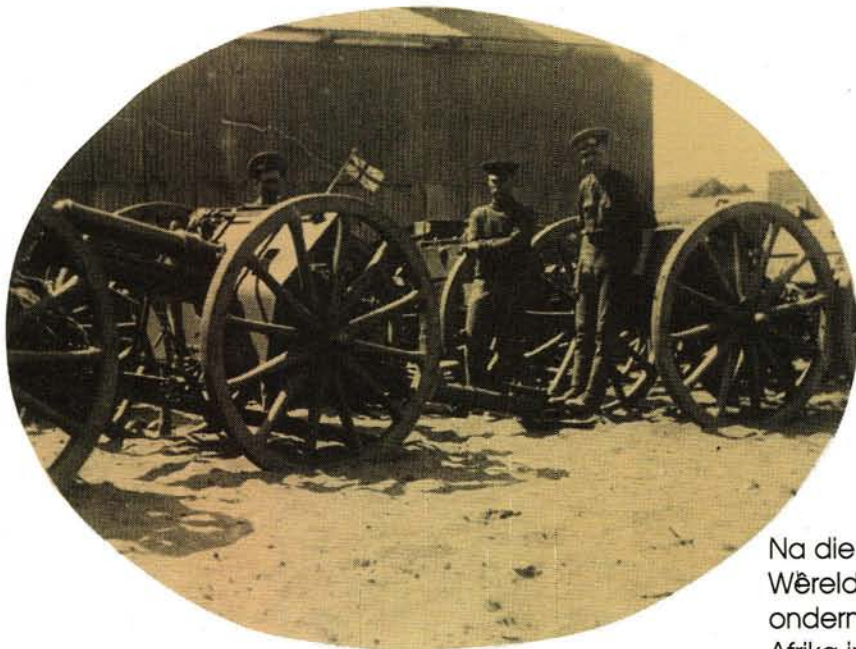
*In July 1912 the Department of Defence came into existence as a separate department and Defence Headquarters was established in Pretoria.*



In 1914 word die jong Unieverdedigingsmag vir diens opgeroep toe verskeie Burgermageenhede saam met die Staande Mag gebruik is om die Randse staking van 1914 te onderdruk. Op die foto is die Transvaal Scottish by die Johannesburgse stasie tydens die staking (Foto: Johannesburg Oorlogsmuseum).

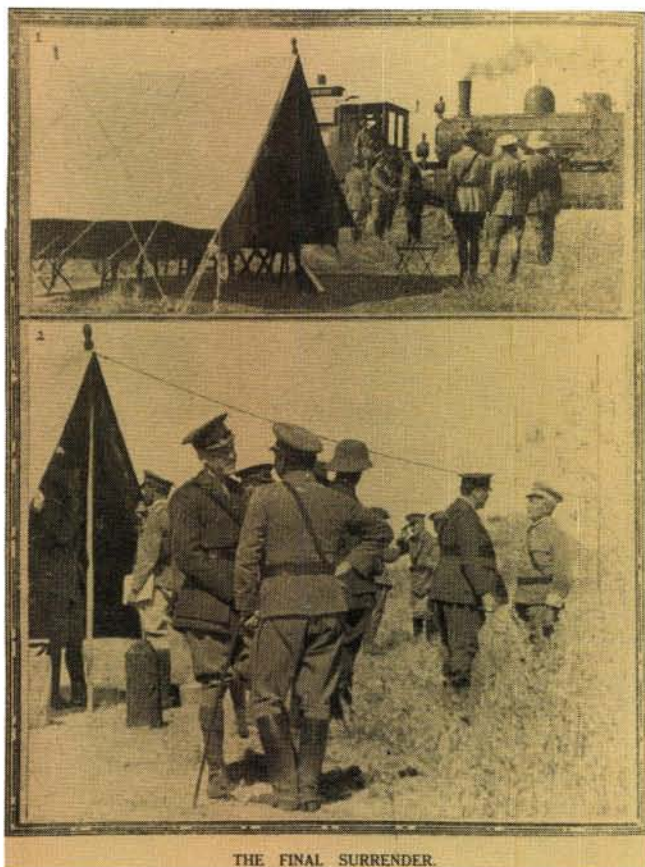
*In 1914 the young Union Defence Force was called up when several Citizen Force Units were used with the Permanent Force to suppress the Rand Strike of 1914. On the photograph the Transvaal Scottish may be seen at the Johannesburg Station, during the strike (Photograph: Johannesburg War Museum).*

## Die Eerste Wêreldoorlog (1914–1918) *The First World War (1914–1918)*



Na die uitbreek van die Eerste Wêreldoorlog het die Unieregering onderneem om Duits-Suidwes-Afrika in besit te neem. Op die foto staan lede van die Unieverdedigingsmag by 13-ponder kanonne wat tydens die veldtog deur hulle gebruik is.

*After the outbreak of the First World War the Union Government undertook to seize control of German South West Africa. On the photograph members of the Union Defence Force stand next to 13 pounder guns that were used during the campaign.*



Die veldtog in Duits-Suidwes-Afrika is op 9 Julie 1915 beëindig met die Duitse magte se oorgawe. Op die foto is genl Louis Botha besig met vredesamesprekings by Khorab.

*The campaign in German South West Africa ended on 9 July 1915 when the German forces surrendered. On this photograph Gen Louis Botha is engaged in peace negotiations at Khorab.*



## **Duits-Oos-Afrika** ***German East Africa***

Genl Smuts in  
Oos-Afrika.

*Gen Smuts in  
East Africa.*



Suid-Afrikaanse veldartillerie in Duits-Oos-Afrika in 1916.

*South African Field Artillery in German East Africa in 1916.*

## **Wesfront in Frankryk 1916–1918**

### ***Western Front in France 1916–1918***



Ten spyte van 'n personeeltekort moes die tenthospitaal in Frankryk 'n groot aantal ongevalle hanteer. In Frankryk het die Suid-Afrikaners groot verliese gely.

*Despite personnel shortages the tent-hospital in France had to handle a large number of casualties: In France the South Africans suffered heavy casualties.*



Etenstyd vir Suid-Afrikaanse soldate in die sneeu, êrens in Frankryk.

*Lunchtime for South African soldiers in the snow somewhere in France.*



Suid-Afrikaanse kanonniers in Frankryk spook met 'n kanon wat in die modder vassit.

*South African gunners in France struggle with a gun stuck in the mud.*



Burgerlikes sorg vir oorlogsgrafte. Tussen April 1916 en November 1918 het sowat 20 000 vrywilligers in Suid-Afrikaanse gevegeenhede in Frankryk gedien. Die veldtogte in Frankryk en Egipte het altesaam 4 454 Suid-Afrikaanse lewens geëis.

*Civilians take care of war graves. Between April 1916 and November 1918 about 20 000 volunteers served in South African Fighting Units in France. Altogether, the campaigns in France and Egypt claimed 4 454 South African lives.*

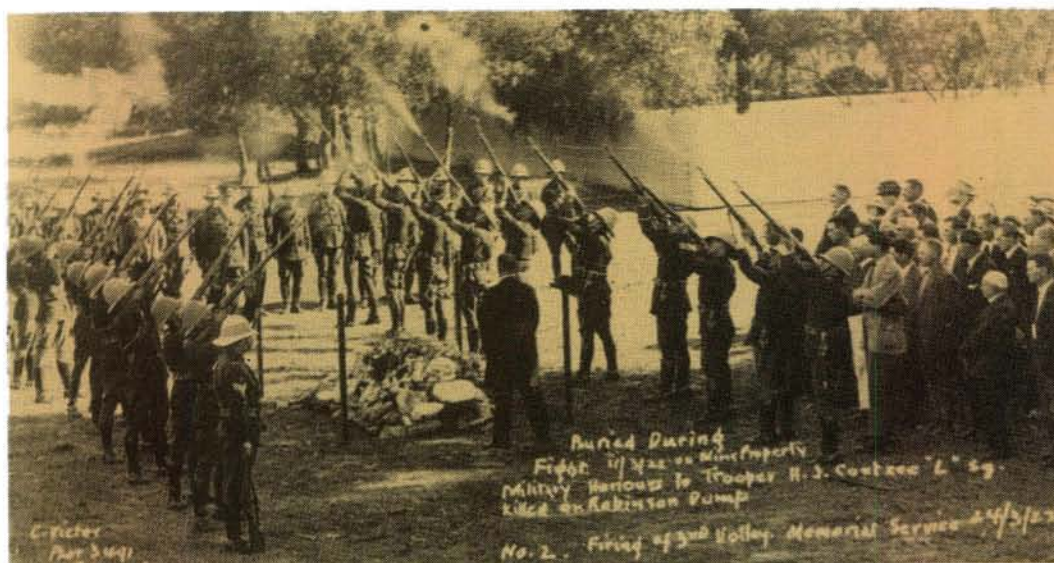
## Die Tydperk tussen die Oorloë: 1919–1939

### The Inter-War Years: 1919–1939



Die SA Lugmag is in 1920 gestig met kol H.A. (Pierre) van Ryneveld as direkteur. Die nuwe diens is in 1922 opgeroep om te help om die mynwerkerstaking aan die Rand in die kiem te smoor.

*The SA Air Force was founded in 1920 with Col H.A. (Pierre) van Ryneveld as director. The new service was called upon in 1922, to assist in nipping the mineworkers' strike on the Rand in the bud.*



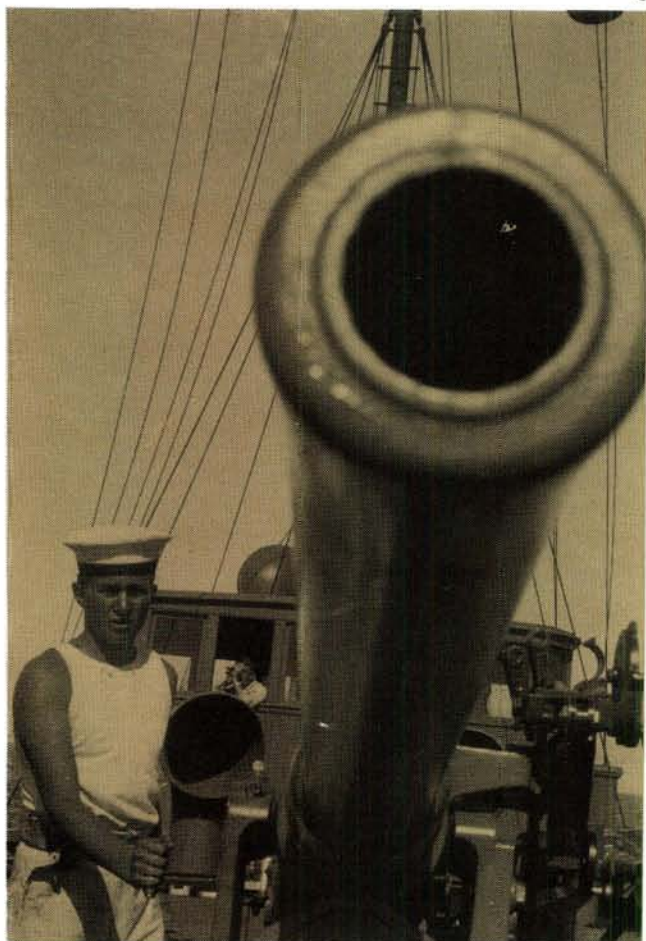
'n Militêre begrafnis van 'n soldaat wat gehelp het met die onderdrukking van die Randse Staking in 1922. (foto: Johannesburg Oorlogsmuseum).

*A Military funeral of a soldier who assisted with the suppression of the Rand Strike in 1922 (Photograph: Johannesburg War Museum).*



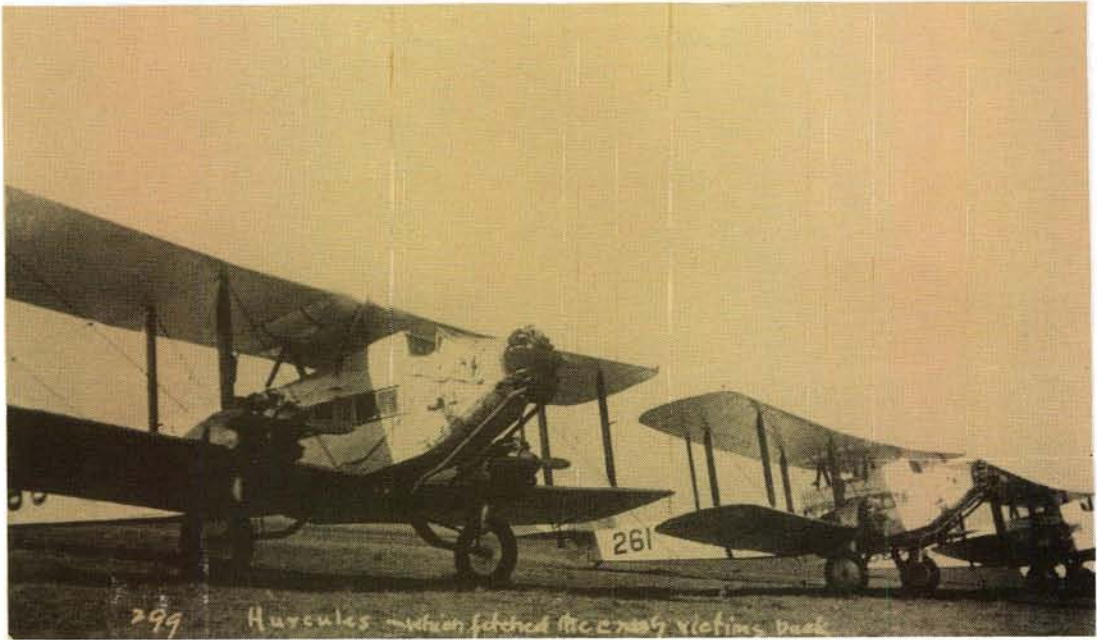
In 1921 is besluit om die Vlootdiens as deel van die Unieverdedigingsmag te stig. Op die foto ontvang rekrute van die Britse Koninklike Marine Vrywilligerreserwe (SA) opleiding.

*In 1921 it was decided to establish a naval service as part of the Union Defence Force. On the photograph recruits of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve (SA) receive training.*



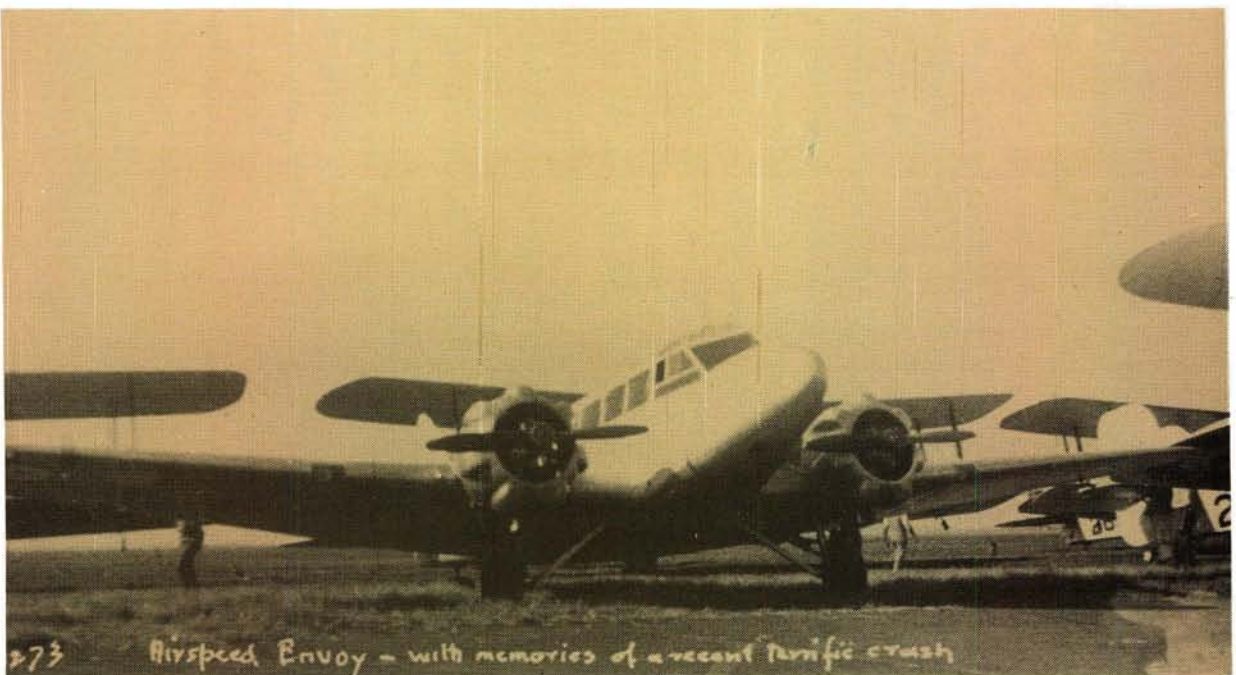
In 1922 kom die SA Vlootdiens tot stand.

*In 1922 the SA Naval Service was established.*



Na-oorlogse vliegopleiding is in 1927 met Hercules vliegtuie gedoen.  
(Foto: Johannesburg Oorlogsmuseum)

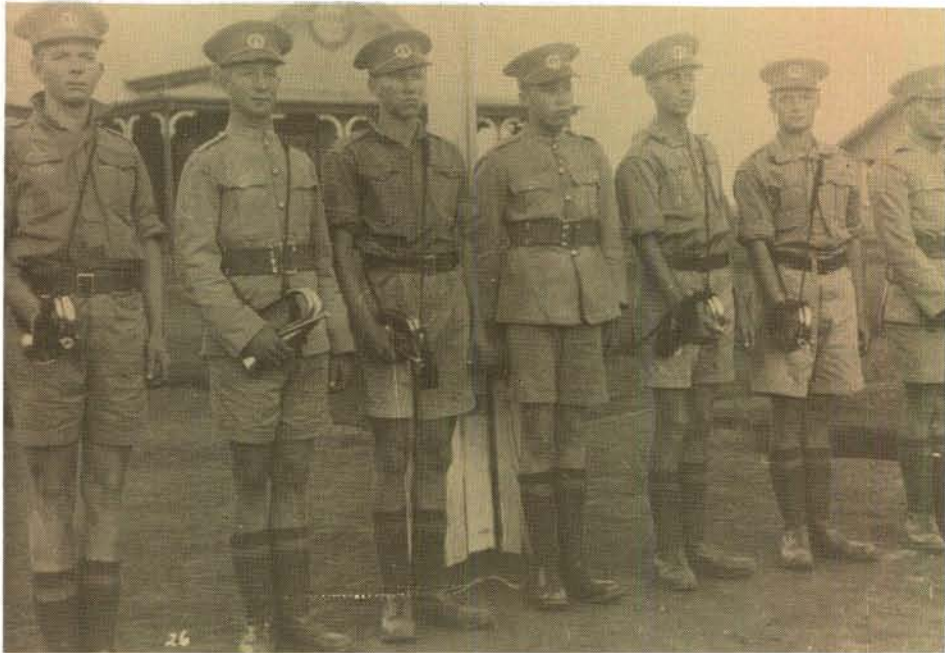
*Post-war flying training was done with Hercules Aircraft in 1927.  
(Photograph: Johannesburg War Museum)*



Die Airspeed Envoy wat in die laat dertigerjare deur die Lugmag gebruik is. (Foto: Johannesburg Oorlogsmuseum)

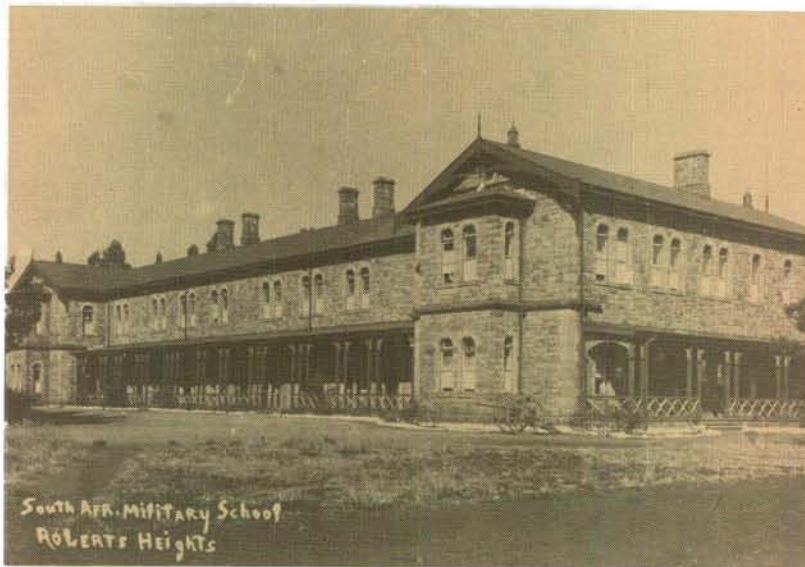
*The Airspeed Envoy used by the Air Force during the late thirties. (Photograph: Johannesburg War Museum)*





Die totstandkoming van die Spesiale Diensbataljon in 1933 het 'n heenkome aan werklose jong manne gebied. Vandag is 1 Spesiale Diensbataljon 'n volwaardige pantsereenheid.

*The establishment of the Special Service Battalion in 1933 provided a refuge for unemployed young men. Today 1 Special Service Battalion is a full-fledged armoured unit.*



Die Suid-Afrikaanse Militêre Skool, Robertshoogte (circa 1930). Dit het later die SA Leërkollege geword.

*The South African Military School, Roberts Heights (Circa 1930). It subsequently became the SA Army College.*

## Ontwikkeling van Krygstuig *Development of Armour*

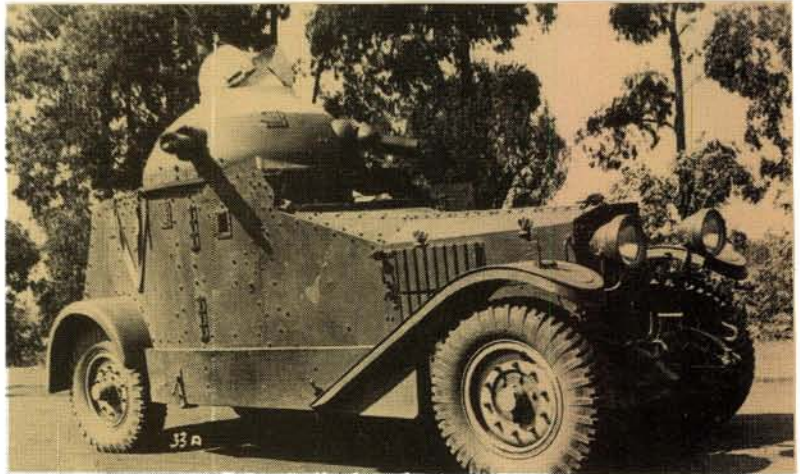


1926-Vickers tenks (Foto:  
Johannesburg  
Oorlogsmuseum).

*1926-Vickers Tanks  
(Photograph: Johannesburg  
War Museum).*

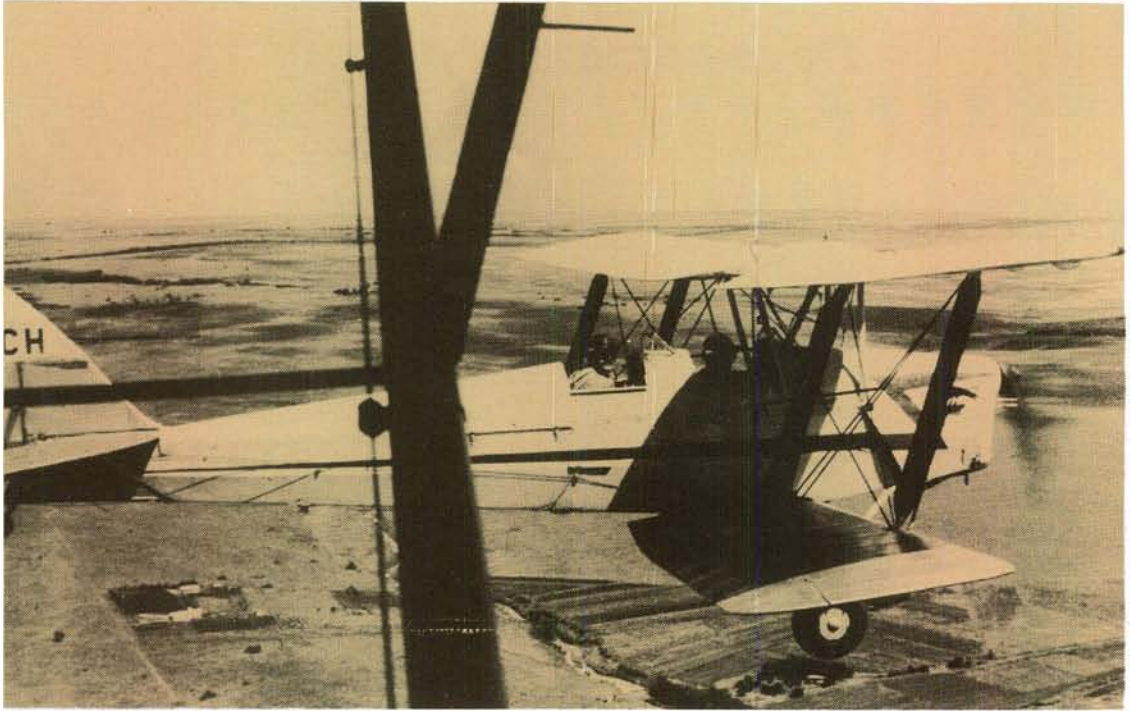
1932 Rolls Royce  
pantserkarre met 3  
masjiengewere en  
koeëlvaste bande (Foto:  
Johannesburg  
Oorlogsmuseum).

*1932 Rolls Royce armoured  
cars with 3 machine guns  
and bullet proof tyres  
(Photograph: Johannesburg  
War Museum).*



Die 25-ponder kanon was  
een van die Suid-Afrikaanse  
Artillerie se grootste  
staatmakers.

*The 25-pounder gun was one  
of the South African Artillery's  
greatest assets.*



'n Tiger Moth wat gebruik is vir basiese opleiding gedurende  
1939–1945

*A Tiger Moth used for basic training during 1939–1945*



'n Suid-Afrikaanse kanonnier bedien 'n lugafweerkanon.

*A South African gunner operates an anti-aircraft gun.*

# Die Tweede Wêreldoorlog 1939–1945

## The Second World War 1939–1945

**BRITAIN SENDS ULTIMATUM TO GERMANY**

**REICH WITHDRAWAL FROM POLAND DEMANDED**

**CONSCRIPTION UP TO 41 ANNOUNCED**

S.A. PRESS ASSOCIATION-REUTER.

LONDON, Saturday.

Mr. Chamberlain announced in the House of Commons yesterday evening that the British Ambassador in Berlin had informed the German Government that unless they gave an assurance that they would suspend all aggressive action against Poland and were prepared promptly to withdraw their forces from Polish territory Britain would, without hesitation, fulfil her obligations to Poland.

If the German reply were unfavourable—and he did not suggest it was likely to be otherwise—the Ambassador had been instructed to ask for his passports.

Later in his speech the Prime Minister announced the Government's intention to introduce a Bill into Parliament extending the age for military conscription to cover the ages between 18 and 41 years.

**CORRESPONDENCE WITH HITLER REVEALED**

Mr Chamberlain began by saying that the time had come when action was required. Audible the Prime Minister appeared to say that the position seemed to be that Germany claimed to treat Poland



**MR. CHAMBERLAIN**

"It is essential, in the face of the tremendous task which confronts us more especially in view of our past experience, to organise our man-power this time upon as methodical, equitable and economical basis as possible. We therefore propose immediately introduce legislation directly to the

Met die uitbreek van die Tweede Wêreldoorlog op 3 September 1939 is die Unieverdedigingsmag onverhoeds betrap met sy reorganisasie.

*With the outbreak of the Second World War on 3 September 1939 the Union Defence Force was caught unaware during its reorganisation.*

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE

# THE UNION AT WAR

Do Your Bit by Joining the Forces

The Department of Defence presents to you, FREE, this Booklet

## HOW TO JOIN THE FORCES

**A FOREWORD**  
BY THE  
CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF  
MAJOR GENERAL SIR HENRI  
VAN SYMDE,  
D.F.C., D.S.O., M.C.

This booklet will tell you about the various avenues of military activity through which you can give service. Provision has been made for every man, except the man who is absolutely unfit.

**'N VOORWOORD**  
DIE  
HOOF VERBOD GEMAKKELIK  
GEMAKKELIK IN DIE  
VAN SYMDE,  
D.F.C., D.S.O., M.C.

As the author says, "Today, when South Africa is at war, it is more than ever necessary that men should enter with one of the Union Defence Force units for general training, so that, in an emergency, South Africa will possess an army of men who have received proper training in different military capacities."

"Mind that ever before the authorities are asked to give men to service there their civilian training may be most useful — as shown in our second page in round holes."

"Co-operation of the members with the Defence authorities is a most important matter, and the best way to be appreciated that which has been suggested on this card has already been seen with the help of the card and small amount of money."

"Cases of the Booklet can be obtained FREE from the Post Office of the Union and from Detachments of the C.M.A."

It is a big difference to the strength of our defence, in the most important way, when it is known that the Union has a reserve of men who are trained in the various arms of the service."

"The work of a soldier is a hard one, and it is not a job for every man. It is a job for every man who is fit for it."



Duisende Suid-Afrikaners is as vrywilligers gewerf om in die Unieverdedigingsmag te dien.

*Thousands of South Africans were recruited to serve as volunteers in the Union Defence Force.*



Troepe is per trein en per skip na die oorlogsfront vervoer. In 1940 het die Eerste SA Brigade in Oos-Afrika aangekom.

*Troops were conveyed to the war front by rail and by ship. In 1940 the First SA Brigade arrived in East Africa.*



Soldate ontspan in die skip se swembad tydens hul vaart na die oorlogsfront in Noord-Afrika.

*Soldiers relax in the ship's swimming pool during their voyage to the war front in North Africa.*



In 1940 het die SA Verdedigingsmag ter See tot stand gekom. Offisiere het hul opleiding by die Kasteel ontvang.

*In 1940 the SA Seaward Defence Force came into existence. Officers received their training at the Castle.*



In Mei 1940 is die eerste vyandelike seemyn om die kus opgespoor.

*In May 1940 the first enemy sea mine was discovered off the coast.*



Die SA Hospitaalskip die AMRA wat voorheen 'n luukse skip was op die Brits-Indië-roete, het plek vir 385 pasiënte gehad en was toegerus met elke moontlike moderne gerief.

*The SA Hospital Ship, the AMRA, which used to be a luxury ship on the British-India-route, could accommodate 385 patients and was equipped with every modern comfort.*

## Die Tuisfront

### *The Home Front*



'n Konvooi veldambulanse gereed om die fabriek te verlaat.

*A convoy field ambulances ready to leave the factory.*



Vakmanne in 'n SA ammunisiefabriek.

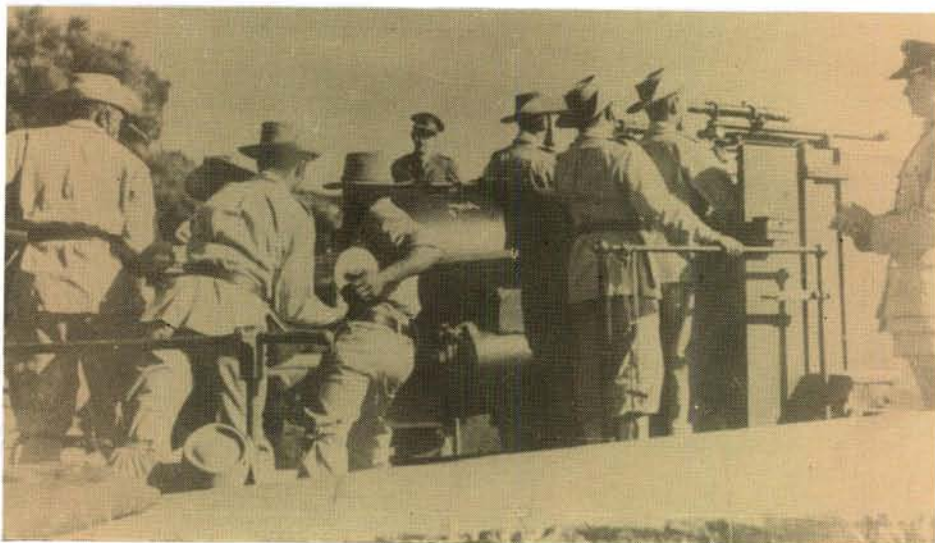
*Artisans working in a SA ammunition factory.*





Propaganda vir Suid-Afrikaanse deelname aan die oorlog.

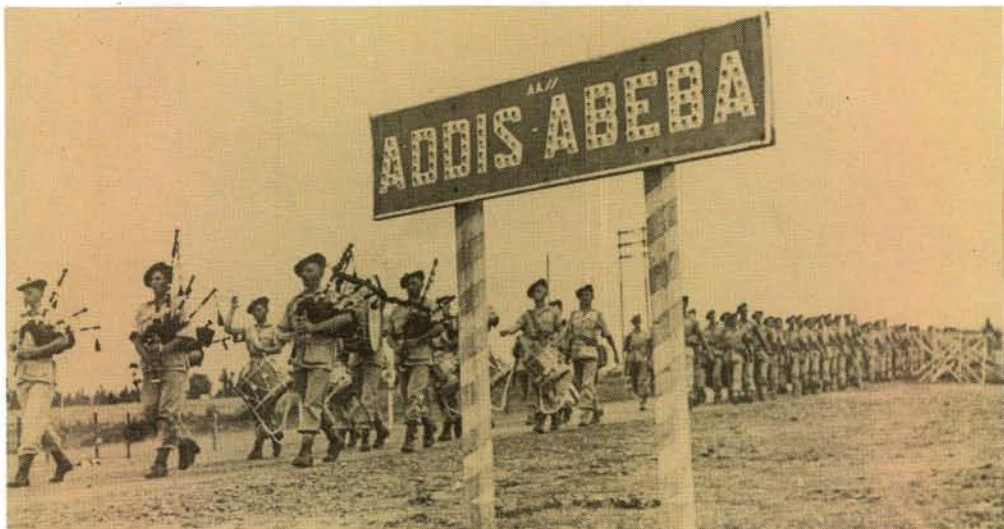
*Propaganda for SA participation in the War.*



Teen die middel van 1941 sluit Kleurlinge by die SA Verdedigingsmag ter See aan. Lede van die Kaapse Korps beman 'n kuskanon in Simonstad. In 1942 het die SA Verdedigingsmag ter See en die Britse Koninklike Marine Vrywilligerreserwe saamgesmelt om die SA Seemag te vorm.

*In the middle of 1941 Coloureds joined the SA Seaward Defence Force. Members of the Cape Corps man a coastal gun in Simon's Town. In 1942 the Seaward Defence Force and the South African Royal Navy Reserve amalgamated to become the SA Naval Force.*

## Oos- en Noord-Afrika *East and North Africa*



In April 1941 het die gesamentlike Britse en Suid-Afrikaanse magte na hewige gevegte met die Italiaanse magte Addis Abeba, hoofstad van Abessinië, beset.

*In April 1941 the combined British and South African forces occupied Addis Abeba, capital of Abyssinia, after some heavy fighting with the Italian forces.*



Gedurende die Tweede Wêreldoorlog het die Suid-Afrikaanse Lugmageskaders in Oos-Afrika 71 Italiaanse vliegtuie afgeskiet en nog meer op die grond vernietig. Op die foto verskyn lede van 3 Eskader by 'n Italiaanse vliegtuig.

*During the Second World War the South African Air Force squadrons in East Africa destroyed 71 Italian aircraft in the air and many more on the ground. The picture shows members of 3 Squadron alongside an Italian aircraft.*



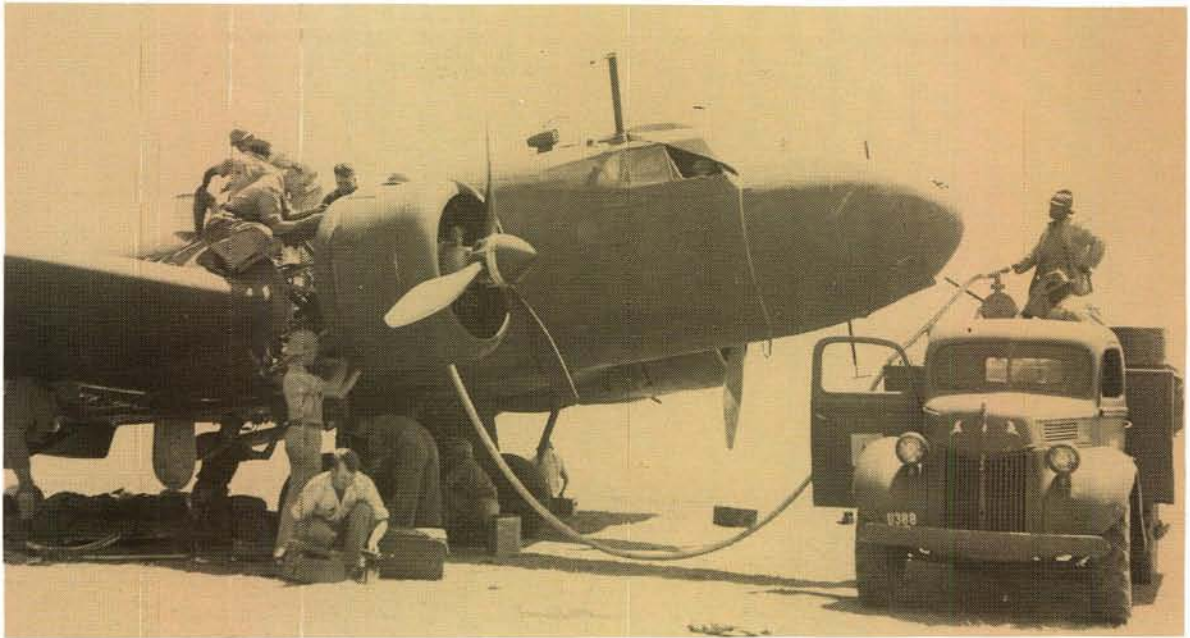
Pos van die huis arriveer.

*Home mail arrives.*



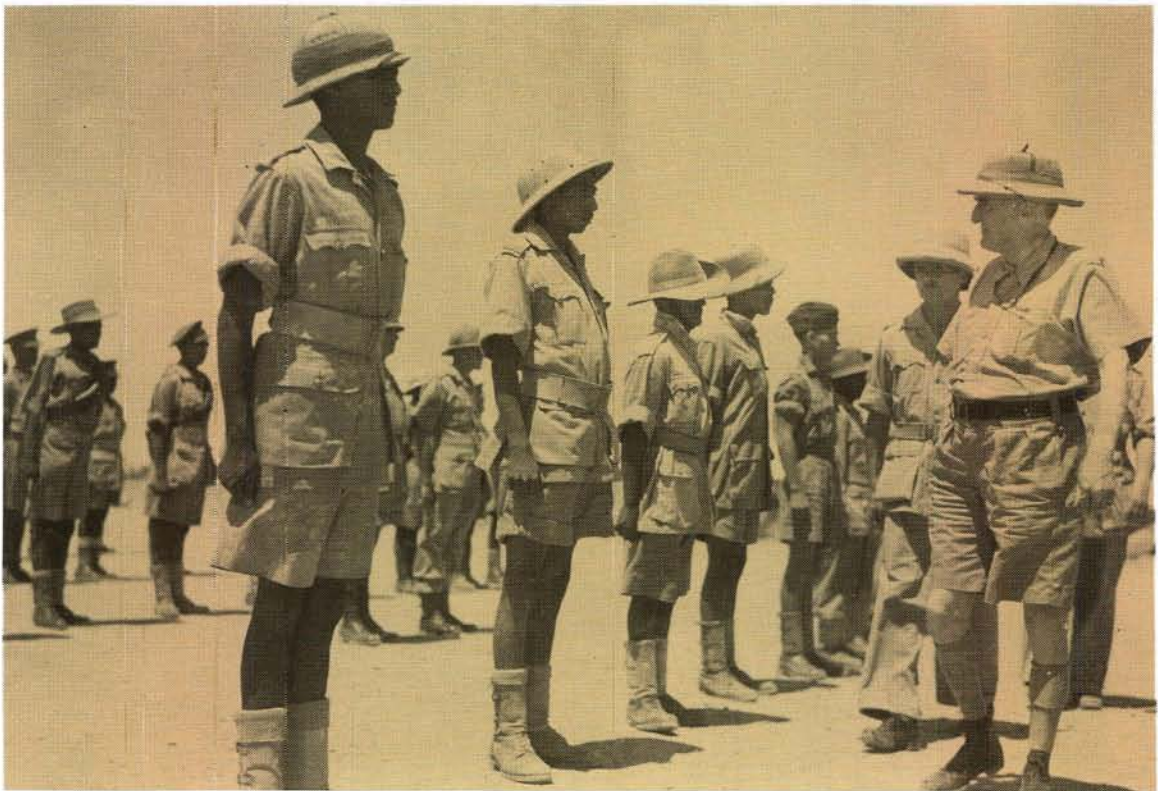
Kersfees aan die front in Oos-Afrika.

*Christmas at the front in East Africa.*



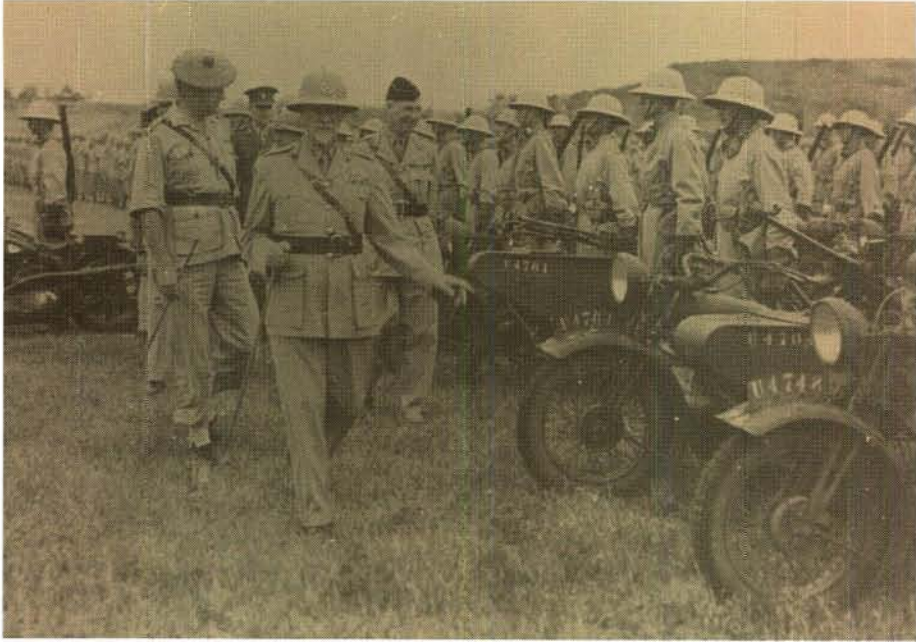
Bunkering van 'n Suid-Afrikaanse bomwerper in Oos-Afrika. Werktuigkundiges sien die motore na voor vertrek (Foto: Johannesburg Oorlogsmuseum).

*A South African bomber in East Africa refuels. Mechanics overhaul the motors before departure (Photograph: Johannesburg War Museum)*



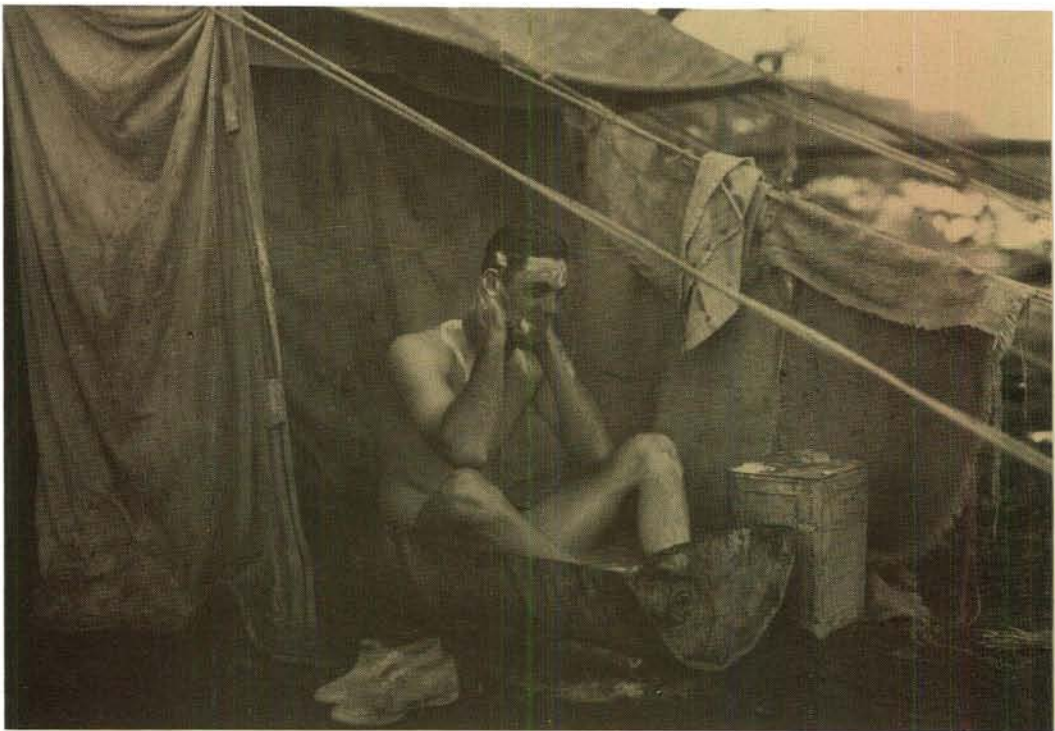
Kol C.F. Stallard, Minister van Mynwese, inspekteer 'n nie-blanke eenheid in die woestyn (Foto: Johannesburg Oorlogsmuseum).

*Col C.F. Stallard, Minister of Mines, inspects a non-white unit in the Desert (Photograph: Johannesburg War Museum).*



Talle Suid-Afrikaners het as vrywilligers in Oos- en Noord-Afrika gedien. Op die foto inspekteer genl J.C. Smuts 'n motorfietseenheid in Oos-Afrika.

*Many South Africans served as volunteers in East and North Africa. Here Gen J.C. Smuts inspects a motorcycle unit in East Africa.*



'n Suid-Afrikaanse ingenieur van die padboueenheid in Kenia spoel die woestynstof in 'n selfgemaakte bad af.

*A South African engineer of the road construction unit in Kenya rinsing off the desert dust in a selfmade bath.*



Die Suid-Afrikaanse nuusblad "Springbok" is in Kairo gedruk en gratis aan alle Suid-Afrikaanse troepe in Egipte versprei (Foto: Johannesburg Oorlogmuseum).

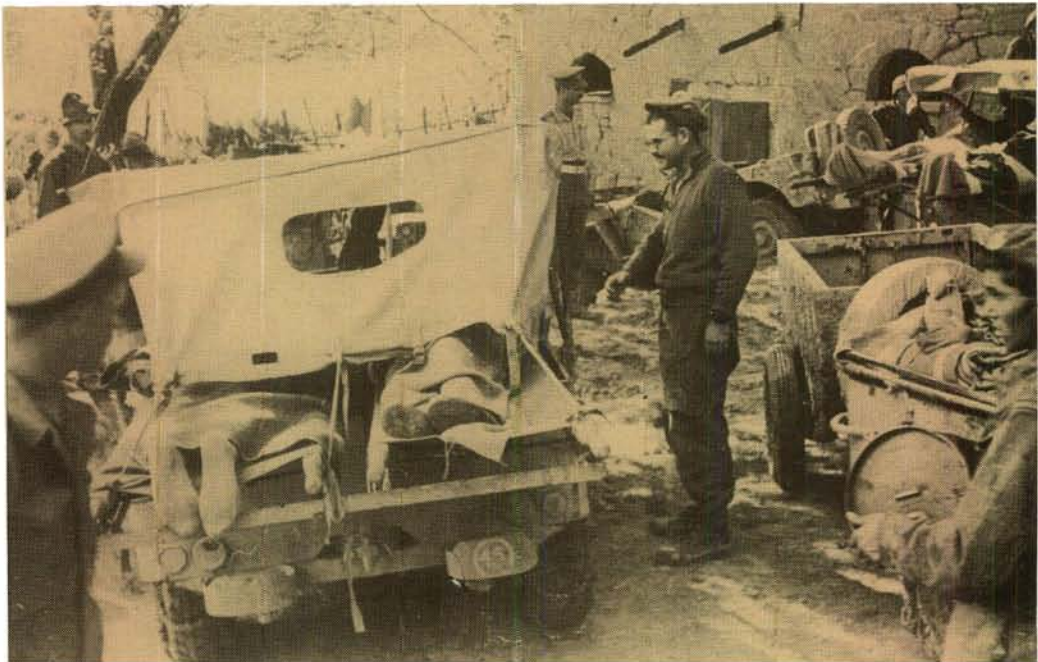
*The South African newspaper "Springbok" was printed in Cairo and distributed free of charge to all South African troops in Egypt (Photograph: Johannesburg War Museum).*

## Italië – Italy



Suid-Afrikaanse troepe het in 1944–1945 in Italië geveg. Hier word 'n jeep wat in die sneeu vasgeval het, deur lede van 6 SA Pantserdivisie uitgestoot.

*South African troops fought in Italy in 1944–1945. Here members of 6 SA Armoured Division push a jeep that got stuck in the snow.*



'n Jeep wat as 'n ambulans deur die Suid-Afrikaanse magte in Italië gebruik is met die lyke van twee gesneuwelde soldate.

*A jeep, which was used by the South African forces in Italy as an ambulance, with the bodies of two dead soldiers.*



Die Voortrekkerklub vir SA troepe in Italië.

*The "Voortrekker" Club for SA troops in Italy.*



'n Liberator vlieg oor die Alpe gedurende die Warskouse lugoperasie 1944 wat as die "Warschau Concerto" bekend geword het.

*A Liberator flies over the Alps during the "Warsaw Concerto" missions in 1944.*



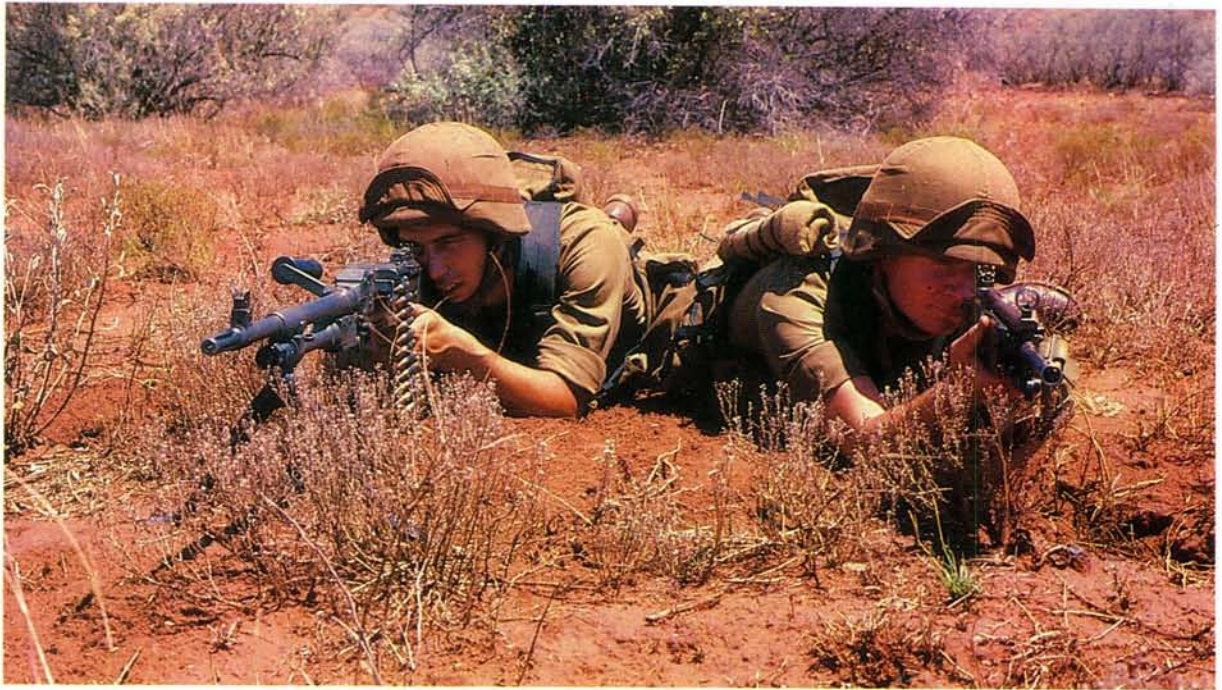


'n Voorligtingsessie in die operasionele gebied.

*A briefing in the operational area.*

7,62-mm Ligte Masjiengeweer Groep.

*7,62-mm Light Machine Gun Group.*



'n Ratel en sy bemanning gereed vir inspeksie.

*A Ratel and its crew ready for inspection.*



## Vroue in Uniform gedurende die Oorlog *Women in Uniform during the War*



In Maart 1941 het die Vrouehulpdienste onder leiding van mev. Issie Smuts 'n werwingsveldtog van stapel gestuur om meer vroue by die oorlogspoging te betrek.

*During March 1941 the Women's Auxiliary Services under the leadership of Mrs Issie Smuts launched a recruiting campaign in order to involve more women in the war effort.*



In Oktober 1943 kom die SA Vrouevloothulpdiens (SWANS) tot stand. Op die foto marsjeer lede deur die strate van Kaapstad gedurende 'n Trafalgardagparade.

*In October 1943 the Women's Auxiliary Naval Service (SWANS) came into existence. On the photograph the SWANS march through the streets of Cape Town during a Trafalgar Day parade.*

**AVENGE**  
**TOBRUK**

Every Woman Recruit  
Releases a Man  
for the

**7,000**

Needed to Fight for  
South Africa  
**NOW**

2493



'n Advertensie in Suid-Afrikaanse koerante in Junie 1942 om vrouedeelname aan die oorlogspoging te propageer.

*An advertisement in South African newspapers in June 1942 propagating the participation of women in the war effort.*

'n Skietkompetisie vir lede van die Vrouehulpugmag in Italië.

*A shooting competition for members of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force in Italy*



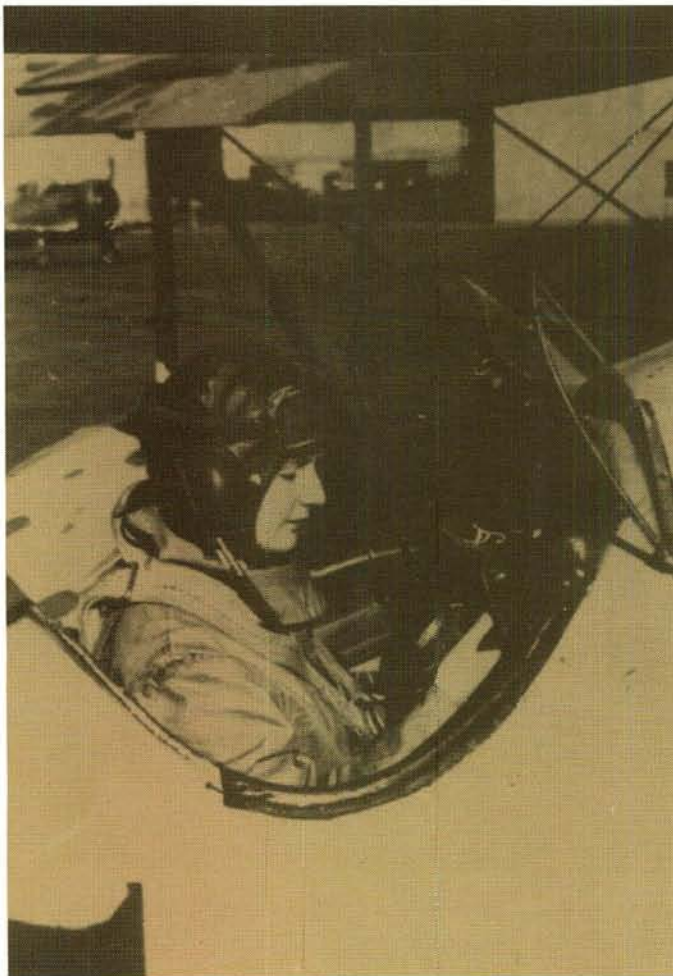
Suid-Afrikaanse verpleegsters sit voet aan wal in Oos-Afrika.

*South African nurses disembark in East Africa.*



Veldmaarskalk Smuts ontmoet SA verpleegsters in Italië.

*Field Marshall Smuts meets SA nurses in Italy.*



'n Lid van die Vrouehulpugmag besig om instrumente in 'n vliegtuig te toets.

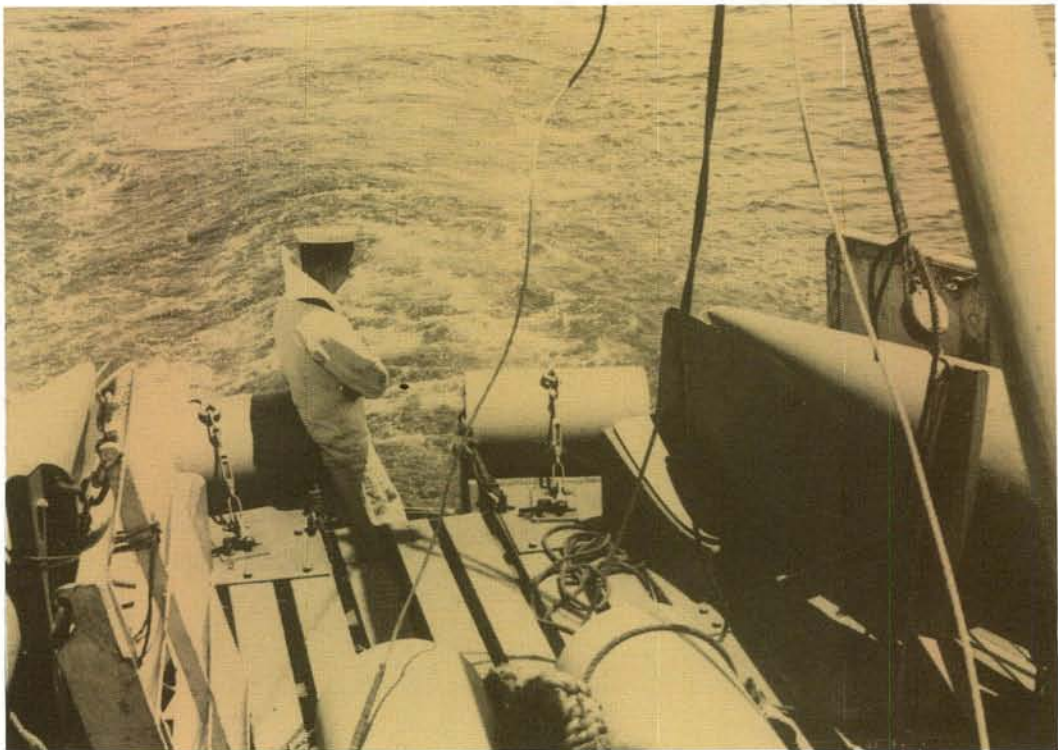
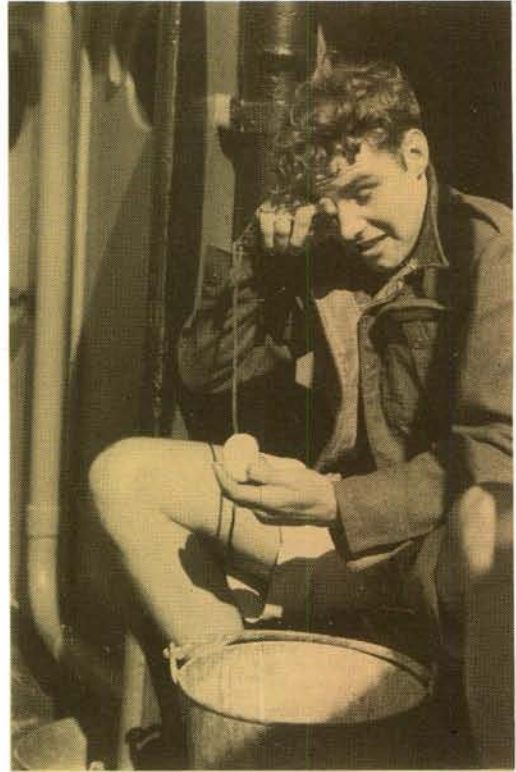
*A member of the Women's Auxiliary Service busy testing instruments in an aircraft.*

## Oorlog ter See

### *War at Sea*

In 1944 kry die SA Seemag sy eerste oorlogsskepe vir gebruik in Suid-Afrikaanse waters. Hier is 'n Suid-Afrikaanse matroos besig om uie te skil aan boord van 'n Suid-Afrikaanse skip.

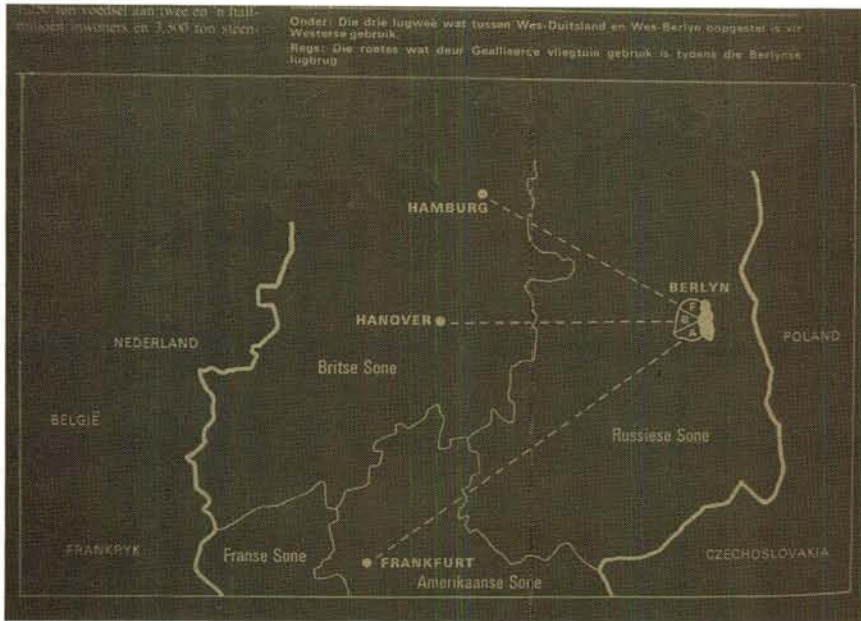
*In 1944 the SA Naval Force received its first warships for use in South African waters. A sailor busy peeling onions on board a South African ship.*



'n Seeman op 'n mynveër van die SA Mynveegflottielje.

*A seaman on a minesweeper of the SA Mine Sweeping Flotilla.*

## 1945–1961



Twintig bemannings van die SA Lugmag het met die Berlynse Lugbrug (1948–1949) hulp verleen deur met Britse Dakotas voorrade na Berlyn te vlieg.

*During the Berlin Airlift (1948–1949) twenty SA Air Force crews rendered assistance by airlifting supplies to Berlin.*

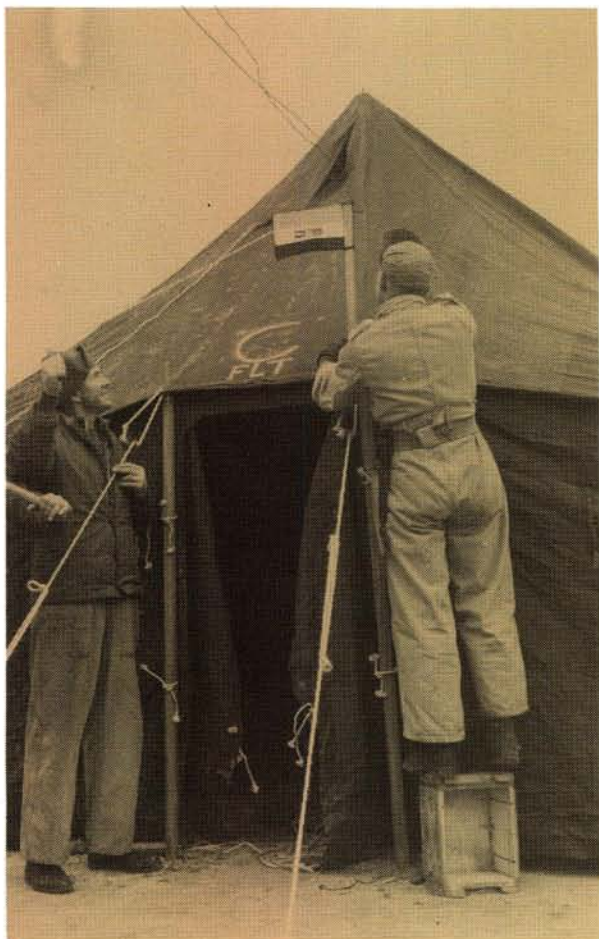


Met die VVO se toetrede tot die Koreaanse oorlog (1950–1953) het die SA Lugmag 'n eskader voorsien.

*With the UNO's entry into the Korean War (1950–1953) South Africa supplied a SA Air Force squadron.*

'n Suid-Afrikaanse vlieënier in die  
stuurkajuit van 'n Mustang na 'n  
uitvlug in Korea.

*A South African pilot in the cockpit  
of a Mustang after a mission in  
Korea.*



Die Unievlag word gehys na die tent  
opgeslaan is deur die bemanning van 2  
Eskader se C Vlug in Korea.

*The Union flag is hoisted after the tent has  
been pitched by the crew members of 2  
Squadron's C Flight in Korea.*





Suid-Afrika se "Flying Cheetahs" (2 Eskader) het 34 vlieëniers in die Koreaanse oorlog verloor.

*South Africa's "Flying Cheetahs" lost 34 pilots during the Korean War.*



Sneeu in Korea.

*Snow in Korea.*

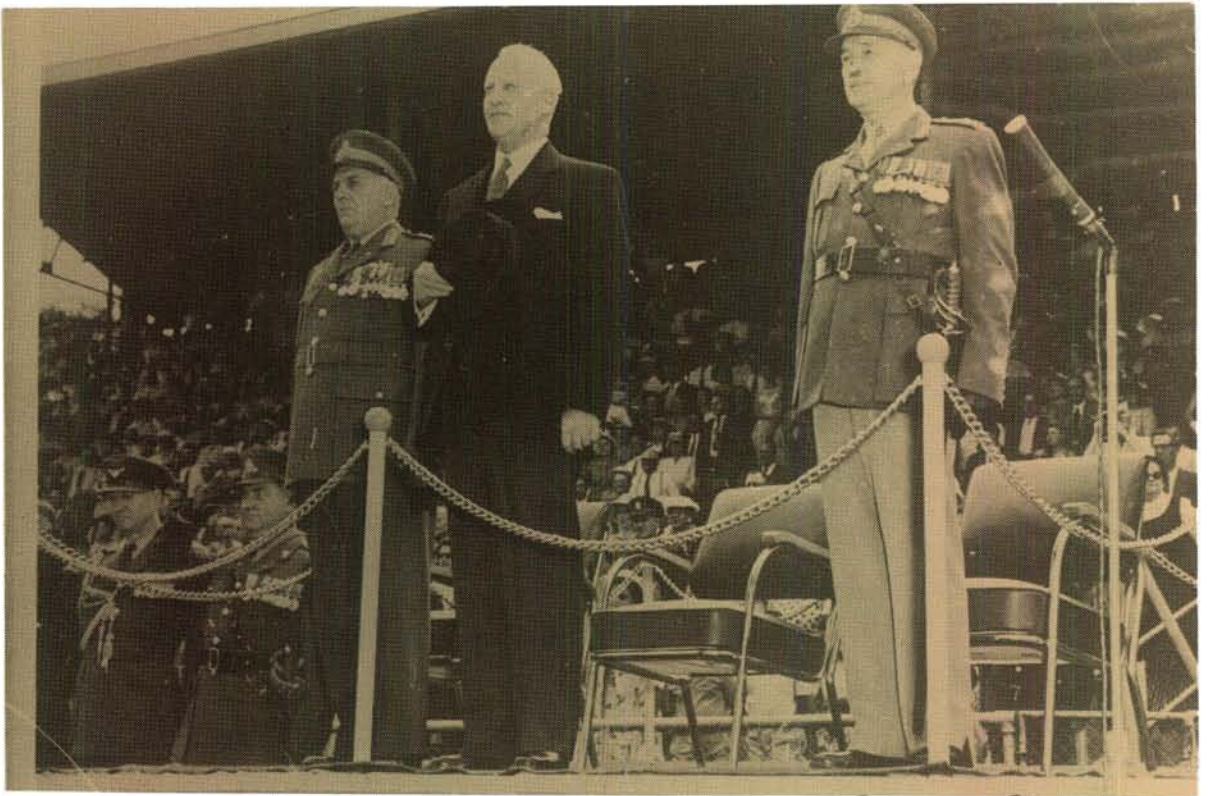
In Januarie 1951 ondergaan die SA Seemag 'n naamsverandering na die SA Vloot. Op die foto word die vlootuniform wat deur die SA Vloot se kroningskontingent in Junie 1953 gedra is, vertoon.

*In January 1951 the SA Naval Force was redesignated the SA Navy. The picture shows the uniform worn by the SA Navy's Coronation Contingent in June 1953.*



'n Gedeelte van die Vlootbasis by Simonstad soos dit baie lank gelede daar uitgesien het. Op 2 April 1957 is die Vlootbasis ingevalge 'n ooreenkoms aan die SA Vloot oorgedra.

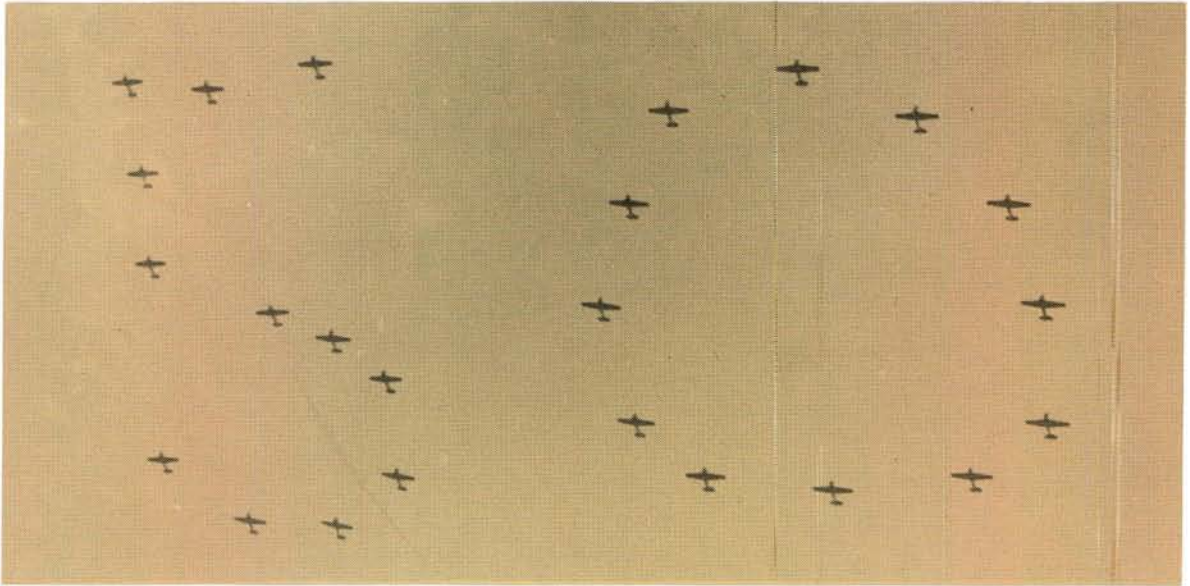
*A section of the naval base at Simon's Town long ago. On 2 April 1957 the base was handed over to the South African Navy in terms of an agreement.*



In 1958 word die naam van die Unieverdedigingsmag na die SA Weermag verander. Die Minister van Verdediging, adv F.C. Erasmus neem die saluut tydens 'n voorstellingsparade in Pretoria (1958).

*In 1958 the name of the Union Defence Force is changed to SA Defence Force. The Minister of Defence, Adv F.C. Erasmus, takes the salute during a passing out parade in Pretoria (1958).*

## 1961–1987



Harvards neem deel aan die viering van die SA Weermag se 50ste bestaansjaar in 1962.

*Harvards take part in the 50th anniversary celebrations of the SA Defence Force in 1962.*



'n Groep oud-soldate by 'n Hercules transportvliegtuig van die SA Lugmag afgeneem tydens 'n besoek aan die Delvillebosgedenkteken.

*A group of ex-servicemen photographed at a Hercules transport aircraft of the SA Air Force during a visit to the Delville Wood Memorial.*



Lugruimbeheerders van die Lugruimbeheercommandement.

*Airspace controllers of the Airspace Control Command.*



Die Cheetah, Suid-Afrika se nuwe vegvliegtuig.

*The Cheetah, South Africa's new fighter aircraft.*



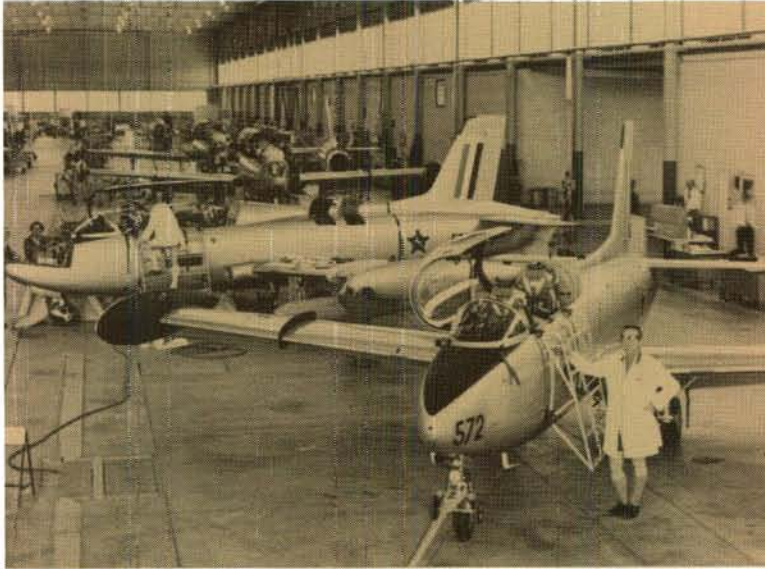
Namacurra hawebeskermingsbote van die SA Vloot buite 'n Suid-Afrikaanse hawe.

*Namacurra harbour patrol boats of the SA Navy outside a South African harbour.*



'n Daphne duikboot van die SA Vloot op die oppervlakte.

*A Daphne submarine of the SA Navy on the surface.*



Die eerste Impala vliegtuig wat op die Italiaanse Aermachi MB 326 vliegtuig gebaseer is, is in 1966 in gebruik geneem.

*The SA Airforce's first Impala aircraft which was based on the Aermachi MB 326 aircraft, was commissioned in 1966.*



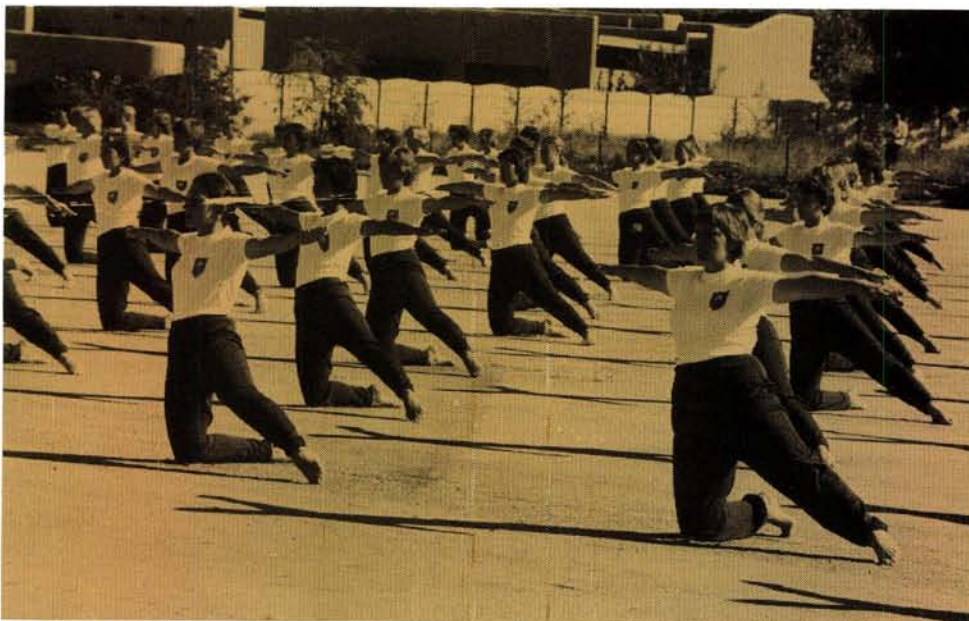
In 1967 is in Wet No 85 daarvoor voorsiening gemaak dat jong vreemdelinge wat minstens 5 jaar in die RSA woonagtig is, diensplig moes doen. In 1968 word Nasionale Diensplig van 12 maande vir medies geskikte SA blanke burgers ingestel. Op die foto word Portugese immigrante dienspligtiges by Klipdrif opgelei.

*In 1967 provision was made under Act No 85 that young foreigners who have been resident in the RSA for at least 5 years, would have to do National Service. In 1968 National Service of 12 months for medically fit white South African citizens was introduced. In this picture Portuguese immigrant National Servicemen receive instruction at Klipdrif.*



'n Parade van die SA Leërvrouekollege op George. Mev Elize Botha ontvang die saluut van studente van die Leërvrouekollege.

*Members of the SA Army Women's College at George on parade. Mrs Elize Botha takes the salute from the College's students.*



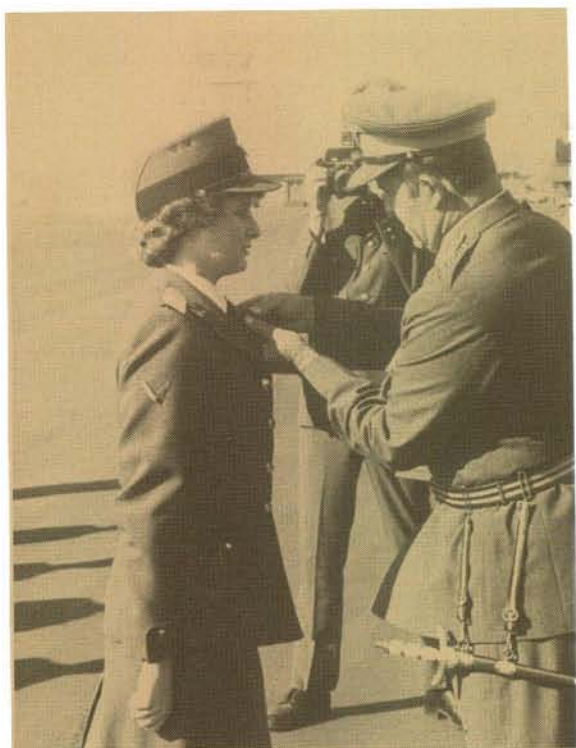
Liggaamlike opleiding van vroue by die SA Leërvrouekollege.

*Physical training of women at the Army Women's College.*



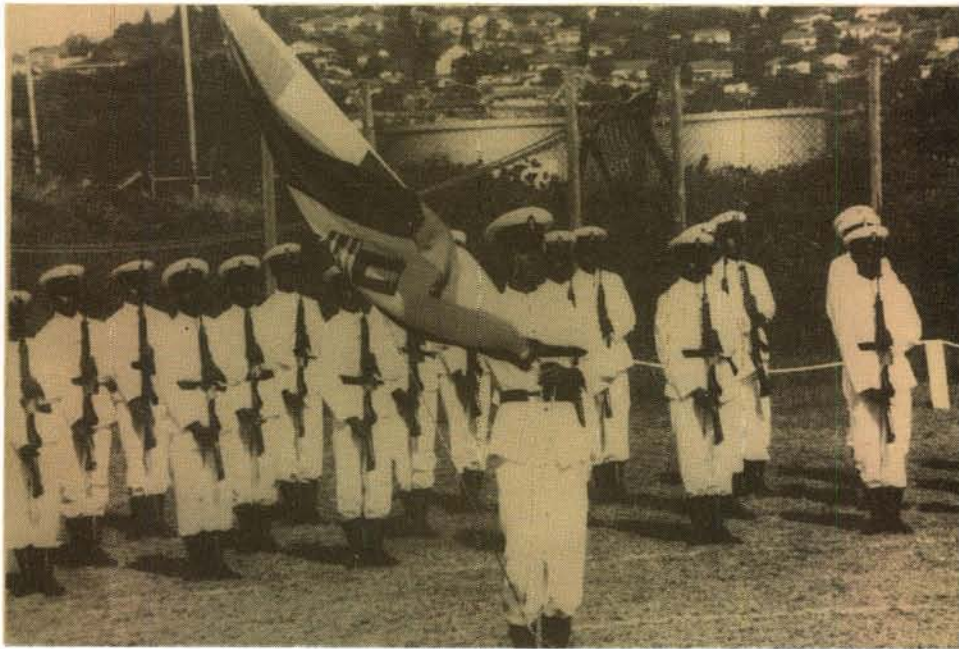
Vlootvroue ontvang  
pistoolskietopleiding.

*Naval women are instructed  
in pistol shooting.*



'n Onderoffisier in die Lugmag  
ontvang 'n medalje.

*An Air Force non-commissioned  
officer is awarded a medal.*



In 1972 is Salisbury-eiland as vlootbasis heropen en in 1979 is die naam daarvan na SAS JALSENA verander.

*In 1972 Salisbury Island was reopened as a naval base and in 1979 its name was changed to SAS JALSENA.*



Lede van die vlootbasis SAS JALSENA.

*Members of the naval base SAS JALSENA.*



Opleiding van soldate by SA Kaapse Korps Diensbataljon.

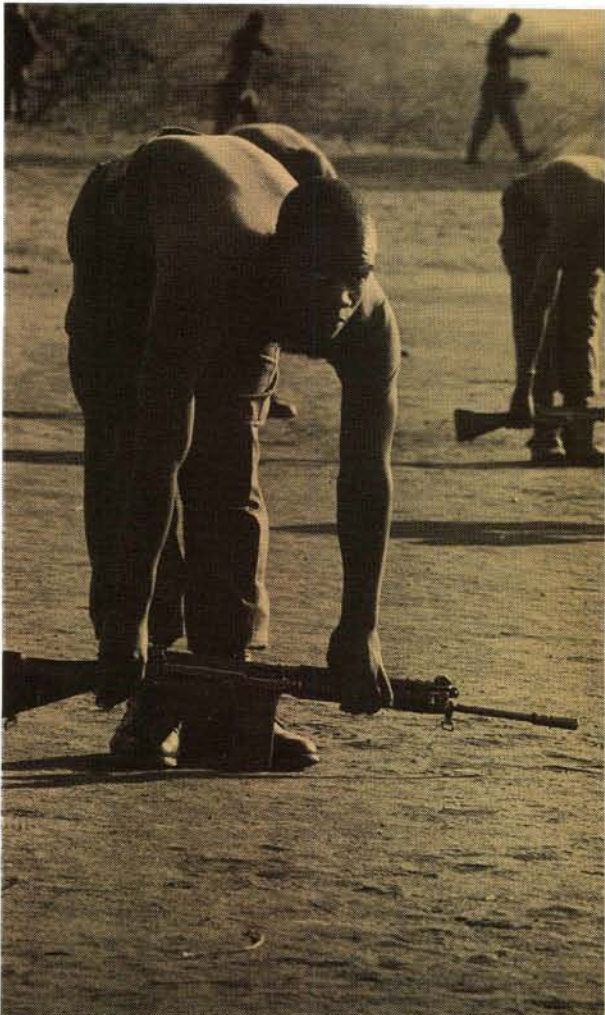
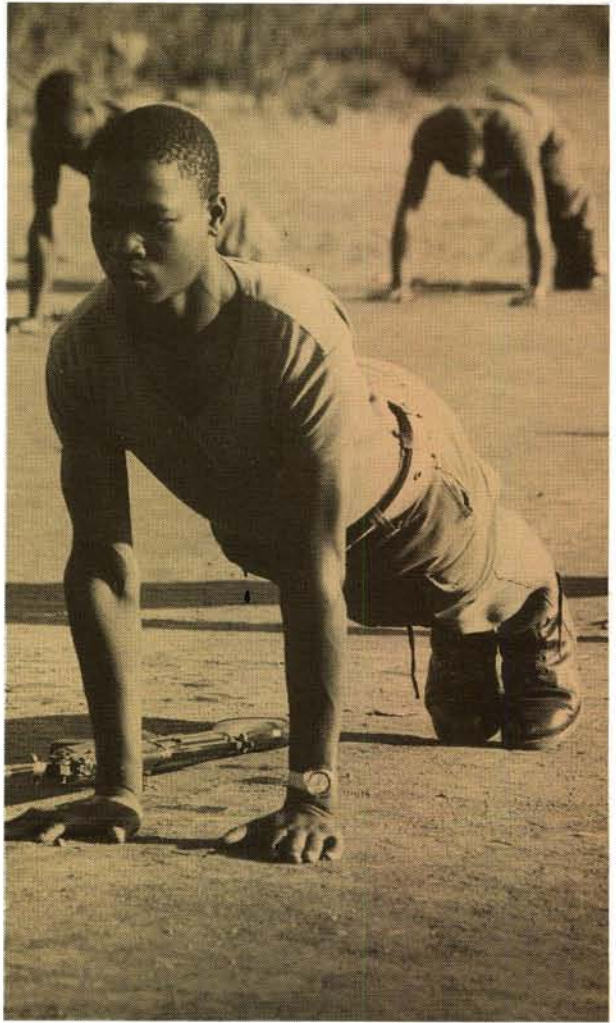
*Training of soldiers of the SA Cape Corps Service Battalion.*



In 1973 is vrywillige militêre diens vir Kleurlinge ingestel.

*In 1973 voluntary military service for Coloureds was introduced.*

In 1974 is die eerste swart Staandemageenheid, nl 21 Bataljon gestig. Op die foto is lede van die eenheid besig met opleiding.



*In 1974, the first black Permanent Force Unit, 21 Battalion was established. Here members of the unit are busy with training.*



In 1978 is die Wet op Suid-Afrikaanse burgerskap gewysig sodat 'n man jonger as 25 jaar wat 2 jaar in die RSA woonagtig was, vir nasionale diensplig opgeroep kon word. Die jong man op die foto was een van die eerstes wat ingevolge hierdie wetswysiging opgeroep is.

*In 1978 the Act on South African Citizenship was amended. If a man had been resident in South Africa for two years and was not yet 25 years old, he was liable for National Service. This young man was one of the first called up under this ruling.*

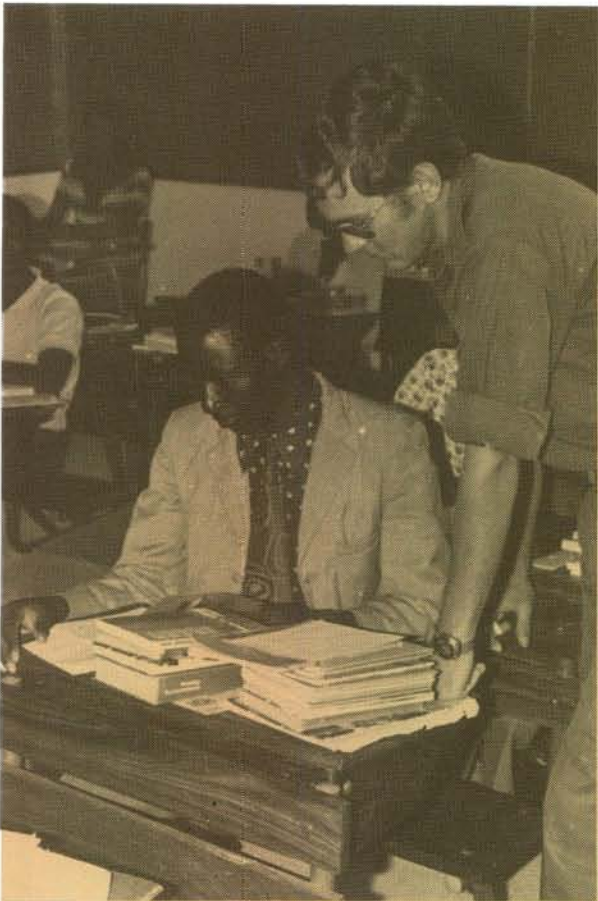
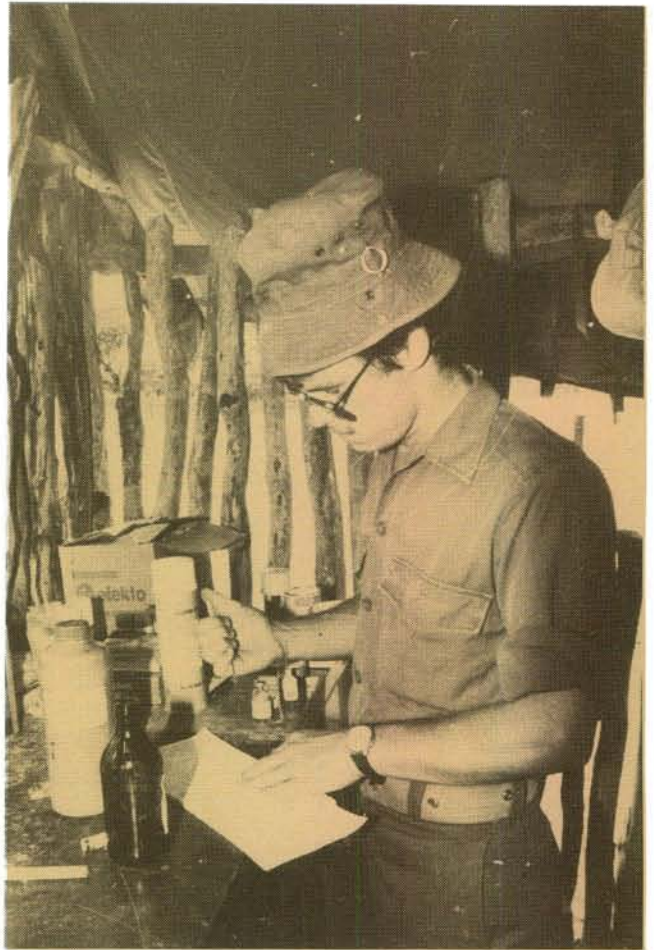


'n Dokter in die operasionale gebied verbind die wond van 'n Boesmankind.

*A medical doctor in the operational area dresses the wound of a Bushman child.*

'n Dienspligapteker in SWA reik medisyne uit.

*A National Service pharmacist in South West Africa dispenses medicine.*



'n Dienspligtige gee onderwys aan lede van die plaaslike gemeenskap op Rundu.

*A National Serviceman teaches members of the local community at Rundu.*



In 1974 was die beëindiging van die Portugese bewind in Angola reeds in sig en in 1975 breek die Angolese Burgeroorlog uit. Tydens Operasie Savannah opereer 'n SA taakmag in Angola en in 1986 hou diegene wat daaraan deelgeneem het 'n reünie.

*In 1974 the end of Portuguese rule in Angola was already in sight and 1975 saw the beginning of the Angolan Civil War. During Operation Savannah a SA task force operated in Angola and in 1986 the participants held a reunion.*



In 1975–76 het 'n SA taakmag Operasie Savannah in Suid-Angola geloods om te verhoed dat die Angolese Burgeroorlog na Suidwes-Afrika uitbrei.

*In 1975–76 a SA task force launched Operation Savannah in South Angola to prevent the Angolan Civil War from spilling over into South West Africa.*



SA troepe in SWA. 'n Motorpont te Rundu.

*SA troops in SWA. A motor ferry at Rundu.*



Reëntyd in Ovambo (SWA).

*Rainy season in Ovambo (SWA).*





In 1977 begin die 24-maande dienspligstelsel. Hier tree 'n groep van die eerste inname wat vir 2 jaar opgeroep is, aan.

*In 1977 the 24-month National Service system was introduced. Here a group of the first intake, called up for two years, line up for the first time.*



'n Dienspligtige word medies ondersoek.

*A National Serviceman is medically examined.*



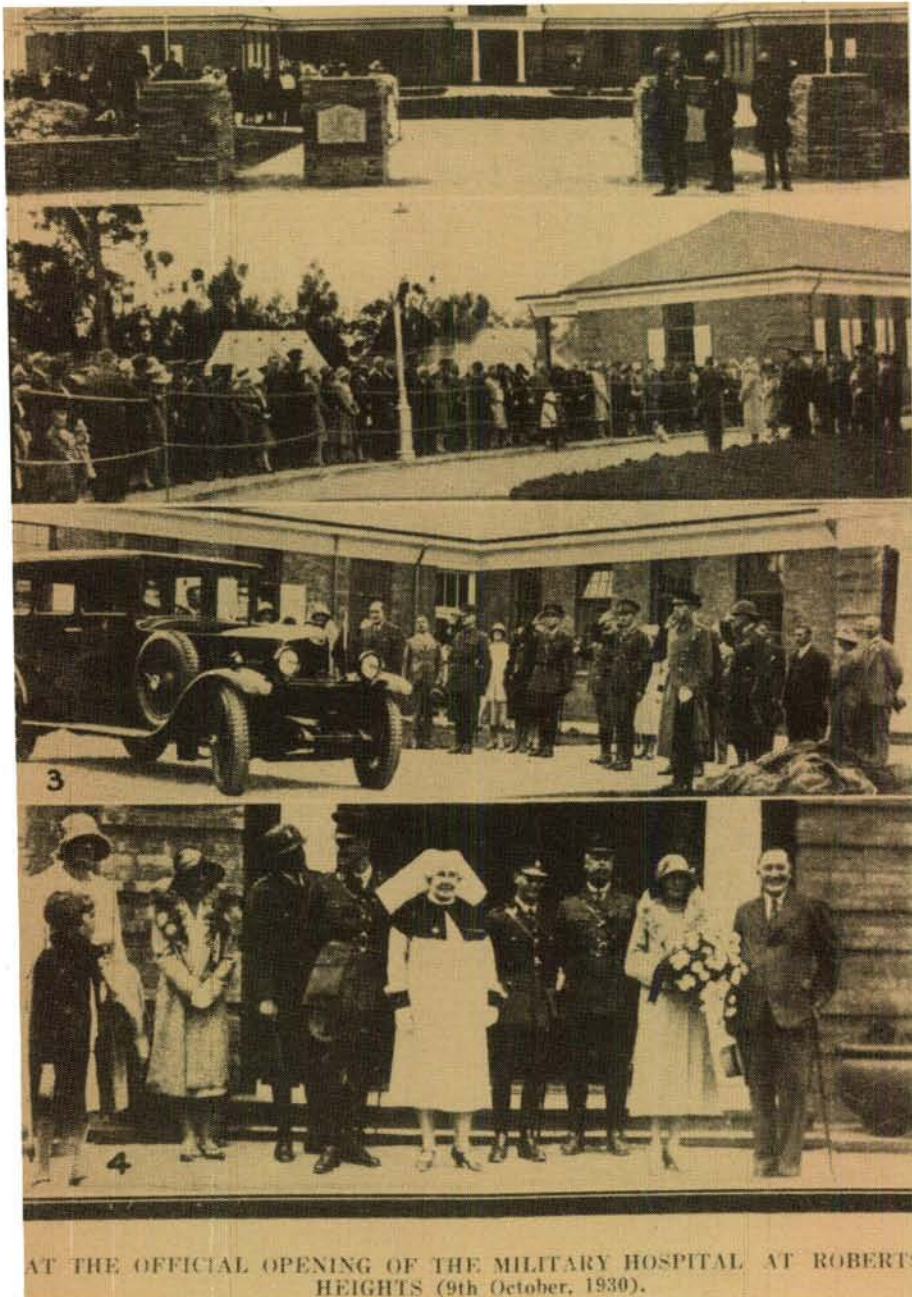
'n Dienspligtige maak sy geweer skoon nadat dit gebruik is.

*A National Serviceman cleans his rifle after use.*

Opruiming by die haarkappersalon nadat 'n nuwe inname dienspligtiges besoek daar afgelê het.

*Mopping up at the barber after a visit by a new intake of National Servicemen.*





Die amptelike opening van die SA Militêre Hospitaal (Robertshoogte) in 1930. Later is die naam na 1 Militêre Hospitaal verander.

*The formal opening of the SA Military Hospital (Roberts Heights) in 1930. Later the name was changed to 1 Military Hospital.*



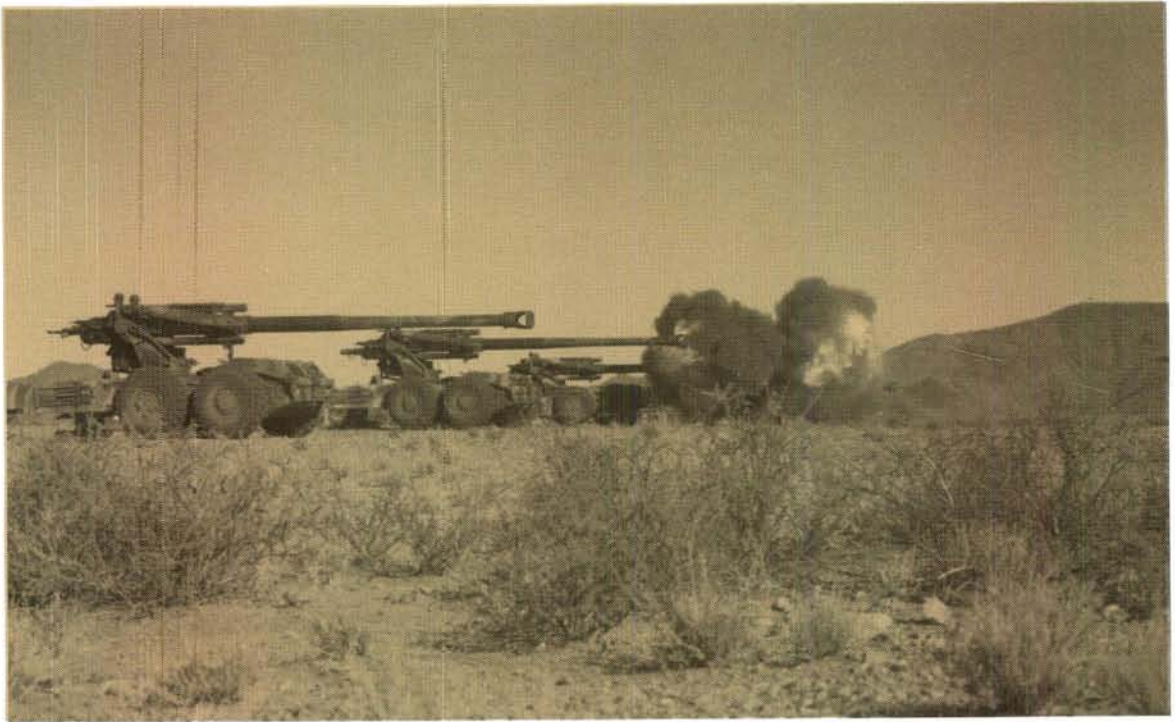
Die nuwe 1 Militêre Hospitaal te Voortrekkerhoogte na voltooiing.

*The new 1 Military Hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte after completion.*



2 Militêre Hospitaal Wynberg.

*2 Military Hospital Wynberg.*



In 1979 word die 155-mm kanon bekendgestel.

*In 1979 the 155-mm gun is introduced.*



Die mobiele radarbeheerde Kaktusmissielstelsel.

*The mobile radar controlled Cactus missile system.*



Die Ratel Infanteriegevegsvoertuig met 20-mm kanon word deur gemeganiseerde infanterie-eenhede gebruik.

*The Ratel Infantry Fighting Vehicle with 20-mm gun is used by mechanised infantry units.*



'n Ambulansvoertuig.

*An ambulance vehicle.*

Die 70ste herdenking van die Slag van Delvillebos is plegtig in Frankryk herdenk in November 1986.

*The 70th commemoration of the Battle of Delville Wood was ceremoniously held in November 1986.*



Die Delvillebos-gedenkmuseum op die openingsdag (11 November 1986). Duisende besoekers het die museum op die eerste dag besoek.

*The Delville Wood memorial museum on opening day (11 November 1986). Thousands of visitors visited the museum on the first day.*