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# The Shamrock



The official newsletter of the SA Irish Regiment

## SA Irish Honorary Colonel appointed as acting CEO of Eskom.



Picture Courtesy of Business day and PUXLEY MAKGATHO

## Brian Molefe appointed Eskom acting Chief Executive — Courtesy of Business Day newspaper

TRANSNET CEO Brian Molefe was been appointed Eskom acting CE on 17 April 2015.

Eskom's chairman stepped down in March after losing the board's support over a decision to suspend CEO Tshediso Matona and three other top managers, leaving it without permanent leadership.

"What I need is a full-time CE who can do the job from the get-go," Public Enterprises Minister Lynne Brown told reporters in Johannesburg on Friday.

Mr Molefe will immediately work on minimising the debilitating load-shedding that Eskom has had to embark on the whole week, she said.

The board of Transnet has submitted three recommendations to temporarily replace Mr Molefe, said Ms Brown.

With over 34% of its capacity either broken down or unavailable for planned maintenance, Eskom has resorted to daily power interruptions to prevent a complete blackout.

As CEO of Transnet, Mr Molefe has presided over an improvement in rail services to SA's coal industry. He was appointed in 2011 and has been overseeing a seven-year, R312bn plan to increase rail and port capacity to end transportation bottlenecks in the country.

Before that, he was CEO of the Public Investment Corporation. He held the post for seven years.

Eskom bonds rallied, with the yield on the company's \$1.25bn of debt due in February 2025 declining three basis points to 6.62% by 2.08pm in Johannesburg on 17 April.

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# In Memoriam

*From the Regimental Pipes and Drums:  
In memory of the late Capt Ian Gibbs*

Capt. Ian Gibbs sadly passed away on 26 May 2015. He was a long serving member of the Regiment, having served for over 25 years. He was a great supporter of the Regimental Pipes and Drums.

At the going down of the sun, and in the morning we will remember him.



**Editorial Note:**

The Regiment has established a wall of remembrance, which is available for viewing on our website. This wall of remembrance is intended to contain the names of loyal and long serving members of the Regiment who have passed away from non-combat related causes while being members of the Regiment.

In honour of his loyal and faithful service to the Regiment, the name of Capt. Ian Gibbs has been added to the Regimental Wall of Remembrance.

Please go to the following web address to view: <http://sairish.webs.com/wallofremembrance.htm>

## From the Editor

*From: The Editor*

Happy third birthday to “The Shamrock”. With 16 issues and 3 years later we are still going strong.

The first issue was released in June 2012 and we are continuing to grow with contributions from various sources. Congratulations to all involved.

We also want to extend big congratulations to our Honorary Colonel, Col. Brian Molefe, on his appointment as acting CEO of Eskom. We know this is a huge challenge, but in true Irish style we know he is up to the challenge. We have confidence that this acting appointment will become permanent in due time.

Remember: Contributions towards “The Shamrock” can also be emailed to **irish.regiment@gmail.com**

Remember: Newsletters can be downloaded from the internet. Go to **www.sairish.webs.com** to download Regimental newsletters and copies of the latest SA Soldier magazines in PDF format. You can also listen to the Regimental march on our website.

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## From the OC’s Desk

*By: Lt Col. M.A. Bennett*

This year has so far been very eventful for our Regiment.

Firstly I wish to congratulate our Honorary Colonel on his appointment as acting CEO of Eskom. We are delighted by his appointment and we are very confident that Col. Molefe will deliver on the Government’s expectations in his new role. His appointment is clearly an indication of the confidence the government has in him.

Secondly I wish to congratulate our two heroes, Rfn. S.C. Plaatjies and Rfn. T.J. Mathabe, on their nominations to receive medals for bravery for their heroic actions in the Sudan.

Our company deployed to the Sudan have returned after a very successful

tour of duty and has successfully demobilised at 4 SAI in Middelburg.

Our internal company is preparing for possible deployment to the border areas. I know this is a daunting task, but in true fighting Irish spirit, I know we are up for the challenge.

I want to thank all of my Officers, Warrant Officers, NCO’s and men for their tireless work in order to meet all the deadlines with regard to all our deployment obligations.

- Faugh a Ballagh!  
Lt Col. M.A. Bennett  
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## News from the Regiment – Medals for our Sudan heroes.

*By the Editor*

It is with great pride that we congratulate Rfn. S.C. Plaatjies and Rfn. T.J. Mathabe for their nominations to receive medals for bravery for their heroic actions in the Sudan.



The two soldiers from the SA Irish who, by all accounts, were the heroes of the day by thwarting a rebel attack with the massive return

fire they provided from their LMG (in true fighting Irish spirit), which forced the rebels to abandon their attack.

By all accounts Rfn. Plaatjies continued to provide support fire with his LMG even though he was severely wounded. He continued to fight on bravely even after his left hand was severed by heavy calibre enemy machine gun fire, by continuing to fire with only one hand. He was only stopped in continuing the fight by being severely wounded in his other hand as well.

It is at this stage unclear for which class of the Order of the Leopard (Nkwe) they were nominated. The nominations

have been put through to higher headquarters and the medals will be awarded in due time.

Once again, congratulations to both of our deserving heroes.  
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## News from the Regiment – Proficiency badge qualifications.

*By the Editor*

During recent shooting exercises several members of the SA Irish Regiment qualified for musketry proficiency badges.

Our congratulations to the following members that qualified:

- Rfn. J.A. Nthite (1<sup>st</sup> Class shottist) 28 February 2015.
- Sgt. K.S. Thole (1<sup>st</sup> Class shottist) 18 April 2015.
- Rfn. N.B. Dikgale (Marksman) 18 April 2015.

### Badge criteria:



**1<sup>st</sup> class Shottist badge criteria:** Score of 90-104 in rifle exercise *Table 2*



**Marksman badge criteria:** Score of 105 Points or more in rifle exercise *Table 2*



**Sniper badge criteria:** Qualification on an SA Army Sniper’s Qualification Course

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## Regimental Events

By: *The Editor*

**Date classified** – Deployment to the border areas. Destination of deployment to be confirmed by higher HQ.

**7 November** - Freedom Regiments Parade

**8 November** - JHB Remembrance Parade – JHB Cenotaph

**22 November** - Sidi Rezegh Commemoration Parade

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## Did you know?

By: *The editor*

The date chosen for Armed Forces Day in the Republic of South Africa is February, 21st.

This date was chosen to commemorate the sinking of the SS Mendi. The Mendi sinking is considered one of the greatest tragedies in the history of the South African military, and was one of the worst maritime disasters of the 20th century in British waters.

transporting 823 personnel of the 5th Battalion the South African Native Labour Corps to France. She had sailed from Cape Town to Lagos in Nigeria, where a gun was fitted to her stern, then on to Plymouth, before proceeding towards Le Havre in northern France.

At 5 am, on the morning of 21 February 1917, while being escorted by the destroyer HMS Brisk, Mendi was struck amidships and cut almost in half by the SS Darro, an empty meat ship bound for Argentina.

616 South Africans (607 of them black troops) plus thirty crew members, mostly British, died in the disaster.

The men on the ship of the South African Labour Corps came from a wide range of social backgrounds, and most of them had never seen the sea before this voyage, and very few could swim. The White South Africans were officers and NCOs. Some men were killed outright in the collision, and some were trapped below decks. Many however gathered on the listing deck of the Mendi as she began to sink.

"Be quiet and calm, my countrymen. What is happening now is what you came to do...you are going to die, but that is what you came to do. Brothers, we are drilling the death drill. I, a Xhosa, say you are my brothers... Swazis, Pondos, Basotho... so let us die like brothers. We are the sons of Africa. Raise your war-cries, brothers, for though they made us leave our assegais in the kraal, our voices are left with our bodies."

Remarkably, the crew of the Darro made no attempt to rescue survivors, but lifeboats from HMS Brisk raced to the rescue of the stricken Mendi trying to rescue survivors.

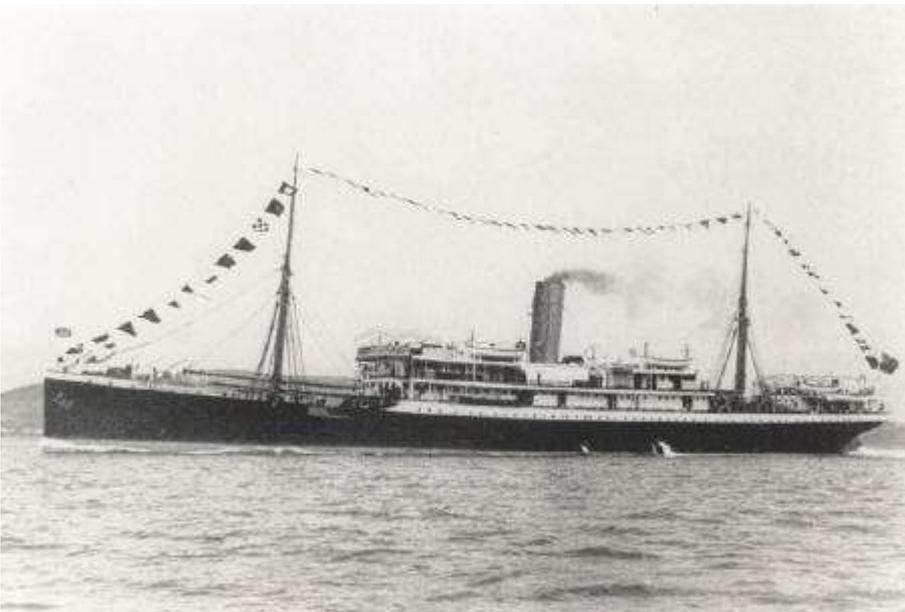
The investigation into the accident found the captain of the Darro, Henry W. Stump, to be guilty of "having travelled at a dangerously high speed in thick fog, and of having failed to ensure that his ship emitted the necessary fog sound signals." As a result, the captain of the Darro had his licence suspended for a year. His failure to render assistance to the Mendi's survivors has been the source of much controversy. Some historians have suggested that racial prejudice influenced his conduct, while others hold that he merely lost his nerve, since his vessel never reduced speed.

In 1945 the wreck of Mendi located 11.3 nautical miles (20.9 km) from Saint Catherine's Light, but it was not positively identified until 1974. The ship is sitting upright on the ocean floor, but has started to break up, exposing her boilers.

In 2006, the Commonwealth War Graves Commission launched an education resource called "Let us die like brothers" to highlight the role played by black South Africans during the First World War .

This event is commemorated by a number of memorials in South Africa, Britain, France and the Netherlands, as well as in the names of two South African Navy ships:

SAS Isaac Dyobha, a Warrior class strike craft.  
SAS Mendi, a Valour class frigate.



SS Mendi was a steamship of the Elder Dempster Line, chartered by the British government as a troopship, which sank off the Isle of Wight in on 21 February 1917 with the loss of 646 lives.

On 21 February 1917, during the First World War, the SS Mendi was

Oral history records that the men met their fate with great dignity. An interpreter, Rev. Isaac Dyobha, who had previously served as a Minister in the Congregational Native Church of Fort Beaufort and Blinkwater, is reported to have calmed the panicked men by raising his arms aloft and crying out in a loud voice:

The Order of Mendi for Bravery, bestowed by the President of South Africa on citizens who have performed extraordinary acts of bravery

We salute the courage of Rev. Dyobha and those who perished on the SS Mendi.

Faugh a Ballagh!  
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## From the Pipes and Drums.

By: *The Pipe Major*  
**S A Irish Regiment Pipes & Drums**  
**2015 Calendar of Events:**

- 20/06/2015 : Cornwall Hill College Highland Gathering (Regional)
- 11/07/2015 : St Benedict’s College Highland Gathering (Regional Final)
- 25/07/2015 : Benoni Highland Gathering (Championship Final and South African Championships)
- 08/08/2015 : Vaal Highland Festival
- 26/09/2015 : South African Solo Drumming Championships
- 03/10/2015 : George Ackroyd Challenge Solo Piping Contest (SPSW)
- 07/11/2015 : Freedom regiments parade
- 08/11/2015 : Remembrance day parade
- 22/11.2015 : Sidi Rezegh Parade

Faugh a Ballagh!  
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## News from the SANDF – South Africa to get a Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

*Written by Kim Helfrich*

There are at least 15 military memorials commemorating South African soldiers both in country and overseas according to the Reserve Force with another two under development.

One of those is listed as being under development by the Reserve Force is a SA National Defence Force (SANDF)

memorial. It will be erected to honour members of the defence force who made the supreme sacrifice subsequent to South Africa becoming a democratic state on April 27, 1994. No details as to location and when construction is expected to start or be completed are given.

The Department of Military Veterans (DMV) will in the current financial year, as part of its heritage mandate, identify a site for the tomb of the Unknown Soldier and develop an initial design for it. According to the Estimates of National Expenditure (ENE) for defence tabled by Finance Minister, Nhlanhla Nene, the DMV also has plans for eight memorials sites for heroes’ acres and monuments in every province (sic). Funds for these are in the heritage memorials, burials and honours sub-programme of the department’s stakeholder management programme which has been allocated R582,2 million in the 2015.16 financial cycle.

The Reserve Force’s updated listing of memorials, in no particular order, starts with Freedom Park, situated on Salvokop south of the Pretoria CBD and with a direct line of sight to the seat of government, the Sir Herbert Baker-designed Union Buildings on Meintjieskop.

Freedom Park has a list of names of those killed in the South African wars, world War I and II as well as those who died during the struggle for freedom. Although no remains are kept at Freedom Park, there are some symbols representing the heroes of South Africa’s past struggles. The 697m long Wall of Names is inscribed with the names of some who died in past conflicts. The Wall has space for 136,000 names. More than 75,000 have been listed since 2007.

In the grounds of the Union Buildings is a Delville Wood memorial in tribute to troops who died in WWI as well as a plaque to commemorate South African deaths in the Korean War.

Also in Pretoria and on the south-eastern side of the city bowl is Fort Klapperkop. It is home to the Infantry Memorial with a statue of “troepie”, a young soldier with an R1 rifle.

Atteridgeville, on the western side of Pretoria, is home to Game Thago Resort with its centrepiece, the SS Mendi Memorial. Other Mendi memorials are at the Avalon Cemetery in Soweto, New Brighton in Port Elizabeth, Portsmouth harbour in the United Kingdom and one unveiled last year on the Mowbray campus on the University of Cape Town.

The grounds of the Houses of Parliament in Cape Town house the Eternal Flame of Remembrance. Its inscription reads: “In commemoration of the brave of all our peoples who laid down their lives for their beliefs and ideals in wars within and beyond the frontiers of our country”.

The South African War Memorial stands on the northern side of the Johannesburg zoo in Saxonwold and is officially the Rand Regiments Memorial. It is dedicated to the men of the Rand Regiments who fell in the South African War (1899 – 1902).

The SA Air Force (SAAF) Memorial stands on Bays Hill, north of AFB Zwartkop, the first air force base in South Africa, given to the country as part of the Imperial Gift. It was opened in 1963 and is shaped in the form of a star with three wings.

Simon’s town, headquarters of the SA Navy fleet, is also home to the SA Navy memorial where an annual memorial service is held to coincide with the Navy Festival, taking place this year from March 20 to 22.

The Voortrekker Monument in Pretoria hosts the SA Defence Force Wall of Remembrance, inaugurated in October 2009 to commemorate SADF soldiers who died between May 31, 1961 and April 27, 1994.

Other memorials listed are the Gunners and Ladysmith in South Africa and the National War Memorial Deville Wood, France; the SA War Memorial in Richmond upon Thames in London and Arques-la-Bataille cemetery near Dieppe in France.

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**News from the SANDF – Intelligence Formation has its second woman boss.**

*Written by Kim Helfrich*



The Army's Intelligence Formation has a new General Officer Commanding following a 14 month period during which it was led by an acting Officer Commanding.

While it is by no means one of the bigger formations in the landward arm of the SA National Defence Force (SANDF), its mission to prepare and provide combat ready Cytoon equipment-trained troopers for the defence force, is an important one. This is done through the School of Tactical Intelligence and 1 Tactical Intelligence Regiment, both based in Potchefstroom. The Formation's headquarters is in Pretoria.

Last Friday saw Brigadier General Rene Mercuur officially handed command of the formation by her predecessor, Major General Nontombeko Mpaxa. The two star general was Intelligence Formation General Officer Commanding from January 2012 to December 2013 when she was moved to the Army's Force Preparation Directorate as Chief.

Colonel Danie Labuschagne filled the gap as acting OC from December 2013 to the end of February.

Mercuur becomes the second woman to command the Intelligence Formation after Mpaxa. Mercuur attested in the SANDF in 1994 and was promoted to

the rank of brigadier general following the successful completion of the Executive National Security Programme (ENSP) course last December. She and her fellow course goes on ENSP 30/2014 were the last to complete it as it has now been replaced by the Security and Defence Studies Programme (SDSP).

One of the formation's most visible successes comes from the Kruger National Park where troops from 1 Tactical intelligence Regiment have been on the ground providing valuable intelligence to rangers and soldiers in the ongoing battle against rhino poaching. Retired Army General Johan Jooste, now director special projects with poaching as his number one priority, complimented the regiment on its intelligence gathering and surveillance which has assisted in the capture of a number of suspected poachers.

Another feather in the regiment's cap comes from General Arondo of the Ugandan Peoples Defence Force. During a recent visit to South Africa he

commended the regiment for "valuable intelligence" gathered in the Central African Republic (CAR). This, according to a Formation spokesman, prevented attacks not only on SANDF members deployed there but also on CAR residents.

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**News from the SANDF – SAAF no longer part of Op Copper in Mozambique.**

*Written by Kim Helfrich*

The decrease in pirate activity off Africa's east coast has probably contributed to an SA National Defence Force (SANDF) Joint Operations decision to withdraw air operations from Pemba in support of the anti-piracy Operation Copper.

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) counter-piracy tasking is now in its fifth year of operation with South Africa as the major contributor of both personnel and equipment. Mozambique and Tanzania are the other two SADC nations who have committed to the operation in the Mozambique Channel since its inception in 2011.

The first Operation Copper deployment was early in 2011 following the hijacking of a Mozambican fishing vessel by Somali pirates in the northern reaches of the Mozambique Channel. Lindiwe Sisulu, at the time Defence and Military Veterans Minister, said South African warships were deployed to northern Mozambique along with a C-47TP maritime patrol aircraft from 35 Squadron and a 22 Squadron Super Lynx maritime helicopter. This hardware was supported by a total of 377 uniformed personnel from the air force, military health services and the navy.

Captain (SAN) Jaco Theunissen, Joint Operations spokesman, confirmed on 18 March that Pemba and hence 35 Squadron would no longer be a part of Operation Copper.

"Maritime operations will continue from an SA Navy platform," he said, declining to answer questions on



whether the SAAF would still be part of Op Copper.

At present the offshore patrol vessel (OPV) SAS Galeshewe is on station in the Mozambique Channel having replaced one of her sister ships, SAS Isaac Dyobha.

At various times since the deployment started the Navy has put Valour Class frigates and the supply ship SAS Drakensberg into the seas off the lower east African coast as a piracy deterrent. More recently this task has been the exclusive preserve of the serving OPVs, all converted Warrior Class strikecraft.

The normal OPV crew requirement for an Operation Copper deployment is around the 60 mark including a Maritime Reaction Squadron component, divers, an ops medic and two Mozambican sea riders.

The only South African platform to have been an active part of a counter-piracy operation was Drakensberg. She acted as southern stopper for the EU Naval Force to prevent a suspected pirate ship from escaping the multi-national task force based off the Horn of Africa.

It is not known at present if the term of Operation Copper will be extended. It was last extended for 12 months by

President Jacob Zuma, in his capacity as SANDF Commander-in-Chief, until the end of March this year.

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### News from the SANDF – More man-days for Reserves.

*Written by Kim Helfrich*

The contribution made by the Reserve Force in bringing about the Constitutional imperative of making all South Africans feel safe has been recognised with a more than half a million increase in the number of man-days allocated to the country's part-time soldiers in the coming financial year.

The Estimates of National Expenditure (ENE) tabled in Parliament as part of the national budget show 1 883 683 man-days for the Reserve Force in the financial year ending on March 31. This is upped by 559 129 for the 2015/16 financial cycle to stand at 2 442 792. The next financial cycle (2016/17) sees the number of Reserve Force man-days drop slightly to 2 418 225 but it increases again in the final year of the medium term expenditure estimates to 2 442 206.

This will see an increasing number of reserves deployed both continentally

and locally, where border protection in the form of the ongoing Operation Corona is a major SA National Defence Force (SANDF) commitment.

While the exact number of Reserve Force companies deployed at any one time on border protection is not divulged, the mix between regulars and reserves varies, but there is always Reserve Force representation on South Africa's borders. As one example, a company from the Cape Town Highlanders was the first to deploy during the 2014/15 financial year on the Namibia/South Africa border.

The ENE for defence indicates the number of deployed sub-units (companies) for border protection currently stand at 13 and will remain at this number for the medium term until the end of the 2017/18 financial cycle.

Reserve Force units are also regularly deployed as part of continental peacekeeping and peace support missions as part of UN or hybrid AU/UN missions.

All told, an informed source indicates 15 000 of the current 22 000 active Reserve Force members will have completed an average of 183 days duty by Tuesday March, 31, the end of this financial year.

The additional man-days allocated to the Reserve Force should also eliminate any possible closure of the SA Air Force Museum and its branches in Cape Town and Port Elizabeth. Last October saw the unexpected closure of the museum headquarters at AFB Zwartkop and one satellite museum at AFB Port Elizabeth.

The closure was necessitated by what the Air Force command called an "overall safety and security appreciation at SAAF museums". The lack of available man-days for SAAF Reserves, who makes up the majority of SAAF Museum personnel, was also cited as a contributing factor to the closure.

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# News from the SANDF – South African continental peacekeeping deployments extended for another year.

*Written by Kim Helfrich*

President Jacob Zuma wearing his SA National Defence Force (SANDF) commander-in-chief hat has committed South Africa to more than R1,4 billion in expenditure over the next 12 months on three separate out-of-country military deployments.

None of the three – to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Sudan and in the Mozambique Channel – are new. All three see South African airmen, medics, sailors and soldiers stand alongside uniformed counterparts from Africa and other parts on the world in either peace support or peacekeeping missions (DRC and Sudan) and keeping territorial waters safe from pirates (Mozambique).

Zuma yesterday (March 31) informed Parliament of the “extended employment of troops” according to a statement issued by the Presidency.

A total of 1,388 SANDF members will find themselves in the DRC between now and March 31 next year serving “in fulfilment of international obligations of the Republic of South Africa towards the United Nations”. The Presidential statement indicates all will be part of the Force Intervention Brigade (FIB), operating under the MONUSCO umbrella in the strife-torn central African country. According to the UN there are currently 1,322 uniformed South Africans in the overall MONUSCO mission.

The cost of the DRC deployment is R909,687,562.

The SANDF will between now and March 31 next year ensure 850 SANDF members find themselves in Darfur, Sudan, as part of the hybrid AU/UN UNAMID force. This deployment is also “in fulfilment of international obligations” and will cost R369,079,895 for the 12 months.

South Africa’s third and final military commitment outside own borders is the Southern African Development community (SADC) counter-piracy tasking Operation Copper.

“Two hundred and 20 members of the SANDF were employed to monitor and deter piracy and other related illegal maritime activities along the Southern African coast of the Indian Ocean. They were employed for the period for the period April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2015 and the employment has now been extended to March 31, 2016,” the statement said.

South Africa is the lead country in this deployment supplying a naval platform as well as aerial support and the associated manpower. The next 12 months of Operation Copper cost R 127,027,773.

The UN mission in the DRC – MONUSCO - is the largest of its 16 peacekeeping missions internationally with troop, police and military expert contributions coming from 55 countries. There are currently 21,067 of these in the DRC at present according to the latest UN statistics. Countries are literally an A (Algeria) to Z (Zambia).

In Sudan, South Africans find themselves alongside soldiers, police and military experts from 43 other countries in a total combined AU/UN force of 15,863. UN statistics indicate there are currently 783 South African soldiers in the country.

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# News from the SANDF – New Military Discipline Bill on the way.

*Written by Kim Helfrich*

Participation in strikes, secondary strikes and unlawful or illegal labour actions will in future be sufficient grounds for dismissal from the SA National Defence Force (SANDF).

This is one of any number of provisions contained in a draft Military Discipline Bill (MDB) that went before Parliament’s Joint Standing Committee on Defence (JSCD) last week.

The passing into legislation and implementation of the bill, which also makes provision for an American type Judge Advocate General (JAG) rather than the current Adjutant General, is not expected to happen before November this year. This is because there are “possible Constitutional challenges regarding the appointment of military judges” as well as the “status of the military court” according to a Defence Legal Services Division (DLSD) presentation to the JSCD.

The MDB incorporates military and other offences as its Schedule One with Schedule Two being misconduct for the purposes of a military disciplinary hearing and Schedule Three being “mainly Schedule One of the Criminal Procedure Act and certain additional offences”.

Among its objectives the MDB has is “the empowerment of commanders to effect military discipline in the SANDF as required by the Constitution”; provide for proper administration of military justice; administrative discharge or dismissal and suspension with or without pay.

The new bill leaves the Court of Military Appeals much the same as it was previously with both appeal and review powers as the highest military court in the country.

Empowering measures included in the draft bill include those relating to accountability and appeal, pre-trial investigation, management of sexual offences and sentences.

Sentences are expanded and penalties increased as regards corrective training, fatigue duties, rehabilitative labour, extra drills, military community service and compulsory rehabilitation.

While amounts are not specified, fines of “commensurate value” can be imposed and calculated according to days or months of a sentence.

The draft MDB lists four offences that will incur automatic discharge or dismissal and does not specify them as “dishonourable”. They are AWOL (absent without official leave);

desertion; imprisonment, without the option of a fine and “circumstances described in the Sexual Offences Act”.

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## News from the SANDF – SA Navy Museum leads with Transformation Display.

*Written by Dean Wingrin*

The South African Navy has led the way amongst all the SANDF arms of service by formally opening a Transformation Display at the SA Navy Museum in Simon's Town, on Wednesday.

The new comprehensive display tells the story of the transformation of race and gender in the SA Navy through the years. Lieutenant Commander Leon Steyn, Curator SA Naval Museum, took over the project three years ago.

Speaking at the ribbon cutting ceremony, Rear Admiral BravoMhlana, Flag Officer Fleet, said: “We have got a story to tell, a good story and the SA Naval Museum is there to narrate and display that story.”

“We want to make the Museum more inclusive of all the people of the Navy, not just a particular grouping,” Mhlana continued, “We need the Navy’s own people to visit the Museum, and to take ownership, to tell their own story.”

Steyn said that the SA Navy has been at the forefront of transformation and integration since the early 1970’s. “Even during the era of racial segregation, the successful, albeit, limited absorption of previously excluded groups such as the SA Coloured Corps, Indian Training Corps and even women (Swans) into naval service was significant for its time,” he says.

By the early 1980s the Navy was the most racially integrated branch of the old South African Defence Force. Coloured and Indians then constituted one-third of the Navy and the percentage was much higher on some ships. Indians with leadership potential joined their Coloured and white colleagues for officer training at the Naval College, Gordon’s Bay. The

majority of officer’s were, however, still white.

Africans were totally excluded from serving in uniform, with the exception of a few auxiliary service personnel. It was only in 1993 that the first African males could become officers in the SA Navy.

The early 1990s brought a total of just over 500 members of Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), the ANC’s military wing, and the Azanian Peoples Liberation Army (APLA), the PAC’s military wing, to the SA Navy.

The success of the 1994 integration training programme at SAS Saldanha served as an example for the rest of the South African National Defence Force and would eventually lead to the development of the successful present day Military Skills Development programme being followed at Saldanha by new recruits.

The Transformation Display focuses on important landmark events that saw the transformation of the SA Navy, through the years. These include:

- The first Non Europeans serving in the naval forces during the First and Second World War;
- The involvement of African dockyard workers in Simon’s Town through the years;
- The first appointment of Coloured people into the SA Navy during the 1960s;
- The inclusion of women in uniform during the early 1970s ;
- The formation of the Indian Training Battalion and SAS Jalsena during the 1970s; and
- The integration of Non Statutory Forces into the SA Navy after 1994.

Interwoven with these historic events are the stories of many individuals.

The Naval Museum hopes that the new display will open up healthy discussions and lively debate about their rich and varied naval history and Steyn believes that this, in turn, will lead to more people sharing their own stories and memories of the past.

Mhlana acknowledged the staff of the SA Naval Museum for their effort and

the support that the Naval Heritage Trust had provided in the funding of the project.

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## News from the SANDF – Close to 10,000 Mandela medals to be awarded by mid-year.

*Written by Kim Helfrich*

An SA National Defence Force (SANDF) initiative to honour the memory of democratic South Africa’s first president by awarding medals to those involved in Nelson Mandela’s last days will see almost 10,000 medals handed out by mid-year.

The specially minted Mandela medals comes in gold, silver and bronze classes with the first of the golds presented by President Jacob Zuma, Commander-in-chief of the SANDF, at AFB Waterkloof in December. More Mandela medals were awarded, again by Zuma, during this year’s Armed Forces Day parade in Potchefstroom on February 21.

According to SANDF director: corporate communication, Brigadier General Xolani Mabanga, to date a total of 104 Mandela medals (Gold) have been presented to 83 SANDF members, mostly SA Military Health Service members, and 21 civilian doctors who treated Mandela before his death on December 5, 2013.

The Mandela medals presentation is currently in the next phase with verification and finalisation of recipients’ names by arm of service and division with the allocation of medals and certificates finishing this phase.

The next phase is set to run from May 8 to June 26 when medal parades will be staged by SANDF services and divisions across the country. The Mandela medal event finishes on June 29 with final confirmation of completion and handover of medals Mabanga said.

He did not indicate how many parades would be held and where but it is expected the majority will be in

**The Shamrock**

Gauteng, centring on Pretoria and surrounds with Eastern Province, where Mandela was buried in his home town on Qunu, also hosting at least one medal parade.

The parades will see 200 medals in the Silver Class awarded while a staggering 9,460 bronze Mandela medals make up by far the bulk of this new addition to the SANDF awards and medals list.

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**News from the SANDF – Successful simulation exercise at CTC.**

*Courtesy of Defenceweb*

The single largest military training area in South Africa was aptly home to what is believed to be the single largest training simulation exercise yet staged by the SA National Defence Force (SANDF).

The SA Army’s Combat Training Centre (CTC) at Lohathla in Northern Cape saw about 180 students from three different military courses take on a three week long constructive simulation exercise. The war gaming exercise replaces a live field training exercise and is conducted at a fraction of the cost of the real McCoy.

“The practical value of constructive simulation, also known as war gaming, was well illustrated by the exercise,” said JC van Schalkwyk of BattleTek constructive Simulation.

The students, ranging in rank from staff sergeant to colonel, are currently on either the Junior Command and Staff duties (Practical) course, the Integrated Sub-unit Commanders Course or the Senior Ops Duties Course.

Due to the size of the group of students, they were split into three with each spending a week getting to grips with the intricacies of simulation training.

The first week saw the group take on peace support operations, via keyboard, with the second week spent on extensive training and the third and

final week was taken up by conventional warfare.

The students also participated, on a rotational basis, in a peace support operation exercise followed by a conventional warfare operation exercise. This saw planning done at brigade level and executed at battalion level.

The entire exercise was completed on South African designed and developed BattleTek Constructive Simulation and its associated software systems.

Students said on completion of the three-pronged exercise it had definitely been a value add. This was because different courses had been integrated during the exercise with each learning from the other.

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**News from the SANDF – Genl. Andersen to stay on as Reserve Force Chief for another year**

*Courtesy of Defenceweb*

Andersen staying on as Reserve Force Chief Major General Roy Andersen will not be stepping down as Chief SANDF Reserve Force this month and will remain in uniform for another 12 months.

Andersen has been the country’s most senior Reserve Force officer since October 2003 when he was promoted to the rank of major general as Reserve Force Chief. In this position he serves as a member of both the Military Command Council and the Defence Staff Council.

The Johannesburg born and educated Andersen was commissioned into the SA Army Artillery Formation in 1966 and commanded the Transvaal Horse Artillery from 1976 to 1979. He was then appointed Senior Staff Officer Artillery and subsequently became Senior Staff Officer (Operations) for the then 7 Infantry Division. In 2005 he was appointed the Gunners’ General.

Apart from his duties as the number one military reservist in South Africa,

Andersen was asked by SANDF Chief General Solly Shoke to head up an Education Trust more than three years ago. The Trust is an initiative of Shoke’s that aims to provide bursaries for the dependents of soldiers who have been killed or severely wounded while serving their country.

Now in its second year of operation the Trust has provided 56 education bursaries, worth more than R700 000, to enable worthy SANDF children to finish schooling. In its first year of operation Trust bursaries went to 39 deserving cases.

The Reserve Force is an integral part of the SANDF and evidence of this comes from the extensive deployment of part-time soldiers for major taskings. These include border protection (Operation Corona) and continental peace support missions. In the 2014/15 financial year more than 14 000 Reserves were called up for an average period of 183 days each to supplement full-time forces on the borders and in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Sudan.

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**News from the SANDF – Name changes for Army Reserve Force units still on the way.**

*Written by Kim Helfrich*

It’s now into the third year since SA Army chief Lieutenant General Vusi Masondo announced an initiative to change at least some names of Reserve Force units to make them more South African.

While no official progress announcement has been made on name changes, defenceWeb has been reliably informed the report of the name review steering committee appointed by Masondo is nearing completion. The delay in finalising the report is largely attributed to the need to consult as widely as possible with serving and past unit members as well as regimental council and local town and city councils.

“All indications are the Army is doing its best to come up with a balanced list

which is reflective of Southern Africa’s entire heritage,” the source said.

As far back as September 2013 a number of suggestions were given to the name review steering committee after which the SA National Defence Force (SANDF) corporate communications directorate said a second round of suggestions would be invited following a national roadshow. The roadshow would “orient” stakeholders, including current and retired unit members as well as regimental and Reserve Force provincial councils about issues around the name changes.

Brigadier General Gerhard Kamffer heads up the name review steering committee in his position as Director: Army Reserves.

In January last year he said: ““The ethnic composition of the SA Army Reserves in terms of Africans, Coloureds and Asians currently is 87%. To cater for this cultural composition, new units will have to be raised and identity changes introduced. The changes have to reflect cultural identities, symbols and accoutrements to which members may feel greater affinity.

“However, indications are some African members are embracing the history and traditions of their current units even though many symbols reflect only part of South Africa’s military history.”

Among the criteria to be taken into account when suggesting name changes is that no unit may be named after a living person. When the name of a dead person is nominated he or she must have played a significant role in the country’s military history. Names such as that of Doman, a Khoi-Khoi leader; Gonnema, leader of the Cochogue in the second Khoi-Khoi conflict in 1673; Xhosa chief Ngqika; Field Marshall Jan Smuts; Major General Dan Pienaar; Oliver Tambo, Walter Sisulu and Chris Hani have been put forward as possibilities.

Where place names have changed since democracy, such as Transvaal and Natal, these should not be part of unit or regiment names. “The temptation to

simply update a name to the new name should be avoided wherever possible and consideration given to a new and imaginative name,” Kamffer said.

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## News from the SANDF – Full military honours for SANDF Chief Logistics

*Courtesy of Defenceweb*

Full military honours was accorded Lieutenant General Bongani Mbatha, the SA National Defence Force (SANDF) Chief of Logistics, when he was buried from ABF Waterkloof on Wednesday 13 May.



Prior to integrating into the SANDF in 1994 Mbatha joined Umkhonto we Sizwe in 1978 in Mozambique after fleeing South Africa via Swaziland. It was here he had his first interaction with South Africa’s current president, Jacob Zuma. He was a political commissar at the time stationed at the Matola transit camp. Mbatha went to Quibaxe in Angola after a spell in Mozambique for basic military training and then onto the former East Germany for specialised weapons training.

On returning from Europe he was deployed at Caculama in eastern Angola as a PT instructor under the command of former SANDF Chief, General Godfrey Ngwenya. He was then deployed to Luanda to work in MK logistics headquarters and from there appointed head of the logistics section in Benguela. He was moved back Luanda serving in the shipping and

clearing section of logistics headquarters.

Even after MK forces withdraw from Angola he remain in the country and his years there saw him survive any number of attacks by both UNITA and the then SA Defence Force.

Mbatha was repatriated to South Africa in 1993 and seconded to a committee charged with collecting weapons from former liberation fighters nationally. This was mandated by the Transitional Executive Council, one of the bodies involved in negotiations.

Following integration he underwent bridging training, all arms battle training, Senior Command and Staff Duties Course and the Executive National Security Programme.

As a major he served as logistics officer at 4 SA Infantry Battalion being promoted through the ranks to brigadier general and the post of Director: Supply Services Support Management. He was then transferred to the SA Army and served as Director: Army Logistics before being promoted to major general and the post of Chief Director: Force Structure. His final promotion was to lieutenant general responsible for SANDF Logistics.

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## Defence Industry News – Denel exploring Rooivalk programme restart.

*Written by Guy Martin*

Within the next 18 months Denel will have a clear idea of whether it will restart Rooivalk production as it talks to possible partner nations/clients and engages with the Department of Defence. Both the South African and foreign militaries have expressed interest in restarting production.

Riaz Saloojee, Denel Group CEO pointed out to defenceWeb that defence minister Nosiviwe Mapisa-Nqakula is on record saying that the Rooivalk needs to be re-established as a strategic sovereign capability for use in places like the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).



Saloojee told defenceWeb that Denel is establishing a roadmap for the Rooivalk which will include an upgrade of the current Rooivalk Mk 1 baseline that will form the building blocks to a Rooivalk Mk 2 variant which would be a new capability Rooivalk for both the SAAF and potential export market. This involves examining the feasibility of restarting production, looking at technology improvements and finding partners. He said that it will be “essential” to find an international partner and that Denel is in discussion with a number of countries in this regard.

The Group CEO said that Denel will in the next 18 months “have a very clear view” with who it will partner with and will also have a government decision on going ahead with the programme.

Saloojee’s comments follow on from those made in August last year when he said that, “Given the capabilities of this aircraft...there will be a future for this platform.” Denel has acknowledged the “excellent performance of the Rooivalk combat support helicopter during deployment as part of peace support operations in Africa,” where it “made a significant impact on the peace enforcement in the region.”

“The successful deployment of the Rooivalk combat helicopter in active service by the SANDF [South African

National Defence Force] in support of peacekeeping operations in the Democratic Republic of Congo has focused global attention on the extent and depth of Denel’s capabilities in a highly competitive technology environment,” Saloojee said.

However, as with any complex programme, there are technical and funding issues that will have to be addressed like ensuring sufficient technical skills for a programme of such magnitude and establishment of industrial partnerships for critical sub-systems together with the re-establishment of manufacturing and production processes including specialised jigs and other special equipment.

After manufacture of three prototype aircraft (which were the experimental development model or XDM, engineering development model or EDM and the advanced development model or ADM), and 12 production aircraft, 11 aircraft are in service with the South African Air Force (one was written off after a crash). Denel Aviation stopped marketing the Rooivalk in 2007 after failing to gain export contracts. However, Denel Aviation CEO Mike Kgobe has said that it is possible to re-establish the production line provided a minimum order quantity, estimated at between 75-100, is achieved to make the programme economically viable.

South African Army Chief Lieutenant General Vusi Masondo is also on record saying he would like to see the Rooivalk back in production. “Our involvement with the FIB [UN Force Intervention Brigade] and the deployment of the Rooivalk has proved to be a force multiplier and game changer. There has been a lot of interest and enquiries.” Masondo said that export contracts would minimise the costs of the aircraft for the SANDF due to economies of scale.

After retrofitting the current Rooivalk Mk 1 to a standard baseline (or the so called Mk 1F baseline), the Rooivalk was awarded a full military type certificate in April 2011 by the Military Airworthiness Board. Modifications were made to various systems, such as weapons and sights and its troublesome gearbox. Some of the aircraft were painted white and were deployed to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) at the beginning of November 2013 in support of the United Nations Force Intervention Brigade (FIB) comprising South African, Tanzanian and Malawian forces.

Several days after they arrived in the DRC, they engaged in their first ever combat mission, against M23 rebels, using 70 mm rockets and 20 mm cannon. The following day, the M23 group called an end to its 20-month rebellion, saying it would disarm and pursue peace talks. “We believe M23 had to retreat because of the Rooivalk,” Mapisa-Nqakula said at the time.

The UN also praised the helicopter - General Carols Alberto Dos Santos Cruz, commander of UN forces in the DRC, said the Rooivalk “performed very well as reinforcement to the mission and would be used in future missions. They are very good aircraft – very precise with very good technology. We need this kind of firepower for our missions.”

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## Battlefields of South

### Africa – The Battle of Khambula - The Zulu War

*Written by Ian Knight*

**War:** Zulu War

**Date:** 29th March 1879

**Place:** Northern Zululand in South Africa.

**Combatants:** The British Number 4 Column and the Zulu Army.

**Generals:** Colonel Evelyn Wood VC and Ntshingwayo kaMahole.

**Size of the armies:** 2,000 British troops and native levies against some 20,000 Zulus.

**Uniforms, arms and equipment:** The Zulu warriors were formed in regiments by age, their standard equipment the shield and the stabbing spear. The formation for the attack, described as the “horns of the beast”, was said to have been devised by Shaka, the Zulu King who established Zulu hegemony in Southern Africa. The main body of the army delivered a frontal assault, called the “chest”, while the “horns” spread out behind each of the enemy’s flanks and delivered the secondary and often fatal attack in the enemy’s rear. Cetshwayo, the Zulu King, fearing British aggression took pains to purchase firearms wherever they could be bought. By the outbreak of war the Zulus had tens of thousands of muskets and rifles, but of a poor standard, and the Zulus were ill-trained in their use.

**Winner:** The British.

**British Regiments:**

Royal Artillery, 11th Battery, 7th Brigade.

1st Battalion of the 13th Light Infantry: later the Somerset Light Infantry and now the Light Infantry.

the 90th Perthshire Light Infantry: later 2nd Battalion the Scottish Rifles; disbanded in 1966.

Mounted Infantry

Frontier Light Horse under Lieutenant Colonel Buller

Boer Commando

Native Contingent of Swazis

**Account:**

The shock of the defeat and loss at Isandlwana on 22nd January 1879 caused a catastrophic drop in morale among the British forces invading Zululand.

Colonel Evelyn Wood VC’s Number 4 Column, the most northerly British force, invaded Zululand on 6th December 1879. The Zulus in the area were of the abaQulusi, a tribal group vigorously loyal to Cetshwayo the Zulu King. Led by the enterprising Prince Mbilini waMswati, the abaQulusi held a group of mountains of which Hlobane was the most prominent.

One of Wood’s senior officers was Lieutenant Colonel Redvers Buller, an energetic leader of irregular South African horse. (Buller became one of Britain’s generals in the Second Boer War: in this respect Britain’s experience was similar to France’s; highly vigorous and successful colonial small war commanders were found wanting when required to command large formations in set piece wars).

On 20th January 1879, Wood dispatched Buller with a mounted force to reconnoitre the Zulu positions. After a running skirmish Buller was forced to retire.

On 21st January 1879, Wood’s force marched out of camp and moved swiftly on the Zulu positions, forcing the Zulus to withdraw onto Hlobane Mountain. Wood’s troops camped and on 23rd January 1879 Wood began his attack on Hlobane. In the early hours of the morning the column received the news of Isandlwana, the destruction of Chelmsford’s camp and the loss of nearly a full battalion of British troops.

It was immediately apparent to Wood that the whole Zulu army that had fought at Isandlwana might well attack his column. He abandoned the operation and moved north to a new camp site, away from the main Zulu army.

The British column encamped on a plateau at Khambula, where the ground sloped away on two sides. The troops fortified the camp with wagon walls and trenches, precautions that might have

saved the British force at Isandlwana, and built an earthwork bastion on a small hill in the middle of the camp and a further laager to house the cattle and oxen.

No Zulu attack materialised over the next few days and the energetic Wood returned to harassing the local Zulus. On 1st February 1879, Buller carried out another raid on Hlobane.

Over the next weeks the Zulus raided north into the areas occupied by Boer farms and villages, away from Wood’s camp, while the British raided the Zulu areas.

On 12th March 1879, the Zulus inflicted another disaster on the British. A supply train of wagons and oxen was trapped as it approached Luneburg in the North of Zululand by the rising Ntombi River. Captain Moriarty, commanding the escort of a company of the 80th Regiment, formed the wagons into a V shaped defensive position, the apex facing away from the river, while the column waited for the flooding river to subside sufficiently to be crossed.

On the morning of 12th March 1879 a force of some 800 Zulus, commanded by Mbilini, approaching to within 50 yards of the camp, unseen due to the morning mist, and rushed the defences, killing Moriarty and 60 of his men. A party of the 80th on the south bank fired on the Zulus until they were forced to retreat. They were pursued for some distance until the Zulus turned back to despoil the train.

Sergeant Anthony Booth, commanding the detachment, was awarded the Victoria Cross, while his officer who had ridden off, ostensibly to bring up reinforcements, was tried by court martial for abandoning his men.

The Ntombi massacre prompted Evelyn Wood to launch a full attack on Hlobane Mountain, urged on by Lord Chelmsford, who needed Wood to provide a diversion in the North as he prepared to march to the relief of Colonel Pearson’s column in its fortified camp at Eshowe near the coast in Southern Zululand.

## The Shamrock

Information came in that Cetshwayo, the Zulu King, was preparing to advance on Wood's force. Nevertheless on 27th March 1879 Colonels Buller and Russell left Khambula with 700 and 250 mounted troops each to attack either end of Hlobane.

The climb to the long plateau of the hill was steep and laborious. Far from being surprised the Zulus, who knew the area intimately, were ready and intended to trap Buller's force. Wood's diversionary actions proved all too effective. The main Zulu Army, dispatched north by Cetshwayo, arrived at Hlobane during the course of Buller's raid. The British force was chased along the plateau and escaped, suffering heavy casualties, just before the trap closed on it. Buller lost 12 officers and 80 men. An unrecorded number of native irregulars were killed.

The failure of the Hlobane attack severely affected the morale of the rest of Wood's column, many of the remaining natives and Boer volunteers leaving for home.

The newly arrived Zulu Army, commanded by Chief Mnyamana Buthelezi, moved on towards Khambula in battle formation; the mass of warriors forming the "chest" with other columns as the left and right "horns", ready to envelope the British, encamped ready for battle the next day.

This time the British, while in low morale after Isandlwana and the defeat of Buller's attack on Hlobane, were ready and in compact formation behind fortifications, unlike Pulleine's 24th Foot at Isandlwana.

A British patrol, out early in the morning, brought in a Zulu defector with information that the camp was to be attacked at midday. The patrol reported that the Zulu Army could be seen approaching.

The main fortification of the camp was the wagon laager, the wagons parked end to end in a square with additional fortification from heaps of turf, mealie bags and an entrenchment.

The cattle were held in a square of wagons on a raised area of the plateau.

In the centre of the camp area stood the earthwork redoubt built on a knoll.

As soon as the Zulu approach was reported the troops assembled at their positions, 1,200 men of the 1st/13th Light Infantry and the 90th Regiment with 800 other irregular troops. Ammunition reserves were established along the rear of the lines.

Wood's artillery comprised 4 seven pounder guns, 2 mule borne guns and several rocket troughs. The mule guns took post in the redoubt while the seven pounders stood in the open ground between the two main fortifications.

The Zulu formation paused for a time while final arrangements for the attack were made. It may be that the Zulu generals wished to avoid a direct assault on the British camp; Cetshwayo's instructions being not to repeat the mistake of Rorke's Drift but to threaten the Natal border and try to lure Wood's force into the open. However the Zulu warriors were in no mood for caution. The Zulu Army began to move towards the British with increasing speed, the horns spreading out to the left and right flanks, the chest heading straight for the camp. The battle began at around 1.30pm.

The left horn disappeared from view as it moved into the valley to the South, where it was held up by marshy ground. The right horn circled round to the North and came in towards the camp. Wood dispatched Buller with his mounted men to provoke the right horn into making a premature attack before the other sections of the Zulu Army were in place. Buller's move had the effect intended, the mass of the right horn rushing towards the British fortifications.

Buller's troops rode back into the camp, several men having considerable difficulty getting away from the fast moving mass of Zulu warriors.

Once the mounted men were clear the troops along the north face, the 90th Light Infantry, opened fire with the guns positioned in the open between the wagon laager and the redoubt. The storm of fire destroyed the right horn as a threat to the camp, the Zulu survivors

rushing back to cover some 600 yards back and remaining there. Wood was free to deploy a significant number of the troops and guns from the north side against the chest and left horn as they came up.

Hurried by the sound of firing, the left horn climbed the south face of the hill, out of sight of the British troops until they reached the crest, where they met a heavy fire from the 13th Regiment. The Zulus on the right of the advance were able to mount an attack on the cattle laager, forcing Wood to withdraw its garrison and leave the laager to the Zulus.

Wood ordered Major Hackett of the 90th to take 2 companies to the edge of the hill and fire down into the Zulus assembling in the valley below. This enterprise had to be abandoned in the face of heavy Zulu fire, using Martini Henry rifles captured at Isandlwana, from the cattle laager and a hill to the West of the camp, although the Zulu left horn was temporarily halted. Hackett was blinded and one of his subalterns mortally injured.

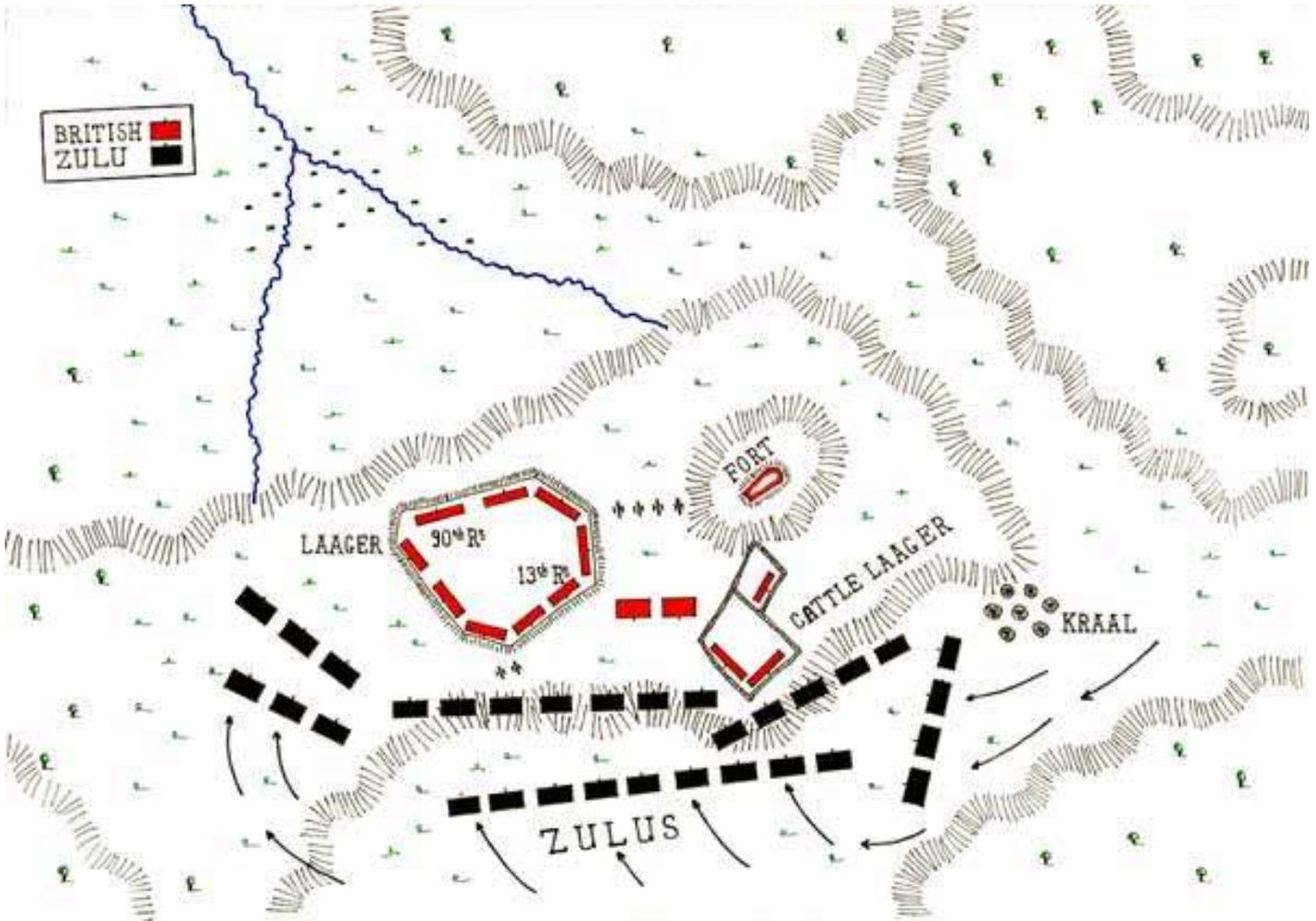
The left horn and the chest attempted attacks on the camp at various points around the perimeter from the south to the north-east, all driven back by the heavy fire from the two infantry regiments and the guns of the Royal Artillery: the 2 mule guns in the redoubt and the 4 seven pounders deployed in the open ground between the wagon laager and the redoubt.

At 5.30pm the Zulus began to fall back. Wood ordered companies of infantry forward to fire into the withdrawing Zulu regiments.

Wood then unleashed Buller's mounted men in pursuit of the increasingly disordered Zulu retreat. Enraged by the defeat of the previous day on Hlobane and the slaughter at Isandlwana the horsemen killed the fleeing Zulus mercilessly during the pursuit that continued over many miles.

British foot patrols sought out Zulus lying wounded around the camp and killed many of them.

Under the pressure of the defeat and the subsequent pursuit, the Zulu Army



collapsed, many of the warriors heading for their homes.

**Casualties:** Wood's force suffered 83 casualties. It is believed that 3,000 Zulus were either killed in the battle or died of wounds.

**Follow-up:** The battle at Khambula significantly reduced the ability of the Zulus to resist the British invasion of Cetshwayo's Zululand kingdom. The diversion of such a large force of warriors to the North enabled Chelmsford to relieve Pearson at Eshowe in the South and then press forward to the final defeat of the Zulus at Ulundi.

**Regimental anecdotes and traditions:**

- The soldiers of the 13th and 90th Regiments expended an average of 31 rounds per man.
- Wood appears to have considered the role of the Royal Artillery guns as decisive in the battle, firing shrapnel over longer ranges and case shot at short into the massed Zulu ranks.

**References:**

Zulu War by Ian Knight (Pan Grand Strategy).

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**From the Chaplain**

**Psalm 20 - A psalm of David. Courage**

Remember, it is written in the scriptures that the Lord your God is with you. Fear not. He is a God of Power as well as Love.

Just trust. He cannot, and will not, fail you. All is well.

"Some trust in chariots, and some in horses: but we will remember the name of the Lord our God." - **Psalm 20:7**

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# Regimental Photos



Captain Knott on his crowd control course

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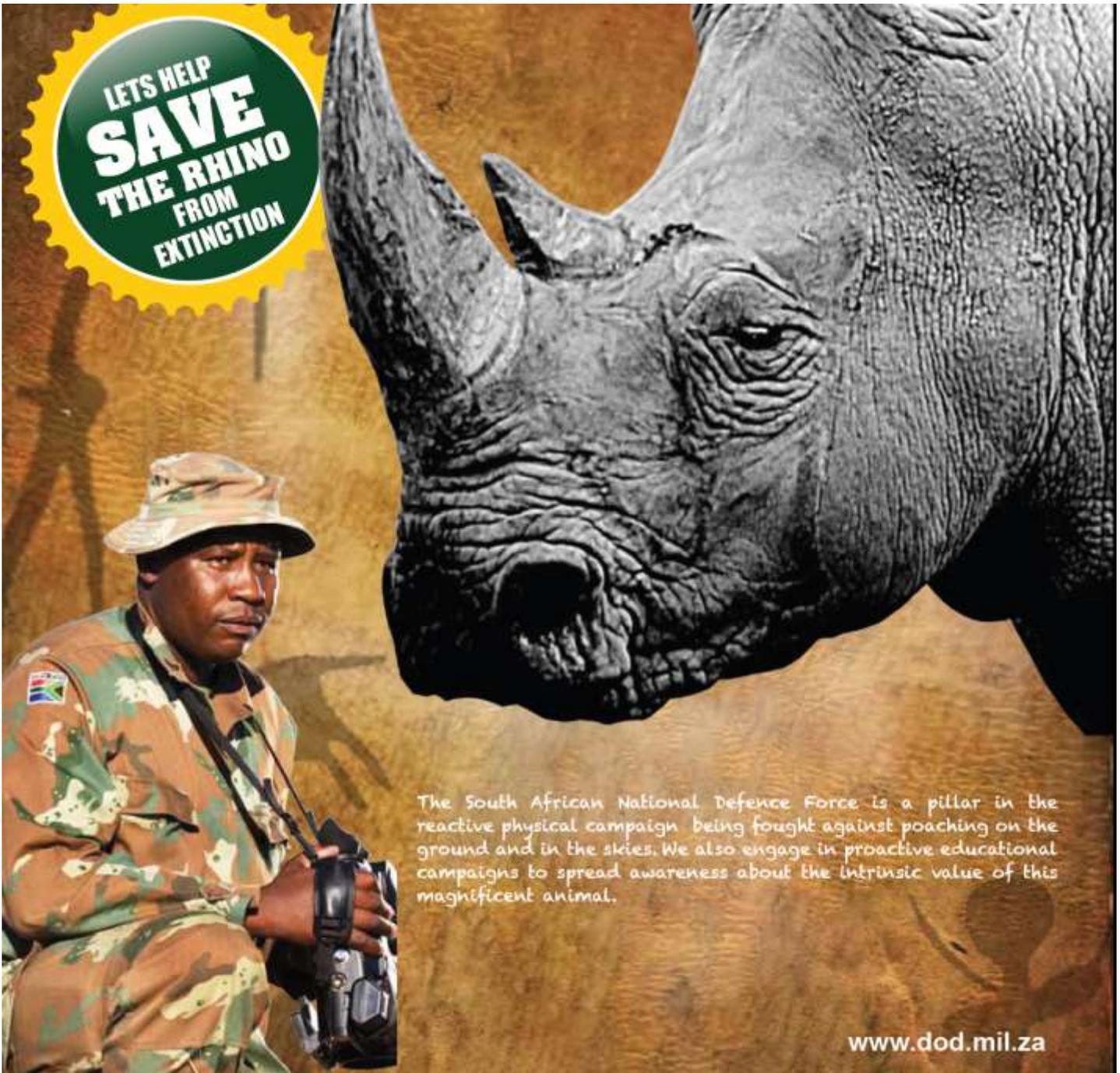


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MWO. Moseki (our RSM) asking you to be "IRISH"



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